

THE  
OCTAGON

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*A Journal of The American Institute of Architects*

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*The Sixty-seventh Convention - Second Notice*  
*Notice of Constitutional Amendments*  
*Design in its Relation to Construction*  
*With the Chapters - As of Interest*

THE CONVENTION DATES HAVE BEEN CHANGED TO MAY 28, 29, 30, AND 31, 1935

Volume 7

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## OBJECTS

The objects of this Institute shall be: To organize and unite in fellowship the Architects of the United States of America, to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.

## THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERSHIP

From Address of President Thomas R. Kimball, to the 53rd Convention

"Let us keep in mind the fact that while The American Institute of Architects is still far from being numerically representative of the profession, it has from its birth furnished to the profession the ideals and examples after which the architectural practice of this country has been patterned, and has always been the court of last resort before whose bar all its serious and most important questions have been decided. Wherefore, in assuming for the Institute the credit of such leadership, we are debarred from disclaiming our share of the blame, where blame exists, for conditions that are not consistent with what should be present-day architectural heritage."

# THE OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects

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## The Sixty-Seventh Convention

SECOND NOTICE

March 15, 1935.

To the Members:

**T**HE first official notice to the membership concerning the Sixty-seventh Convention appeared in the January number of THE OCTAGON.

The Convention will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the Schroeder Hotel, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—May 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1935. The dates first announced were a week earlier. The change is to assure adequate hotel accommodations.

Chapter Officers, Delegates and prospective Delegates are requested to review the notice in the January OCTAGON, which gave information on—

Early Election of Delegates  
Procedure for Delegates and Proxies  
No Taxes or Refunds  
Chapter Meetings on Convention Business  
Nominations of Officers and Directors.

All of these items are of importance, and none should be overlooked by Chapters and Delegates.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF DELEGATES

Any member of the Institute who is in good standing therein and has been duly elected or appointed by a Chapter or by a State Association Member to represent it at the 1935 convention will be accredited to the Convention by the Credentials Committee upon presentation to that committee of his 1935 Institute membership card and the credentials of his election or appointment by the Chapter or State Association Member, as the case may be, and thereafter he may act as a delegate of the said Chapter or of the said State Association Member at that convention and also vote thereat any duly

accredited proxy executed to him by a Chapter or by a State Association Member.

Possession of his 1935 membership card will be prima facie evidence of his good standing in the Institute on April 30, 1935, so far as payment of his Institute dues is concerned.

Any member of the Institute who is in good standing therein and has been duly elected or appointed as an *alternate* by a Chapter or by a State Association Member will be accredited to the convention as such alternate on presentation of evidence of his good standing and the credentials as required of a delegate, and in the absence of a delegate of said Chapter or said State Association Member from said convention, said alternate may be accredited to act in lieu of said absent delegate, and thereafter may exercise all the power of a delegate in said convention.

### PROXY REPRESENTATION

Special attention is called to the procedure for electing delegates and executing proxies. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee at its December, 1934, meeting—for the purpose of assuring representation from every Chapter and from every State Association Member—are again quoted as follows:

*Whereas*, It is desirable that every Chapter and every State Association Member be represented at the 67th Convention, but the continued economic depression makes attendance of many delegates impossible, and all Chapters and State Association Members cannot be represented unless they can utilize their full right of proxy under the By-Laws of the Institute, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee does hereby authorize and declare that any Chapter and/or any State Association Member may be represented at the annual Convention of The American Institute of Architects, to be held in May, 1935, by voting and duly executing its proxy for one or more or all of the delegates to which it is entitled to be represented at such Convention to any duly accredited delegate to such Convention; and each such proxy, when duly accredited to said Convention, shall be voted by the said delegate holding the same; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Credentials at said Convention, if it finds the said proxy to be in due and regular form and duly executed, shall accredit each such proxy to the meeting as qualified to be voted therein and thereat by the said delegate.

In 1934 similar procedure was in effect, and several requests for interpretations were received. They were answered, at that time, by the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, Edwin Bergstrom. As the same questions may arise this year, the previous interpretation is here quoted, in order that there may be no misunderstanding about the voting of proxies:

The resolution states that *any Chapter and/or any State Association Member* may be represented at the annual convention of The American Institute of Architects . . . by voting and duly executing its proxy for one or more or all of the delegates to which it (*the Chapter or State Association Member*, as the case may be) is entitled to be represented at such convention to *any duly accredited delegate* to such convention.

The Conventions of the Institute are composed of representatives of the Chapters and of the State Association Members. Therefore, an individual member of a chapter or of a State Association Member may not, under this resolution, delegate his proxy to any one.

The Chapter by vote, or the State Association Member, by vote, may authorize and execute its proxy in favor of *any duly accredited delegate*. The *duly accredited delegate* must be one who is actually present at the convention and who, as the delegate of a chapter or of a State Association Member has been accredited by the Credentials committee as entitled to vote at the convention. The delegate to whom the proxy is given need not be a member of the Chapter or the State Association executing the proxy.

Therefore, if a Chapter or State Association Member is entitled to be represented at the . . . convention of the Institute by three delegates, and is unable to send any delegate, then it, the Chapter or State Association Member may vote and execute its proxy to any delegate who is actually going to be present at the Convention, and is duly accredited thereto, and that delegate must then vote the proxy, which will register the three votes of the Chapter or State Association

Member at each voting in the Convention at which the proxy is voted.

If the Chapter or State Association Member send any delegates, but not all to which it is entitled, then it may execute its proxy for the remaining number of votes to which it is entitled, to its own or to any other delegate, as it may choose.

In due course, Chapter and State Association Member Secretaries will receive delegate cards and proxy cards, which must be properly executed and filed with the Credentials Committee at the time of registration. Those without such cards cannot qualify or vote.

The Board of Directors of the Institute asks that every Chapter and every State Association Member send just as many delegates to the Convention as is possible within its quota. The Board realizes that it will not be possible for some Chapters and some State Association Members to send full quotas of delegates. In that event, it urges that the plan for the giving of proxies, as herein outlined, be followed.

#### HOTEL HEADQUARTERS AND RESERVATIONS

The Schroeder Hotel, Wisconsin Avenue at Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been selected as the hotel headquarters for the Convention.

By special arrangement with the management of the Schroeder Hotel, all Institute delegates, members, and guests will be assured of accommodations if their reservations are made direct to the hotel at an early date—and not later than May 20. Reservations made after May 20 may be too late to secure the type of accommodations desired.

Information concerning types of rooms, and rates will be given in the April number of THE OCTAGON.

#### EARLY REGISTRATION—NOTICE

The Committee on Credentials will be on hand at the Schroeder Hotel on Monday, May 27, from 3:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.; also on Tuesday, May 28, from 9:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. Those failing to register by 8:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 28, will not be accorded the privilege of voting.

#### THE PROGRAM

The April number of THE OCTAGON will go into some detail with regard to the Convention program, and will contain notices of the many pending By-Law amendments relating to the unification plan and other subjects long under discussion.

As heretofore, the report of the Board of Direc-

tors will present a complete summary of Institute affairs for the action of the delegates.

The address of the President, the report of the Treasurer, the report of the Committee on Public Works, the report of the Committee on Education, and the open forum discussions promise to make this Convention one of the most stirring in the annals of the Institute.

#### WHY NOT DRIVE TO MILWAUKEE?

The latter part of May is a lovely time of the year in Wisconsin. The railroads and the bus lines offer special rates, which are most reasonable. The modern highway systems put Milwaukee within easy driving distance of many Chapters within a radius of 500 miles.

At the last Convention some delegates drove a

thousand miles to Washington, saved money, and had a fine trip!

Institute custom has it that all Members, Associates, and Juniors are welcome at conventions, so you do not have to be a formally elected delegate to enjoy all the privileges of the floor—except that of voting. Also, the Institute extends a cordial invitation to the members of the State Associations of Architects.

The Milwaukee Chapter of the A. I. A. has announced its intention of making this a memorable convention. Milwaukee hospitality is traditional. Every architect who can make the trip should do so, and thereby renew his youth, his courage, and old acquaintance.

CHARLES T. INGHAM,  
*Secretary.*

### School of Architecture—New York University

**A**N announcement from New York University reads in part as follows:

"The Council of New York University recently voted to raise the status of the Department of Architecture to that of an independent school, with the same standing in the University as the professional schools of Medicine, Law and Liberal Arts. The accomplishments and the prestige attained by the Department in the estimation of the Council fully justifies giving it this added dignity and importance. Professor E. R. Bossange who for six years has been dean of the College of Fine Arts and who organized the Department will be dean of the new School of Architecture and Allied Arts. . . .

"The opportunities offered by new systems of construction and new materials for the solution of present day problems in a more economic and scientific manner require that the student be ever conscious of both structure and materials in solving problems of design. An important course on the esthetic value of building materials added some years ago has greatly stimulated the interest of the students in this phase of the modern movement. These two subjects, structure and materials, have been stressed in all the courses since the inception of the school.

"The modern movement has tended to greatly simplify our architecture. As long as such extremely simple forms and surfaces continue to be used, in order to produce the sympathetic atmosphere human beings desire, architects will be required to pay special attention to the design of the contents of

the simple spaces. The school recognizes the emphasis thus placed on specially designed furniture, hangings, fittings and all kinds of objects. European architects have been trained to do this for generations and it is increasingly true in the United States. The courses offered in New York University being fundamental in character enable the student to satisfy this modern need. In the first years courses are given in form and color, esthetic character of materials and elements, the broad character of which develop in the students the ability to compose and design in various materials for highly varied applications. . . .

