

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



The Treasury Department Competitions

*Fees for Professional Services On
Housing Projects Under U. S. H. A.*

The Housing Problem

Unification of the Architectural Profession

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- WISCONSIN**—*Richard Philipp, 707 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.; †Alexander H. Bauer, 506 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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The Treasury Department Competitions

STATEMENT ON THE COVINGTON, KENTUCKY PROJECT

ALTHOUGH complete authority to approve or disapprove the terms of competition is vested by the By-laws in The Committee on Architectural Competitions, a review by The Board of Directors may be warranted where the large interests of the profession appear to be involved. This condition was indicated in the case of the competition instituted by the Treasury Department for the Post Office and Courthouse at Covington, Kentucky.

It was necessary to take responsible account of the stipulation which limited the province of the successful competitor in an important project to a partial service, however important its nature, and to consider the possible effect of a formal acknowledgment of such a limitation. The President of The Institute accordingly called a meeting of The Executive Committee at Washington on June 16.

In the meantime, he conveyed to the Secretary of the Treasury an urgent request that the terms of the competition be expanded to conform with the customary professional concept of the architect's relationship, with the assurance, in that event, of the enthusiastic participation not only of The Institute but of the whole profession. The reply to that communication contained an agreeable assurance of the disposition of the Treasury Department to make a friendly gesture of cooperation with the profession,

indicating the experimental nature of the enterprise and representing, at the same time, that there were compelling reasons why it should reserve to itself the right to carry on certain phases of the work by procedures not similar in all respects to those employed in private practice.

The Executive Committee was obliged to consider the merits of the competition, therefore, with reference to the excellent spirit in which the profession was being addressed, and also as to the presumption of its general acceptability to the membership.

The Institute cannot yield its claim that the complete participation of the architect, even in specialized Government enterprise, is a valid one. In this instance, however, The Executive Committee believes that The Institute should accord this limited participation the sanction which will permit the largest demonstration of its merit as well as the measure of its acceptability. It is a happy circumstance that the Jury of Award is composed of architects of distinction which gives complete assurance of the judiciality of its verdicts.

The Executive Committee after careful deliberation concurs in the conclusions of The Committee on Architectural Competitions, which are stated on the next page.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
CHARLES D. MAGINNIS.

**APPROVAL OF COMPETITION PROGRAM
POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE AT COVINGTON, KENTUCKY**

OBJECTION has been made that the program calls for only partial services. While it has been the usual, perhaps the invariable custom to call for complete services, there is no mandatory provision in the Code to that effect.

Nor is there any mandatory provision as to fee.

The Institute Committee on Architectural Competitions has the power to approve certain deviations from the Code. Article 14 of A. I. A. Document No. 213, reads in part as follows:

"If for legal or other reasons, the Standing Committee deems that deviations from the essential conditions are justified, it may give the approval of The Institute to a program containing such deviations."

Barring the question of partial services mentioned above, and the fact that the Government does not seek the approval of private organizations, and does not consult with The American Institute of Architects before the issuing of its programs, the program seems to conform to the mandatory provisions of the Code.

Therefore, and with the knowledge that time does not permit circularizing the standing Committee, your subcommittee of the standing Committee hereby officially approves the competition for a post office and courthouse at Covington, Kentucky.

Sub-Committee of The Committee on
Architectural Competitions,
ERIC GUGLER, *Chairman*.

**STATEMENT ON COMPETITION
DESIGNS OF SMALL POST OFFICE BUILDINGS**

REFERRING to Treasury Department Competition Press Service No. 13-39, regarding the first competition opening May 25th. Under a previous ruling of the Standing Committee on Competitions and as approved by The Board of Directors, competitions that do not lead to the erection of any particular building are not considered as subject to the conditions of the Competition Code. The Institute does not grant official approval to competitions of this type, but does not oppose participancy of Institute members in such a competition. In this

particular competition the professional advisor and the jury are architects of standing and it is understood that the program is substantially in accordance with the requirements of The Institute's Competition Code, and its purpose is to afford to architects in private practice the opportunity to express their conceptions for the design of Federal buildings, a purpose which is novel and encouraging.

The Committee on Architectural Competitions,
ERIC GUGLER, *Chairman*.

Competition For Mural Paintings

The Treasury Department announces a national competition in mural paintings for the United States Government Building at the New York World's Fair—1939.

The competition is open to all American painters, and is for the designing of two mural paintings for the Great Halls of Legislation and the Judiciary

in the United States Government Building. \$5,000 will be paid for the design and cartoon for one mural painting in each of the two Great Halls.

Artists interested in entering the competition should write to Edward Bruce, Section of Painting and Sculpture, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Fees For Professional Services Housing Projects Under U. S. H. A.

BY WALTER R. McCORNACK, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, A. I. A.

ON April 20, Hon. Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, requested The Institute to study the question of fees to be paid architects, engineers and landscape architects on housing projects to be built under the program of the Authority.

In order to bring the matter before the Seventieth Convention, the following resolution was offered for consideration and was adopted.

Fees on Housing Projects.

