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An Address to the Producers

By CHARLES D. MAGINNIS, F.A.I.A.

YOU are probably prone to think of the architect as an impervious, self-centered sort of person. Time was when the world did not have to bear with him, when the architect, as we know him, did not exist. It was a great time and they say it was happy. In the democracy of the medieval guild he was merely the master builder in a company of craftsmen. The guild was an artistic and economic unit, comprising all the instrumentalities necessary to the building. The materials employed were usually of the place. With these conditions, the architecture obviously became highly expressive and significant. It had the intimacy of the vernacular. The great art of the past grew from such geographical isolations, for the old world was largely a static world.

With the end of the Gothic order began the gradual divorce of the architect from the crafts and the development of architecture as an independent profession. The estrangement was a long process, for the crafts still survived but with less and less of their historic independence. The dominion of the architect over all the interests of the building became in course of time only too definitely established. Presently there came the machine bringing the seed of industrial and, as we now perceive, artistic revolution. Its intrusion was fought bitterly as of an evil and unspiritual competitor. William Morris and Burne Jones, with the zeal of the apostles, rallied English sentiment against it. And you remember the passion of our own Fra Elbertus at the beginning of the century. This spirit of protest still lives fitfully in the Arts and Crafts societies. The machine, it was feared, would crush out the personality of the worker. By which was meant the loss of that vital touch of

warm human fingers which will be a reverend principle to the end of time. It was a small view of personality, which is no less a factor in art than it ever was. But we have come to look on personality as something not confined within a too definite radius from one's hat. Behind the machine will ever be discerned the controlling and directing human intelligence. Science has been beneficent and has merely given to man's hands more resourceful instrumentalities. We look wistfully, notwithstanding, on the thinning ranks of the old craftsmen who are compelled to a dependence on the sympathetic patronage of the churchman and the conservative.

Meantime, the architect has become more and more isolated. Modern invention supplies new materials, but it is the architect alone who must dramatize them. This is not your fault—it is conceivably our own. But a larger faculty for cooperation with him than now appears must be created if we are to offset the loss of the craftsman of tradition.

Manufacturers have done little to reveal the artistic potentialities of their product. Only the merest pretense of doing so is indicated by the presence of a draughting room in a remote corner of the works, where a group of dull and unimaginative talents do a commonplace and perfunctory service.

Only from a very few sources can one secure examples of distinguished and independent craftsmanship for our building outside the purely artistic crafts. The electric fixture has been intelligently studied, and the appointments of plumbing. Hardware calls for more interesting and original design. The needs of the ecclesiastical architect are largely

neglected, and he searches long, for instance, for a fabric to fit decently in a Gothic reredos. I have met many men who deal in marble, but only one or two who know anything of its tremendous decorative adaptabilities. One encounters talent in the bronze industry, but, except for an outstanding man here and there, largely dullness in the case of the other metals. Nor does it begin to dispose of the matter to say that the essays of the architects themselves in these fields are not always impressive. The situation is larger than that. We are now at the threshold of a new architectural era. Science and Art, having had a pontifical sort of acquaintance through the years, now sit elbow to elbow in shirt-sleeves. The new artistic philosophy of today is definitely oriented to your interest. You are curious, I know, how to bring this interest into helpful and profitable association with our profession. Of the sympathetic cooperation of The American Institute of Architects in this purpose, you are already well assured. True, we have not yet considered the specific means by which organized cooperation may be brought about. I was about to speak of it as a problem. In Indiana the other night, however, I heard Chesterton say that we are disposed to make a problem of everything nowadays, the more easily to excuse ourselves for not settling it. Your interest, so far as it is also the interest of the archi-

tect, seems to me to lie in the restoration of that intimate and democratic contact between architecture and the crafts at the highest measure of its historic functioning. It can be accomplished. This means the exploitation of your various products through the enlistment of imaginative, highly trained men of the technical schools. Till now, those accomplished men have gone to recruit our offices. Many of them should be deflected to yours, where they may study the genius of your materials, create responsible standards of design and workmanship, interpret for you the processes of the professional mind and by these means develop that instant responsiveness which, in the swift tempo of the modern world, is no less important to the producer than to the architect. Great changes in manners, methods and materials are indicated by the modernistic movement which is just begun. It is time for thoughtful readjustment of the capacities which reside in such a body as yours. Behind this new movement is a conviction which is big in promise for the secular architecture of the nation. It is to be for long an architecture of experiment. Your cooperation in it must be large and it may be stimulating. The challenge it contains for you, however, is clear and unmistakable. By meeting it adequately, you may render an honorable and lasting service to the art of America.

The Committee on Education—Courses on Art Appreciation

By GEORGE C. NIMMONS, F.A.I.A.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute held in Detroit on November 15th, Mr. Nimmons made so interesting a report for the Committee on Education on the courses in Art Appreciation that he was requested to prepare for THE OCTAGON a description of this admirable work being done under the name of "The Carnegie Art Courses" under the supervision of the Committee. Institute members generally will thus know what a fine thing is being accomplished through the generous gift of \$15,000 given by the Carnegie Corporation annually to The American Institute of Architects for this purpose.—
Editor's note.

THE courses on Art Appreciation organized by the Committee on Education of The American Institute of Architects and made possible by a grant of funds from the Carnegie Corporation were first given at the Art Institute of Chicago in the summer of 1925. They were repeated the next year at the same place and then transferred to Harvard where they have continued since then. A second course was started this year at the University of Oregon. The first grant of the Carnegie Corporation to the Committee on Education to support this work was \$5,000, then \$10,000, and now \$15,000 for a year's expense.

The object of the courses is to help the colleges

to make the study of appreciation of architecture and the allied arts a part of the curriculum of all college students no matter what their future vocation is to be. The theory is that these arts play an essential part in the life of all of us and therefore no one is adequately prepared by a college course unless he receives a sufficient instruction in these arts to understand and appreciate them.

This study is not only of value to the individual, but it has the great advantage of making the public in general and the architect's clients of the future in particular, more sympathetic and better qualified to take their part in the development of a better architecture. Better architecture requires not only

well-educated architects, but also a nation which loves beauty and will do its part to promote the development of architecture and its allied arts.

The Committee on Education, for the last ten years, has directed a part of its efforts to promote this very thing, and the Carnegie Art Courses have now become the agency through which architecture and the allied arts are being made a part of the curriculum of American colleges. Last year thirty-four colleges scattered throughout the country were selected by the Committee on Education to share in this work. Colleges selected may be large or small. The invitation for admission to the courses is sent to the president of each college and it is rarely that an invitation is declined; usually there are more candidates for admission than can be accommodated. (The college is invited to send its representative to take a course of special training in the teaching of the appreciation of architecture and its allied arts.)

This training is given during the summer at Harvard under the direction of the Chairman of the Committee on Education, and at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, under the guidance of Ellis F. Lawrence of the Committee.

In order to make this training as valuable as possible, care is taken to organize a corps of teachers of outstanding ability and authority on the subjects they teach. Artists are employed to demonstrate the production of the various arts, also lecturers for the different subjects. Museums and arts collections are made available for study and research in connection with the work. Visits to prominent buildings and places of interest are made under the guidance of instructors, and meetings, conferences and social gatherings are a feature of the courses. In fact, an unusual educational feast is spread before these college representatives which never fails to arouse the keenest interest and the most enthusiastic cooperation.

After they have finished the course, they go back to their colleges and in turn transmit to their students the things they have learned at the Carnegie Art Courses. To aid them in this they are also given lantern slides, illustrations, books, lectures and other material, in some cases the money to buy for their colleges the things that are most useful for the purpose.

At the beginning of the college year the following fall, the art courses are thrown open to the students of each college and the work begins of transmitting to the students the knowledge and training which each college representative received at the

Carnegie Course on the (subject of) understanding and appreciation of architecture and the allied arts.

This procedure results in extending our educational work to colleges all over the country, and in making it possible to address a large and otherwise inaccessible audience. It has proven an effective way by which the students, who will be the leaders and the educated men of the future, can be taught and trained in the arts, so that they will properly understand and appreciate them.

After the art appreciation courses in the colleges are well under way, the students are given the privilege of a visit from some distinguished authority on the arts. This is made possible through the fund established by Mr. D. Everett Waid.

Dr. C. Howard Walker has done a valuable work in this way by visiting a majority of the colleges represented in the Carnegie Courses. Traveling almost every night on the sleeper during his tour and often over country roads to fulfill a crowded itinerary, he will come to a town, meet the faculty of the college, survey the work being done, discuss the college art problems, and then there will be a symposium on art in the evening at which not only college students and faculty members will attend, but townspeople as well, who usually crowd his house to capacity. Like a great reformer who thrills his audience, Dr. Walker, with his magnetic, strenuous, appealing manner, drives home his arguments on the importance of art in life, in a manner that rouses a new enthusiasm and interest for art in every community which he visits. Supplementing this work, Curtis of New Orleans, Willcox of Seattle, and Goldsmith of Texas are doing valuable work of a similar kind in their various regions.

As an additional way of keeping in touch with this work, the Committee on Education requires a report each year from the representative at each college, as to the progress being made, the reaction of the students, the problems encountered, and the possibilities of betterments in carrying on this work.

In these ways The American Institute of Architects is taking part in an undertaking that has become national in scope and which is actually working towards the end of including the fine arts in the general education of the people. Furthermore, the Institute has the means of spreading a knowledge of its ideals and accomplishments throughout the colleges of the country, and the opportunity of creating a sympathetic and intelligent attitude in the hearts and minds of the people for the successful development of architecture and its allied arts.

Architectural Progress—1930-1931

A STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The President of the Institute was asked early in December by Mr. Grady, advisor to our Committee on Public Information, to prepare a statement to be sent out for publication in connection with the surveys of progress in various fields of industry printed in the newspapers around the first of each year. The following statement was written for that specific purpose and has already appeared in a good many newspapers in various parts of the country. Many metropolitan newspapers carried the statement in full with appropriate headlines.—Editor's note.

WHAT progress has American architecture made during 1930 and what are the prospects for 1931? Do we know which way we would go in this matter of building design and construction, have we been moving in that direction and are we likely to keep going?

It would be quite impossible to secure from architects generally any measure of agreement on answers to these questions. But if I give my own opinion with any degree of assurance it will be because I have tried to follow the current of forces and events in the American building world with some degree of detachment. It seems evident to me then that American architecture does know where it wants to go and is on its way both in the field of design and in that of materials and methods. What appears to me to be even more certain is that within the building industry of this country there are elements which are moving towards a realization of their responsibilities to the public and towards a definition and perfection of their functional relations to the industry as a whole.

In the field of government architecture we have made a notable showing in 1930 in the development of the buildings on the so-called "Triangle" in Washington, D. C. The coming year will give even more visible evidence of the wisdom of this plan whereby all of the plot between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall is given over to public buildings or to parks. While the National Commission of Fine Arts determined (and perhaps wisely) that all of these buildings should be designed in a "classic" manner, construction has progressed far enough to show that the buildings in this group will produce a certain unity and be consistent with the character of the monumental Washington which the Commission has planned. Elsewhere in the country there are indications of a greater freedom from conventional forms in public building design. The influence of the classic architecture of seventeenth century Italy is on the wane; rows of columns are no longer considered an essential element of a district high school or a library, nor the sole means of indicating dignity of function in a combined police headquarters, fire house and jail. Indeed it is only fair to say here that perhaps the greatest progress has been made in recent times in American school architecture. It is becoming functional

and virile. Our municipal architecture, and the architecture of the Federal Government will free itself from outworn forms of expression as it is taken out of official governmental architectural bureaus and put into the hands of competent architects who will apply to it that same ability which has advanced American architecture to a leading position among modern arts.

During 1930 there has been much discussing of the modern trend in architecture and hints of what the coming Exposition in Chicago would do to give expression to that modernism. While it is true that the Chicago Exposition of 1893 dragged America out of a "free lance" architectural era ranging from Victorian Gothic through Neo-Grec to Richardsonian Romanesque and steered it (was it all for the good?) into an era of studied classic, it may be hoped that people will realize that an exposition is an ephemeral thing and experimental, and that its architecture may properly give expression to fleeting impulses in design. If that principle is not recognized, then it is to be feared that the buildings of the 1933 Exposition in Chicago, however interesting they may be, will have a sad and tumultuous effect on the minds and acts of that unfortunately large majority of all designers who only copy, those people who never cogitate, then get an irresistible impulse, then work passionately, and finally create.

In the world of the skyscrapers, 1930 has evidenced two signs of progress in the right direction. In this field architects have long since broken with tradition, but one indication of real progress is evident in that they are now trying to make their designs more expressive of the skeleton within the envelope and that they are trying to find new materials and new methods of construction more consistent with the nature of that envelope. But perhaps the most hopeful sign is the second, namely, that now we hear ever recurring questions: "Is the skyscraper necessary? Is it reasonable to allow it to live on the light it steals from others?" "We get a pleasurable kick out of looking at it but isn't there an awful kick of another kind in it?"

One valuable indication of progress in 1930 which will surely carry on in 1931 is the improvement that has been made in small house design. This can be realized by anyone who compares the houses that were being built only ten years

ago with those being built today. The credit for this forward step is due to those competent men in the architectural world who have interested themselves in this field of design. Twenty years ago we were building expensive country mansions of Tudor, or French, or Italian design, and small houses in imitation of the great ones. Nowadays we are building excellent six-room cottages, charming in design and material, more or less original in character and at a modest price. Much has been accomplished by the publicity given by the new "Small Home" magazines, the small-home exhibitions and the work of groups of philanthropic architects working in the Small House Service Bureaus. The year 1931 will surely add to the growing sentiment that a good home is not just a good house well and handsomely built. We have realized that group action is necessary. We know now that we must create neighborhoods, communities even, in order to give the right environment to a home. There are many experi-

ments in this direction under way now but the torchbearer for the moment is Radburn, the new "town for the Motor Age," about thirty miles from New York.

Finally in the world of Architecture and Building, 1930 has shown and 1931 will undoubtedly show to a greater extent, a growing consciousness of the interdependence between thinkers and workers in the Building Industry. In our inchoate and drifting democracy, there seems to me to be no hope of progress except through a clearer realization of functional interdependence and this realization is rapidly making headway in the building world in the United States. Our artistic progress can move along with certainty only when it stands on a solid basis of right relationship between the many essential elements that go into the process of designing and constructing a building.

ROBERT D. KOHN.

Personal Publicity

By ABRAM GARFIELD, *Chairman, Committee on Practice*

This sound and well-prepared statement on the subject of personal publicity was considered by the Board of Directors at its November meeting and was endorsed. The Board directed that the statement be called to the attention of the membership and in compliance therewith it is published in this number of THE OCTAGON.—Editor's note.

THE question of how to bring about personal publicity begins to stir in the mind of almost every architect as soon as he finds himself running out of work. He begins by resenting the old-fashioned dictum which said that it was unprofessional to do other than sit in one's office and wait for work to come, and very soon he charges the Institute and particularly its older and presumably successful members with a desire to force this principle upon the younger and still striving architects. Having satisfied himself that this curious idea expresses truly the intentions toward himself of those who have made the rules in the Institute he sets about planning what he would like to do to correct the situation. He wants publicity and although he may accept the idea that this publicity is for all architects, for architecture, what he really wants is personal publicity, and in this he is perfectly right.

It is perfectly proper and even desirable that the architect should wish for and strive for personal publicity. If that is granted it is possible to discuss the subject without having to define what is dignified and what is undignified, and the subject may be approached from the standpoint of what is useful and what is fair—with a better chance of understanding.

The architect who is seeking publicity and believes that it is useful to advertise should study the subject as he would any other business venture. If it seems to some that they have a little hesitation about seeing their names in the magazines or papers stating that they are architects, and this is not a very startling thing for the public to read, they may be assured that they will become used to it. Any new thing becomes customary with surprising ease.