"In addition to the usual courses such as design, graphics, construction and practical experience and also preparatory courses for high school students, the feature of the Summer Session will be two courses on Modern Housing, under the direction of Dr. Carol Aronovici and with the assistance of practically the same experts who made the Winter Season memorable, one course to consist of lectures and seminars and the other of planning and design. The Housing Study Guild, The Tenement House Department, the New York Housing Authority and The New York State Housing Board will cooperate in making the laboratory work effective for the students. In addition to the lectures and discussions in the classroom, there will be special visits to housing projects in the vicinity of New York under the leadership of persons directly in charge of these projects and also visits to housing areas which are considered sub standard."

## Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws

March 18, 1935.

### Notice to Members of The Institute:

THE 67th Convention of The Institute will be held in Milwaukee May 28th to 31st inclusive, 1935.

Pursuant to the instructions of previous conventions, the Board of Directors will submit to that convention amendments to the Constitution and By-laws of The Institute, to complete the revision begun five years ago, and to put into effect the changes in the membership and organization directed by the 1934 Convention.

The amendments set out in this notice affect the Constitution, notice of which is required to be given at least two months prior to the convention. Notice of amendments to the By-laws, which require thirty days notice, will be sent to you later.

The New York State Membership Corporations Law, Section 20, deals with By-laws and states that a membership corporation created under a special

law, as the Institute, "may have a Constitution By-laws and Rules, which shall be collectively known as By-laws" and the terminology of the Statute always refers to By-laws. In order to conform to this usage it has seemed advisable to merge the Constitution and By-laws into one instrument to be known as the By-laws.

The amendments here proposed will delete the Constitution, and its provisions will be included in the By-laws. This will put all conditions that govern the actions of The Institute in one document, and do away with the confusion and discrepancies that inevitably occur when there are two documents.

The deletion of the Constitution has been approved by counsel.

The Constitution and By-laws were last published in the 1932 Anniversary. Reference should be made thereto when studying the proposed amendments.

CHARLES T. INGHAM,  
Secretary.

## By-Laws of The American Institute of Architects

(Proposed Amendments under the above notice are as follows:)

### CHAPTER I

#### ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL POWERS

##### Article I. Organization.

###### Section 1. Incorporation.

(a) The American Institute of Architects was duly incorporated on April 15, 1857 as a membership corporation under and by virtue of the provisions of the laws of the State of New York, Act of Incorporation, passed April 12, 1848, recorded as Chapter 319, and called "An Act for The Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies." The articles of incorporation were amended in March 1915, recorded as Chapter 119 of the laws of 1915 of the State of New York.

###### Section 2. Name.

(a) The name of the corporation shall be The American Institute of Architects.

(b) In these By-laws the corporation is called The Institute.

###### Section 3. Objects and Purposes.

(a) The objects and purposes of The American Institute of Architects shall be to forward the profession of architecture, advance education in its

arts and sciences and in those allied therewith, promote the aesthetic, cultural, scientific, and practical qualifications of those engaged in that profession, unite them in fellowship, and organize and combine their efforts, so that they and the profession shall be of ever increasing benefit to society.

###### Section 4. Domain.

(a) The domain of The Institute shall be the United States of America and its territories and possessions. Wherever the word State is used in these By-laws, it shall mean any state, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States.

###### Section 5. The Institute Body.

(a) The Institute Body shall consist of memberships of various classes, and may embrace affiliations with persons or organizations not eligible for membership.

(b) Admission to The Institute Body as a member or otherwise, and the suspension or termination of a membership therein or of an association or affiliation

therewith, shall be by action of the Board of Directors of The Institute.

## Article 2. General Powers.

### Section 1. Government.

(a) The Institute shall operate nationally and within the several states. It shall be governed by delegates in annual or other meeting assembled, representing its corporate members, and by its Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of that Board, and shall function within each of the several states through a state wide association and local chapters chartered by and under the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors of The Institute.

(b) The powers and duties of the meetings of The Institute, the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, the state associations and the local chapters are prescribed severally in these By-laws.

### Section 2. Ownership of Property.

(a) All title to and interest in the property of The American Institute of Architects granted and conferred and all interests in the pecuniary liabilities imposed by the laws of the State of New York and these By-laws are vested and shall remain in The Institute alike and equal for the benefit of each and every corporate member.

(b) Nothing contained in these By-laws shall be construed to limit the liability imposed by law on a corporate member of The Institute.

(c) *Ownership.* All title to and interest in the seal and insignia of The Institute, and all title to and interest in the name of The Institute and abbreviations thereof and in the initials A. I. A., denoting membership in The American Institute of Architects, whether or not the said initials are prefixed or suffixed by one or more letters of symbols denoting a title bestowed on a holder of a membership in or an association or affiliation with The Institute, and all title to and interest in all other intangible property of The American Institute of Architects, shall rest solely and shall always remain in The Institute and be vested in its corporate members.

(c-1) The seal, insignia and name of The Institute, the abbreviations or initials of said name with or without prefixes or suffixes denoting membership in or titles bestowed by The Institute shall be deemed to be intangible property of The Institute, and are so called in these By-laws.

### Section 3. Rights and Privileges.

(a) Every privilege granted by the Board of Directors of The Institute, and every permission granted by these By-laws to print or otherwise use or to cause or permit to be printed or otherwise used the said seal, insignia, or name of The Institute or its abbreviations, initials or titles in connection with any occupation, profession, business, trade, craft, or

otherwise or to use any other of the intangible property of The Institute is a right granted by The American Institute of Architects only to members of the Institute Body and to their organizations prescribed in these By-laws. Therefore no other person or other organization shall have any right or privilege to print or to otherwise use the seal, insignia or name of The Institute or its abbreviations, initials or titles or any other of its intangible property or to cause or permit the same to be printed or otherwise used, and only then under the conditions and terms prescribed therein.

(b) The printing or publishing of the name of a member by The Institute, by a State Division, by a State Association Member, or by a Chapter in their respective annuaries or otherwise; the issuing to him of any of the said annuaries or other documents, data, or literature by or for The Institute, State Division, State Association Member, or a chapter; the giving to him of any discounts or benefits by or on account of any of said organization; the permitting herein to serve on any committees or otherwise to be part of the affairs of any of them, is a right and privilege so granted him.

### Section 4. Censure, Suspension and Termination.

The membership of any member of The Institute Body may be suspended or terminated for cause by the Board of Directors of The Institute and/or the said Board may reprove or censure any said member if the Board finds the member has failed in any obligation to The Institute, and it shall be terminated by the death or resignation of the member or by his *ipso facto* removal for any reason hereinafter set out in these By-laws.

(b) A membership shall not be suspended or terminated for cause until and unless the member has been given the right and offered an opportunity to be heard by the said Board in his own defense. The said Board shall fix the time and procedure of the hearing.

(c) If a member of The Institute is suspended, then *ipso facto* all rights and privileges granted to him by The Institute shall be withdrawn for the period of the suspension.

(d) *Termination of Rights and Privileges.* If the membership of any member of The Institute Body or the association or affiliation of any person or organization therewith is terminated prior to a dissolution of the corporate affairs of The Institute, then neither the said member nor the said person or organization nor any heir, executor, administrator, assign, trustee, agent, receiver, or representative of said person or organization shall have any title to or interest in either the tangible property or the intangible property of The Institute or in any right or privilege granted by The Institute; or shall have any right to print or otherwise use or to cause or permit to be printed or otherwise used the seal, insignia, name and/or abbreviations thereof, initials

and/or titles of The Institute, or to use any of its property; or shall have any valid claim against The Institute or any of its officers or directors, by reason of such person or organization having been at any time a member of The Institute Body or associated or affiliated therewith in any manner.

(e) *Termination Shall Be Without Recourse.* The termination of a membership in the Institute Body or of any association or affiliation of a person or organization therewith shall be final and without recourse as to the person or organization whose membership, association or affiliation has been terminated.

(f) *Termination Shall Not Relieve Indebtedness.* The termination of a membership in the Institute Body or of an association or affiliation of a person or organization therewith shall not release or relieve the person or organization whose membership, association or affiliation has been terminated, from any indebtedness to The Institute and/or to the State Division or State Association or chapter of which he or it was a member, associate or affiliate at the time of the said termination.

(The proposed new Articles 1 and 2 of Chapter XIII of the By-laws read as follows:)

#### CHAPTER XIII

##### PRINCIPLES OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES AND STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

##### Article 1. The Practice of Architecture.

###### Section 1. Obligations.

(a) The American Institute of Architects shall uphold the practice of architecture as a profession and shall endeavor to maintain a high standard of practice and conduct by its members as a safeguard of the important financial, technical and aesthetic interests entrusted to them as practitioners of that profession. Therefore, every member of The Institute by virtue of his membership in The Institute subscribes to the principles of professional practices and the standards of practice established by The Institute and agrees to abide by and uphold those principles to the best of his ability and to practice his profession accordingly, and to conduct himself and his affairs at all times to the best interests of the profession and The Institute.

###### Section 2. Unprofessional Conduct.

(a) Since such conduct and such adherence to the principles and the standards of practice established by The Institute and to the provisions of its By-laws, rules and regulations and the By-laws, rules and regulations of the State Division or State Association Member and the Chapter of which he is a member, is the obligation of every member of The Institute, deviation from any thereof by any such member is declared to be not to the best interests of the profession and The Institute and shall be deemed to be *unprofessional conduct* on his part, and *ipso facto* he

shall be subject to discipline by The Institute, in proportion to the seriousness of the deviation.