Whereas, It is desirable that fair fees be paid architects on housing projects under the program of the United States Housing Authority; and

Whereas, The United States Housing Authority Act makes it mandatory upon the architects to pay the prevailing fees, salaries and wages of the locality; and

Whereas, These fees, salaries and wages must be finally approved by the United States Housing Authority; and

Whereas, The fees paid architects under the P. W. A. Housing Program have not included supervision; and

Whereas, The United States Housing Authority Act contemplates complete decentralization of this program and the placing of the responsibility for carrying it out on the local housing authorities who need and are seeking guidance in this matter; and

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects believes the success of the housing projects requires that the architects be employed for full services of design and supervision; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seventieth Convention of The American Institute of Architects authorizes The Board of Directors to confer with the Housing Administrator and submit to him on behalf of the profession a recommended schedule of fees for complete services under stated basic conditions, with due regard to the size of the project and with provisions for adjustments to meet special conditions where they may vary substantially from the stated basic conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That The Board of Directors confer with the officials of the national organizations representing civil and mechanical engineers, landscape architects and city planners and seek an agreement with them as to the way in which the fees for these technical services may best be included in such a schedule with due regard to the interests of all the technical branches of the work and reasonable economy in the provision of their services to low rental housing projects; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention records its conviction that the most economical results will be secured where full responsibility therefor is placed upon the architect and where his technical decisions are permitted to control the results.

Mr. A. C. Shire, Technical Director, who represented the Housing Authority on the program at the Convention was present at the first conference on the subject of fees, which took place in New Orleans on April 22.

At the post-convention meeting of The Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Committee on Housing was authorized to negotiate with the Authority and to approve a schedule of fees for housing projects.

The following committee was appointed to carry on the work:

Frederick W. Garber Cincinnati
William Stanley Parker Boston
C. C. Zantzinger Philadelphia
Richmond H. Shreve New York
Walter R. McCornack, Chairman Cleveland

The committee assumed that the announced principle of decentralization would be carried out by the Authority and there would, therefore, be no more delay in carrying on work than in private practice. The committee also recommended that the architect should be in complete control of the work, including supervision—and definitely made responsible for results, and that the services of a clerk-of-the-works and such assistants as might be required are to be

engaged by the architect and paid for by the owner (the local Authority) as in private practice.

The committee felt that supervision is absolutely essential as an integral part of an architect's services, and declined to consider any other basis for negotiation. The practice indulged in by both public and private groups of engaging an architect for the preparation of drawings and refusing to permit him to supervise the construction will ultimately seriously undermine the profession and the art it represents. This principle is one of the chief problems of the profession.

Some questions were raised concerning the fee because of the number of architects who might be engaged on a single project. The committee felt that the maximum number of architects to be engaged on any one project should not exceed three, and that this organization might be considered on the basis of a firm of three partners. It is granted that the fees agreed upon set a premium on ability to organize. But it is also obvious that this is not only an advantage to the housing movement but to the architects as well.

The present fee schedule is based on certain assumptions which may prove to be erroneous, but in one year the case may be reopened, and the committee hopes the architects engaged on the various projects will be able to present evidence to either warrant the continuation of the schedule or to bring about an intelligent adjustment.

The committee recommended that the fee be made a lump sum amount, composed of the total of the architectural, engineering and landscape architects' fees, with the contract so written as to protect the architect from delays and changes beyond his control. Mr. Parker, of the committee, has worked with the Authority on the contract form, and a statement by him covering this matter appears on page 10.

During our studies it became apparent that little data were available as to cost of preparing drawings, and the committee ventures to suggest, for the purposes of future negotiations, that architects employed on housing projects keep an accurate record of costs, and make them available to the Housing Committee, as a basis for the determination of fair fees. Such records would, of course, be confidential and for use only in cases where a definite record of costs would be helpful in establishing fair fees for professional services.

The following breakdown of costs is suggested:

Total Cost of Construction\$.....
Total Fee—Original Contract\$.....
Extras Allowed\$.....
Total Final Fee\$.....
Expenses of the Architect:	
A. Drafting—Architectural\$.....
Structural\$.....
Total\$.....
B. Overhead—Rent\$.....
Wages\$.....
Blue Prints\$.....
Travel\$.....
Supplies\$.....
Miscellaneous\$.....
Total\$.....
C. Engineers—Structural\$.....
Foundations\$.....
Mechanical\$.....
Total\$.....
D. Landscape Architect\$.....
Total Expenses A, B, C, D\$.....
E. Profit\$.....
F. Total Fee Including Extras Allowed\$.....

Cooperation with Other Professional Groups.

The resolution of the Convention directed The Board to confer with the officials of the related national professional organizations, in order to develop schedules of fees appropriate to their several branches of the work. The committee wishes to record its appreciation of the cordial cooperation which has been extended by these organizations. Several conferences were held in Washington at which civil engineers were represented by Mr. Carlton S. Proctor, and the heating, ventilating, and mechanical engineers were represented by Mr. Thomas H. Urdahl and Mr. M. X. Wilberding. The American Engineering Council was represented by Mr. Frederick M. Feiker.

It was quickly found impractical to develop a single curve that would embrace all professional fees on account of the wide variation that might occur in the need for engineering services. Normal structural engineering was assumed to be covered by the architect's fee, but unusual foundation engineering or structural design in earthquake territories, for instance, would be considered special and in addi-

tion to the architect's basic fee. Similarly, the cost of engineering services on a project involving row houses would be quite different from a project of equal total cost that involved a central heating plant.