Let us suppose that we do become used to it, what good will it do? Let us assume that the Institute sends out to its members a notice saying, "It is advised that architects may and should advertise." The local papers, the trade journals and magazines having to do with small houses and bungalows will soon get wind of this policy and will make its application easy for us. We will not have to go to them because they will come to us, willingly and eagerly, because the financial return to them is positive and so much per inch. When they have succeeded in getting all of our names it will be a list corresponding exactly to the classified directory having to do with architects. Does it occur to any architect that he will be anything ahead? One suspects that this plan is not the one he has in mind. Really and truly the thing he wanted when he announced that he wished to advertise was that he

wanted to be the only architect in his town who did so.

I doubt if this is unfair. No one would state his desire in precisely those words but please consider the probable consequence if all of us begin to advertise. Very soon some paper or advertising agency will suggest to the architect some new and startling innovation to make his display more distinctive and, not unnaturally, at a larger price. There is no need in pursuing the subject along this line because the story of our struggle for publicity will be clear to anyone who happens to read this. We will be led into greater and greater expense and the architect who wants to be the only one will have to be very ingenious in thinking up new displays. If he succeeds he will be alone for perhaps a week and then the others will follow. Our business will be loaded with a new and serious expense and the magazines and papers will be delighted. Certain great offices will employ expert agencies and finally one of our more successful offices will be found represented among other great advertisers in the weekly magazines of a million subscribers.

This pronouncement of the Committee on Practice is urging the desirability of personal publicity, but how in the world is it to be achieved by the method that has been outlined above and which some architects believe to be exactly the right method? It does not do to point to the universal system of advertising because it has apparently worked so well and to suppose that we can do the same thing easily or inexpensively. Advertising is a difficult venture and requires an exhaustive study before one can hope for any degree of success. It is possible to hazard that a large percentage of small advertisers in regular business throw away their money.

After all, what have we got to advertise? This question takes one into the realm of what is dignified and a promise was made to avoid that subject. It is, however, stimulating to a little thought. If we have an equipment or a thing to advertise it is not hard to state the facts. If, on the other hand, we have a personal service—our own personality—to advertise, it has always been found difficult to do this gracefully.

There is another form of advertising which was somewhat useful so long as it was uncommon. This is the monograph illustrating the work of an individual architect. It is convenient and may well be described as useful except that it has become so common that it has lost some of its novelty. The objection to this form of advertising is based upon the second test which was set out. Advertising to prove its desirability should be useful and it should be fair. Advertising in a magazine or paper is fair, even though it is not useful, because it is paid for. The monograph has been in some cases very

useful but in most cases it is not paid for and is, therefore, not fair.

If the work of an architect is of such a high order and of such universal interest that a publisher believes he can publish this work and sell it to an interested public and without the financial reinforcement of advertising matter, no one can possibly object. The publication of one's work in the architectural magazines of widespread circulation may not be criticized even though these magazines are supported by advertising because the work of many other architects is published at the same time. If, on the other hand, the work of one architect is arranged in a monograph and if this work does not encourage the publisher to believe that he can sell the book to the public, he must either make up the deficit from the architect or from advertisers. If he makes up the deficit from the architect—in other words, if the architect pays for this useful and convenient thing—no one may criticize him. If the publisher makes up the deficit from advertisers—material and equipment companies and contractors—these companies and contractors are paying for this useful and convenient monograph.

If it can be proved that these advertisers receive a return for their subscription equivalent to their outlay; if it can be proved that the advertisers make this investment willingly and even seek to do so, it may be said, fairly, that the architect is not beholden to them in any way. The publishing house which urges the architect to let it publish his work assures him that this is the case. Many architects, knowing the view of the Institute upon this subject, take great care to tell the publishing house that they will not give any assistance towards obtaining the advertising matter and will not allow pressure to be brought upon the contractors and equipment men. They do, very often, furnish the publishing house with a list of names. The architect then washes his hands.

The Committee on Practice has observed these practices through several years and has heard, from time to time, complaints from material men that they resent the methods of the publishing houses when presenting their contracts for advertising. These material men are told that they stand a good chance of appearing unfriendly to the architect and to the profession. To whatever extent this is the case, pressure has been brought to bear. This committee has made many inquiries and it has yet to find a single case where the advertiser has considered that his page or half page in a monograph has any money value. This can hardly be surprising because it is well known that advertisers estimate the worth of space very exactly upon the number of paid subscribers to the paper or magazine. It follows that the value of space in a monograph which is not for sale is exactly nothing. If this

view of the monograph is correct, the architect who allows his work to be published in a book supported by advertising is receiving something for nothing and his policy of bringing about personal publicity for himself may be useful but it is not fair.

The Institute repeats that the desire for pub-

licity is natural and proper but calls attention to the common error of confusing cause with effect. Achievement and success will bring about this desirable personal publicity but personal publicity may hardly be depended upon to bring about achievement and success.

The Sixty-Fourth Convention

December 31, 1930.

Official Notice to Members.

TIME AND PLACE

The Sixty-fourth Convention of The American Institute of Architects will be held in San Antonio, Texas, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 14, 15, and 16, 1931.

Information concerning hotel headquarters, reservations, transportation, and the program of events will be given in a later notice.

EARLY ELECTION OF DELEGATES

The attention of all Chapters is called to the desirability of electing Convention delegates early in the year. Subjects covered in many of the important committee reports, and advance information concerning the business of the Convention, will be submitted to the Chapters, in the pages of *THE OCTAGON*, by the Secretary's office, from sixty to thirty days ahead of the Convention. If the delegates are elected early, and if Institute business is considered at Chapter meetings, the delegates become familiar with the subjects which are to be discussed at the Convention, and they know the views and wishes of their constituent Chapters. All of which is important in the interest of representative government.

CHAPTER MEETINGS ON CONVENTION BUSINESS

The Secretary takes this occasion to urge upon Chapter officers that they arrange for at least one meeting of the Chapter at which Institute business and the national affairs of the profession will be the only subjects of discussion. The Convention this year comes in April; therefore, it is recommended that the Chapters designate their March meetings as reserved for Convention and Institute business. The Institute is growing in influence and in size. Its obligations to its members, to the profession at large, and to the public, are increasing. The responsibility resting upon Convention delegates is correspondingly greater. Each Chapter should send its full quota of delegates. The plan for equalizing delegates' expenses will be in operation as heretofore, by a system of refunds which

makes it easy for the distant Chapters to send their men.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

The Secretary now advises each member of his privilege of nomination, by petition, under the procedure indicated in Section 2, Article 6, Chapter VI, of the By-laws. This Section provides that any fifteen members not more than five of whom shall be members of one Chapter, and each of whom shall be in good standing in the Institute, may nominate, by petition, candidates for the offices of Director and President, Director and First Vice-President, Director and Second Vice-President, Director and Secretary, and Director and Treasurer, about to become vacant; and that any fifteen members not more than five of whom shall be members of one Chapter, and each of whom shall be in good standing in the Institute, within a Regional Division, may nominate a candidate for Regional Director from that Division, when the office is about to become vacant, provided said nominations are filed with the Secretary of the Institute not later than forty days prior to the Convention at which the election is to take place. (This makes March 4, 1931, the last day on which nominations may be properly filed at *The Octagon*.) Each petition shall nominate only one member and must state the office for which the member is nominated.

The offices and directorships to become vacant at the time of the Sixty-fourth Convention are those of President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer; and those of three Directors whose terms expire.

Candidates for Directors shall be selected from members of the Regional Divisions where vacancies are about to occur.

The three Directors to be elected at the coming Convention will represent the three Regional Divisions named below:

New England Division:

States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.

Chapters: Boston, Connecticut, Rhode Island.

New York Division:

States: New York, Porto Rico, Virgin Isles.

Chapters: Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Central New York, New York.

Central States Division:

States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota,

Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois (St. Clair and Madison Counties, only).

Chapters: Iowa, Kansas, Kansas City, Madison, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, St. Louis, St. Paul, Wisconsin.

FRANK C. BALDWIN.

Institute Business

Under a provision of the By-laws of the Institute it is the duty of the Secretary to publish to the membership, in THE OCTAGON, a synopsis of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.

The July, 1930, number of THE OCTAGON reviewed the minutes of the March meeting of the Executive Committee and of the May meetings of the Board of Directors.

The customary late summer meeting of the Executive Committee was not held, as accumulated matters were not of such importance or so numerous as to justify the expense of a meeting. Therefore, the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held in November, had an unusually heavy schedule.

That meeting took place in Detroit on November 12, 13, 14 and 15. An account of the joint meeting with the Detroit Chapter on November 14 appeared in the November number of THE OCTAGON.

The extensive minutes of the Board meetings have been approved by the Secretary and printed for distribution to the officers and directors, and also for the codification books of the Institute which are maintained at The Octagon. They comprise

fifty printed pages, and a total of 135 major items of business. The total number of resolutions adopted was 147.

In explanation of these large totals it should be stated that they include many items of a routine nature, such as resignations, reinstatements, etc. Under the basic law of the Institute the status of a member cannot be changed by any authority in the Institute except the Board of Directors or Executive Committee (save for the election of Fellows).

The synopses which follow relate to those subjects of general significance to architecture, or the practice of architecture, or to the membership at large, or to the Chapters.

All reference to disciplinary cases, elections, resignations, etc., have been omitted as they are covered in reports appearing elsewhere in THE OCTAGON, or published in separate form.

In some instances reports made to the Board, and resolutions thereon, have been omitted for reasons of policy or lack of space. Such omissions are noted in the following record at the points at which the deletions were made.

Meetings of the Board of Directors

Members Present.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects was called to order by the President, Robert D. Kohn, at 9.30 A. M., November 12, 1930, at the Statler Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. Thereafter, regular meetings were held on November 13, 14, and 15.

Members of the Board present at all meetings, unless otherwise noted, were the President, Robert D. Kohn; the First Vice-President, Ernest J. Russell; the Second Vice-President, Horace W. Peaslee; the Secretary, Frank C. Baldwin; the Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom; and Directors Charles D. Maginnis, Charles Butler, Louis LaBeaume, Frederick W. Garber, Charles T. Ingham, Fred F. Willson, Franklin O. Adams, M. H. Furbringer, and Fred H. Meyer. The Executive Secretary, E. C. Kern-

per, was present at all meetings. The Technical Secretary of the Structural Service Department, L. E. Kern, was present at the meetings on November 12 and 13.

The President expressed gratification that every Officer and Director of the Institute was present.

**Joint Meeting of Board of Directors
and Chairmen of Standing and
Special Committees**

November 12, 1930

Committee Representatives Present.

Charles H. Higgins, Chairman, Finance Committee; Abram Garfield, Chairman, Committee on Practice; T. E. Snook, Chairman, Committee on Contracts; J. Monroe Hewlett, Chairman, Committee on Allied Arts; Charles Butler, Chairman,

Committee on Education, and acting for the Chairman of the Committee on Competitions; James T. Grady, Publicist, acting for the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information; Le Roy E. Kern, acting for the Chairman, Structural Service Committee; A. Lawrence Kocher, Chairman, Committee on Historic Monuments; Charles H. Cheney, Chairman, Committee on City and Regional Planning; Arthur Peabody, Chairman, Committee on Registration Laws; Horace W. Peaslee, Chairman, Committee on the National Capital; Kenneth M. Murchison, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations; A. T. North, acting for the Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations; Edwin Bergstrom, Chairman, Committee on Constitution and By-laws, and Committee on Standard Accounting; Samuel R. Bishop, Chairman, Committee on Health and Safety; and J. C. Bollenbacher, Chairman, Membership Committee.

Objects of the Joint Meeting.

The President stated that the meeting between the Board of Directors and the chairmen of the various standing and special committees of the Institute, charged with major activities, was the continuation of a custom established by President Medary at the beginning of his term, and repeated by President Hammond at the beginning of his term.

He said the conference was called for the purpose of discussing committee work between November and the Sixty-fourth Convention in April, to exchange ideas, to harmonize programs, and to generally coordinate the work of the Institute.

Another object of the conference was to give the officers and members of the Board of Directors the privilege of personal acquaintance with committee chairmen, and to give committee chairmen the opportunity to meet with the Board and to hear reports and programs relating to the work of all committees.

The President asked that each chairman feel free to take part in the discussions, whether his subject was under consideration or not. By such procedure he hoped that the many interests of the Institute would be coordinated, and duplication and conflict avoided.

The President asked that it be clearly understood that no agreements as to appropriations for committees in 1931 would be made until the Board

had received the reports of the Treasurer and the Finance Committee at the meeting on the following day, at which time a budget for the Institute for the coming three years was to be considered.

It was probable, he said, that the demands on the finances of the Institute would be such that all appropriations would have to be scaled down in view of the existing depression in the building industry and the inability of many members to pay their dues promptly to the Institute. He wished every chairman to know that the Board would do its best to provide as much money for the work of the committees as the income of the Institute would permit under existing conditions.

The President said that he hoped the various committee chairmen would report informally and freely, making any recommendations or suggestions, and that they would ask for any special instructions from the Board which they believed to be desirable. He stated that the Secretary, after the Convention, had formally advised all committee chairmen of the general instructions of the Board to committees; of the balances in their appropriations for the current year; and of the reports, resolutions and comments of the Sixty-third Convention upon subjects coming under their respective jurisdictions.

In concluding his remarks the President said that he would call on committee chairmen in order of seniority, with the understanding that this procedure might be changed if any chairman had to leave early.

Reports of Chairmen.

The President called on the committee chairmen, or their representatives, in the order listed. Reports were made verbally or in writing. A stenographic record of the reports, and discussions thereof, was made and is on file at The Octagon.

During the progress of the joint meeting several resolutions were adopted by the Board which are recorded hereafter in these minutes under the subjects to which they relate.

Adjournment.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session the committee chairmen expressed their appreciation of the opportunities afforded by the meeting. The President and Directors thanked the committeemen for their attendance and their reports. The joint meeting adjourned at 6:00 p. m.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD—NOVEMBER THIRTEEN AND FOURTEEN

The meetings of the Board, on November 13 and 14, were called to order by the President at 9:30 A. M., on each day. All Officers and Directors were present.

Minutes Corrected and Approved.

The Secretary submitted for correction and approval the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors, held on May 17, 18, 19, and 25, 1930.

He stated that those minutes had been distributed to the members of the Board of Directors as Parts II and III of A. I. A. Document No. 245.

Resolved, That the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors held on May 17, 18, 19, and 25, 1930, be approved as printed in Parts II and III of A. I. A. Document No. 245. (253-B-11-30)

Minutes—Form of Resolutions.

The Secretary stated that the Board, the Executive Committee, and the Convention, adopted many resolutions during the course of a year. In 1929 the total number of such resolutions was four hundred and forty-six. In 1930, to May 25, the total was two hundred and fifty-two. He said that the general custom in writing minutes is to preface each resolution with a statement that it was "duly made, seconded and adopted." The constant and expensive repetition of this line in the minutes of the Institute has been avoided by omitting it.

However, to be sure that no legal imperfection was created by such omission, he had addressed a letter to Institute Counsel who replied in a letter of July 26, suggesting a form of certification to appear at the end of each printed document containing the minutes or proceedings.

On motion duly made, it was unanimously—

Resolved, That the Secretary be and hereby is authorized and directed to omit parliamentary references to motions, seconds, and adoptions in the minutes of Board and Executive Committee meetings, and in the proceedings of Conventions, provided he inserts at the end of each document containing such minutes and proceedings the executed certification submitted by counsel, Butcher, Tanner and Foster, in their letter of July 26, 1930, amended to read as follows:

"I, _____, as Secretary of The American Institute of Architects, hereby certify that the resolutions shown in the foregoing printed minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors (or Executive Committee, or Convention, as the case may be) of The American Institute of Architects, held at _____ on the _____ day of _____, were duly moved and seconded, and unanimously adopted in all cases, except where especially shown otherwise in said printed text, and I was personally present at the meeting when such resolutions were so moved, seconded and adopted. It is the intention of this certificate that each such resolution may and shall be read to include the prefatory statement, 'upon motion duly made, it was unanimously resolved'.