##### Article 2. Adjudging Unprofessional Conduct.

###### Section 1. Responsibility of The Board for Discipline.

(a) *Powers and Duties.* The Board shall do whatever is in its power to maintain compliance by every member of The Institute Body with the principles of professional practices and the standards of practice established by The Institute, and to require that the conduct of each such member shall always be to the best interests of the profession and The Institute. For that purpose The Board shall be sole judge of the compliance by the member with such principles, standards, By-laws, rules and/or regulations and of his conduct, and for what it deems to be unprofessional conduct on his part, it may reprimand or censure him and/or may suspend or terminate his membership, whichever, in its judgment, is in proportion to the seriousness of his deviations and his offence.

(b) *Decisions Final and Without Recourse.* The decisions of the Board in every matter concerning the conduct of a member, and every penalty imposed by it on a member on account of unprofessional conduct shall be final and conclusive and without recourse as to the member.

###### Section 2. Delegation of Powers to Adjudge.

(a) *Prompt Adjudication.* The Board shall adjudge diligently every charge of unprofessional conduct against a member that is brought to its attention.

(b) *Delegation of Power Prescribed.* The Board shall not delegate to any other person or body its duty of adjudging charges of unprofessional conduct, or of imposing penalties on account thereof, and no other person or body shall have any right to hear or adjudge any charges of unprofessional conduct against any member of The Institute Body other than as expressly provided elsewhere in this Section 2, or to impose any penalties therefor upon him.

(c) *Delegation of Powers Permitted.* The hearings of a charge of unprofessional conduct shall be conducted for and on behalf of The Board by the Committee on Professional Practices and by the Judiciary Committee, in accordance with the procedure set forth in these By-laws, but The Board shall conduct the final hearings, if there are any, and at any time it may conduct any hearing or proceeding delegated to either of said committees or it may intervene in any thereof. In the latter event the intervened committee shall be relieved of its duty and authority in the case.

###### Section 3. Rules.

(a) *Rules of Procedure.* Supplementing these By-laws, The Board shall adopt and print rules relating to the procedure of adjudging charges of unprofessional conduct, conducting the hearings



thereof, giving notices of the hearings, and making appeals from the findings.

The adjudging of every charge of unprofessional conduct shall be conducted and concluded in accordance with the said rules and the provisions of these By-laws in effect at the time the charges are filed with the said chairman.

#### Section 4. Appeals.

(a) A complainant whose charge has been denied by the Committee on Professional Practices or by the Judiciary Committee may appeal from its finding to The Board, provided that he presents new evidence to The Board within thirty days after the date on which the notice of the findings has been mailed to complainant.

#### Section 5. Hearings.

(a) *Appearance.* An appearance at a hearing may be waived in writing by any accused member or by the complainant, or both. In that event, or if either or both are not present at the hearing, the hearing shall proceed at the time and place set in the notice; provided that the notices of the meeting have been sent as required by the By-laws and the relevant rules. The waiver and/or absence of the accused member or complainant, or both, as the case may be, shall be noted in the records of the case.

(b) *Attorneys.* The accused member may be advised by his attorney at this hearing before The Board, but not at a hearing before the Judiciary Committee or the Committee on Professional Practices. The Attorney may speak thereat in behalf of the accused provided that the accused is present and that at least ten days prior to the time fixed for said hearing he has given written notice by registered mail to The Secretary that his Attorney will be present.

(c) *Evidence.* The accused member and the complainant may each offer evidence and call witnesses at any hearing of a case, in writing, or in person, or both.

(d) *Volunteer Evidence.* It shall be the duty of every member, if he has verbal testimony to offer, or has in his possession letters, papers or documents bearing on any case, to give such testimony and/or to produce said letters, papers or documents, or certified copies thereof, voluntarily or on request of The Board, the Committee on Professional Practices or the Judiciary Committee.

(e) *Witnesses.* The Board, the Chairman of the Committee on Professional Practices, and/or the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee may summon and question witnesses in any case if in its or his judgment the circumstances so warrant, and whether or not the accused member or the complainant, or both, so requests.

(f) *Testimony.* The accused member and the complainant shall fully and truthfully answer all

relevant questions which The Board, the Committee on Professional Practices, and the Judiciary Committee, shall ask. Refusal to so answer, or giving answers which, in the judgment of The Board or either Committee, are evasive shall be construed as conduct not to the best interests of The Institute. Such conduct shall be an independent and separate *prima facie* case of unprofessional conduct against such member, and shall be adjudged by The Board. If the member is found guilty, the penalty imposed shall be expulsion.

#### Section 6. Procedure of Accusation.

(a) *Complainant.* Any legally constituted State Board that registers architects or issues licenses to them, may bring to the attention of The Secretary any case of alleged unprofessional conduct of a member of The Institute Body of which such person or board is cognizant, and it shall be the duty of every Member, State Division, State Association Member, and Chapter of the Institute to bring to the attention of The Secretary every case of alleged unprofessional conduct of which he or it is cognizant.

(b) *Complaints in Writing.* Every complaint alleging unprofessional conduct shall be in writing and state the facts alleged to be true, shall be signed by the member, members or body making the complaint, and shall be sent to The Secretary.

#### Section 7. Procedure of Committee on Professional Practices.

(a) Every complaint alleging unprofessional conduct of a member of The Institute received by The Secretary shall be sent immediately by him to the Chairman of the Committee on Professional Practices. Thereupon the said Chairman shall examine the complaint and if he determines that the circumstances should be investigated, he shall designate two other members of that Committee to act with him in the case, and shall furnish each accused member and the complainant with a printed copy of said rules, and of this Chapter XIII of the By-laws. The Chairman and the two others designated by him shall be and act in the particular case as the Committee on Professional Practices and shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties delegated to the Committee on Professional Practices in the case, but the Chairman shall make and sign the report.

(c) If the alleged unprofessional conduct occurred more than one year before the matter is brought to the attention of the Committee, the Chairman may ignore the charges.

(d) If for personal reasons the Chairman finds he should not serve on any complaint before him, he shall designate a member of the Committee to act in his stead.

(e) The special committee appointed in a case shall conduct a preliminary examination of the alleged facts and may summon the accused and/or the complainant to appear before it. If the special

committee finds that a *prima facie* case has been made, then the Chairman shall notify the accused, the complainant, The Secretary and the governing boards of the State Division or State Association Member and the Chapter of which the accused is a member, in writing, to that effect, stating to them that the case will be heard by the Judiciary Committee. Thereupon the Chairman shall turn over to the latter committee all data concerning the case, and shall notify The Secretary that he has done so.

If the special committee does not find a *prima facie* case, then it shall dismiss the charge and the Chairman shall notify the accused, the complainant and The Secretary to that effect, in writing.

(f) Every complaint before the Committee on Professional Practices shall be privileged and all proceedings of and before said Committee relating to the complaint shall be confidential.

#### Section 8. Procedure of Judiciary Committee.

(a) Every charge of unprofessional conduct sent by the Committee on Professional Practices to the Judiciary Committee shall be adjudged by the latter committee and its findings therein reported in writing to The Board.

If the Judiciary Committee agrees in the findings of the Committee on Professional Practices, then it shall give notice to accused member and the complainant, and may summon other witnesses, to appear before it for a hearing of the case. If it finds the accused member guilty, then it shall recommend the penalty to be imposed. It shall send a copy of its findings to the accused member, the complainant, The Secretary and the governing boards of the State Division or State Association Member and the Chapter of which the accused is a member, and then transmit under seal all the evidence, data and findings to The Secretary.

(c) If the Judiciary Committee finds that the evidence before it does not support the alleged facts, it shall dismiss the case and notify the accused member, the complainant and The Secretary, in writing to that effect. Then it shall send all papers in the case and transmit them to The Secretary.

(d) The Judiciary Committee shall judge the admissibility and value of all evidence brought before it, and shall base its findings upon the nature and gravity of the offence and the evidence submitted. Its findings shall be conclusive on all questions of fact set out in the evidence submitted, unless an appeal therefrom is taken to the Board by the accused member or the complainant.

(e) If for any personal reason the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee or any member thereof finds he should not hear and adjudge any case, he shall notify The President to that effect, and The President shall

appoint a temporary chairman or member as the case may be, from the membership of The Board to act in the particular case only.

#### Section 9. Procedure of the Board.

(a) *Time of Adjudgment.* The Board shall hear and adjudge every *prima facie* case of unprofessional conduct that is not dismissed by the Judiciary Committee, at the first regular meeting of the Board held thirty days or more after notice to appear before the Board has been sent to the accused member and the complainant. The Secretary, within five days after the receipt of the findings in a case from the Judiciary Committee shall send notice to the accused member, the complainant, the Chairman of the Committee on Professional Practices, and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, stating the time and place at which The Board will hear the case.

(b) *Presentation of Case.* At the hearing before the Board, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee shall present the evidence in the case and the findings of the Committee, and shall prosecute the case. Neither the said prosecutor, nor any member, temporary or otherwise, of the Judiciary Committee, shall take part in the deliberation of the Board after the case has been presented to it, or voted thereon.

(c) *Absence of Prosecutor.* If the said Chairman is absent, either of the other members of the Judiciary Committee may present the evidence and findings and prosecute the case. If all members of the committee are absent, The President shall appoint a member of The Board to present and prosecute it.

(d) *Judge of Evidence.* The Board shall be the final judge of the admissibility and value of all submitted evidence.

(e) *Notice of Judgment.* When the case has been concluded by The Board, The Secretary shall send written notice of the judgment taken and the penalty imposed, or of the dismissal of the charges, as the case may be, to the accused member, the complainant, the governing boards of the State Division or State Association Member and the Chapter of which the accused is a member, and to each member of The Institute. The Secretary shall enforce the penalty.