Separate schedules of fees were therefore developed, as noted on page 8, and the fees suggested for the engineering branches of the work have been submitted to their various national organizations for approval. The fees for special structural and foundation engineering have been approved by the American Society of Civil Engineers. The fees for heating, plumbing, and electric work have been approved by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, but the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers take the position that varying economic factors make single fee schedules for mechanical engineering impractical for entire country.

The American Society of Landscape Architects has conferred with this committee through its president, Mr. A. D. Taylor in Cleveland, and through Mr. Henry V. Hubbard in Boston, and has submitted to the Housing Administrator the schedule of fees as shown on page 10, which has been approved by the Trustees of the Society. It has not yet been approved by the Housing Administrator.

Because of lack of funds the work was carried on in Washington by Mr. Parker and the Chairman, with the cooperation of the other members of the committee and a number of architects throughout the country who gave generously of their time and advice. Several meetings were held in Washington at which representatives of the architects and en-

gineers were present, and several informal conferences were held at the Authority office, at which the architects and engineers were represented by Mr. Parker and the Chairman, and the Authority by Mr. Warren Jay Vinton and Mr. A. C. Shire. Two conferences were held with Mr. Straus. On page 8 is the table of fees approved by the committee on May 27 and agreed to by Mr. Straus.

The committee is very grateful to Mr. Straus and his associates, Mr. Vinton and Mr. Shire, for their extremely fair and open-minded attitude throughout the conferences. The following is a quotation from Mr. Straus' letter of June 4 to the Chairman.

"The fees as set forth in the enclosed table are satisfactory to this Authority. We will suggest to the various housing authorities entering into loan contracts with this Authority that architectural fees be computed in accordance with this table.

"We wish to take this opportunity to thank you and the other members of your committee for your splendid work in preparing this schedule of fees."

It was agreed at the final conference with Mr. Straus that the fee schedule approved should be tried for one year, at which time a re-study would be made and the schedule revised if such action was found to be desirable.

There is much to be done by the architects in all localities in making sure that the all-inclusive fee is secured and supervision included.

It is fair that The Institute should be made aware of the fact that the major portion of the work of this committee was done by William Stanley Parker, whose long years of service to The Institute in this type of work is known to all.

Letter to Administrator, U. S. Housing Authority

May 27, 1938.

DEAR MR. STRAUS:

I hand you, herewith, "Table of Fees on Housing Projects for Full Architectural Services Including Engineering Services" approved by The American Institute of Architects for United States Housing Authority projects.

To the table there are appended some notes explaining the basis on which the fees have been determined.

It is to be understood that the approval of The Institute referred to above extends only to the architects' fees noted in the table.

* See on page 10 "Landscape Architects Fees" under date of June 3, 1938.

With regard to the engineering fees noted in the table, these are submitted as they have been proposed to me by representatives of the engineering groups. Approval of these by the respective organizations is being sought and will be transmitted to you by them later.

The fees for landscape architectural work have not yet been received, but will be forwarded similarly as soon as possible.*

I have been authorized by The Institute to transmit this schedule of fees to you and to approve this schedule for projects to be constructed under the United States Housing Authority Act.

Sincerely yours,

(s) WALTER R. MCCORNACK
Chairman, Committee on Housing, A. I. A.

**TABLE OF FEES ON HOUSING PROJECTS FOR FULL ARCHITECTURAL
SERVICES INCLUDING ENGINEERING SERVICES**

APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS FOR
UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY PROJECTS—MAY 27, 1938

Cost of Work	Architects		Structural Eng.		Foundation Eng.		Heat. Pl. & Elec.	
	%	Fee	%	Fee	%	Fee	%	Fee
\$ 50,000			6		7.5		5.5	2750
100,000	5	5000	5		6		5	5000
200,000	5	10000	4		5.5		4.75	9500
300,000			3.5		5		4.5	13500
400,000			3.25		4.5		4.25	17000
500,000			3		4		4	20000
1,000,000	4.75	47500	2.5		3.5		3	30000
2,000,000	4.3	86000	2		3		2.5	50000
3,000,000	3.8	114000	1.75		2.75		2	60000
4,000,000	3.4	136000	1.75		2.75			
5,000,000	3.1	155000						
6,000,000	2.9	174000						
7,000,000	2.75	192500						
8,000,000	2.65	212000						
9,000,000	2.55	229500						
10,000,000	2.5	250000						

NOTE: For intermediate costs, the appropriate fee will be interpolated. In each case the percentage is applied to the cost of the work on which the service is rendered. In the case of the special structural and foundation engineers' fees where there is duplication of units, the percentage fee may be charged against the cost of each different unit plus an additional charge for each repeat of each unit rather

than applying the percentage to the total cost of the work involved. Also, where such engineering services are required some element of the architect's work may in some cases be eliminated and the extra charge may reasonably be less, in such cases, than the actual amount of the special engineers' fees. For these reasons the actual amount of the fee in each case has not been developed in the above table.

Approval of The Institute refers solely to the architects' fees and not to the engineers' fees, approval of which may be by their respective organizations.

EXPLANATION OF BASIS FOR ABOVE TABLE OF FEES

Character of Projects.