"Witness my hand and official seal of The American Institute of Architects." (255-B-11-30)

Regional Directors—Reports.

Reports in detail on visits to chapters were made by the following Directors:

Charles D. Maginnis.....New England Division
Charles Butler.....New York Division
Louis LaBeaume.....Central States Division
Frederick W. Garber.....Great Lakes Division
Charles T. Ingham.....Middle Atlantic Division
Fred F. Willson.....Western Mountain Division
Franklin O. Adams.....South Atlantic Division

M. H. Furbringer.....Gulf States Division
Fred. H. Meyer.....Sierra Nevada Division

The President expressed his appreciation of the work of the Directors in visiting their chapters, and asked that they bear in mind the desirability of continuing the established custom of submitting their reports in writing, and of sub-dividing those reports to show the subjects or recommendations covered.

Matters discussed in the reports of Directors which were acted upon specifically by resolution or otherwise, were as follows:

Vermilion County Transferred to Central Illinois Chapter.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Regional Director of the Great Lakes Division, Frederick W. Garber, it was

Resolved, That Vermilion County in the territory of the Chicago Chapter be and hereby is transferred to the territory of the Central Illinois Chapter, effective November 13, 1930, (256-B-11-30) and be it further

Resolved, That all Institute members residing or having their permanent places of business in Vermilion County, Illinois, be and hereby are transferred from the Chicago Chapter to the Central Illinois Chapter, effective November 13, 1930. (257-B-11-30)

Contacts with Building Industry.

In his report, the Director of the South Atlantic Division, Franklin O. Adams, outlined a policy which he wished to put into effect in his division, for the purpose of encouraging members to make contacts with all branches of the building industry in their respective communities and to secure definite cooperation on various subjects coming under that program.

Resolved, That the suggested program for the chapters of the South Atlantic Division, as proposed by the Regional Director of that Division in his report of November 12, 1930, intended to define the proper procedure in building operations, to improve the methods of building operations, and to foster legislation to encourage the investor, be approved. (258-B-11-30)

Oklahoma Chapter—Proposed Transfer.

In supplementing his report, the Regional Director of the Gulf States Division, M. H. Furbringer, referred to suggestions which had been made that the Oklahoma Chapter and its territory (the state of Oklahoma) be transferred from the Central States Division to the Gulf States Division.

No formal action was taken. The matter was left in the hands of the Directors of the two divisions for report to the Board at the April meeting.

Colorado Division—New Division.

In supplementing his report, the Director of the Western Mountain Division, Fred F. Willson, referred to suggestions which had been made by members of the Colorado Chapter that a new division

be created with the State of Colorado as its territory, or as a nucleus.

No formal action was taken. Mr. Willson was asked to report at the April meeting of the Board.

Reports of Regional Directors Received.

After consideration of the reports of the Directors it was—

Resolved, That the reports of the Regional Directors submitted to the Board of Directors at the November, 1930, meeting be received and filed. (259-B-11-30)

Directors—Proposed Monthly Communication.

The President discussed with the Board the question of sending a monthly communication of a confidential nature from the President to each member of the Board with regard to developments in Institute affairs.

It was the sense of the meeting that the sending of such a letter by the President would be most helpful.

The President said that he would try out the plan for an experimental period with a view to determining its value in Institute procedure.

Finance Committee—Report.

The President called attention to the report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Charles H. Higgins, as submitted to the Board at the meeting on the preceding day. He suggested that the report be kept in mind during the consideration of all financial matters.

Resolved, That the report of the Finance Committee made by the Chairman at the meeting of November 12 be received and considered in connection with the report of the Treasurer, and the Budget. (260-B-11-30)

The Treasurer's Report.

(At this point the Treasurer's report to the Board, with accompanying financial and membership statements, was submitted. It is not included in this record because the entire financial and membership conditions of the Institute will be reported upon in full by the Treasurer to the Sixty-fourth Convention.)

The report of the Treasurer and accompanying financial statement were then considered as a whole and the following resolution was unanimously adopted, on motion duly made and seconded:

Resolved, That the report and accompanying financial statement of the Treasurer to the Board of Directors, dated November 13, 1930, be approved and accepted, and placed in the minutes. (264-B-11-30)

Budgets for 1931 to 1933 Inclusive.

Budgets for 1931 to 1933, inclusive, submitted by the Treasurer in section seventeen of his report were then considered.

Those budgets were in tentative form, and the many sections and appropriations included therein were examined in detail by the Board.

The Board also reverted to special matters touched upon in the Treasurer's report.

In order to have complete information before acting finally on the budgets and the recommendations of the Treasurer, the Secretary stated that the Board should have before it the reports of the Executive Secretary, and of the Building Committee.

Executive Secretary's Report.

(The Secretary submitted the report of the Executive Secretary, accompanied by various reports of the Field Secretary. These documents are not included in this record, but copies are available at The Octagon.)

Matters covered in the report of the Executive Secretary and acted upon specifically by the Board were as follows:

Octagon Heating System—Report Directed.

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary be directed to secure a report on The Octagon heating system, for submission to the Executive Committee or Board. (265-B-11-30)

Field Secretary—Position Left Vacant.

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Secretary in accepting the resignation of the Field Secretary, William M. McIntosh, effective October 15, 1930, be approved. (266-B-11-30)

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary be and hereby is instructed to make no new appointment to the position of Field Secretary unless and until so instructed by the Board. (267-B-11-30)

Assistant to the Executive Secretary—Position Created.

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary, be and hereby is authorized and directed to employ an Assistant Executive Secretary at a salary not to exceed the amount provided in the budget. (268-B-11-30)

Report of the Building Committee.

The President referred to the report of the Chairman of the Building Committee, D. Everett Waid, dated November 8, 1930, as submitted at the meeting on the preceding day. The body of the report is quoted, as follows:

I trust that the Executive Committee of the Institute will accept this written report in lieu of my appearance at the coming meeting in Detroit. I have cancelled my reservation and will save the Institute the expense of my trip.

Present financial depression makes it inadvisable, I am sure all will agree, to proceed at this time with any effort to obtain funds for The Octagon building project. The issuance of the proposed brochure I believe should be postponed as an essential part of the inauguration of such money-raising campaign until times shall justify our going ahead.

Furthermore, Mr. Platt and I will undertake to make further studies which I hope will be ready for submission at the next meeting of the Executive Committee or the full Board.

On my invitation we had with us yesterday, Mr. Horace Wells Sellers of Philadelphia. He promised us

that he will submit some studies showing the ideas which the Philadelphia Chapter has been discussing. Previous invitations to that chapter had not been effective in securing such definite expression of their views.

Action was as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the Chairman of the Building Committee, dated November 8, 1930, and recommending postponement of the campaign to raise funds for the proposed Octagon Administration Building—on account of the business depression, be approved and accepted. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to make any necessary changes in the Budget of 1931, and succeeding years, to conform with this action. (269-B-11-30)

Budgets—Adoption for 1932 and 1933—Modifications Authorized in Budget for 1931.

(The following consideration of the Treasurer's report; the report of the Chairman of the Building Committee; the report of the Executive Secretary; and the reports of the Field Secretary, the Board gave extended consideration to the budgets of the Institute submitted by the Treasurer and the Finance Committee. Those budgets, consisting of a modification of the budget for 1931, and new budgets for 1932 and 1933, were amended and adopted. Copies are available at The Octagon.)

Edwin H. Brown Memorial Fund—Conditions of Gift.

At the May meeting of the Board there was established the Edwin H. Brown Memorial Fund, under a general resolution setting forth the purposes to be served by the income of the fund (resolution 228-B-5-30). In accordance with the By-laws the Board had requested the Treasurer to prepare an agreement with the donors of the fund relating to the administration of the fund and the specific uses to be made of the income therefrom.

The Treasurer reported that such an agreement had been formulated in conference with the President of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, William Stanley Parker, Institute counsel, the President of the Institute, and the Secretary of the Institute. He said that under the resolution of the Board above mentioned the agreement had been executed.

Public Works—Status of Private Architects—Office of Supervising Architect

The President reviewed the general discussion of the policy of the Federal government with regard to the designing of public buildings and the employment of private architects, which had occurred on the day preceding at the conference with committee chairmen. He referred to reports made to him by William Adams Delano, chairman of the Committee on Public Works, and also to the following matters:

(A review of Board discussion, and resolutions, on the subjects of Public Works, the employment of private architects by governmental agencies, and the Office of the Supervising Architect, are not in-

cluded herein. Each of these subjects received a full measure of attention from the Board of Directors, because it involved important Institute policies. Developments of those policies, and their execution, were left in the hands of the Officers and Executive Committee pending the next meeting of the Board, at which time a report will be formulated by the Board for submission to the membership in the annual report to the Sixty-fourth Convention.)

President's Employment Council—Institute Representation.

The President reported that on November 7 he received a verbal invitation from a spokesman for Colonel Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, to designate an architect for appointment on a newly-created section of the committee to be known as the Section on Public and Semi-Public Works. Mr. Kohn said the plan was to organize a group of seven men representing the leading elements in the building industry, who would survey the entire country to discover the extent of pending public and semi-public work, its location, its present status, the reasons or causes of delay in execution, and ways and means for ending delay.

He said this group would work in Washington, D. C., beginning on or shortly after November 17, with headquarters at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. No salaries or subsistence expenses would be paid to its members. A clerical force would be supplied by the Department of Commerce. The presence in Washington of some outstanding member of the Institute would be required for a period of from sixty to ninety days.

It was the sense of the Board that the Institute should endeavor to cooperate fully in response to the invitation from The President's Employment Committee, and the members concurred fully in Mr. Kohn's suggestion that the appointment be offered to N. Max Dunning, of Chicago.

At a later session the President reported that Mr. Dunning had accepted service and would go to Washington at an early date.

Building Conditions—Advising the Client to Build.

The President spoke of the substantially lowered costs of building construction. He said that he had discussed with others the desirability of some public pronouncement by the Board of Directors of the Institute, which would advise the country and the building industry that the present is an excellent time to start building operations, or at least to initiate plans therefor. He was of the opinion that such a pronouncement would be helpful in restoring public confidence if it was generally circulated by all of the chapters and by the Publicist.

The President then submitted draft of such statement for the consideration of the Directors.

The statement was approved in principle, and several amendments were suggested. At a later session the President read the statement as revised and action was taken as follows:

Resolved, That the draft of statement prepared by the President, advising architects and prospective clients that the present is a good time to build, or to plan to build, be approved in substance and printed in *THE OCTAGON*. (285-B-11-30)

(The statement appears under the title, "Advising the Client to Build Now," in the November, 1930, number of *THE OCTAGON*, and therefore is not reprinted in this record.)

Work of the Institute—Letter from President of Washington State Chapter.

The President summarized a letter of October 3, addressed to the Board by Roland E. Borhek, President of the Washington State Chapter.

Mr. Borhek objected to the diversion of either time or money for the purpose of preparing a history of the Institute, when, in his judgment, there were many activities of greater urgency and importance.

He did not question the desirability of a history, but urged that more time and energy be spent on the immediate and pressing problems of the architectural profession. He referred to the encroachments upon the field of the architect from many angles, and discussed the lack of general interest in chapter meetings and the reasons therefor.

He concluded his letter with the suggestion that the Institute at this time should make history rather than write history.

The President stated that the letter was acknowledged by the Secretary and referred to him in advance of the Board meeting. He read his response of October 28, and asked for comments by the Directors.

There was extended informal discussion. The President was requested to write again to Mr. Borhek. No resolution was adopted.

Travelling Lectureships.

The President reported to the Board on his plan for establishing as an important Institute activity a program of travelling lectureships.

He stated that a memorandum of October 6, 1930, outlining the plan, had been sent to a selected list of sixty speakers, including each member of the Board of Directors. Prior to the sending of this memorandum a communication of August 28, 1930, was sent by the President to each member of the Board, asking for his favorable or unfavorable comments, criticisms and amendments. All members of the Board who responded were heartily in favor of establishing the lectureship program. It was on the basis of this approval that the plan was

launched. The President then read the memorandum of October 6, 1930, as follows:

MEMORANDUM ON TRAVELLING LECTURESHIPS

October 6, 1930.

The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects proposes a plan of Travelling Lectureships which it is hoped may advance the mutual understanding and the knowledge of the profession.

A.—The Board eventually hopes to have a list of sixty to seventy-five leaders of the profession available for this service; leaders in the true sense of the word. They will be the men who have thought for themselves and are socially minded. The list as issued will be very incomplete. The Board asks for suggested additions, and will withdraw the names of those who may be unavailable for this particular purpose. We have asked each of these men to agree that (when called upon) he will give a talk to as many as three Chapter meetings in the course of the year at times and places reasonably considerate of his other engagements, and generally not more than four hundred miles from his home or from his ordinary course of travel when engaged on other matters. The subjects of his talks will be agreed on with the Board. His travelling expenses will be paid from a common Institute fund established for that purpose and the expenses of his local hotel and living will be paid by the local Chapter.

B.—The Board will then be able to offer to each Chapter of the Institute interesting speakers of competence for three or four of its meetings in the course of the year. The Chapters will be able to call on other leaders outside this particular "panel" of the Institute for their other meetings. From inquiries already made it is certain that other allied professions and trades will gladly make up a list of available speakers on interesting professional, artistic, and technical subjects. The custom will be established that no Chapter meeting is to be devoted solely to "business"; tiresome committee reports (or failure to report) with which we are all too familiar. Every meeting must have something worth while of professional or public interest. Many of these speakers would be of such quality as would justify the local Chapter in inviting a selected public audience to attend as their guests, an audience which might be confined to allied building interests on some occasions, on others to members of the other professions and again on others would justify an invitation to leaders in public causes, public officials or the public generally. The plan here outlined, if successful, would result in making of the Chapters more than a group of professional men too insignificant in numbers to count in the creation of mass public opinion. It would give them through their new allies thus brought in contact with the Chapters an importance in the public mind more in consonance with the real merit of the advanced thinking of the architectural profession as a whole.

C.—What kind of men will be asked to go on our "panel" to render this service to the profession. We need the spread of inspiration and knowledge in the big cities as well as in the wide open spaces. We know that there are many men in our membership, who have some one or more of certain qualities that ought to be more known throughout the profession generally—technical experience; exceptional logical thinking about the relation of design to function; a broad conception of the right place of the architect in his community; of his relation to the housing movement and to community and regional planning; of his relation to the rest of his profession and to the juniors; of his relation to the other groups that go to make up the building industry. We propose to bring the knowledge of these well qualified

men to those other architects throughout the country who do not ordinarily meet them. Quite aside from the topics which we might expect these men to choose as fitting—each to his special abilities—the following admirable general consideration ought to apply—we owe it to William Emerson:

"The men chosen to carry such a message of good will and understanding should have a human understanding of the disadvantages under which less favored architects are struggling, so that sympathy with, rather than mere toleration of, the other fellow's troubles shall characterize all that is said—so much for *attitude*. As to *character*: the men chosen should never be selected merely because of what work they have *done*, but rather because of what they *are* and because of their manifold relations with their fellow men outside of the strictly professional field. When it comes to putting one's finger on the *substance* of what shall be said by such selected individuals we are at the hardest part of the problem and I believe that an almost infinite latitude not only should be, but must be given to the speakers *so long as they are the right men*, this seems to me the essential. * * * So long as it is made clear that the purpose of the general scheme is to demonstrate the extent to which we share one another's problems, the basic unity of interest that underlies the very foundation of the A. I. A. and the desire to progress and accomplish our purpose by means of a common understanding rather than by the votes of the majority, I believe that your right man will always secure the open sesame to his hearers' interests and hearts. * * * He will also help the younger man to feel that he is essential to the future of the profession—to feel his responsibilities—and urge the older men to make him welcome and talk their troubles over with him."