#### Section 10. Publication of Judgments.

(a) The action of The Board in any case of unprofessional conduct shall be published once in The Bulletin, and such publication may include the findings, in full or in brief, as The Board shall determine. If the accused member is exonerated prior to action by The Board, notice thereof shall be published once in the Bulletin; provided that the accused shall so request in writing and that the period of appeal has elapsed.

## Design in its Relation to Construction

By CHARLES W. KILLAM, F.A.I.A., *Professor of Architecture, Harvard University*

### PART II

#### *Modern Educational Methods*

TO begin with the younger men, what can we do to improve school training? I am distrustful of school methods when they depart too much from reality, from the methods of the successful practitioner. The most important work of the architect is to get the job, to find out what the client wants, then to give him what he ought to have, make him like it, and come back with another job. An architect can hire any kind of help he needs; designers, working drawing men, engineers, specification writers and inspectors. But he does not hire a man to see the client, to analyze the client's problem, and to set the program for the office—he does that himself. After such analysis, a sketch is made, the first of many, and the architect conducts a more or less thorough research as to the needs of any building new to his experience. More sketches are made and the architect is free to continue the study and to change anything which proves to be wrong in the earlier sketch. The student in school gets no training for this first work of the architect.

The great end in any business, technical, or professional education is to teach the student the importance of analysis of any problem which he will ever face. He must find out for himself the essentials in order to avoid waste of time on the non-essentials. The problems of architectural practice, like those of life itself, do not come to us in a neatly mimeographed program written by a professor. We ought to train men in the schools to do this first work of the architect; to analyze the problem and to set up the program. How do we do it now? In general the student faces a program prepared by somebody else; he has done very little research before he makes a 10-hour sketch, and then he spends a month trying to find out what he should have known before he made the sketch. He and his instructors try to save something out of it and still avoid H. C. He is tied to a sketch which must inevitably leave out vital factors because he had been given no opportunity to find out what the vital factors were before handing in the sketch. I am, of course, not suggesting that the student should lose his way in a maze of small details. It is not possible, nor is it necessary, that he should find out

all about the technical details of each building he attempts. The important thing is for him to learn how to find out what is necessary, how to get at the essentials for himself.

We have for years at Harvard required the student to write his own program in the case of his graduating thesis. He goes to the documents; he goes to buildings in use; he talks to the men who use the buildings. He acts exactly like a real architect. Then he writes his own program. Then he designs the building with criticisms from instructors in structural and mechanical engineering as well as in design. I would extend this system throughout his whole work in design. I would have the student find out for himself what the needs of each problem were and write his own program. It would be real and he would be interested. He might even learn to express himself in good English. Such programs could be simple in the first year, increasing in interest and difficulty as the student matured, but always based upon the student's own effort to analyze the problem with all of its factors recognized except cost, and even with cost recognized to some extent in some cases.

I would start with the first-year student and require that every problem, except a few purely decorative ones, be designed with some structural scheme and some particular materials in mind. I would not allow a student to draw the orders in two dimensions only—I would require him to show sections on every drawing he makes so that he will get, for instance, a three-dimensional idea of architraves as stone lintels. I would have him think of them as having weight. I would not allow him to show stone coursing as a decorative use of horizontal lines on the elevations on the last day of the charrette. In every problem throughout his course, excepting the purely decorative problems, I would have criticism from the instructor in architectural engineering because that instructor notices some things that the instructor in design does not. I am entirely familiar with all the arguments against such assistance from the engineer, and they do not convince me. I will say, however, that the engineer who is thus to cooperate should preferably be one who has had experience in an architect's office, not only in design of wood and steel and reinforced concrete, but who has made working drawings and details, who can get out a

set of working drawings himself, who knows what the designer is thinking about.

#### *Apprenticeship*

When the student leaves the school I would urge him to work, if he can, in an office where he can continue his education by covering, as far as practicable, the whole field of the architect, particularly the part which he cannot get from the schools. If he finds he is becoming a specialist, I would urge him to get a job in another office where he can get wider experience. It may or may not be the easiest and most profitable way for an architect to thus run his draftsmen in narrow grooves, but it turns out a lot of draftsmen, who know only one thing, to start in practice for themselves, and to hurt the whole profession because they are ignorant of so many other phases of the architect's duties.

If we can thus start the young man with the beginning of a broad training which recognizes the realities of the needs of today, is there anything that can be done to influence the older practitioner? I have discussed the problem of the young man with some confidence because of my long contact with young men. When I approach the problem of the older practitioner I proceed with due modesty and caution. I can ask, however, two or three questions. Is the false surface architecture and the non-functional architecture, of which I have given a few examples, a natural, wholesome, straightforward development which satisfies the intelligent layman today? Shall we look back on it in a few years with the same satisfaction with which we look back upon the Colonial period or with the mortification with which we look back upon the General Grant period? Have we the respect of our contemporaries? Are we increasing our control of the design of buildings? If the answers to these questions are in the negative we ought to do something about it.

#### *The Future*

Turning now to the future, what can we suggest as to new materials and methods or new uses of old materials? I would still bear in mind the need of straightforward use of materials and methods. I would either use structure handsomely or else decorate structure, rather than imitate in mean metal lath and plaster or overload it with extravagant and expensive masses of cut stone.

#### *The Small House*

In the case of small cheap houses we spend too much money on basements. With modern insulat-

ing materials it ought to be possible to build on piers and insulate the first floor over an air space. In the case of these small houses I am not convinced that steel is to be largely used as a surface material or even for joists, doors and windows. There is a domestic quality about wood to which we have become accustomed. If repairs or changes are necessary in a steel or concrete structure they are not easily managed in small villages. The local carpenter or the handy householder himself can do much with wood. I would abolish plaster, however, and would experiment with plywood, not only as a surface material but as an integral part of floor and roof construction, somewhat as the battledeck floor now uses the steel plate as an integral part of the floor joist. We waste too much money on paint. We should find some coating which will be more durable and protective than paint.

#### *The Large Building*

In the case of large buildings we may question whether our requirements for fireproofing are not too severe in certain types of buildings under modern conditions. We got the habit of requiring 2, 3 or 4 inches of protection for steel when the fire-resisting building was the exception rather than the rule, when it had a large amount of combustible finish and furniture, when it was surrounded by large areas of more or less combustible buildings and was therefore subject to conflagration hazard. These conditions have changed in many cases. Office buildings, hotels, apartments, schools, hospitals and some other buildings are not full of combustible merchandise. Wooden doors, sashes, partitions, floors, and even furniture, have been replaced in large part by incombustible materials. Many schools and hospitals are in grounds large enough to eliminate danger from conflagration. Many office buildings, hotels and apartment buildings are in areas entirely built up with fire-resisting buildings with a very small amount of combustible contents. These facts suggest the possibility of open-minded revision of our fire-proofing regulations in the direction of saving in space, weight and cost.

#### *Building Code Requirements*

I also feel that the typical building code is unnecessarily severe in its requirement of fireproof roofs on so many different types of buildings. It is fatally easy to write into a building code that floors and roofs shall all be fireproof. Many architects build fireproof roofs even when the law does not require it, feeling, perhaps, that they get greater

durability in that way. Such roofs are particularly troublesome and expensive in the case of sloping roofs with many gables and dormers. A fire in the roof is less dangerous to the lives of the occupants and less likely to be destructive than a fire in the lower part of a building. In many cases a heavy plank roof on heavy and widely spaced rafters would furnish better nailing for roof covering and sufficient resistance to fire. I would leave as wide competition as possible between wooden and fireproof construction in cases where the wooden roof gives protection enough.

I feel that the fireproofing requirements for garages built into private houses are more severe than is justified by the number of fires in such garages.

The typical fireproof floor construction for high buildings is of concrete slabs or joists between steel beams. Above the slab are 3 or 4 inches of cinder concrete fill to conceal pipes and conduits, then a layer of mortar and some kind of finish floor. It is all too thick, too heavy, too expensive and has too little salvage value. The steel decking now used for roofs may well be extended to floor construction with great saving in weight, headroom, expense and salvage value. In many buildings we do not need to hide electric conduits; we can have much greater flexibility by exposing them than we can by the use of expensive underfloor ducts. If we can admire furniture made out of tubing, why not expose electric conduits on walls and ceilings? Why furr out walls to conceal radiators and then use corrugated aluminum wall decorations closely resembling radiators?

#### *Too Much Masonry*

In the case of office buildings, apartments, and other high steel frame buildings of relatively short life, it seems to me that masonry curtain walls are entirely out of date. We should no longer congest the busiest parts of our cities by truck loads of unnecessary stone, brick, tile and plaster and then, after a relatively short life, tear the building down, with very little salvage, and congest traffic while we haul away the debris. We have great difficulty in making masonry walls tight anyway. Then on expensive land we cannot afford to waste the area required by the thickness of a masonry wall, even of the thin curtain walls of modern skeleton construction. The walls should be faced with metal as we have done in the case of spandrels for years. We can keep the water out with metal. We can back it with thin, incombustible insulation more efficient than the ordinary brick wall and 3 ins.

thick instead of 15 ins. We can eliminate plaster, substituting some of the numerous synthetic boards now available. We need not trouble to cover the joints between these boards. We have used moulded edges on vertical wooden sheathing for years without worry. We should then have far less material to haul away when the building becomes obsolete, and more salvage value in the material. As for the exterior surface, we have the metals in abundance and can make tight joints. I can see no reason for the excessive use of glass. Our heat in summer and cold in winter make glass walls less reasonable than metal walls with insulated backing. A recently exhibited scheme for an apartment house with cantilevered exterior walls of continuous glass showed corner bedrooms with two whole sides of glass and a column 3 or 4 ft. in from the corner. A bathroom had the tub across the outer end of the room, the whole width above the tub being window. Is it worth while to gain unity or to emphasize horizontal lines or to look modern at such cost of heat and cold and shades and curtains and privacy?