Projects intended to be covered by this table of fees are those carried out by local Housing Authorities, under the terms of the Housing Act of 1937, as administered by the United States Housing Authority.

Scope of Service.

The fees are based on the assumption that full professional service is to be rendered, including, in

each case, the proper engineering and landscape architectural services. They also assume that, as in general architectural practice, supervision is included but that this supervision is to be distinguished from the continuous personal superintendence to be obtained by the employment of a clerk-of-the-works. It is assumed that a clerk-of-the-works, and such assistants as the size of the project makes desirable, acceptable to both owner and architect, shall be engaged by the architect at salaries satisfactory to the

owner and paid by the owner in addition to the fees noted in this table.

It is also assumed that the project will be carried on under normal conditions and not under emergency employment conditions.

Basic Conditions of Service.

In order to establish standard fees it is necessary to assume standard basic conditions leaving exceptional conditions requiring additional special services to be taken care of by special additional fees when and to the extent such exceptional conditions occur. The fees indicated assume that the site is of average character without special difficulties due to steep grades or other natural characteristics and that the survey of the site, giving its boundaries and contours, and full information as to all public services and any rights, restrictions, and easements that are involved, and information concerning sub-soil conditions, are provided by the owner to the architect when and as needed for the proper carrying out of his service. It is also assumed that there are no existing buildings to be altered or renovated.

The "Architect's Fee" includes normal structural engineering services and foundation engineering services for simple spread footings and a single basement, whether furnished by members of the architect's staff or by professional engineers employed by him for the purpose. Where earthquake or other special structural conditions exist or where sub-soil conditions require special foundations or more than one basement is involved, the architect shall be paid, in addition to the other fees indicated, the extra cost to him for the structural and foundation engineering services involved, not exceeding the amounts indicated in the table, based upon the cost of the portion of the work on which such services are rendered.

As noted below the table, in the case of special structural and foundation engineers' fees where there is duplication of units, the percentage fee may be charged against the cost of each different unit, plus an additional charge for each repeat of each unit rather than applying the percentage to the total cost of the work involved.

Also, where such engineering services are required, some element of the architect's work may, in some cases, be eliminated and the extra charge may rea-

sonably be less, in some cases, than the actual amount of the special engineer's fees.

For these reasons, the actual amount of the fees for these special services have not been developed in the table of fees, as they must be developed in each case to fit the actual conditions of the project.

It is desirable that these special fees be additional for those projects where they occur, so that the architects' fees on normal, straight-forward projects can be kept to a reasonable minimum.

In the interest of economy it is desirable that domestic engineering for heating, plumbing, and electric work be under a single engineer or engineering firm, and the fees are so shown, and are computed upon the total cost of the three branches of the work on which such services are rendered. In certain of the more simple projects only partial engineering service may be needed for the plumbing, in which case the engineering fee would be based upon the cost of that part of the work on which the service was rendered.

The fee for landscape architectural work is based upon the total cost of excavation,* grading, walks, fences and walls for recreation areas, drainage affecting lawns and recreation areas, water supply for irrigation, lawns, recreation areas, playground equipment, pools and planting and covers the design, drawings, specifications and supervision of all such items.

The architect, in cooperation with the landscape architect, is assumed to be responsible for the site planning of the project. If any other advice on the site plan is desired by the local Housing Authority it is assumed that it will be secured and paid for by the Authority apart from the fees named herein. Again, it is desirable that this special service be involved only where it is needed so that the fees on other projects may be kept to a reasonable minimum.

* Extent of excavation. (It is the understanding of the United States Housing Authority that "the extent of excavation" refers to the part of the cost of excavation which shall be used in calculating the landscape architect's fee and which shall be determined by agreement in each case, based on the degree to which the excavated material is used in fills for which the landscape architect makes grading plans.)

Landscape Architects' Fees

AS SUBMITTED BUT NOT YET FINALLY AGREED UPON

EXCERPTS FROM A STATEMENT AS TO MINIMUM FEES FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS' SERVICES, INCLUDING SUPERVISION, ON HOUSING PROJECTS

Representatives of the American Society of Landscape Architects have approved the following schedule of "Minimum Fees for Landscape Architects' Services (including supervision) on Housing Projects."

Landscape Construction (Estimated Normal cost)	Landscape Architect's Minimum Fee % of Estimated Cost	Minimum Lump Sum Fee	(Estimated Normal cost)	% of Estimated Cost	Minimum Lump Sum Fee
Below \$10,000	10% plus \$450 (for supervision)	10% plus \$450	400,000	6.6%	26,400
\$ 10,000	12.5%	\$ 1,250	450,000	6.5%	29,250
15,000	10.8%	1,620	500,000	6.4%	32,000
20,000	10.4%	2,080			
30,000	9.8%	2,940			
40,000	9.3%	3,720			
50,000	9.0%	4,500			
75,000	8.4%	6,300			
100,000	8.0%	8,000			
125,000	7.7%	9,625			
150,000	7.5%	11,250			
175,000	7.3%	12,775			
200,000	7.2%	14,400			
250,000	7.0%	17,500			
300,000	6.8%	20,400			
350,000	6.7%	23,450			

Representatives of the A. S. L. A. consider the following items of work, on housing projects, to involve costs on the basis of which the landscape architect computes his lump sum fee, in accordance with the A. S. L. A. "Schedule of Minimum Fees for Landscape Architects' Services (including supervision) on Housing Projects."