D.—We will send to the Chapters a list of members of the Institute, and others, who have agreed to serve on the "panel" of available speakers for the year with the topics that they have chosen by preference. This will neither restrict the speakers solely to these topics nor prevent the Chapters from asking for these or other speakers on these or other topics. During the experimental period the Board will try to meet the requests made. It will necessarily have to meet the convenience of the speakers as to assignments, etc.

E.—For the initial experimental period (November, 1930 to May, 1931) all the Chapters of the Institute will be invited to join in this plan. Officers of Chapters will be asked to get in touch with the Secretary, Frank C. Baldwin, at The Octagon in Washington, stating their willingness to cooperate and the dates of those meetings (not more than three) for which they desire speakers. They will also be requested to list their choices from the panel of available speakers (generally within four hundred miles of the Chapter headquarters) listing at least twice as many as required to supply the meetings so as to give the Board an opportunity to relieve those too much in demand. The Board itself, however, or the Secretary acting for the Board, will select the visitor if the Chapter prefers.

After discussion, it was

Resolved, That the Board approves undertaking on a preliminary experimental basis the program of travelling lectureships set forth in the President's memorandum of October 6, 1930, and authorizes the acceptance of the gift of \$1,000.00 which it understands has been offered by an anonymous donor, and any similar funds that may become available. The Officers are authorized to proceed with the plan under the conditions of this resolution. (286-B-11-30)

(Developments since the Board meeting have made it evident to the officers of the Institute that it is not feasible to put the proposed Travelling Lectureship Program into effect in 1931. Therefore, it is held in abeyance for the time being with the assurance that when conditions become more favorable the program will be put into operation.)

Charleston, South Carolina—Plan for Preservation.

The President reported concerning a proposed program for the preservation of the fine old buildings of Charleston, South Carolina, which are of great value to the whole country because of their historical association and exceptional architectural merit.

He said that a gift of \$1,000.00 had been offered by Mr. William Emerson to initiate the work.

Resolved, That the Board approves of the appointment of a special committee by the President to cooperate with other committees in Charleston, and with Institute members there for the purpose of preserving and restoring Charleston buildings of architectural and historic merit. (287-B-11-30)

Public Information—General.

In connection with the work of the Committee on Public Information the following matters were considered:

Letter of Lancelot Sukert.

Letter of September 19 addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, in which Mr. Sukert discussed the public information program of the Institute and stated that the present program does not appeal to the editors of the newspapers in Detroit. Mr. Sukert also discussed the value of exhibitions, radio talks, and national advertising of architectural service in such periodicals as *The Saturday Evening Post* and *Collier's*.

No action was taken.

Letter of Merritt Harrison.

The Secretary read a letter of October 6 addressed to the Editor of *The American Architect* and urging a national program for advertising architectural service, perhaps under the auspices of a Building Congress of the United States.

The President said that his view was that paid advertising of this type was perfectly futile. The members of the Board were in agreement with this statement. Mr. Grady was asked to write an article for THE OCTAGON explaining the position of the Institute in this matter, and setting forth what is meant by local publicity work.

Photographs of Members.

Correspondence between the Illustrated News Photo Service, the President, and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information was submitted, concerning the desire of the News Photo

Service to photograph members of the Institute, as they have done for other organizations, in order that the company may be able to furnish to newspapers and magazines such photographs as may be called for for publicity purposes from time to time. It was asked by the company that the Institute address a letter to its members stating that it wished to have a photographic record of the membership, and that no financial obligation was involved on the part of the individual. The company agreed to supply the Institute free with a copy of each photograph taken.

Resolved, That the request of the Illustrated News Photo Service for permission to conduct a campaign for securing photographs of members of the Institute with the endorsement of the Institute be not approved. (288-B-11-30)

Advertising Slogans—Producers' Council and Others.

Producers' Council.

The Producers' Council in a report of March 19, 1928, to the Board suggested that members of the Council be permitted to identify their advertising by the slogan "Good Architecture Pays." They thought that the use of such a slogan would identify Council members and be of mutual benefit.

The Executive Committee at its March, 1928, meeting disapproved the use of the proposed slogan. There were no further developments until June 4, 1930, when the Council requested reconsideration and the subject was put on the agenda for the September, 1930, meeting of the Board. No September meeting being held it was carried over to the November meeting.

On September 25, 1930, the Southern California Chapter of the Institute requested the opinion of the Producers' Council on the feasibility of advertisers using in the advertising a slogan such as "Consult your architect for the proper use of this material." The Council had referred the communication to the Board.

The Secretary referred to the action of the Board at the May, 1930, meeting in advising the St. Louis Chapter about the use of the slogan "Consult Your Architect" (Resolution 152-B-5-30). He said he hoped the Board would say something definite about slogans for the guidance of the Secretary's Office.

American Architect.

The President submitted a communication of October 22 from the Managing Editor of *The American Architect*, with accompanying proof of article to be published in the November issue of *The American Architect*. No action from the Institute was requested.

The article outlined the program of *The American Architect* intended to persuade the manufacturers of building materials to include in their advertisement the slogan "Consult an Architect."

At the May meeting of the Board this question was raised by the St. Louis Chapter, and the resolution above identified was adopted.

Northeastern Lumbermen's Association.

The Secretary referred to the various publications by the Northeastern Lumbermen's Retail Association. One of these contained an article written by W. D. Sawler of the Morgan Woodwork organization. The introduction stated that millions of dignified folders, brochures and letters, setting forth comparative data and contrasting illustrations are already in circulation, preaching the gospel, "Build Your Home Architecturally Correct—Consult an Architect."

Copies of the brochure and of the article by Mr. Sawler were submitted.

Advertising Slogans—Policy.

The policy of the Board on slogans advertising the architects was expressed as follows:

Resolved, That as far as the Board of Directors is concerned it can say to the Producers' Council and to all others interested in the use of slogans, referring to the employment of the architect, that the Institute has no objection to the use of such slogans. (289-B-11-30)

Monographs Supported by Advertising.

The Chairman of the Committee on Practice, Abram Garfield, met with the Board to discuss the work of his committee and the procedure to be followed for decreasing the number of Institute members who authorize the publication of monographs of their executed work, such monographs being financed by the advertisements of producers of building materials, contractors, sub-contractors and others.

Mr. Garfield reviewed the history of Institute policy in this matter and the extensive correspondence which has been conducted by the Committee on Practice. He was of the opinion that there was still considerable misinformation as to the Institute's stand.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate with the Associated General Contractors and the Producers' Council, to obtain their views, and to publish a statement on behalf of the Institute Board and with the endorsement of the association mentioned. The statement should be approved by the Executive Committee before publication. (290-B-11-30)

Mr. Garfield then read his paper on the subject of monographs supported by advertising. (The Board adopted a resolution endorsing Mr. Garfield's paper, and directed that it be published in *THE OCTAGON*. It appears elsewhere in this number.)

City and Regional Planning—Program of Committee.

The Chairman of the Committee on City and Regional Planning, Charles H. Cheney, met with the Board and reported concerning the program and work of his committee.

He discussed the symposium on the individuality of American cities which he is conducting by correspondence.

Mr. Kohn referred to his conversations with Mr. Cheney, and to discussions with members of the Board and others relative to the course which the Institute should follow in developing the work of the Committee on Community Planning.

Mr. Cheney said that the Institute had approved the program of the Committee as now in effect. The resolution of the Board of Directors (123-B-5-30), adopted at the May meeting, was read.

There was further discussion of the many phases of the program of the Committee. No resolutions were adopted, except with regard to increasing the personnel of the Committee.

Resolved, That for the purpose of advancing the study of individuality of cities the Chairman of the Committee on City and Regional Planning be authorized to add to the membership of that Committee such representatives of other societies, or individuals, as he may deem desirable, for the purpose of obtaining the widest possible discussion and results from the study. (295-B-11-30)

Architectural Course in City Planning Schools.

The Secretary referred to the resolution of the Sixty-third Convention which urged that schools of training in city planning arrange their courses to include a basic training in architecture. He stated that this resolution was transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on City and Regional Planning, Charles H. Cheney, who, in a letter of October 29, urged that the resolution be sent by the Secretary of the Institute to the presidents and the deans of various institutions which he named. The Secretary said that he felt that the transmission of such a resolution without a supporting letter would be a somewhat futile procedure, and he had submitted the matter to the Chairman of the Committee on Education, Charles Butler.

Mr. Butler stated that this matter was receiving the attention of the Committee on Education, and that in due course the Committee would address a communication to the schools concerned.

Hospital Architecture—Exhibition.

The President reported that following an invitation from the American Hospital Association he had appointed a special committee on Hospital Exhibition to cooperate with the Association in holding an exhibition of hospital architecture at its Thirty-second annual convention, which was held in New Orleans on October 20-24, 1930. He said he had appointed Moise H. Goldstein, of the Louisiana Chapter, to act as chairman of a special committee to assemble an exhibition.

Mr. Kohn submitted Mr. Goldstein's report, under date of October 29, 1930. The report was accompanied by a copy of the program of the exhibition, by a statement of receipts and expenditures

(which were even), and by copy of a letter of October 25 addressed to Mr. Goldstein by the Executive Secretary of the American Hospital Association.

The letter from the Association transmitted a resolution of its Board of Trustees expressing to the Institute, and to the chairman and members of the special committee, grateful appreciation "for displaying the fine collection of architectural plans and drawings of hospital buildings in the educational exhibit." The further purpose of the resolution was to especially emphasize the great educational value of the exhibition itself.

Mr. Goldstein's report asked the following questions:

(1)—Should the Institute continue to lend its name and efforts to the holding of these exhibitions for the Hospital Association in successive years, or would it not be more desirable to participate every second or third year?

In the opinion of the Board this could not be answered categorically. Much depends upon where the meeting of the Association is held.

(2)—Should work once exhibited under the Institute's auspices be shown at succeeding exhibitions? No opinion was expressed by the Board.

(3)—Should a permanent record of these exhibits be made?

No opinion was expressed by the Board.

Action on the report was as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors convey to the Chairman and members of the Special Committee on Hospital Exhibition its appreciation of the high quality and extent of the executed work of hospital architecture assembled and exhibited at the 1930 meeting of the American Hospital Association. It also expresses to them its appreciation of the personal service rendered by each member of the committee, accepts their report, and discharges the committee with thanks. (296-B-11-30)

Seal of the Institute—Unauthorized Use.

At the May meeting of the Board of Directors, the possibility of misuse of the Institute seal was considered. The Board took no action but left the matter for the consideration of the Executive Committee, if it so desired. It was stated in the discussion at the Board meeting that probably the only way of retaining absolute control of the use of the seal was to have it copyrighted. It was also said that any misuse of the seal by individuals or corporations could be stopped by injunction. As the Executive Committee meeting was not held the Secretary again brought the matter to the attention of the Board.

No action was taken.

Delano and Aldrich Scholarship—Report.

The Chairman of the Committee on Education, Charles Butler, reported on the first scholarship award under the Delano and Aldrich Scholarship

Fund, which had been made to Pierre Mathé. He said this award and the procedure of the Committee of five distinguished French architects who made it had been fully covered in the October number of THE OCTAGON.

International Congress of Architects—Report of Delegate.

The Secretary of the Institute, Frank C. Baldwin, submitted his report as a delegate of the United States and of the Institute to the Twelfth International Congress of Architects, held in Budapest, Hungary, September 6-13, as follows:

Mr. Baldwin said he had not prepared a written report. He referred to his longhand reports on file at The Octagon. The substance of the matter was that he had been officially delegated to present to the International Congress the invitation of the Institute to hold the next Congress in the United States in 1933.

In Budapest he was invited to the preliminary sessions of the Permanent Committee prior to the opening of the Congress. On that occasion he presented the invitation of the Institute and it was taken under advisement.

During the course of the week there was opportunity to meet the delegates from the various countries and to present to them informally the claims of the United States. At the closing session of the Congress the invitation was accepted.

He reviewed the sessions of the Congress, the character of the sessions, and stated that a complete report on the deliberations of the Congress would be printed in full at a later date and copies made available to the Institute.

President Kohn referred to an invitation from the American Section of the Permanent Committee which requested the President and the Secretary of the Institute to serve as members of the American Section. He said that this suggestion was in line with the Institute policy and recommended the acceptance of the invitation, and pointed out that the officers of the Institute at the time of the Congress would be the ones to serve. He suggested that the Institute appoint a Committee of its own to act in the making of arrangements for joint meetings between the Congress and the Institute.

Action was taken as follows:

Resolved, That the Institute accept the invitation of the American Section of the Permanent Committee extended to the President and the Secretary inviting them to be members ex officio of the American Section of the Permanent Committee. (300-B-11-30)

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint a special Committee to cooperate with the Permanent American Committee of the International Congress of Architects. (301-B-11-30)

The personnel and number of the special committee were left in the hands of the President with power.

Pan-American Congress of Architects—Report of Delegate.

The Secretary submitted the report of the delegate to the Fourth Pan American Congress of Architects, held at Rio de Janeiro, June 19 to July 2, 1930. The report, made by Carl A. Ziegler, Institute member of the Philadelphia Chapter, who represented the United States, the architectural profession, and the Institute at the Congress, outlined in detail the program of the Congress, the subjects discussed, and the architectural exhibition. It stated that during the closing days of the Congress there was much informal discussion as to the possibility of holding the Fifth Pan American Congress in Washington, but inasmuch as the delegate of the United States was without authority to extend an invitation it was decided at the last session to hold the next Congress in Havana, Cuba, in 1933.

The President stated that in considering the program of the Institute Convention of 1933 he had corresponded with the Secretary, with Mr. Ziegler, and with Mr. Murchison, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the thought that possibly the Fifth Pan American Congress might be persuaded to meet in Washington in 1933, coincident with the meeting of the International Congress of Architects, and the Sixty-sixth Convention of the Institute.

He suggested that the Secretary ask the American Section of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress to communicate with the General Committee to ascertain if it would be acceptable for the Institute to invite the Pan American Congress of Architects to hold its meeting in Washington instead of Havana.

Resolved, That the report of Carl A. Ziegler, delegate of the Institute to the Fourth Pan-American Congress of Architects, be accepted and that the Board express to Mr. Ziegler its appreciation of his contribution of time and ability which he so successfully employed in the performance of a successful mission as a delegate of the United States, the architectural profession, and the Institute to the Fourth Pan-American Congress of Architects. (302-B-11-30)

International Exposition for Housing and Town Planning.

The Secretary presented an invitation to the Institute from the organizers of the German Building Exposition, Berlin, 1931, to participate in an "International Exposition for Housing and Town Planning," scheduled to be held from May 9 to August 9, 1931, in Berlin, Germany, under the auspices of the German Building Exposition.

The invitation was extended in agreement with the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, London, and the International Housing Association, Frankfurt-on-the-Main. These two bodies will hold their conventions in Berlin during the first week of June, 1931 (June 1-8).

The letter of invitation transmitted a general program of the proposed exposition, and particularly urged the participation of The American Institute of Architects.

The President, in discussing material for an American exhibit, referred to the Mary Point, Sunnyside, Radburn, and Kansas City Country Club developments. He said that exhibits from the United States would have to be carefully selected or they would be quite inadequate in comparison with foreign exhibits.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be empowered to send an exhibition to the International Exposition for Housing and Town Planning if in the opinion of the Committee on City and Regional Planning such an undertaking is desirable. (303-B-11-30)

Fellowship—Election Procedure.