#### *Concrete and Its Implications*

In reinforced concrete, modernists have seized upon the ease and economy with which it can be cantilevered and have projected the floor to support a glass exterior wall a few feet beyond the row of columns. In a few cases they have designed a floor or roof construction so that it can be left without furring or plaster but much more can be done in that direction. For instance, the ordinary slab, beam and girder construction, if arranged in an orderly relation to the plan of a room, makes a satisfactory ceiling treatment if allowed to show without plaster and without any expense for mouldings or color. The depth and thickness of beams and girders can be varied within limits to give the proportions desired, rich concrete and increased percentages of steel allowing small cross-sections. If further enrichment is desired girders or beams can be deepened or widened at the ends because shearing stresses are greatest at the ends. They can be moulded on the edges by simple additions to the forms. It is not so simple and it is not so reasonable to use curved bottoms to girders and beams, nor is it reasonable to use circular tops to openings in walls. If an architect attempts to improve the appearance of the flat soffit of the slab between beams he is likely to curve it slightly upward or to make shallow sinkages in it so that the slab is thinnest at midspan. In the case of the typical con-

tinuous slab the same depth is required at midspan as at the supports and no change in thickness is defensible. Other types of reinforced concrete floor construction lend themselves to decorative treatment without violation of their structural functions. For instance, the trough floor, forming joists 4 or 5 ins. wide on the bottom and spaced about 2 ft. on centers, can be left to show without any refinement or it can be justifiably improved in appearance by widening or deepening each joist at its end. This widening or deepening can be by straight bevels, by curves, or by any outline that may be considered better looking. The supporting girder, if designed in a strictly utilitarian way, will have a flange projecting a foot or so from the web of the girder and flush on bottom with the joists. It is possible, however, to make the bottom of the flange a little above or below the bottom of the joists, or the flange may have a sloping or curved bottom instead of a horizontal one. Then both the joists and the supporting girder may have oblique or moulded sides instead of vertical. Mouldings may be cast on the exterior or interior angles—panels may be sunk in the soffits.

The two-way joist construction, forming square coffers, lends itself in the same way to widening or deepening of the joists at the ends, this widening of the joists giving a row of smaller coffers next to the supports. The coffers may be octagonal instead of square; can be moulded or ornamented if desired.

The so-called flat-slab construction, with its mushroom cap to the column, may seem more difficult to treat, but I have seen this used in combination with the two-way, or grid, construction so as to suggest interesting possibilities if we can get over our classical inhibitions enough to accept the unclassically large column cap.

In a steel frame building the steel girders and steel floor beams 6 to 8 ft. apart, supporting reinforced concrete slabs, can be left without plastering, the concrete fireproofing of the steel beams and girders being painted or moulded if we wish at a fraction of the cost of the false plaster beams and girders often furred down below the floor construction.

Paints and stains have been applied directly to the concrete ceilings in a few cases, but the possibilities have not been fully developed yet. The concrete formwork does not have to be carefully planed and fitted together. The rough texture is good enough, especially when colored, or when the ceiling is high above the floor and not brilliantly illuminated. Mosaic and tiling can be used in con-

nection with color. We have for years built hollow false beams of inch-boards to decorate our ceilings, or we have built them of plaster on metal lathing and painted the plaster to imitate wood. Why not show the concrete construction which can be made exactly as decorative?

As an application of the suggestions given, we might design the sloping trussed roof of a church or a college dining room. One common method is to support such a roof on wooden trusses with curved bottom chords rising so high above the bearings that concealed steel is necessary to resist the tendency to spread. Another common method is to use a hammer-beam truss, the most illogical form possible, particularly in wood. Any truss should have straight or, at most, only slightly curved members between joints to avoid eccentric loading from the axial stresses. When we build these curved members in wood we add the difficulty of cross-grain and shrinkage and the expense of cutting up a large stick to get a small cross-section. We use these curved members not only in the truss itself but in the purlin braces. We use purlins and rafters of square cross-sections instead of the more economical rectangular sections and we further weaken them by moulding the lower corners and thus losing cross-section where it is most efficient. We even use rafters of rectangular cross-section with the smallest dimension set vertically. We sometimes use this form built up of a thin wooden shell over a steel truss supporting a fireproof roof. If we want to construct this roof in a straightforward way, appropriate to wood, we can use an A-truss; that is, a pair of principals with a horizontal bottom chord raised some distance above the bearings, like a capital letter A. We generally raise this horizontal chord too high so that the principals spread too much and the truss looks weak even though we use arched braces or concealed steel to unite the chord to the principals. If the lower chord is not raised higher than the third-point such a truss can be used for as wide spans as we are likely to need, and the straight bottom chord can resist the axial stresses without the difficulties inherent in curved wooden members. The principals of such a truss can each be formed from a single stick of Douglas fir which can be obtained in any size we need. If then, we use rafters of rectangular cross-section with thick plank sheathing over them we have a simple economical and slow-burning construction. If we want more insulation, more carved wood or other enrichment we can add them without be-deviling the main structural elements.

If there is any real need of constructing this form of roof in fireproof materials the same forms can be used in reinforced concrete because they are all appropriate sections for concrete. The concrete could be enriched by painted decorations.

If we want to build a flat roof over such a church or college dining room we can do it with wooden girders, joists and thick planking, all real. We can form flat slopes directly by making the girder higher in the middle than at the ends which is what the stresses suggest. We can enrich the ceiling as much as we want by paneling, carving and color so long as we leave the real girders and joists obviously doing their work. If a fireproof roof is actually needed we can construct it with exactly the same forms of girders and joists in reinforced concrete because they are just as appropriate to concrete and we can enrich it as much as we wish.

As another illustration we might design a whole church in a modern way. We can assume that money will again be available to build something better than a steel and copper affair looking like an overgrown pent house, or stunts in reinforced concrete looking like bird cages or wedding cakes or with towers like bunches of asparagus.

On the other hand we do not need to construct a masonry vaulted ceiling with its thrust resisted by ponderous buttresses, the most extravagant of structural elements. We do not need to go to the other extreme and imitate a vault in metal lath and plaster. A church ceiling does not have to be

vaulted; it can be flat. We can build a fireproof and enduring ceiling of reinforced concrete or of steel or aluminum or bronze. We can support such a thrustless roof on relatively slender columns of steel or reinforced concrete. We can build enclosing walls a few inches thick. Such a structural shell would leave far more usable space on city lots of restricted area than the thick-walled buttressed plan, and would probably cost a tenth as much as the structural shell of the typical vaulted and buttressed church. If economy were necessary it might be left relatively simple, perhaps with coloring of the concrete, and thus save the other nine-tenths. Or we could use the other nine-tenths to pay for the finest and most enduring facings and decorations, inside and out, and could engage masters to enrich it with sculpture and paintings with all the stories of religion to tell. Rather than to pay so much money to brick and stone masons to slowly and expensively pile stone on stone to build ponderous buttresses, columns and entablatures, we could give a glorious opportunity to all the craftsmen in fabrics, wood, iron, glass, bronze, silver and gold.

#### *A Plea for Correlation*

I end as I began with a plea for correlation of function, design, and construction, an ambition for a wider field of usefulness, and a justification of that ambition by such a straightforward use of materials and methods as will make us understood and appreciated by our contemporaries.

## Low Cost Housing—New York Chapter Competition

ONE of the important problems before the country today is how decent, adequate houses can be provided for families in the lower income groups. Under the National Housing Act the financing of houses for many in these groups is made possible in a way that has not hitherto been available. There still remains, however, the technical problem of how to procure buildings which will properly fill the family needs at a cost which can be met.

Believing that architects have much to contribute to the solution of this problem and are willing to make this contribution for the public good, the New York Chapter of The American Institute of Architects proposes a Study-Competition among its members, with the hope that it will produce notable additions to our knowledge of planning and methods of constructing and equipping such houses . . . and at the same time demonstrate that this type of house

offers the same opportunity for excellence of design as does the more expensive house.

No prizes will be awarded in the competition. Heretofore, practically all houses of this class have been built without the services of architects. It is hoped that one of the results of the competition will be the finding of a way in which the architects' services can be profitably employed on such buildings. Since they constitute the largest field of building operations in the country today, if this result can be brought about, it will more than justify the expenditure of time entailed in the competition.

It is proposed to select from six to ten of the most meritorious submissions, and, after having careful cost estimates made for various sections of the country, to have rendered perspectives made of them and give them the widest possible publicity—with the intent of stimulating interest on the part of the

prospective builders of such houses in engaging the services of architects for them.

The problem presented is the design of a house for four people, two adults and two children, to cost about \$3,200, exclusive of the land cost. The site is an interior plot, 50' wide by 100' deep, fronting on a road or street. The plot is level. Choice of orientation and location on plot is left to the competitors.

The judgment will be made on a weighted basis in which equal value will be given (a) to excellence

of planning and design, and (b) to low estimated construction cost.

Announcement of the winning design, with appropriate commendations, will be made at a Chapter meeting held at the opening of the exhibition of the drawings, and it is planned to send the winning designs and such others as may be selected to several of the Chapters throughout the country for exhibition purposes.

*From New York Chapter bulletin.*

### Views of Construction Industry Offered to President

THE President received on March 5 the representatives of the Construction League of the United States, the architects, engineers and contractors and representatives of the building trades unions, to discuss the matter of the public works program pending in Congress.