Excavation,* grading, walks, fences and walls for recreation areas, drainage affecting lawns and recreation areas, water supply for irrigation, lawns, recreation areas, playground equipment, pools and planting.

* Extent of excavation. (It is the understanding of the United States Housing Authority that "the extent of excavation" refers to the part of the cost of excavation which shall be used in calculating the landscape architect's fee and which shall be determined by agreement in each case, based on the degree to which the excavated material is used in fills for which the landscape architect makes grading plans.)

Agreement for Architectural Services

Housing Projects under U. S. H. A.

BY WILLIAM STANLEY PARKER, VICE-CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, A. I. A.

IN organizing its policies under the Wagner-Steagall Act, the United States Housing Authority has naturally been faced with the necessity of laying down the relationships that should exist between the local Housing Authorities and their architects and other related professional advisers. The matter of fees is referred to elsewhere in this issue of THE OCTAGON (page 8). In determining the fees it has been necessary to determine also the scope of service to be rendered and the relations be-

tween the architect and the other professionals involved. These matters have been set forth in a form of contract between a local Housing Authority and its architect, which is of importance to the profession and on which the following comments will be of interest.

The form of agreement is forced to recognize the fact that the owner is, in this case, a somewhat complicated entity. Technically the owner is the local Housing Authority, but, most of the funds being

supplied by the United States Housing Authority, the latter is in a position, not only of power but also of necessity, to dictate many of the conditions under which the project may proceed.

The Act, under which the funds are made available, contains various mandatory provisions that must be complied with, and, for this reason, provisions regarding prevailing wages and collective bargaining, not usually found in an architect's agreement, are included. Various other matters will be found scattered through the document for the same reason, as in the original description of the project, in which the loan contract between the local Authority and U. S. H. A. is specifically mentioned, as well as the related reference to the United States Housing Act of 1937. These matters are summed up in the general requirement that the architect shall design the improvement so that the project will conform to all of the applicable standards, conditions, and stipulations set forth in the Act, the Loan Contract, and the various bulletins of policy and procedure issued by the U. S. H. A.

In defining the professional services to be rendered by the architect, it is noted that they shall include architectural, site planning, engineering, and landscaping services. This is consistent with the policy heretofore indicated of joining together a group of professionals to act jointly as architect on these projects. These groups doubtless will vary in their number and in the professional groups represented. Whatever its composition, it seems clear that this group, to be known as the architect, should be responsible for the entire operation. Any of the professionals not individually a part of the group would act as collaborating professionals under special agreements with the architect.

In conformity with this idea the detailed explanation of the services to be rendered is all-inclusive in its phraseology. The first sub-paragraph, entitled "Preliminary Documents", covers what would generally be called preliminary sketches, including a preliminary estimate of cost which it will be necessary to bring into harmony with the funds to be made available for the project. If this preliminary estimate and the plans on which it is based are satisfactory, they are to be approved in writing and thereupon the preliminary estimate of cost shall be accepted as the "Estimated Improvement Cost". Further sub-paragraphs give detailed requirements

for the submission of "Pencil Drawings" (the complete drawings ready to be inked in) and the "Final Plans and Specifications", which are to be completed after the "Pencil Drawings" have been formally approved.

Provisions requiring the use of materials mined, produced, and manufactured in this country, are included subject to waiver only if the use of domestic articles is impracticable or the cost thereof deemed by the U. S. H. A. to be unreasonable.

The architect is required to submit preliminary drawings to the various local, state or federal agencies having jurisdiction over the project and to obtain their required approval. He is to act as usual in preparing the form of proposal, assist in the advertising for proposals, securing of bids, and awards of contracts. The form states that he will be present at the public opening of bids to review and tabulate the contractors' proposals and to make recommendation to the local Authority for the award of the contract.

Supervision is required and is defined in substantially the usual phraseology, noting that he shall supervise the construction of the improvement, shall endeavor to guard the local Authority against defects and deficiencies in the work of the contractors, but does not guarantee the performance of the work by them. It also makes clear the usual distinction that the supervision of the construction to be provided by the architect is to be distinguished from the continuous personal superintendence which may be obtained by the employment of a clerk-of-the-works. It follows regular private practice in providing that, when authorized by the local Authority, the clerk-of-the-works and other inspectors acceptable to both the local Authority and the architect shall be engaged by the architect at salaries satisfactory to the local Authority and paid by the local Authority upon presentation of the architect's monthly statements.

The detailed itemization of the various elements of the architect's work during the construction period includes the provision that he shall check and report on contractor's proposals in connection with changes in the contract, whether or not involving change in the contract price, and requires also the approval of certificates for payment. The provisions therefor make quite clear that the architect is to render customary full professional services. With this full responsibility goes the responsibility to design the

project so that it can be constructed within the amount of money available. If no bids are received that will permit this, the architect may be required at his expense to make such revisions in the plans and specifications as may be necessary to insure the proper construction and completion of the improvement within the estimated improvement cost.

The architect is protected by the inclusion of a provision that he shall be equitably paid for any extra expense and service involved due to the delinquency or insolvency of the local Authority or contractor, or as a result of damage to the improvement by fire, earthquake, flood, or other natural calamities.