The President spoke of his visit in October to the Chicago Chapter, and of discussions there relative to the Fellowship procedure of the Institute. He read a letter of October 29, addressed to the Board by the Secretary of the Chicago Chapter. The purpose of the letter was to—

"Request the Board of Directors of the Institute to definitely instruct the Fellowship Committee to make a definite ruling as to time of meeting and time of receiving of nominations from the several chapters; preferably that all nominations must be reported upon by the special Fellowship Committee at the following Convention; and that such rule or information be distributed among all the chapters to the end that we may have closer cooperation and less embarrassment when acting upon this most important problem."

The President said this suggestion had been sent to the Chairmen of the Jury, Charles A. Favrot, and that the latter had responded in a communication of November 10, 1930, which was read.

Resolved, That the amendments to the Rules of Procedure, and related documents, proposed by the Chairman of the Jury of Fellows in his letter of November 10, 1930, be approved and adopted, and that the final date for filing proposals for Fellowship be made February first of each year. (304-B-11-30)

The Secretary was requested to notify the Secretary of each Chapter that the names of any members to be proposed for Fellowship, in order to be considered by the Jury prior to the convention of 1932, must be filed at The Octagon by February 1, 1931.

Election Procedure—Report on Chicago Chapter Proposal.

It was reported that at its October meeting the Board of Examiners of the Institute had considered the recommendation of the Chicago Chapter—that the time required for election of members be shortened by publishing the names of applicants, with requests for privileged communications, to the membership of the Institute simultaneously with the

submission of requests for privileged communications by the Secretaries of Chapters in which such procedure is followed.

The Board of Examiners, in a letter of October 30, 1930, concluded that in view of its present custom of holding meetings immediately preceding the issuance of each monthly publication of THE OCTAGON, in which the names of applicants for membership are published, with a request for privileged communications, they are unable to see any means whereby an application can be expedited any more than it is at present.

Resolved, That the report of the Board of Examiners, dated October 30, 1930, with regard to the expediting of applications be approved and accepted. (305-B-11-30)

Juniors—Admission from Unapproved Schools.

At the November meeting of the Board, in 1929, a resolution was adopted which provided that graduates of other than the approved schools of architecture may be admitted to Juniorship in the Institute on the same basis as graduates of the approved schools, when and if the qualities and characteristics of the individual applicant for Juniorship are guaranteed in some satisfactory manner by the head of the school from which he is graduated, and by two Institute members personally acquainted with the applicant.

The Secretary stated that in preparing a form of application to meet this resolution it was discovered that the By-laws of the Institute limits the admission of Juniors to graduates in architecture of schools recognized by the Institute, or to special students of such schools who have spent at least two years there.

He pointed out that the resolution of the Board, adopted in November, 1929, was therefore contrary to specific provisions of the By-laws. He had held up action until consideration by the Board.

Resolved, That the resolution of the Board of Directors adopted in November, 1929, which provided for the admission of Juniorships who are graduates of other than the approved schools of architecture be rescinded as contrary to By-Law provisions. (306-B-11-30)

Juniorship—Northern California Chapter.

The Secretary presented a communication of June 13 from the Secretary of the Northern California Chapter, asking for approval of the establishment of a class to be known as "Junior Associate of the Northern California Chapter."

The letter stated that the purpose of the proposed class was to encourage the association of younger men of potential Institute caliber. It was pointed out that in San Francisco the number of men meeting Institute qualifications for Junior membership is limited, whereas other likely material has indicated a desire to associate with the chapter. To meet this condition the chapter proposed to amend

its By-laws with a provision quite similar to that which establishes Juniorship in the Institute, but with a modification of eligibility requirements which will permit a distinctly chapter rather than Institute affiliation, and which at the same time will not interfere with the required Institute Junior classification.

Accompanying the letter were eight sections intended for adoption by the Northern California Chapter as part of its By-laws.

Resolved, That the proposal of the Northern California Chapter for the establishment of a Junior Associate class in that Chapter be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and to the Committee on Membership, with instructions to study the whole matter of membership and to report to the Board of Directors in May. (307-B-11-30)

History of Institute—Postponed.

At the May meeting of the Board there was further consideration of the desirability of preparing a history of the Institute and its chapters.

The Board authorized the President to appoint a committee of three on the history of the Institute, and directed that prior to the formation of that committee a letter be sent by the Secretary to the chapters of the Institute to ascertain what measure of cooperation might be expected from them.

The Secretary reported that the following chapters had made favorable replies and offered full cooperation:

Albany; Baltimore; Boston; Buffalo; Central Illinois; Central New York; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Connecticut; Dayton; Florida Central; Florida North; Florida South; Hawaii; Louisiana; Minnesota; Mississippi; New Jersey; New York; Northern California; Northwestern Pennsylvania; Oregon; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Rhode Island; Southern California; South Carolina; Utah; West Virginia; Wisconsin.

The Washington State Chapter was in favor of the idea, but of the opinion that the time and energy of the Institute should go to more important activities at this time.

Resolved, That plans for the preparation of a history of the Institute and the Chapters be laid aside until 1932. (308-B-11-30)

Memoirs of Glenn Brown.

The Secretary reported the proposed publication of "Memories 1860-1913" by Glenn Brown, who was the Secretary of the Institute from 1899 to 1913.

The contents of the book were described in the foreword as follows:

A campaign for the development of Washington City, giving personal recollections of Public Buildings, landscape, sculpture and painting; and personal reminiscences of artists and officials participating in the winning crusade.

The Secretary said the book would be a valuable addition to the library of the Institute and recom-

mended the purchase of three copies. The price of the book was \$5.00.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to purchase three copies of the memoirs of Glenn Brown, at \$5.00 per copy, for the library of the Institute. (309-B-11-30)

Gift of Publications of the Institute.

The Secretary reported that Charles W. Dawson, Institute member of the Oklahoma Chapter, had presented to the Institute a valuable collection of publications of the Institute issued in former years. Most of the volumes consisted of back numbers of the Quarterly, the Proceedings, and The Journal. He said the documents constituted a valuable addition to the old records of the Institute.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors express its appreciation to Charles W. Dawson, Institute member of the Oklahoma Chapter, for his generous gift of rare volumes of the Quarterly, the Proceedings, and The Journal of The A. I. A., and directs that they be placed in the permanent library at The Octagon. (310-B-11-30)

National Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership.

For the record the President reported a letter of August 4, 1930, from President Hoover, requesting the Institute to delegate an architect of experience and standing to act as a member of the Planning Committee of the National Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. The duty of this committee was to appoint special committees to report upon subjects for consideration by the Conference. Mr. Kohn said he had responded in a letter of August 7, nominating William Stanley Parker as the representative of the Institute on the Planning Committee. President Hoover appointed Mr. Parker, and he is now serving.

Better Homes in America—Medal Award.

At the May meeting of the Board, and in accord with a request from Better Homes in America, the President was authorized to appoint a committee to make an annual award of a gold medal, offered by Better Homes in America, to the architect who had designed the best small house during 1929—if in the judgment of the President the appointment of such a committee was advisable.

The President stated that he had consulted with other members of the Board and with the President of The Architects' Small House Service Bureau, William Stanley Parker, and thereafter had decided to extend the cooperation desired.

A full announcement of the competition under which the medals were to be awarded for the best small house erected in 1929 appeared in the September number of THE OCTAGON.

The Board concurred in the action of the President in extending the cooperation of the Institute in this matter, and left with him the making of appointments to the jury of award.

Small Houses—By Sears-Roebuck Company.

The President reported his correspondence with the President of Sears-Roebuck Company concerning their sales policy in marketing small houses, and the financing and erecting of the same by the company.

He said that at the request of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau he had a conference with officials of the company in Chicago. He found it was doing \$30,000,000 worth of business yearly in small house construction. It was difficult for them to see the point of view of the Institute. The Company is now acting as architect for the client, particularly in residential work, and is undertaking in some classes of work to furnish complete architectural service.

There was extended discussion, but no formal action was taken.

Advisory Councils of Architects.

The Second Vice-President, Horace W. Peaslee, reported on the work of the Advisory Council of Architects, in Washington. He stressed its value to the community and to the profession.

Whereas, the successful operation for eight years of an Architects Advisory Council established in the National Capital by the Washington, D. C., Chapter has demonstrated the advantages of such service to the public and to the profession; and the establishment of a second council in Cincinnati in cooperation with the Art Institute there has indicated the feasibility of establishing similar service in other cities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors commends for the consideration of all Chapters of the Institute the establishment of such councils, and offers the assistance of The Octagon staff in furnishing detailed information and guidance. (312-B-11-30)

The Secretary was instructed to call this resolution to the attention of the Chapters, and to say that the plan is recommended to them by the Institute.

Architects' Small House Service Bureau.

Correspondence was presented, between the President of the Institute and the Oregon Chapter, with regard to the Chapter's request for information concerning the Institute giving support to The Architects' Small House Service Bureau or any other stock plan agency. The Oregon Chapter requested that they be informed how the approval of the Small House Service Bureau is reconciled to the policy of the Institute toward "group practice."

Mr. Kohn reported that full information had been sent to the Oregon Chapter, in answer to its inquiry.

The President also submitted a communication from L. C. Nute, of Atlantic City, N. J., requesting that a newspaper clipping relative to the work of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau be forwarded to a large number of Institute members.

Resolved, That Mr. L. C. Nute be advised that the relations of the Institute and the Architects' Small House Service Bureau were fixed by Convention action, and therefore his request that various newspaper clippings be distributed had not been complied with. (313-B-11-30)

Small House Designs Sold By the Ladies' Home Journal.

The Secretary submitted a letter of August 7, 1930, from the Secretary of the Southern California Chapter; also correspondence accompanying it, which included letters and copies of letters between representatives of the Ladies' Home Journal and the Secretary of the Southern California Chapter; letters from various producers of building materials; and letters from the Secretary of the Producers' Council.

Mr. Baldwin said that this voluminous file had been referred for report to the President of The Architects' Small House Service Bureau, William Stanley Parker. He then read Mr. Parker's letter of November 3, in which was discussed the "house pattern" service of the Ladies' Home Journal.

The fundamental objections to any such plan service, from Mr. Parker's point of view, were quoted as follows:

1. Architectural service or any major element of it should be provided by architects, not by lumber dealers, or magazines, or other non-professional agencies.

2. Any purely nominal price scale, such as one dollar, belittles the value of the article sold and, therefore, belittles the value, in this case, of one important element of architectural service.

3. Any plan service that is solely a plan service, and in no ways accents the need of any related architectural service, nor is in a position to render or arrange for the rendering of such service, puts an entirely false sense of security in the minds of those who purchase the plans. The supervisory service of an architect is more important to the house owner than some degree of individuality in design.

A stock plan service is legitimate for the individual house builder, in order that he may secure the economy in plan production that any large operator can secure through employment of an architect to make new stock designs for him to use repeatedly in a large operation; but these plans should be produced with care by architects and merchandized by them with constant warnings as to the need of supervisory service.

4. So far as I have seen samples of the Journal's designs, they are mediocre or worse in design, in one case quite outrageous in my opinion (no. 292), and have many defects in details and in specifications. These are less important to me than the broader objections, but the wide distribution of anything that sells for a dollar adds to their harmfulness.

In concluding his report Mr. Parker discussed the various forms in which plan services of the type under consideration had appeared.

Resolved, That the opinion of the President of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, with regard to house plan services conducted by various periodicals, as stated in his letter of November 3, 1930, be adopted as a reply to the Southern California Chapter, and that it be transmitted to that Chapter. (314-B-11-30)

Registration Law—Model Form for Engineers.

The President reported that after the May meeting of the Board he conferred with representatives of the New York Chapter with regard to the conflict with the engineering profession in the state of New York, which arose from interpretation of the architects' registration law of that state. He also referred to the model form of law for registration of engineers sponsored by the American Society of Civil Engineers, and considered at the May meeting of the Board. At that time a statement on the engineers' model law was adopted by the Board for dissemination to the chapters of the Institute.

In view of later developments Mr. Kohn said he had directed that the statement approved by the Board be not sent to the chapters of the Institute until the Board had had opportunity to reconsider it. Pending that opportunity he had appointed a committee to confer with the engineers, consisting of the following: D. Everett Waid, Chairman; J. Riely Gordon, C. Herrick Hammond, and John Hall Rankin.

A report was read from the Chairman of the special committee, D. Everett Waid, under date of November 29, 1930, addressed to the President of the Institute. Its principal recommendation was that the introduction of new laws in any states for the registration of architects or engineers be held up for the present to give opportunity for further conferences between the special committees of the two professions.

Resolved, That the procedure with regard to registration laws for architects and engineers, and the use of the statement thereon, adopted by the Board at its May meeting, be left in the hands of the President with power. (315-B-11-30)

Registration Law—Revision of Model Form.

At the May meeting of the Board the report of the Committee on Registration Laws was considered, in which various amendments to the model form of registration law of the Institute were proposed for adoption by the Board and the Convention.

The Board did not believe that the proposed revisions should be submitted to the Convention until the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the various members of the Committee on Registration Laws, Institute counsel, and the members of the Board of Directors of the Institute had had opportunity to consider them and concur therein.

This action had been transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Registration Laws, Arthur Peabody, whose report on November 12, 1930, had been read at the joint meeting of the Board and Committee Chairmen on November 13.

It was the sense of the Board that revision of the model form of registration law for architects, as

issued by the Institute, should be withheld until the receipt of a further report from the joint committee of architects and engineers.

Structural Service Department—Reports.

The Secretary submitted reports and recommendations from the Structural Service Committee, and Department, as follows:

Standard Classification—Request for Use by Standards Association of Australia:

Letter of May 6, 1930, and accompanying draft of Standard Building Construction Classification from the Standards Association of Australia. The Association had been requested by the Australian Institute of Architects to prepare this classification, and upon investigation found that the classification developed by the Institute closely approached the requirements of the Australian architects. The Association therefore requested the permission of the Institute to use material from the Institute's document No. 172 as a basis for the Standard Building Construction Classification being developed by the Standards Association of Australia.

Resolved, That the request of the Standards Association of Australia to use material from the Institute's document No. 172 be granted. (317-B-11-30)

National Fire Waste Council.

Letter of September 26, 1930, from the Technical Secretary of the Structural Service Committee, in which he reported his attendance at a meeting of the National Fire Waste Council of the Chamber of Commerce, on September 26. The Institute has been a member of the Council for four or five years. The work of the Council consists in encouraging and lending moral support to a number of activities working to reduce fire losses.

Resolved, That the Structural Service Department be authorized to continue the contact with the National Fire Waste Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. (318-B-11-30)

Safety Code for Grandstands—Membership on Sectional Committee:

Letter of September 12, 1930, from the Chairman of the Structural Service Committee, N. Max Dunning. It recommended that the Institute accept the invitation of the American Standards Association to become a member of a sectional committee being organized to prepare a Safety Code for Grandstands. The activities and scope of this sectional committee had been investigated by the Structural Service Committee, and the matter referred to the Advisory Council of the Committee. The Advisory Council said that the training and experience of the architect equips him to serve on this committee, and that the invitation of the American Standards Association should be accepted.

Resolved, That the Structural Service Committee, on behalf of the Institute, be authorized to accept the invitation of the American Standards Association to become a member of a sectional committee to prepare a Safety Code for Grandstands. (319-B-11-30)

Simplified Practice Recommendation—Open Web Steel Joists:

Letter of September 24, 1930, from the Chairman of the Structural Service Committee, N. Max Dunning. It recommended that the Structural Service Committee be authorized to approve, on behalf of The American Institute of Architects, a Simplified Practice Recommendation of Open Web Steel Joists. The Institute was represented at the general conference held by the Division of Simplified Practice of the U. S. Department of Commerce in Cleveland. The report of the conference was investigated by the Structural Service Committee and was submitted to the members of the Advisory Council of the Committee. The Council recommended that the report be approved.