Those who met with the President were Stephen F. Voorhees, architect, Chairman of the Code Authority of the Construction Industry, Colonel John Hogan, General Chairman of the Construction League, and also, representing the engineers, Mr. Sullivan Jones, architect, and Chairman of the Planning and Adjustment Board of the Construction Industry, Mr. Michael McDonough of the Building Trades Unions, and Colonel B. R. Value, Executive Director of the Construction Code Authority. These gentlemen were presented by Division Administrator Major George L. Berry, of the Construction Division of N. R. A.

For more than an hour, the President engaged in a very complete analysis and review of his purposes with reference to the public works program. He received the suggestions of the committee and

upon the completion of the conference Colonel John Hogan, Chairman of the Construction League, and Mr. Michael McDonough representing the Building Trades Unions, issued the following statement:

"The conference with the President was most satisfactory. He presented what we regard as a most comprehensive statement of his purposes for the Public Works Program. We gave him the assurance of our complete cooperation and we are satisfied with the results of the interview and anticipate that the plan of the President will go far in rehabilitating the Construction Industry of the United States. Moreover, we believe that the President's plan meets the necessities of reemployment during the transition period and fulfills the requirements of the situation until the mass of unemployed can be reabsorbed in profitable private enterprise.

"In addition, we were particularly pleased with the assurance of the President that the Planning and Adjustment Board as set up in the Construction Code would be used as an instrumentality for the development of the program that he has in mind."

### Better Housing Programs—F.H.A.

THE Federal Housing Administration, Public Relations Division, has initiated a series of promotional meetings to be conducted shortly in certain key cities of the country. All representatives of the building industry will be invited to attend.

In each instance the local Better Housing Committee will sponsor the meeting, but the building industry will provide speakers of outstanding caliber who have had actual experience in promoting sales in cooperation with the Better Housing Program. They are being held for the express purpose of making better exponents of the housing program out of those identified with the building industry.

The cooperation of The American Institute of Architects has been invited to make these meetings a real success. Invitations will be sent to A. I. A. members in each locality urging their attendance. For this purpose, the Federal Housing Administration has been furnished with the names and addresses of the Presidents of Institute Chapters in the territories concerned.

When the announcements of these meetings are made, it is urged that the fullest measure of local cooperation be extended by all architects who have any interest in the program of F. H. A.

Those architects who function now in this field will secure its advantages later on.



## Exhibition of International Architecture

THE Secretary of The American Institute of Architects has received a letter from the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, reading in part as follows:

"At the last meetings of the Exhibition Committee and the Council of the Royal Institute, I had the pleasure of reporting to them the success of the recent Exhibition of International Architecture which was opened by the Princess Royal on Friday, November 30.

"I was at once directed to send to you the sincere thanks of the Royal Institute for the very large part which The American Institute of Architects took to ensure the success of the Exhibition. The very ready manner in which your Institute, and your Exhibition Committee through its chairman, Mr. Julian Clarence Levi, agreed to cooperate with our

Committee in the selection of the exhibits resulted in our securing a really representative American section which would have been quite impossible without this cooperation. This Institute is very deeply indebted to the American architects who so willingly responded to our request for photographs.

"The Exhibition has aroused considerable interest and admiration not only from members of the architectural profession but from the thousands of members of the public who have visited it. The Exhibition closed in London on January 3, and it is now to be sent on a tour of this country, embracing, it is hoped, all the important provincial towns and cities, and the photographs will finally be used to form the basis of a permanent record of the work of architects all over the world."

## With the Chapters and State Associations

(Excerpts from Minutes, Bulletins, and Reports)

### Baltimore.

At a luncheon meeting in February, at which twenty-one members were present, President William G. Nolting called the attention of the Chapter to the fact that the Association of Commerce had reorganized its Board of Directors in such a way as to represent most industries and professions but that there was no representative of the architects, although many architects were members of the Association. At his suggestion a committee was appointed to approach the Association of Commerce in the matter of a representative of the Chapter on their Board.

Edward H. Glidden asked the appointment of a committee to take up the matter of building a modern house some place in the downtown area for demonstration purposes. Such a committee was appointed with Mr. Glidden, as Chairman.

### Boston.

The February meeting was held in the Library of the Boston Architectural Club.

President Chandler called on Chester L. Churchill, architect of the Christian Science Publishing House, who with the aid of charts and drawings gave a most interesting description of the design and construction of the new Map Room now being installed in that building. It is a map of the world, projected on a spherical illuminated colored glass

surface, showing the latitude and longitude, and by means of a series of clocks, the time in various parts of the world. On its completion next June, members of the Society are cordially invited to inspect it.

The Parker Medal Committee has carefully considered the fourteen candidate buildings submitted, and has voted to recommend the award of the Harlston Parker Medal to Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, for their Lowell House, Harvard University.

This recommendation is to be acted upon by the Society at the annual meeting in April.

### Buffalo.

At the Chapter meeting in February, Mr. Stanley C. Podbielniak took the floor for the purpose of describing the Housing Study Guild in New York and discussing with Chapter members the possibility of starting such a guild in Buffalo. He reported talking with Mr. Lescaze in New York recently, and also of conferring with Mr. Gordon Washburn and Miss Sarah Kerr about the establishment of this guild. He further stated that he had arranged for a visit to Buffalo of two representatives of the New York Guild, Mr. Robert D. Kohn and the Secretary of the Guild, Mr. Samuel Retensky. They will address a group of two or three hundred people at a meeting at the Grosvenor Library.

President Wade outlined his plans for an Architectural Clinic, arguing that the architect should serve the man in overalls and advertise, in so doing, the profession. He moved that he be designated to inquire about the use of Mr. Simon's office for his clinic, doing everything necessary to set it up as per the plans made at the Directors' January meeting. The motion was duly seconded and carried. The prospective home builder is to be urged to go to this clinic for the assignment of an architect only when he has no personal preference as to whom the architect shall be.

#### Cincinnati.

The annual meeting of the Chapter was held on January 22nd, with nineteen members present.

Mr. Pickering reported for the Committee on Publicity and Education. In his report he suggested collaboration between the Registered Architects Association and the Chapter on the matter of publicity.

Mr. Becker stated that the Association had gathered some material for publicity and offered to investigate the willingness of that body to collaborate on a publicity venture.

It was moved that the next meeting be made a joint meeting with the Registered Architects Association.

#### Columbus.

The Ohio State University, with its extensive research facilities and faculty in architecture and engineering, has undertaken a series of radio talks pertaining to building, repairing, and living in the home. The broadcasts are to be presented in the form of dialogues by members of the faculty of the College of Engineering, in some cases with the assistance of practicing architects of Columbus. Programs of interest to the architectural profession have been arranged as follows:

April 3—"To Build or Not to Build—and Where to Get the Money"—by Galen F. Oman, Dept. of Architecture, and Walter E. Pettit, Ohio Division of Federal Housing Administration.

April 10—"The Selection and Purchase of the Lot"—by Galen F. Oman and John M. Montz, Dept. of Civil Engineering.

April 17—"The Architect and the Owner"—by Charles St. J. Chubb and Howard Dwight Smith, Dept. of Architecture.

April 24—"Of What Shall the House be Built?"—by Percy W. Ott, Dept. of Mechanics, and Charles St. J. Chubb.

May 1—"Specifications, Contracts, and Supervision, the Home Builder's Safeguard"—by Howard Dwight Smith and Ray Sims, Columbus Architect.

May 8—"How Firm a Foundation, How Serviceable a Basement?"—by J. Ralph Shank, Engineering Experiment Station and Harry F. Reichard, University Architect's Office.

May 15—"Common Mistakes in Building and How to Avoid Them."—by Wilbert C. Ronan and Herbert Baumer, Dept. of Architecture.

#### Connecticut.

The February meeting of the Chapter was held at The Lawn Club. The Regional Director of the New England Division, Hubert G. Ripley was present as a guest of honor.

President Orr introduced Mr. Ripley, who opened his remarks with a plea for more Art and less "movements" in architecture. He thanked the Chapter for its help and cooperation, for the Boston Chapter, in the matter of registration, and concluded with some witty aspersions at codes and other superfluous red tape in connection with the practice of architecture.

The Secretary reported that the exhibition, managed by Mr. Sexton, had been engaged for two weeks in April, in Hartford and New Haven, and that the sponsors were anxious to have a showing in Fairfield County; this was referred to Caldwell and Cutler for a later report. Messrs. Gray and Davis were named by Pres. Orr as delegates to the State Housing Conference to be held in New Haven.

After an excellent dinner, Mr. George K. Nelson of New York, recent holder of the Prix de Rome whose articles have appeared in "Pencil Points," entertained the Chapter with a keen and refreshing talk on "Modern European Architectural Personalities," mentioning personal interviews with Le Corbusier and with leaders of the Modern movement in Italy, Germany, and the Scandinavian peninsula. Mr. Nelson's facility with chalk enabled him to interpret these architects' theories to his hearers by means of delightful large-scale "thumbnail sketches" and "partis," much as the celebrities had done previously on cafe table cloths, etc. The speaker's appreciation of nationalistic viewpoints and their effect upon the architecture of various European countries and his alertness to the solution of specific problems through ingenious use of mass and materials made his talk one of the most successful programs the Chapter has enjoyed.

#### Detroit Chapter and Michigan Society of Architects.

A joint meeting of the Detroit Chapter, A. I. A., and the Michigan Society of Architects was held at the Wardell Apartments on February 14th. Some

twenty-five architects and guests, including ladies, were present at dinner.

The occasion was in honor of C. Grant LaFarge, F. A. I. A., of New York.

Following dinner the meeting adjourned to the Detroit Institute of Arts where Mr. LaFarge delivered a lecture to a well-filled auditorium.

His subject was, "Architecture and the Industrial Arts in relation to Education and the American Public."