With regard to the architect's compensation, it is provided that there shall be attached to the original contract, as Exhibit A, which is made a part of the contract, a schedule of fees for the architect, various engineers, and landscape architect. As soon as the estimated improvement cost resulting from the preliminary documents is agreed upon, the amounts of the various professional fees shall be determined in accordance with the schedule, and the sum of these various fees so determined shall constitute the fixed lump sum fee payable to the architect under the contract. This lump sum fee shall not be affected by any variation between actual costs and the estimated costs. Provision is made, however, that changes authorized by the local Authority, which necessitate the preparation of additional drawings or documents, or substantial changes in documents already approved, or upon which substantial work shall have been done pursuant to previous instructions, shall be recognized by additional just and equitable compensation. It is specifically contemplated that such changes may conceivably be required as a result of increases in the cost of labor and materials since the date of acceptance of the estimated improvement cost, in order to bring the total cost within the sums available. This protects the architect against price changes beyond his control. Architects will be wise in making sure that proper claims are made by them under the provisions of this clause, and they should therefore keep themselves informed on the trend of labor and material prices during the preparation of the drawings. It may well be questioned whether this clause would afford them protection if they failed to act under it until after bids had been received.

Payments are in general accord with common

practice but devised to conform specifically to the required stages in the submission of drawings for approval. Thus payments are to be made as follows:

first installment, 15% upon approval of preliminary drawings;

second installment, 20% upon approval of the pencil working drawings;

third installment, 15% upon approval of complete drawings and specifications;

fourth installment, 10% upon execution of the construction contract.

Progress payments during construction, aggregating 35%, shall be made in proportion to the progress payments due the contractor, and the contract specifically provides that payments to the architect shall not be delayed on account of delay in making the related payment to the contractor where the architect is not responsible for such delay. The balance of the fee shall be paid upon final acceptance of the improvement.

Provision is made for stating the number of copies of the various documents to be provided by the architect—additional copies that may be needed being paid for by the Housing Authority. The contract does not specify the precise number, and this is a matter that may well receive further consideration, in order to determine what may reasonably be required.

The usual provision for reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses is included but involves prior authorization of such travel by the local Authority. Subsistence expenses are covered in the current federal manner by allowance of five dollars per day per person.

The usual provisions are included by which the owner is responsible for furnishing necessary information concerning the site, including a topographical survey and all information regarding the boundaries of the site and restrictions and easements affecting it. Borings or test pits or other necessary tests are at the expense of the local Authority. The local Authority may require the architect to procure any of this information, in which case it shall pay the cost of the architect's service in connection therewith.

Usual and reasonable provisions are included for the termination of the architect's contract due to his failure to perform in accordance with its terms. Provisions are also included for the abandonment of

the improvement and for the adjustment of the payments to the architect in such an event.

The contract includes the normal provision that drawings and specifications as instruments of service are the property of the architect. It recognizes the somewhat unusual nature of these public housing projects and provides that the original tracing cloth drawings shall be turned over to the local Authority for its use in connection with the administration of the project. The architect is permitted to provide for his own future use such reproductions of the originals as he may desire.

The usual provisions denying the architect's right to assign or transfer his interests without the prior written approval of the local Authority are included, together with the protection of the interests of surviving members of a partnership or a successor thereto approved by the local Authority.

Finally the welcome provision is included that all questions in dispute under the agreement shall be submitted to arbitration at the choice of either party.

It is provided that such arbitration shall be in accordance with the rules and under the administration of the American Arbitration Association, thus providing a well-recognized and efficient management of all such arbitration.

From these notes it will be seen that the form of contract prepared by the Housing Administrator conforms closely in all essentials to the provisions accepted by The Institute as standard, the phraseology being extended and adapted to meet the special requirements of housing projects carried out under the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937. A public official is too frequently apt to discard the procedures of private practice and set up new, untried and often arbitrary relationships. The profession is greatly indebted to the Housing Administrator for his recognition of the fact that these projects are not federal projects but local projects which should be carried out as far as possible in accord with sound procedures developed as a result of long years of experience in private architectural practice.

Sixteenth Annual Congress of Planning and Housing

UPON invitation of the Government of Mexico, the International Planning and Housing Federation has organized the Sixteenth International Congress on Planning and Housing, which will be held in Mexico City from August 13 to 20, 1938.

It is expected that a large delegation from Europe will be present at the Congress, as well as delegations from the United States, Canada, and South America. Planning and housing organizations in the United States are cooperating with the Federation in arranging visits to and local meetings in several important cities of the United States, following the Congress.

Among the topics for discussions are underground planning; housing in tropical and subtropical countries; planning, recreation, and the use of spare time;

instruction in planning; city planning; and national planning.

The Federation extends a most cordial invitation to all American architects to be present at the Congress, which promises to be of special interest, inasmuch as it will be the first international congress of this nature to be held in a Spanish-American country. From August 22 to August 27 a tour of inspection of one of the most interesting regions of Mexico will be made.

The American Express Company has charge of the arrangements for transportation and lodging, and complete information may be had by addressing the Executive Committee of the Sixteenth International Congress on Planning and Housing at Ramos Arizpe No. 1, Mexico, D. F.