Resolved, That the Structural Service Committee be authorized to approve, on behalf of the Institute, the Simplified Practice Recommendation of Open Webb Steel Joists, as recommended by the general conference of the Division of Simplified Practice, U. S. Department of Commerce. (320-B-11-30)

Standards for Gas Burning Appliances—Membership on Sectional Committee:

Letter of October 27, 1930, addressed by the Chairman of the Structural Service Committee, N. Max Dunning. It recommended that the Institute accept the invitation of the American Standards Association to become a member of the sectional committee on Standards for Gas Burning Appliances. The activities and scope of this sectional committee had been investigated by the Structural Service Committee, and the matter referred to the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council said that the training and experience of the architect equips him to serve on this committee, and that the invitation of the American Standards Association should be accepted.

Resolved, That the Structural Service Committee, on behalf of the Institute, be authorized to accept the invitation of the American Standards Association to become a member of the sectional committee on Standards for Gas Burning Appliances. (321-B-11-30)

Architectural Drawings for Steel and Concrete Buildings.

At the November, 1929, meeting of the Board communications were presented from members of the Indiana Chapter which called attention to a growing practice by contractors for steel and concrete buildings of furnishing complete architectural drawings for such buildings when their products are used therein. D. J. Zimmerman, Institute member of the Indiana Chapter, recommended cooperation be-

tween the Institute and the societies representing the concrete and steel interests for the purpose of stopping these practices. The correspondence had been referred to Director Garber, who had reported his correspondence with the Indiana men.

The Board had again considered this matter at the May, 1930, meeting, and had directed that it be referred to the Chairman of the Structural Service Committee with the request that he communicate with the several groups concerned to see what could be done to correct the abuses.

A report of August 26, 1930, from the Chairman of the Structural Service Committee, N. Max Dunning, was read. Three paragraphs from Mr. Dunning's report were then quoted, as follows:

The fundamental difficulty in Indiana, the same as everywhere else, is that the manufacturers of these various materials who offer to give free Architectural service are better salesmen than the architects, and as long as this is the case, there will be instances where the owner will think that he is getting a bargain by accepting this so-called "free service."

I am frank to say that I do not know how an organized national effort to prevent this sort of thing could be started or with what organizations contacts could be made. Where a situation is acute, as it seems to be in Indiana, I believe the only way to obtain results would be for the architects of Indiana to let the representatives of these different manufacturing organizations know that they considered their actions unfriendly and would debar them from figuring on work which the architect controls.

I do not believe that any great good can come through legislation and general conferences because the public will always buy where they think they are getting the greatest value for their money, and until the Architectural profession can convince the owner that the services of a capable architect is a good investment, these encroachments will continue to exist. My personal opinion, however, is that they are becoming less and less, rather than more and more.

Action was as follows:

Resolved, That the Board accepts the report of the Chairman of the Structural Service Committee, dated August 26, 1930, on the encroachment of contractors for steel and concrete buildings on the functions of the architect, as a sound statement of the principles involved. It directs that a statement of the case, and a summary of the report, and this resolution be printed in "The Octagon." (323-B-11-30)

Bond, Standard Form—Special Printings to be Authorized by Committee on Contracts.

The Secretary submitted a letter of August 13, 1930, addressed to the Board by T. E. Snook, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts. Mr. Snook asked that the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee, held in September, 1928, be amended to give power to the Committee on Contracts to give permission for special printings of the Standard Form of Bond.

Resolved, That requests by insurance companies for private printings of the Standard Form of Bond be referred to the Committee on Contracts for investigation as to the standing of the applicants and, if such is found

to be satisfactory, the Committee on Contracts may give permission for private printings, which shall be done through the Secretary's Office, and at the regular price of the Bond, plus such increase as may be necessary to cover additional printing charges. Any permission given by the Committee on Contracts shall be subject to revocation for cause by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee. (325-B-11-30)

Schedule of Charges—Proposed Revisions.

At the May meeting of the Board a recommendation was presented from the Chicago Chapter that the Institute appoint a special committee to study the subject of basic charges and methods of computing both charges and sub-divisions of payment, and that such study be based on certain recommendations of the Committee on Fees of the Chicago Chapter.

At that meeting the Board also had before it a letter from the Structural Engineers Society of New York, dated May 16, 1930, which requested that the Schedule of Charges be amended to include the structural engineers in the same category as the heating, ventilating, mechanical, and electrical engineers.

These recommendations were referred to the incoming Board of Directors, which acted on the proposal of the mechanical engineers by recommending to any special committee appointed to study the Schedule of Charges that Article 5 be eliminated from the present Schedule, and that a substitute clause be inserted to provide in substance that in special types of buildings the owner is expected to pay for special engineering services where such services were required.

No formal action was taken at the May meeting on the proposals of the Chicago Chapter. At that time it was the sense of the Board that the appointment of a special committee on revision of the Schedule of Charges should be left in the hands of the President, if he saw fit to take that action.

The President stated that in lieu of appointing a special committee he had submitted the proposed revisions to a number of practising architects in various sections of the country with requests for their personal views and recommendations. They were: A. H. Albertson, of Seattle; Edwin Bergstrom, of Los Angeles; M. H. Furbringer, of Memphis; Sullivan W. Jones, of New York; William Stanley Parker, of Boston; Richmond H. Shreve, of New York, and Nat Gaillard Walker, of Fort Myers, Florida.

He said replies had been received from the following:

A. H. Albertson, letter of September 22; M. H. Furbringer, letter of October 30; Sullivan W. Jones, letter of September 24; Richmond H. Shreve, letter of October 29; Nat Gaillard Walker, letter of September 9.

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to study the proposed revision of the Schedule of Charges and the comments thereon, and to report to the Board at the pre-Convention meeting. (328-B-11-30)

The President thereupon appointed Director M. H. Furbringer as chairman of a special committee on Revision of the Schedule of Charges, with power to appoint the members of his committee.

It was suggested to Mr. Furbringer that he appoint those who had responded to the original communication.

King, William B.—Appreciation.

The Secretary reported the death of William B. King, distinguished attorney of Washington, D. C., on June 23, 1930.

At the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, T. E. Snook, he submitted a statement prepared by William Stanley Parker, which expressed the appreciation of the Committee on Contracts of the very valuable contributions made by Mr. King to the work of the Institute, particularly in developing the original edition and the subsequent editions of the Standard Contract documents.

Mr. Snook had suggested a supporting resolution by the Institute.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects expresses to the family and the associates of William B. King, distinguished attorney of Washington, D. C., their deep regret upon learning of his death.

The Board of Directors also records in this resolution its great appreciation of the generous and valuable contributions of time and talent rendered to the Institute and the architectural profession by William B. King during the preparation of the various editions of the Standard Contract Documents of The American Institute of Architects. (329-B-11-30)

Conventions—Character and Accomplishments.

The President stated that he wished the Board to give some thought to the character and accomplishments of Conventions of the Institute of the type now prevailing. He referred to a discussion of Institute Conventions which appeared in THE OCTAGON, in the September, 1929, number, as submitted by the Oregon Chapter.

He noted that the questions raised by the communication from the Oregon Chapter had been submitted to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. He also referred to his letter of July 7 to Ellis F. Lawrence, of Portland, the author of the Oregon suggestions.

Resolved, That the communications from the Oregon Chapter concerning the character and accomplishments of conventions of the Institute be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, with the suggestion that each member of that committee be furnished with copies thereof, and requested to give consideration to the points involved. (330-B-11-30)

Convention of 1931—Arrangements and Program.

The Secretary stated that the preliminary work in connection with the Sixty-fourth Convention to be held in San Antonio, Texas, should be put under way at an early date.

Dates of Convention:

He submitted a letter of August 28 from the Secretary of the West Texas Chapter, who stated that after conferences with the chapter and its Executive Committee they had decided to recommend Wednesday, April 15, as the opening date of the Convention "as then the Convention would take place just prior to our annual Fiesta, which is similar to the Mardi Gras in New Orleans." The Plaza Hotel was recommended as headquarters. The hotel can take care of all delegates, with rates for single rooms and bath at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day, and at from \$4.00 to \$7.00 per day for double rooms. It will also have a number of rooms with bath available at \$2.50 per day.

Resolved, That (subject to the concurrence of the West Texas Chapter) the dates of the Sixty-fourth Convention in San Antonio, Texas, be April 14, 15, 16, 1930, and that the Plaza Hotel be selected as headquarters for the delegates. (331-B-11-30)

Convention Auditorium:

The Secretary referred to the very fine auditorium in San Antonio. He asked that the matter of arranging for an auditorium be left with the Secretary's office and the Convention Committee.

Resolved, That arrangements for an auditorium for the Sixty-fourth Convention be left in the hands of the Secretary and the Convention Committee. (332-B-11-30)

Taxes and Refunds—Transportation:

The Secretary stated that he had investigated transportation facilities to San Antonio. A complete table of Convention taxes and refunds for all of the Chapters had been prepared as of November 1, subject to changes by the time of the Convention on account of changes in delegations. He referred to the desirability of running one or more special cars from Boston, New York, and Chicago, and submitted a schedule showing time and connections for a special car from Boston to San Antonio. He suggested that the Board direct the Convention Committee to make arrangements for special cars wherever possible.

Resolved, That the plan of Convention taxes and refunds in effect at previous conventions be put into effect for the Sixty-fourth Convention. (333-B-11-30)

Resolved, That the Convention Committee be directed to arrange for reduced railroad fares, special cars, and other facilities connected with the Sixty-fourth Convention. (334-B-11-30)

Invitations to Other Societies:

The Secretary called attention to a suggestion made by the Second Vice-President, Horace W. Peaslee, to the effect that the architects of the Canadian architectural associations should be invited to attend conventions of the Institute whenever they are held within a reasonable distance of the Canadian border, and that a special invitation be extended to the Mexican architects to attend the convention in San Antonio.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to invite the Mexican Society of Architects to send official representatives to the Sixty-fourth Convention of the Institute, and that a cordial invitation be extended to the individual members of the Mexican society, through its President. (335-B-11-30)

Resolved, That the matter of inviting the Canadian societies to the Sixty-fifth Convention of the Institute be called up at the semi-annual meeting of the Board in 1931. (336-B-11-30)

General Program and Speakers:

The Secretary emphasized the need for full discussion of the character of the program of the Convention. He said it was essential that the Convention Committee, the West Texas Chapter, and the Secretary's Office know the wishes of the Board before undertaking to complete the many details of arrangement. Among the items to be settled were the allocation of time to the organization work of the Institute; to the special theme of the Convention, if there was one; and to the professional and aesthetic phases of architecture.

The President stated that in his opinion an Institute convention should have two primary purposes, first, to improve the architectural profession generally, and second, to help the architects of the community in which the Convention was held.

There was a general discussion. Subjects suggested for consideration at the coming convention were:

- a. The significance and value of good architecture, and good architectural service.
- b. Architectural education—session on the evening of the first or second day.
- c. The architecture and architectural progress of Texas.
- d. Organization work of the Institute—a symposium on membership.
- e. Historic monuments—a session on original American architecture. (The name of John Means at Santa Fe was suggested by Mr. Willson, in this connection.)
- f. Town planning—a discussion of this subject and its application to the communities of Texas—emphasizing the function of the architect in civic work.

Vice-President Russell expressed the hope that a few hours could be spent in St. Louis, the gateway

to the Southwest, by the members of the Board on their way to San Antonio, or that they could assemble and take a special car from St. Louis to San Antonio. The development of this suggestion was left for the Convention Committee.

Convention Speakers:

The Secretary said that very often invitations to Convention speakers, particularly those desired at the dinner, were not sent as soon as they should be. As a result there is difficulty in arranging a program and in securing the best speakers. He suggested that invitations to speakers be sent at an early date by the President, and to those whom he might select.

Resolved, That the selection of convention speakers be left in the hands of the President and Secretary. (337-B-11-30)

The Dinner:

It is customary to conclude the Convention with a dinner. It has been omitted on occasions. The decision of the Board in this regard was requested.

Resolved, That the Sixty-fourth Convention be concluded with a dinner and evening session, as customary. (338-B-11-30)

It was suggested that the theme for the dinner might be "The Architect in Public Work and Town Planning."

Stenographic Report:

The Secretary recommended that the customary daily stenographic report be secured.

Resolved, That stenographic reports be provided daily at the Sixty-fourth Convention, and that the transcript be made available to the public, the press, and the architectural press by and through the Committee on Public Information. (339-B-11-30)

Convention Committee Appointment—Instructions:

Mr. Baldwin said that when a convention is held away from Washington more than the usual amount of work falls upon the local committee. He suggested the early appointment of such a committee, consisting of members of the West Texas Chapter, and that the selections be left in the hands of the President.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint a committee to make arrangements for the Sixty-fourth Convention. (340-B-11-30)

Resolved, That the convention committee be and hereby is instructed to make arrangements for the Sixty-fourth Convention, in consultation with the Secretary, and in accord with the appropriations provided for the convention in the budget of 1931. (341-B-11-30)

Chapter Refunds—Use by Chapters.

The Secretary reported an inquiry from an Institute member of a distant chapter with regard to the use of the Convention refund paid by the Institute to the chapter. The member who was a dele-

gate to the last Convention, stated that one chapter had retained for its own treasury one-third of the refund, although in the past it had divided the total of the refund among the delegates attending. At the last Convention this chapter was represented by two delegates, and was entitled to three. Therefore the Chapter received a full refund. But it had apportioned one-third of the refund to its own treasury instead of dividing it among the two delegates who made the trip. The member pointed out that the Institute should have a ruling on the principle involved, else the Convention refunds may come to be used for purposes other than those originally intended.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Board that the use made by Chapters of convention refunds is a matter for the Chapters to decide, and not the Institute. (342-B-11-30)

Convention of 1932—Arrangements.

The Secretary reported that in accord with instructions of the Board at the May meeting, and in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on the National Capital, he had reserved the dates of April 27-30, 1932, at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., for the Sixty-fifth Convention of the Institute.

These were the only dates available which were at all desirable. They coincide with the time set aside by the Bicentennial Commission for special attention to the Plan of Washington.

It was found that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will meet in Washington in 1932, beginning on May 1st. Thereafter many other conventions and meetings are scheduled.

The Chairman of the Committee on the National Capital, Vice-President Peaslee, reported on coordinating the 1932 Convention with the Plan of Washington week to be held as part of the Bicentennial Celebration. He said that he had discussed the proposed program of the 1932 Convention in his report to the joint meeting of the Board and committee chairmen. He referred to the allied groups which would meet simultaneously with the Institute convention. He said the sculptors and mural painters, and probably the landscape architects, and possibly the American Academy in Rome, will meet in Washington at the same time.

He suggested an opening meeting of the conventions of all of these allied or related groups and professions, under the sponsorship of the Institute, at which each one would be invited to discuss programs and plans with respect to the National Capital, and then to come back at a final common meeting and report their conclusions.

The Secretary suggested that the Board consider the appointment of a Convention Committee for the 1932 Convention and the issuance to it of general

instructions in order that the arrangements might be put forward in the best manner.

Resolved, That the appointment of a committee for the Convention of 1932, and instructions thereto, be left in the hands of the President with power. (343-B-11-30)

MEETING OF THE BOARD—NOVEMBER FIFTEEN.

Convention of 1933—Arrangements.

The Secretary reported that he delivered the invitation of the Institute to the International Congress of Architects to hold its Thirteenth Congress in Washington, D. C., coincident with the Sixty-sixth Convention of the Institute. That invitation, addressed to the Congress in a letter from President Kohn, was accepted.

Therefore, he said it was incumbent upon the Board to give very early consideration to arrangements for the Convention of 1933. He recommended that hotel reservations be made, that a convention committee be appointed, and that special attention be given to the character of the program which will be more extensive than usual. He also recommended the appointment of a special committee to arrange for a joint meeting or meetings with the International Congress of Architects, and to provide for the entertainment and well being of the foreign visitors.