Mr. Clair W. Ditchy introduced the speaker. Mr. LaFarge came immediately to the meat of his subject by stating that there is no such thing as an art which exists solely for itself. "The arts are all inter-related," he said, "and give life to each other."

This inter-relation of design, Mr. LaFarge stated, is the basis of architecture.

The speaker illustrated a part of his lecture with lantern slides and touched upon "functionalism," that term brought so prominently into play through the modern style. While he gave some good examples of the latter he also stated that the sculptured ornament on Gothic architecture is just as functional as the cantilevered over-hang or the window that goes around the corner, functional he said, because it is a part of the building and could not be taken away without losing much in design. —From *Weekly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects*.

#### New York.

The members were advised of the Federal Housing Administration's exposition of better housing, home and building modernization, to be held in the Port Authority Commerce Building March 25 to 31, inclusive. Arrangements are being made for thoroughly capable architects and engineers to be available to answer inquiries of visitors concerning homes and buildings. A considerable number of inquiries are anticipated.

Architects and engineers wishing to participate were requested to file their names with the Chairman of the Committee on "Architects and Allied Professions," Charles C. Platt, 221 West 57th Street. They will be assigned days and hours of attendance and given instructions.

At the January meeting of the Chapter, a letter from the Federal Housing Administration requesting endorsement of the Better Housing Program was read. The President was authorized to appoint three members to confer with an official of the Administration on this matter.

Mr. Miles Colean, Director of the Technical Division of the Federal Housing Administration,

and Frederick Mathesius, Jr., A. I. A., the Architectural Supervisor for New York, addressed a recent meeting of the Chapter held at the Architectural League. Many questions were answered by these two F. H. A. officials, particularly with respect to Limited Dividend Corporation construction. The attendance was large, and many members felt that it was one of the best meetings held in a long while.

#### Philadelphia.

The Secretary, Mr. Purves, at a recent meeting, spoke concerning the convention of the State Association in Harrisburg. Tentatively, Mr. Zant-zinger and Mr. Lovatt were appointed to represent the chapter.

Mr. Rankin reported that he is keeping in touch with proposed amendments to the State Constitution, in connection with condemnation proceedings for various purposes, which were being prepared for a possible Constitutional Convention.

It was announced that the Executive Committee has sponsored a series of lectures by Mr. George E. Shoemaker on the subject of electricity.

#### Pittsburgh.

The meeting of the Chapter, in February, was held at the Pittsburgh Architectural Club.

Mr. Ingham reported on the hearing granted the committee of architects by the Board of Public Education. He felt that the architects' case was well received by members of the Board and that the efforts of the special committee were justified. On motion President Schwab was instructed to appoint a committee to follow up the protest made to the Board of Public Education, and under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Chapter.

The Secretary read a communication from the Department of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to the report by the special committee on heating and ventilating of schools. The President was requested to appoint a special committee to review this report and make recommendations on this subject.

#### Rhode Island.

William Emerson, Dean of the School of Architecture of M. I. T., was the guest of the evening at the February meeting of the Chapter, which began with a supper at the Art Club.

Mr. Emerson spoke ably on the complicated problem of the relation between schools of architecture and the offices, particularly their mutual interests, and how they can help each other. In discussing the present attitude towards education in the schools

he explained that greater diversity was being given the work, so as to allow men more readily to branch out into other fields if necessary. These divisions were such as archaeology, architectural engineering, architectural administration, industrial design, landscape architecture, and decorative design.

Mr. Henshaw reported for the Committee on Registration and the proposed law was read and discussed in detail. The Committee was empowered to present this bill to the Legislature, and to secure such assistance as it needs from the membership of the Chapter.

#### St. Louis.

Minutes of recent meetings of the Chapter have reported as follows:

Mr. Trueblood, for the Legislation Committee, reported that a new Architects' and Engineers' Registration bill was to be introduced into the Legislature with its chances of passing based on hope alone.

The President announced some of the statistics of the Better Housing Campaign; that \$10,300,000

had been pledged in the City and that \$590,000 in loans had been made in Missouri.

Professor George E. Mylonas, Professor of History of Art at Washington University spoke before a meeting of the Chapter on archaeological studies in Greece, based principally on excavations at Eleusis in which he had taken part. These excavations have brought to light the foundations of two older sanctuaries under the best known one and foundations of private houses of which few remain at the present time. His talk was very interesting and he was ably assisted by Professor Hill.

A special meeting of the Chapter was held jointly with the Engineers' Club at the latter's clubhouse on February 14th. This meeting was for the purpose of listening to a representative of the Johns-Manville Corporation on the subject "The Theory and Practice of Architectural Acoustics."

The speaker had equipped the room with a number of noise making devices, with which he demonstrated what could be done to reduce the volume of sound through acoustical treatment. He also showed charts giving data on the various phases of the science.

## As of Interest

#### Boston City Planning Board Report.

This particular survey, which was started in June of the present year, has been carried on primarily under the direction of William Stanley Parker, Vice-Chairman of the City Planning Board and Chairman of its Advisory Committee on Housing.

This report—on the Income and Cost of Six Districts in the City of Boston—just issued by the City Planning Board constitutes a record for each of the selected districts, of the difference between the income to the City from taxes on the real estate in the district, based on 1933 assessed values, and the total cost to the City for the various elements of administration and public services reasonably chargeable to the district—as shown in the Auditor's Report for 1933. It is an attempt to indicate, therefore, what sections of the City "pay their own way," and return to the City in taxes more than they cost the City for their maintenance, and what districts show a deficit and thus indicate that they are in effect subsidized by the rest of the City.

Six districts were selected that in each case seemed fairly typical of large sections and that together gave a fairly accurate cross section of the City. The particular locality of the section selected is not of

importance, only its typical characteristics. The six districts selected are defined as follows: a Business District (downtown), an Industrial District, a High Rental Residential District, a Suburban Residential District, a Miscellaneous Residential District, and a Low Rental Residential District. The Suburban District is principally one and two family houses while the Miscellaneous Residential District is a rather densely built, medium rental, apartment district. There are various special characteristics of these districts that the Report makes clear.

The principal results of the study are given in Table I, which shows that the Suburban and the Low Rental Districts show a deficit while the others show a "profit" or a net return to the City over and above maintenance costs.

In a Foreword to the Report the City Planning Board calls particular attention to the fact that the Report does not pretend to draw conclusions but merely presents a balance sheet made up on as intelligible a basis as the facts permitted. Many different groups, including city officials, civic associations, social agencies and others may be interested to study the Report from their different points of view.

#### Gothic Forms Derive from Persia.

Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, Director, American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology, New York, Scammon Fund lecturer at the Art Institute on January 15, said that last year had seen discoveries of epoch-making importance in Persian art. As early as 5000 B. C. the Persians had learned the art of living together, for a complex of buildings discovered near Persepolis shows that an organized community life existed there that early.

More important to students of architectural history are the results of the architectural survey which, Dr. Pope believes, establish beyond a doubt that the origins of French Gothic architecture are to be found in Persia. Ribbed vaulting, the flying buttress and the pointed arch are found in Persia two hundred years before they appear on the Continent.

Dr. Pope's photographs show ribbed vaults in Persia built in 875 A. D.—ribs that penetrated through the roof—clearly structural and not merely ornamental as those who dispute the new evidence claim. The pointed arch was used in the eighth century and it is definitely established that the flying buttress in Persia ante-dates the flying buttress in Europe by two hundred years. That these forms are there is clearly established by Dr. Pope's illuminating photographs.

If this be so, how did these forms get to Europe? The Crusades carried hundreds of thousands of people to the East who brought back architectural forms. A heavy traffic moved between Europe and the East and it is also known that Persian colonists settled in Europe. In French cemeteries of the fifth and sixth centuries, Persian names are found. There were Persian colonies in Scandinavia and a document recently found in Greece tells of Persian colonies there.

Why should architecture be an exception of the influence of the East on Europe? Intelligent and open-minded scholars find that the evidence indicating that Gothic architecture is of Persian derivation is overwhelming.—*Monthly Bulletin—Illinois Society of Architects.*

#### Alter of Zeus.

German archaeologists, working with permission of the Greek government, have discovered the sought for altar of Zeus on the mountain of Aegina, famous in Greek mythology. The altar is from the fifth century B. C. The antique walls prove to be a temple of the Greek-Pergamon period, second century B. C. A great monumental stairway has been found, dividing the building into two unequal parts. Up this stairway processions to worship Zeus must

have mounted. The columns and decorations were of a local stone, less durable than the materials of walls and stair, and only one capital of a column has survived the centuries.

The view from the terrace where the Greek worshippers stood is pronounced marvelously beautiful, looking across isles of the sea to Athens and the plain of Attica.—*Monthly Bulletin—Illinois Society of Architects.*

#### Building Trades Agreement.

An agreement was signed a few days ago by all the international building trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to settle jurisdictional disputes through available facilities set up in the Planning and Adjustment Board of the Construction Industry Code. Division Administrator Berry, of the N. R. A., states that the agreement gives "assurance to private industry that peace, as far as jurisdictional disputes are concerned, is guaranteed." Mr. Berry accepts the agreement as a step toward the time when all differences between industry and labor will be considered to fall within the possibilities of arbitration machinery.

#### International Housing and Town Planning Congress—London.

The Fourteenth International Housing and Town Planning Congress will be held in London from July 16 to 20, 1935. The Congress has the support of the British Government, the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council, other leading municipalities and the national associations concerned with housing and town planning.