Proceedings of the XIV International Congress of Architects

The proceedings of the XIV International Congress of Architects, which was held in Paris in July 1937, has just been released.

It should prove of special interest to architects at this time, inasmuch as the XV International Con-

gress will meet in Washington in September 1939, coincidentally with the 71st Convention of The A.I.A.

This volume is for sale at fifty francs, and may be had by addressing the Secretary of the International Congress at 8 Rue Danton, Paris.

The Housing Problem

BY SIR RAYMOND UNWIN, F. R. I. B. A.

AMERICA is now faced with the urgent need to find an effective solution for the serious housing problem. The position is aggravated by the tendency to overlook the fact that when the rate of increase in a population diminishes the number of families per thousand of the population increases. There is a tendency to estimate the housing need in terms of the small increase in the number of persons, whereas it is the increase in the number of families which measures the need of dwellings. Now the falling off in the rate of increase in a population generally implies a diminution in the average size of the families, so that for a considerable period a small increase in people may be accompanied by a large increase in families. In England for example in the decade 1921 to 1931 while the population only increased 5.5% the number of families increased 17.1%; more than three times as fast. This means that the increase in number of dwellings needed would be 17% not 5%. This tendency is affecting the conditions in the U. S. A. and must greatly aggravate the shortage due to the small amount of house building during the recent years of depression.

The main circumstance which distinguishes, and helps to cause a serious housing problem, is that large sections of the lower income groups cannot afford to pay the lowest rents which would offer an inducement to private enterprise to build the dwellings which they need. The only remedy so far found is for some public agency to undertake the building of large numbers of dwellings for the lower income groups, and to let them at rents within the reach of their means. This remedy the people and Government of the United States are seeking to apply. In view of the wide margin between the highest rents which large sections of the people can afford to pay, and the lowest rents which will tempt private enterprise to build the necessary dwellings, this remedy is likely to have to be applied on a very large scale.

There is thus created a situation of the greatest interest to architects. Hitherto, able architects have been mainly interested in the few larger commercial, industrial and cultural buildings, and have left to the speculative builder the designing of

houses; which though small and relatively unimportant individually, generally occupy from 80 to 85 per cent of the area of the town and very largely determine its character and appearance. If the building of small dwellings is to be undertaken on a large scale by public authorities quite new conditions arise. Although each individual house may be a small matter, the planning, design and building of a large scale housing scheme, covering a wide area of land, becomes a very important undertaking; one which should command the highest skill and which offers scope in design sufficient to inspire the ablest architects. There is another aspect of special interest to architects. The planning of large scale housing projects undoubtedly tends to release the scope of design from the single building, to which it has for long been too much confined, to a wider field of relations. The scope is extended to the grouping of buildings, to the relations of differing groups to each other, to the system of streets, to open spaces and to the neighbourhood as a whole.

This may well be the beginning of a new technique of town building through which escape may be found from the muddle and confusion which have mainly prevailed during the last century and has been the chief cause or excuse for that undue concentration of attention and design on the individual building, which by ignoring any wider relations has too often increased the confusion. Architects have so long endured this fate of being set to design single buildings which may be flanked on each side by others of the most divergent and incongruous character, without even the protection of the gilt frame which the picture artist enjoys, that they seem often to have ceased themselves to have any consideration for the neighbouring buildings. Instead of producing a note of harmony with them, they seem rather to utter a fresh loud note, which, however fine and pure in itself, can but produce the jangle of discord when combined with those uttered by the two adjacent neighbours!

Yet architects speedily appreciate the two types of village and town in which it is a pleasure to wander; that which was well laid out to some definite design and built under the continual influence of some authority, aiming at the production

of a definite unity of effect, and that which grew up more naturally, without any such formal planning or authoritative control, but none the less was influenced and guided by a generally recognized tradition and standard of fitness, so that each building as added to the street seems to have been inserted in the picture, like the strokes of the painter, with an instinctive feeling for its fitness for the place and the contribution which it could make to the whole picture. This harmony was no doubt helped by the need to employ local materials owing to the difficulty and cost of transport. It was so general, however, and the resulting town views so frequently reached the highest order of beauty, that we must grant to the builders in high degree the power of design, even though much of it might be instinctive. The essence of design, surely, is the creation of values through the appropriate relations and proportions in which the parts or ingredients are combined. This is so whether the values be those of use, efficiency or of beauty. Whereas architects today have tended to think only in terms of the relations between the parts of the one building, in those previous times they seem to have been equally conscious of the relations between the new building and its neighbours, as governing considerations, and to have designed within the range of colour and form which those major relations called for, if the harmony of the whole was to be maintained.

The development of housing for the lower income groups on a large scale by public authorities offers a great opportunity for raising the standard of planning and design in the urban residential areas. Commencing at the bottom of the scale of size and cost of the dwellings, where the special difficulties are being surmounted by public aid, if this section is well laid out and designed a standard will be set which must spread upward, and this may well prove the first step in the redemption of modern towns from the degraded muddle of ill-assorted buildings into which they have fallen. If, however, architects are to make to this movement the contribution which they might, and to take advantage of the fine opportunities for town improvement which it offers, they must understand the problem and its conditions, otherwise they will be unable to cooperate intelligently in securing the best solution, the best architecturally as well as socially and economically. For this reason the causes and con-

dition of the housing problem referred to in the opening paragraphs may usefully be further explained.