The Secretary also called attention to a letter of September 26 from the Second Vice-President, Horace W. Peaslee, in which he referred to "New Castle Day," which is observed in New Castle, Delaware, on the third Saturday in May of each year, and stated that it could probably be arranged to have the twenty-odd old houses privately exhibited to a visiting group of architects on the preceding day. Mr. Peaslee asked if it would not be possible to include a visit to New Castle in the program of the convention of 1933.

It was the sense of the Board that the development of tentative plans for the sixty-sixth convention should be left in the hands of the officers, and that the question of coordinating "New Castle Day" with the program of that convention should be brought up in 1933 for consideration.

Chapters Not Represented at Conventions.

The President referred to the fact that six Chapters were not represented at the last convention. He suggested that the Regional Directors be informed and that they make a special effort to have those Chapters represented at the convention of 1931.

There was an extended discussion of conditions in the various chapters. It was the desire of the Board that the convention committee, and the officers and Regional Directors, make special efforts to

Mr. Peaslee's suggestions for holding joint meetings with various allied groups and professions was left with Mr. Peaslee for development, and for report to the Executive Committee at the February meeting.

have every chapter of the Institute represented at the convention in San Antonio.

Honor Awards—Exhibition Postponed.

The Treasurer referred to the action of the Sixty-third Convention, in adopting a resolution (247-C-5-30) which provided that the Institute endeavor to assemble and place on exhibition at the Sixty-fourth Convention photographic exhibits of all buildings and works of art receiving Chapter honor awards subsequent to the Sixty-second Convention. He discussed the intent of this resolution and the difficulties of carrying it out effectively under existing business conditions.

Resolved, That the proposed exhibition of honor awards at the Sixty-fourth Convention be postponed, and that the Committee on Honor Awards be so advised. (344-B-11-30)

Architects' Income Tax—Rulings of Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The Secretary referred to a recent ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue adverse to the long-term basis of assessment in determining the income tax of the architect. The decision was submitted in full; also, a letter of September 2, 1930, from C. C. Zantzing, Institute member, in which Mr. Zantzing stated that he was convinced of the injustice of the ruling as applied to his firm.

Mr. Zantzing, who was called in from the meeting of the Committee on Education, reviewed the case of his firm. He was convinced that an injustice had been done to the architectural profession by the general ruling laid down by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in that case.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Directors the completed contract basis is the proper basis on which the architect's income should be taxed by the Federal Government. The Secretary is requested to submit to counsel contrary rulings of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and to report to the Board in April. (344-a-B-11-30)

Mr. Zantzing offered to bring about a meeting of his attorneys and counsel of the Institute at the proper time.

The Secretary spoke of the general ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue which reversed previous rulings and placed the architect in the same professional classification as the lawyer or doctor. This gratifying decision had been published in the May, 1930, number of THE OCTAGON. He said

it would be republished in the December number, if the Board concurred.

Resolved, That the general ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue with regard to the classification of the architect's income tax be republished in *The Octagon* with a note of the Institute's activity in securing that ruling. (345-B-11-30)

Flag for Protection of Art Treasures.

The President submitted a letter of July 7 addressed to him by the Roerich Museum of New York, in which endorsement by the Institute was asked in behalf of the establishment of a special flag to protect art treasures in time of war.

Resolved, That the Institute express its appreciation of the effort being made to create a flag that will be recognized as protecting works of art of great importance in time of war. (346-B-11-30)

Exhibition of Architectuer at San Antonio.

Director Meyer asked that there be consideration of the feasibility of holding an exhibition of architecture of the Southwest at the convention in San Antonio.

The suggestion was left in the hands of the Regional Director of the Gulf States division, for report at the Executive Committee meeting in February.

Meeting With Committee on Education.

At 11:30 A. M. the Committee on Education met with the Board of Directors. The members of the Committee present were Charles Butler, Chairman, and George C. Nimmons, C. C. Zantinger, and Ellis F. Lawrence, members.

Mr. Butler reported on the Carnegie art courses, which are financed by the generous gifts of the Carnegie Corporation, and conducted under the supervision of the Committee on Education of the A.I.A. Mr. Butler outlined the field covered by the courses, the purposes served, and the states represented by teachers enrolled.

Mr. Nimmons supplemented Mr. Butler's report.

Mr. Lawrence reported on the Carnegie course at the University of Oregon, described the character of the work, and read some very interesting letters from teachers and others who attended the course in the summer of 1930.

Mr. Butler said that the Treasurer had referred to the desirability of having the Carnegie Art course program in definite form. He concurred in this, and thought it would be interesting for the entire membership to know of the accomplishments obtained with the appropriations from the Carnegie corporation. He said that to serve these purposes Mr. Nimmons had agreed to write an article for publication in *THE OCTAGON*.

Mr. Butler also reported on the plan of the Committee on Education for cooperating with Dr.

Keppel in the preparation of the art section of the proposed report on recent social changes in American life. He asked the approval of the Board.

Resolved, That the participation of the Committee on Education in the preparation of the art section of the proposed report on recent social changes in American life be approved. (347-B-11-30)

The reports of the members of the Committee on Education were accepted with the thanks of the Board.

Everglades National Park—Endorsed.

Franklin O. Adams, Regional Director of the Southern Atlantic Division, spoke concerning the proposed creation of the Everglades of Southern Florida into a national park.

He described the very special character of this last wilderness section of the Eastern United States and urged that the Institute join with many other organizations and groups which are urging that it be reserved for all the people and saved from commercial exploitation. The Board took the following action:

Whereas, The proposed Everglades National Park, to be located in the Cape Sable region of Florida, would preserve intact, for the education and enjoyment of future generations, one of the most beautiful of the nation's few untouched areas, and

Whereas, This region, now so abundantly supplied with almost limitless varieties of sub-tropical animal and plant life, is in grave danger of being despoiled, and

Whereas, If such uncontrolled encroachment is allowed, many interesting and valuable species will become extinct and great natural beauty destroyed, be it

Resolved, By its Board of Directors, that The American Institute of Architects endorses the movement to create and establish the Everglades of Florida as a National park and urges the Congress to consummate, as expeditiously as possible, the dedication of this region as a National park to the educational and recreational betterment of the people of the United States. (348-B-11-30)

Proposed Department for Designing Memorials.

The Secretary presented a communication from William E. Lehman of Newark, N. J., and copy of the latter's letter of October 30 to Colonel Arthur Woods of the President's Employment Committee, in which he urged that the unemployment situation in the architectural profession be remedied by the establishment of a department in Washington for the purpose of designing memorials throughout the United States for location wherever an episode of history may have occurred which is worthy of perpetuation.

The Secretary was requested to advise Mr. Lehman that the Institute was doing the best it could to advance programs of Federal and State public works, much needed throughout the country, and could not endorse his proposal.

Chapter Financing—Income.

The Director of the Sierra Nevada Division, Fred H. Meyer, reported on a program which is being carried out by the Northern California Chapter. He said that that Chapter has a contract with a news agency which distributes architectural reports (reports on new buildings) which brings in quite a large annual income. This money is being wisely and judiciously used by the Chapter in advancing the cause of architecture in San Francisco. He suggested that this plan might be a solution of the financial problems of many chapters of the Institute.

Mr. Meyer was requested to send to each Director full information on the fundamentals of the plan and on the details of its operation.

Executive Committee—February Meeting.

The Secretary stated that the time and place of the next meeting of the Executive Committee should be determined.

Resolved, That the next meeting of the Executive Committee meeting be held in Washington in February on dates to be fixed by the President and Secretary. (349-B-11-30)

Invitation from Philadelphia Chapter.

The Secretary called attention to a letter from Victor D. Abel, former Secretary of the Philadelphia Chapter, expressing the hope that the Board of Directors would consider the oft-repeated invitation of the Philadelphia Chapter to the Board to meet in Philadelphia.

The members of the Chapter have sponsored and completed an Architects' Building which has commodious headquarters for the Philadelphia Chapter. That Chapter would like to entertain the Board at some early date in the future.

Resolved, That the question of holding a Board or Executive Committee meeting in Philadelphia be left with the Secretary for correspondence and report. (350-B-11-30)

Board of Directors—April Meetings.

The Secretary said that in view of the fixing of the dates of the Convention as April 14, 15 and 16, the dates for the annual meetings of the Board of Directors (both pre-convention and post-convention) should be determined.

Resolved, That the fixing of the dates of the annual meetings of the Board of Directors and of the organization meeting of the Board of Directors in 1931 be left in the hands of the President and Secretary with power. (351-B-11-30)

Institute of Science and Art Proposed.

The Secretary presented a communication of June 17, 1930, from Richard A. Mirzan, suggesting the erection of an Institute of Science and Art, and a

Temple of Science and Art, in Washington, and describing a plan therefor.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to advise Mr. Richard A. Mirzan that the Board of Directors does not endorse the proposal to erect an Institute of Science and Art, and a Temple of Science and Art in Washington. (352-B-11-30)

Proceedings—Distribution.

The Secretary reported that under a standing order of the Board of Directors the Proceedings of the Sixty-third Convention were distributed to all Members, Associates, and Juniors who returned postcard requests for the Proceedings.

He said that complimentary copies of the Proceedings were sent to Honorary and Honorary Corresponding Members, to various libraries, and to various technical and affiliated societies.

The total number of Proceedings printed was 1,800, of which 1,500 copies have been distributed, and of which 300 copies are retained at The Octagon for new members elected during the year and to supply general demand.

The cost of printing the Proceedings for 1,800 copies was \$1,227.68 exclusive of cost of overhead at The Octagon and postage. Therefore, the cost per copy for printing was 68 cents.

The Secretary reported a comment by Ellis F. Lawrence of the Oregon Chapter, as follows:

Every member should have this (the Proceedings) regardless of their wishes! How else can they be expected to know what the Convention did? The Institute can't afford not to do this.

The Secretary said that other members had so expressed themselves, and that he wished the Board to consider the desirability of changing the standing order to provide that copies of the Proceedings shall be sent to every member of the Institute without requiring a request for them.

Resolved, That the extent of the distribution of the Proceedings of the Sixty-fourth Convention be left for determination by the Executive Committee. (353-B-11-30)

Meetings With the Detroit Chapter.

The Secretary referred to the very successful meetings with the Detroit Chapter and to the dinner at the Statler Hotel on Friday evening.

Action was taken as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors express its appreciation of the hospitality extended to it, and to the individual members of the Board, by the Detroit Chapter and its various members. The Secretary was directed to address a communication to the President of the Chapter conveying the sentiment of the Board in this respect. (396-B-11-30)

Adjournment.

The meeting adjourned at 1:05 P. M., November 15th.

The Architect's Federal Income Tax

THE Institute has kept in close touch with developments in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., with respect to rulings affecting the Federal income tax of the practicing architect.

Several years ago it was found that in some jurisdictions rulings with respect to the determination of earned income, originally applied to other groups, were being applied to the architectural profession, with a resulting hardship on the architect in paying his annual income tax to the Federal Government.

In view of this situation the Board of Directors engaged special counsel—the firm of Brune, Parker, Carey and Gans, Attorneys at Law, Baltimore, Maryland—for the purpose of making representations to the Federal Government which would clearly set forth the status of the architect as a strictly professional man in the same class with the lawyer and the doctor.

The final outcome was a decision which sustained that point of view. The action of the Institute in this matter, through the able and vigorous action of its attorneys, and with full credit to the open mind of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, represents an accomplishment for the benefit of the entire architectural profession, not the least part of which is the official recognition of the professional status of the architect.

The ruling referred to, which is now in effect, and the title of which is "Determination of Earned Income on Professional Fees under the Revenue Act of 1928," is briefly summarized as follows, and is republished in this number of *THE OCTAGON* as it appeared in the May, 1930, number of *THE OCTAGON*:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under date of April 11, 1930, issued a ruling (I. T. Mimeograph Coll. No. 3802 R. A. No. 550) on the determination of earned income on professional fees under the Revenue Act of 1928. Under the terms of the ruling it is also applicable under the Revenue Acts of 1924 and 1926. The ruling does not apply to cases where personal services and capital are both material income producing factors. Under the ruling, professional fees received either personally or as a member of a professional partnership are considered to the entire amount thereof as earned income, notwithstanding the employment of assistants to perform part or all of the services; provided the client is that of the taxpayer or, in the case of a partnership, of an active member of the same, and looks to the taxpayer or an active member of the partnership as responsible for the services performed. This rule is a general one applicable to all professional men. It will, of course, be beneficial to the architects as a profession.

For those who desire more detailed information, we quote the text of the ruling of April 11, 1930, as follows:

*Determination of Earned Income on
Professional Fees under the
Revenue Act of 1928.*

April 11, 1930.

**COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS IN CHARGE,
AND OTHERS CONCERNED:**

Under Section 31 of the Revenue Act of 1928 an individual is entitled to claim against the tax computed on his net income a credit of 25% of the tax which would be payable if his earned net income constituted his entire net income. Earned income under the statute means wages, salaries, professional fees, and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered.

Under existing rulings it has been held that professional fees in order to constitute earned income must be received as compensation for personal services actually rendered and in some instances taxpayers performing professional services who employ assistants in their offices have been denied the right to include all of the professional fees up to the statutory limit of \$30,000 as earned income. In I.T.-Mimeograph, Coll. No. 3471, R. A. No. 385, dated October 25, 1926, the following statement appears: "If the business requires only a nominal capital and the income is derived principally from professional services of the taxpayer, as a doctor or a lawyer, the entire profits not exceeding \$20,000 (\$30,000 under Revenue Act of 1928) may be considered as earned income. * * * If a taxpayer is engaged in the practice of a profession on his own account and employs an assistant over whom he exercises only a perfunctory supervision, the profits resulting from the labor of such assistant cannot be regarded as earned income by the employer unless his total net income is less than \$5,000." It was not intended to deny the taxpayer the right to consider the entire amount received as professional fees as earned income if the taxpayer is engaged in a professional occupation such as a doctor or a lawyer even though the taxpayer employs assistants who perform part or all of the services, provided the client or patient is that of the taxpayer and looks to the taxpayer as the responsible person in connection with the services performed.

This ruling will also apply to income received as professional fees from a professional partnership even though the partnership employs assistants who work on a salary basis provided the clients or patients are that of some active member of the partnership and look to some active member of the partnership as responsible for the services performed.

This ruling should not be construed as applying to "any trade or business" in which both personal services and capital are material income producing factors.

The provisions of this mimeograph are also applicable to the determination of the earned income credit on amounts received as professional fees under the provisions of Section 209 of the Revenue Acts of 1924 and 1926.

I.T.-Mimeograph, Coll. No. 3471, R. A. No. 385, dated October 25, 1926, is amended in so far as it is inconsistent with this mimeograph.

Any inquiries made in regard to this mimeograph should refer to the number of the mimeograph and the symbols IT:E:RR.

ROBERT H. LUCAS,
Commissioner.

The Architectural League Exhibition

RAYMOND N. HOOD, F.A.I.A., President of the Architectural League of New York, has requested that the membership of the Institute be advised concerning the Forty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the League to be held in New York in the spring.

The essentials are covered in the following paragraphs:

For specific information on other points communications may be addressed to Mr. Hood at 115 East 40th Street, New York City.

Last day for return of entry slips—Monday, March 16, 1931, at 115 East 40th Street, New York City.

Only day for the reception of exhibits—Wednesday, April 1, 1931, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.—at Grand Central Palace.

Press View—Saturday, April 18, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Opening—Saturday, April 18, at 2 P. M.

Public Exhibition—Saturday, April 18 to April 23, inclusive.

Exhibits discharged—Monday, April 27, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Exhibition is illustrative of architecture and the allied arts. It will consist of drawings and models of proposed or executed work in structural, decorative and landscape architecture; sketches and finished examples of decorative painting; sketches, models and finished examples of decorative and monumental sculpture, drawings, models and executed work in the decorative arts; and photographs of executed work in any of the above branches; it being understood that full-size portrait statues are not eligible unless especially solicited by the Jury of Selection.