London is always an interesting place for an international congress because of its historic associations; but it is of particular interest at the moment to those concerned with housing and town planning because of the many new developments of recent years. Large-scale housing and clearance schemes have been carried out, in addition to public works, such as the construction of many new bridges, miles of arterial roads, additional underground railways, reservoirs, etc. Approximately 565,000 new dwellings were erected in the Greater London Region between 1919 and December, 1934.

The principal subjects before the Congress are Rehousing the People, Positive Planning, Planned Rural Development and the Preservation of the Countryside.

Papers under these headings will be presented by authorities from practically every country in Europe, and Dr. M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, will present a paper on Planned Rural De-

velopments and the Preservation of the Countryside.

The meetings will be held at the headquarters of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which has two good halls for concurrent sessions of the congress, as well as a small hall which will be devoted to a select exhibition of the latest British housing, town planning and architectural work.

**"Architects' Specifications—How to Write Them."**

By Goldwin Goldsmith, Ph.B., F. A. I. A.

Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 131 pages. Price, \$2.50.

This new work in the specification field is a comprehensive one, as indicated by the table of contents, which reads: Specifications; Qualifications for Specification Writing; Preparatory Systems; System for Display of Drawings; System for Making Notes; Organization by Trade Sections; Arrangement of Subheads and Subject Matter; Index System; How to Write Specification Clauses; Standardization; General Conditions; Specification References; Guaranty-Warranty; The Pernicious "Or Equal"; "Twice Told Tales"; Pertinent Points; Make-Up—Titles and Typing; Reproduction; and Suggested Schedule of Trade Sections.

Professor Goldsmith is Chairman of the Department of Architecture, at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas (formerly at the University of Kansas), and has brought to his book the results of 16 years practice in New York City as a member of Van Vleck & Goldsmith and 21 years experience in the educational field, as well as a comprehensive knowledge of conditions affecting architectural practice in many sections of the country. This new book is just off the press. In due course, reviews will appear in the architectural magazines and elsewhere.

**Annual Conference, R. I. B. A.**

The Annual Conference of British Architects will take place this year at Glasgow from June 19 to June 22, inclusive. The Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland and the Glasgow Institute of Architects will be the hosts of the Conference.

The Conference will be largely of a social character and it is expected that many ladies will be present as the guests of members.

If any of the A. I. A. Members happen to be in England at the time mentioned, the Royal Institute of British Architects advises that it will heartily welcome their presence at the various functions which will form part of the program.

Copies of the program with full particulars and

all the necessary information will be sent to anyone who will write to the Secretary, Hon. Ian MacAlister, at 66 Portland Place, London, W. 1.

**Better Homes in America—Jury Appointed.**

On the recommendation of Better Homes in America, and the Architectural Forum, President Russell has appointed the following Jury for the Better Homes in America Competition: Ralph T. Walker, Kenneth K. Stowell, Frederick L. Ackerman, George Howe, and Waldron Faulkner.

**"The Complete Garden."**

By Albert D. Taylor, M.S.A., Fellow, American Society of Landscape Architects; Non-resident Professor of Landscape Architecture in Ohio State University.

Mr. Taylor has written a most comprehensive and thorough book on gardens. This book tells what, when, and how to plant in any place, for any purpose. He has entered every phase of harmonious landscape architecture and gardening, in a book of more than four hundred pages and numerous illustrations.

Publisher, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York. Price, \$6.00.

**The A. S. H. V. E. Guide 1935.**

Engineers, architects, contractors, students and men engaged in trades covering heating and air conditioning are advised of a new edition of The Guide published annually by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. The 13th edition of this reference book and text has just been released, and copies are now available.

Though this is a new book, it has retained from the older ones those data which are basic and fundamental and there are many additions and changes to cover new developments in both theory and practice. More than 200 engineering specialists have helped in the preparation of The Guide for 1935. This work of the members and sub-committees has been correlated and edited by the Guide Publication Committee.

A major division of The Guide 1935 is the Catalog Data Section of 224 pages listing the products and services offered by leading manufacturers in the field, giving pictures, specifications and ratings. The Index to Modern Equipment which follows lists alphabetically by products the manufacturers who can supply the products named, with ready reference to the individual manufacturer's catalog data.

Included in The Guide is a Roll of Membership of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, made both alphabetically and geographically, with a summary of the committees and officers of the Society.

There are 1024 pages in The Guide 1935 which, bound in a flexible red cover, 6 x 9 inches in size, can be obtained from the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, 51 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y., at a cost of \$5.00 per copy.

**"The Architectural Work of Sir Banister Fletcher."**

By W. Hanneford-Smith. 291 pages, handsomely illustrated. Price L2 2s. Published by B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 15 North Audley Street, London.

This important monograph is limited to 500 copies, of which 400 are for sale.

Summary of Contents: Early Days and Later; Travels; Professional Work; Educational Work; Literary Work; Notes on the Illustrations; Sketches at Home and Abroad; Designs and Drawings Made During Studentship Days; Executed Works; Designs for Proposed Works including Several Submitted in Competitions.

**"Robert Mills"—Architect of the Washington Monument—1781-1855.**

By Mrs. H. M. Pierce Gallagher. 233 pages. Published by Columbia University Press, New York City. Price, \$4.50. A current review reads:

*A Monument and a Man*

The Washington Monument has been much in the news in recent weeks as a result of the "rejuvenation" treatment being given it by the New Deal. Newspapers have once more carried facts and figures concerning it—its height, its cost and the date of its construction.

Strangely enough, this background data has rarely included one salient fact which would seem to be of more than ordinary interest, namely, who was the monument's architect?

Robert Mills was the man. More than that, he was the first native born American architect regularly trained for the profession. Besides the impressive shaft in Washington, Mills left the imprint of his skill and genius in other forms and on other parts of the American landscape. His adoption of the classic Greek system, especially of the simple Doric, for his work had an effect on American architectural practice that has continued to this day.

*A Career and Its Creations*

Born in 1781, Robert Mills early took up the

study of his chosen career. He received guidance from the Englishmen Hoban and Latrobe and was closely attached to Jefferson. At the age of twenty-nine he designed the Baltimore Washington Monument. His work, especially noted in the field of memorials, still stands in the Carolinas, Philadelphia and Washington, with churches and government buildings among his creations.

His work was not always that of a builder only. As Government Architect he was inevitably entangled in political battles. Around his construction of that proud triumvirate—the old Treasury, Post Office and Patent Office structures—centered a picturesque Senatorial controversy. Likewise, many vicissitudes attended the creation of the Washington Monument. Through all these struggles he held to his course and helped determine the appearance of the capital city.

*More Than Marble*

No account of Mills' life would be complete without the recording of his moral courage during a period of depression much like the present. Not only did he and his family confront adversity, but injustice as well. The details make heartening reading now, particularly for the present members of the profession.

Mills lies buried in an almost unknown grave in the capital city and for three-quarters of a century his memory has been neglected. Here in this volume is the first adequate tribute to our earliest native architect. It is more than biography, however, for it is a study as well of important events, both material and spiritual, in the early years of the United States.

*The Start of the Story*

The writing of this book was undertaken by one who seeks to repay Mills for the inspiration and pleasure derived from his work, particularly from the noble Baltimore monument. Mrs. Gallagher has spent a number of years in collecting data, and in doing so has uncovered material which otherwise might never have been saved and properly collated.

She has thus produced a detailed, authentic study of the man, which is noteworthy as well for its sympathetic approach to its subject. Included also are various writings of Mills himself and numerous illustrations from his own drawings.

If a book can be a testament to an author's respect for subject material, this is such a book. It is complete and entirely fresh. There is a foreword by Fiske Kimball.

## Members Elected - January 1 to March 15, 1935

<i>Baltimore Chapter</i> .....	LOUIS McLANE FISHER, EDWARD HUGHES GLIDDEN, JR., CHARLES M. NES, JR.
<i>Boston Chapter</i> .....	WALLACE E. DIBBLE, WILLIAM LAWRENCE GALVIN, OTTO EDMOND HERMES, HALSEY BOARDMAN HORNER, G. HOLMES PERKINS, HENRY JOSEPH TESSIER
<i>Brooklyn Chapter</i> .....	HANS C. MEYER
<i>Chicago Chapter</i> .....	HORATIO B. HACKETT
<i>New York Chapter</i> .....	HENRY HOFMEISTER
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> .....	DOMINIQUE BERNINGER
<i>St. Louis Chapter</i> .....	MARCEL BOULICAULT, ARTHUR E. KOELLE, CARL F. SCHLOEMANN
<i>Tennessee Chapter</i> .....	CARL C. HEYER, WALK CLARIDGE JONES, JR., RALPH C. ROUDEBUSH

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## Applications for Membership

*March 20, 1935*

### *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>Brooklyn Chapter</i> .....	JOSEPH MATHIEU, CHARLES E. SILKWORTH, JR.
<i>Central Illinois Chapter</i> .....	JAMES C. NOBLE
<i>Connecticut Chapter</i> .....	HAROLD DANA HAUF
<i>Detroit Chapter</i> .....	DON W. HUNTER
<i>Oregon Chapter</i> .....	HOLLIS E. JOHNSTON
<i>St. Louis Chapter</i> .....	CHARLES M. GRAY, WALTER E. PAULEY
<i>South Carolina Chapter</i> .....	HEYWARD S. SINGLEY
<i>South Texas Chapter</i> .....	HENRY EDWARD MADDOX, JR. JOHN THOMAS RATHER, JR.
<i>Toledo Chapter</i> .....	GEORGE HENRY ERARD, JOHN NOBLE RICHARDS

You are invited, as directed by the By-laws, to send privileged communications before April 20, 1935, on the eligibility of the candidates for the information and guidance of the members of the Board of Directors on 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.

CHARLES T. INGHAM,  
*Secretary*

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