The Exhibition Committee proposes several departures from the customary procedure in previous League Exhibitions. It requests that as far as may be possible, exhibits of architecture be restricted to frames or mounts not exceeding 66 inches in height. The photographs would preferably be of a warm grey color, likewise any mats. In painting and sculpture the Committee desires studies, preliminary work of any nature that may present to the public a general picture of current work in these arts.

Plans are particularly desirable—but unless they are well presented they may fail of acceptance. The Committee solicits correspondence with exhibitors wishing to send drawings with models and cartoons illustrating in combination the architectural, sculptural and decorative scheme of a single important work.

Each exhibit must be marked on the back by one of the enclosed labels; additional labels will be furnished on application to the Exhibition Committee.

The omission of glass is recommended on all exhibits as the League assumes no responsibility for breakage.

No exhibit may be offered for sale during the Exhibition.

Unless otherwise specially agreed, the League will not be responsible for the loss of, or any damage to, any of the exhibits arising from any cause whatsoever during carriage or while in its custody. All exhibits must be delivered prepaid by the exhibitors at the Galleries on April 1st and removed at their expense on April 27th, 1931.

Exhibits not accepted by the Jury must be removed by the exhibitor when notified.

Exhibitors are urged to give thought and care not only to the selection of subject but to its tone, framing and mounting. This is especially important in groups of separate units particularly when composed of views of the same subject. Such groups should naturally be maintained, but frequently the tones, shapes and sizes as submitted are so unmanageable that either the group must be broken up or some part of it be omitted.

The Committee particularly requests the submission of the work of Landscape Architects.

Remember that this exhibition should interest the Public and that the Public is strongly affected by presentation.

It is the observation of the Exhibition Committee that a number of members are regularly delinquent each year in delivering their exhibits to the League at the time stated in the circular of information. This complicates the work of the Exhibition Committee whose service is given voluntarily, as well as increasing the paid labor expense incidental to hanging. The Executive Committee therefore calls attention to its ruling that hereafter all exhibits received subsequent to the appointed day will be rejected irrespective of the fact of their acceptance for the catalogue unless same shall have been solicited.

The acceptance of a work for illustration in the catalogue does not imply acceptance by the Exhibition Committee in any form except the photograph used for illustration.

The installation of certain of the exhibits and defraying of costs of same shall be borne by the individual exhibitor at the discretion of the Committee.

The Catalogue Committee solicits subjects for publication in the catalogue. Address the Chairman, 115 East 40th Street, for particulars not later than February 16th, 1931.

Any exhibit is subject to publication in the catalogue unless the exhibitor stipulates otherwise.

An entry fee of \$5.00 is required from each exhibitor. Check to be sent with entry slips. This fee will be refunded in case none of the exhibits is accepted.

The action of the Jury is final in all cases and exhibit once placed may not be thereafter changed or removed until the close of the exhibition.

The sending of an exhibit to the Forty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League shall constitute an assent on the part of the sender to the conditions above set forth.

Inasmuch as the League cannot be responsible for exhibits, it is recommended that exhibitors desiring to insure their works do so through their own broker or the following firms:

Edwards and Booth, 110 William Street.

H. Mosenthal and Son, 1 Liberty Street.

Exhibits from points other than New York City must be sent to a consignee in New York who will deliver them at the galleries and return same at the close of the Exhibition. Carriage charges, packing, and carriage between the consignee's address and the galleries will be paid by the exhibitor. The name and address of the consignee is to be put upon the label on the back of the exhibit. Exhibits in packing boxes will not be received. The following are consignees to whom exhibits may be sent:

Jean Bohne, 47 West 46th Street.

W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West 52nd Street.

The James Harrison Steedman Memorial Fellowship in Architecture Sixth Competition 1931

The Governing Committee of the James Harrison Steedman Memorial Fellowship in Architecture announces the sixth competition for this Fellowship, to be held in the spring of 1931.

The value of the Fellowship is an annual award of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, to assist well qualified architectural graduates to benefit by a year in travel and the study of architecture in foreign countries, as determined by the Committee and under the guidance and control of the School of Architecture of Washington University, St. Louis.

The competition is open to all graduates in architecture of recognized architectural schools in the United States, who are American citizens, and who have had at least one year of practical work in the

office of an architect practicing in St. Louis, Missouri, before being entitled to assume the benefits of the Fellowship. All candidates shall be between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age at the time of appointment to the Fellowship.

The Governing Committee is composed of John Lawrence Mauran, *Chairman*; Louis LaBeaume, and Gabriel Ferrand.

Complete details of this competition, and application blanks for registration, which must be filled out and returned not later than *January 24, 1931*, may be obtained direct from the head of the School of Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

With the Chapters

Zoning Ordinance—Baltimore Chapter.

This Chapter is cooperating with the "Committee on Public Measures" affecting architecture, of the city of Baltimore, in developing provisions for the proposed new zoning ordinance. A special meeting of the Chapter was recently devoted to the subject and there was extended discussion of the many provisions contemplated. A full measure of support was promised by the Chapter which, however, took a decided stand in opposition to any legal restrictions on the building of protection walls around residence property on the property lines, except as to walls in setback areas.

A committee was appointed to confer with the authorities for the purpose of inducing them to remove all possible restrictions in this regard.

Public Information—Baltimore Chapter.

At the November meeting the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, John H. Scarff, reported that two notices have been obtained in the morning and evening *Sun* describing the Congressional Library collection of architectural negatives. Mr. Scarff requested that members assigned to deposit their negatives in the collection get in touch with him, or send them direct to the Library of Congress in care of Mr. Leicester B. Holland, Washington, D. C.

The committee requested instructions on the plan of the *Daily Record* to publish a group of letters from laymen giving their reasons for employing an architect. It was the sense of the meeting that such a plan was not objectionable and might be valuable,

and that the committee should simply review any such letters obtained by the *Daily Record* and exercise some control of the material, both as to its source and content.

The committee requested a list of candidates for the *Sun* medal, for consideration by the *Sun* in making its award. The members of the Chapter then reviewed the new buildings of 1930, and made up a list of candidates.

Membership Increase—Brooklyn Chapter.

At the November meeting twelve applications for membership were received for consideration by the Chapter. Many of these came from architects residing in cities in Long Island and their applications resulted from special efforts made by the Chapter to bring in men from the detached cities in its district.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Chapter appropriated \$100.00 to aid the unemployed draftsmen, through the "Architects' Emergency Committee."

Education—Chicago Chapter.

The November meeting of the Chapter was devoted to "The Continued Professional and General Education of the Architect." George C. Nimmons, former Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Institute, and now a member of the Executive Council of that Committee, presided. The invited speakers were Clyde H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association; Kenneth K. Stowell, Associate Editor, *The Architectural Forum*; and Louis LaBeaume, Director of the Central States Division of the Institute.

Other invited guests were librarians in the territory of the Chapter and the editors of various magazines.

Following the speakers there was general discussion, and a most profitable evening.

City Meetings—Florida Central Chapter.

The Secretary of the Florida Central Chapter, C. Sedgwick Moss, reports the development of an idea which is proving most effective in his territory. City meetings are held. For example, the President of the Chapter, John W. Vickery, recently entertained all of the members of the Chapter, and the Associates, residing in St. Petersburg. The attendance was 100 per cent and a most enjoyable party was held. Attention is called to this plan, which might be used with advantage in many chapters of large territory with from four to ten members in each of three or four cities.

Building Council—Florida North Chapter.

The November meeting of this Chapter entertained the Regional Director of the South Atlantic Division, Franklin O. Adams. Mr. Adams spoke on the opportunities open to the three Florida Chap-

ters if they would assume definite leadership in the formation of a state-wide building council. He said the proposed council should embrace all branches of the building industry. Its object would be to bring about a better understanding between the groups in the building industry, and to further a spirit of cooperation, which would result in better buildings, better materials, and a higher standard of workmanship—thereby gaining the confidence of the public in the profession of architecture and in the building industry groups. (Director Adams reported at the November meeting of the Board on this plan for strengthening the building industry in Florida and it was endorsed without reservation.)

Competitions—New Jersey Chapter.

This Chapter congratulated Clement W. Fairweather, Professional Advisor in the Glen Ridge Municipal Building Competition. The Competitions Committee of the Chapter recorded its appreciation of the very efficient work of Mr. Fairweather in conducting the competition and in bringing it to a successful conclusion for all parties concerned, not only in the selection of a competent architect, and a workable scheme, but also in upholding the standards of the Chapter and the profession.

The committee also reported that it had forestalled an irregular competition for an important institutional building in Camden.

Public Information—New Jersey Chapter.

The Publicity Committee of this Chapter reports that it has arranged for a series of six talks on architecture to be broadcast over Station WOR. The first address was made by James O. Betelle on December 4.

Registration Law—New Jersey Chapter.

The November meeting of the New Jersey Chapter was attended by delegates from the Long Island Society of Architects, the Architectural League of Northern New Jersey, the Architects Club of North Hudson, the Newark Society of Architects, the Union County Society of Architects and the Camden Society of Architects.

At the conclusion of the dinner an able address was made by James F. Bly who reviewed the history of the architects' license law in the State of New York, pointing out that in seeking the passage of such legislation a continuous and energetic effort is required before success is attained.

Following Mr. Bly's address it was reported that a proposal is being urged that all state boards in New Jersey, except the board for the lawyers and real estate dealers, be placed under the State Education Board. The meeting adopted a resolution to the effect that the proposal to place the State Board of Architecture of New Jersey under the State Education Board be referred to the Legislative Committee of the Chapter, with instructions that

it is the sense of the meeting that any such legislation should be strenuously opposed in the name of the New Jersey Chapter. The Legislative Committee was requested to report fully to the Chapter at the next meeting.

University of California Meeting—Northern California Chapter

In accordance with its custom the Northern California Chapter held its October meeting at the University of California in Berkeley. There was a large attendance of Institute members, Associates, and distinguished guests.

The President of the Chapter, Frederick H. Meyer, presided. Reports were made by the standing and special committees.

Warren C. Perry, A.I.A., Director of the School of Architecture at the University, welcomed the visitors. In speaking of the work of the school of architecture he commended the establishment of closer relationship between the practicing architect and the school, which he said would be of great value to the students.

After dinner the meeting adjourned to the Architecture Building where the members enjoyed meeting the students and observing them at work. The group then moved to the exhibition hall where the evening was spent in viewing the exhibits on display. In addition to the projects, sketches and order plates of the students, there was shown a splendid group of drawings by local architects, of subjects both in the United States and abroad. These were presented in various media, such as water-color, pencil, crayon, pen, etchings and dry-points.

All present were enthusiastic about the merit of the exhibition, and it was voted to repeat it in San Francisco as a public showing.

Traveling Architectural Exhibition—Philadelphia Chapter.

This Chapter has assembled an exhibition of architectural drawings, photographs and other illustrations to be sent out by the American Federation of Arts. The exhibits represent the works of many well known architects and include all kinds of buildings, churches, schools, war memorials, houses, banks, etc. This traveling exhibition should prove of great educational value to students and public alike and a source of information and education in the various sections of the United States in which it is to be shown.

Billboards—Pittsburgh Chapter.

The ranks of those actively working for the elimination of billboards from the countryside are being heartened by the entrance of many chapters of the Institute. The latest to make its declaration is the Pittsburgh Chapter, in a resolution which states that the Chapter is heartily in accord with the effort to mitigate the disfigurement of the countryside of the United States by advertisements of products of short-sighted commercial interests.

The Chapter instructed its Committee on Public Information to devote special study to the problem with a view to developing, through adequate publicity, this attitude of the Pittsburgh Chapter.

University Meeting—Washington State Chapter.

In accordance with its established custom the Washington State Chapter held its November meeting at the University of Washington, in conjunction with the students of the Department of Architecture.

Some thirty members of the Chapter, half a dozen members of the faculty, and ninety students were present. The entertainment was in the hands of the students.

Following the dinner a business session of the Chapter was held. Mr. Gove, reporting for the Education Committee, called attention to the results of the Sketch competition which his committee had sponsored during the summer among the draftsmen of the state. The sketches were exhibited in the library of the Architecture Building. Mr. Gove announced the winners in the several classes. Ninety-two sketches had been entered, and the prizes were awarded to Messrs. Norman E. Fox, Ralph Bishop, Ralph Bishop (bis), Norman E. Fox, and C. R. Butcher, in the respective classes: Brickwork, Wooden Buildings, Stone Buildings, Historical and Picturesque, and Landscape Sketches. Each of these winners received honorable mentions in other classes and in addition Messrs. John G. Richards, Harry Wolfe, Edward Young and John Villevik received honorable mentions.

Better Building Bureau—West Texas Chapter.

This Chapter at its last meeting received reports with regard to the establishment of a better building bureau. The results achieved in other cities were considered, and a special committee was appointed to cooperate in the organization of such a bureau in San Antonio.

Applications For Membership

January 17, 1930.

Notice to Members of the Institute:

The names of the following applicants may come before the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee for action on their admission to the Institute, and, if elected, the applicants will be assigned to the Chapters indicated:

<i>Connecticut Chapter</i>	- - - -	WALTER P. CRABTREE, JR.
<i>Detroit Chapter</i>	- - - -	J. ROBERT F. SWANSON, WILLIAM CALDWELL TITCOMB
<i>New Jersey Chapter</i>	- - - -	FREDERICK A. ELSASSER
<i>New York Chapter</i>	- - - -	LEWIS GREENLEAF ADAMS, STEPHEN MERRELL CLEMENT, WILLIAM GEHRON, GREVILLE RICKARD, MICHAEL STILLMAN, ROBERT WISEMAN
<i>Northern California Chapter</i>	- - - -	GWYNN OFFICER
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i>	- - - -	MORRIS J. ROSENTHAL
<i>Southern California Chapter</i>	- - - -	LLEWELLYN A. PARKER
<i>Virginia Chapter</i>	- - - -	KARL J. BELSER, BENNETT B. CARDWELL, PENDLETON SCOTT CLARK, SAMUEL PRESTON CRAIGHILL, WALTER ROGERS CROWE, STANHOPE S. JOHNSON
<i>Washington State Chapter</i>	- - - -	THEODORE JAN PRICHARD

You are invited, as directed by the By-Laws, to send privileged communications before February 17, 1931, on the eligibility of the candidates, for the information and guidance of the members of the Board of Directors in their final ballot. No applicant will be finally passed upon should any chapter request, within the thirty-day period, an extension of time for purpose of investigation.

FRANK C. BALDWIN,
Secretary.

Members Elected From Nov. 16, to Dec. 31, 1930

<i>Baltimore Chapter</i>	- - - -	T. WORTH JAMISON, JR.
<i>Boston Chapter</i>	- - - -	PHILIP STEARNS AVERY
<i>Buffalo Chapter</i>	- - - -	ELLIS W. BECK, NORMAN M. TINKHAM
<i>Central New York Chapter</i>	- - - -	VINCENT ALBERT ERTMAN
<i>Cincinnati Chapter</i>	- - - -	ROLAND E. HUNT
<i>Indiana Chapter</i>	- - - -	ALFRED GRINDLE
<i>Kansas City Chapter</i>	- - - -	WILLIAM ROBERT BOVARD
<i>New Jersey Chapter</i>	- - - -	LESLIE M. DENNIS
<i>New York Chapter</i>	- - - -	JOHN J. KNIGHT, HARVEY STEVENSON
<i>Oklahoma Chapter</i>	- - - -	SOLOMON A. LAYTON
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i>	- - - -	KENNETH M. DAY, WILLIAM WEBB PRICE
<i>Washington State Chapter</i>	- - - -	EDWARD F. PINNEH
<i>Wisconsin Chapter</i>	- - - -	ALBERT RANDOLPH ROSS