The most general cause of the housing problem as it appears in many countries today seems to be in the fact, already alluded to, that a large section of the lower income groups of the community hardly ever earn enough to allow them to pay in rent that which would yield an adequate return on the current costs of building new dwellings of the standard then required.

This is mainly due to the gradual rise in the standard of living in civilized countries and the consequent rise in the cost of building; for that cost, apart from the price of land, represents almost entirely the standard of living of those engaged upon the work. To a less extent the rising cost is due to the concurrent rise in the standard of housing. The lower income groups during the last century have had to depend mainly for their house room, either on dwellings built for a similar type of occupant at an earlier period when building costs were lower, or on houses originally built for higher income groups but abandoned by them for more up-to-date dwellings or more fashionable districts. In the former case the chief housing evils spring from original bad planning or failure to keep the dwellings up to reasonable standards. Moreover, overcrowding results from the ease with which rents of old dwellings can be raised in sympathy with the increasing cost needed to replace them. This rise occurs generally, except in odd places where a considerable total surplus of dwellings checks the tendency, or it is checked, as in England after the war, by legislation. In the case of the occupation by low income groups of the cast off dwellings originally built for more wealthy occupants, the evils arise from unsuitable occupation and overcrowding, often aggravated by high rents and neglect of repairs.

Recent investigations seem to show that the United States has been for some time depending to a remarkable extent on housing their lower income groups in the leavings of the more wealthy. If correct, these figures show that in recent years something like 75% of the houses built have been adapted for occupation by the upper 23% of the income groups, while only 25% of them have been adapted to the means of the lower 77% of the income groups. This condition no doubt accounts

for some of the special difficulties which the housing movement has so far met. There has been little experience of building the type of dwelling needed and few architects or contractors have laid themselves out to undertake it. In England on the contrary, owing to the longer period of settled conditions and the more permanent character of the classes and dwellings, no such large volume of leavings from more wealthy occupants has been available, and the rapid industrialization of the Nineteenth Century led to extensive building of dwellings for the lower income groups, often upon wholesale and even mass production scale. In amount of accommodation many of these dwellings were up to modern ideas, for most of them contained a living room, kitchen and two or three bed rooms. They were, however, crowded upon the land to an excessive extent, and the sites were laid out without care for open space, community buildings or other amenities.

The sanitary and plumbing equipment was of course meagre, and the older and worse congested of these areas now rank as slums. Where conditions are not quite as bad as that, the dwellings constitute a serious problem by their dullness, lack of interest or amenity, even when the interior accommodation is little less spacious than would be deemed adequate today. The condition that constitutes the contrast with America, however, is that they were planned and built for the class of tenant occupying them, so that much experience of this class of building exists and many contractors have been obliged to undertake it. In spite of this, however, after the war none of the lower income groups could afford to induce private enterprise to provide the dwellings which were then needed, and public building on a large scale became necessary. Fortunately, before the war an improved technique of laying out land for small dwellings, and of designing and building them, was worked out, tested and generally approved. When, therefore, the acute shortage arose from the cessation of building during the four or five war years, there were administrative architects and builders, who knew how to set about

the work. Standards of accommodation and planning had been laid down by committees of inquiry, appointed by the Government, and a definite forward step was made in the type of site planning accommodation and equipment regarded as constituting the minimum worth erecting.

One advance made was that a fixed bath in a bathroom was adopted in place of having it in the scullery as was common in the best low-cost schemes before the war. This improvement was generally adopted in all the municipal or other Government aided housing schemes, though not made obligatory by Parliament until later. Provision of the bathroom was shown in all model plans issued by the Government and was generally made except in a few rural areas where sufficient water supply was not available. The method of heating the water varied widely. This was left to each local authority to determine for themselves. Central heating not being used, either a boiler at the back of the cooking range fire, a washing copper, or water heater depending on gas or electricity was adopted. America faces its housing problem today with a far higher standard of heating, plumbing and bathing equipment recognized as essential for an urban dwelling, than that which was so recognized in England in 1918. Moreover the gap between the rents which the lowest income groups can afford to pay and that which would suffice to meet all the charges on a minimum standard dwelling is much wider at the moment than it was, or is, in England.

On the other hand the prospect that the standard of living and the wages of the lower income groups following it, will earlier rise sufficiently to bring the required rent within their means may reasonably be expected to be realized in the newer country sooner than in the older one.

Towards the solution of this problem, most urgent for social health, architects who understand it may make a decisive contribution, moreover, they may so direct the methods adopted that a great step towards the general improvement of towns and town architecture may be secured in addition.

Syracuse University Honors Louis J. Gill

Louis J. Gill, A. I. A., of San Diego, California, Chairman of the Associated Architects for the San Diego Civic Center, and indefatigable Chairman of

the Credentials Committee at the Boston and New Orleans Conventions, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Fine Arts by Syracuse on June 6.

Unification of the Architectural Profession

BY ARTHUR B. HOLMES, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE ORGANIZATION AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PLAN

DISCUSSION and action at the New Orleans Convention of The American Institute of Architects brought about an important step toward unification and further fusing of the architectural profession. Delegates from every state showed a great cooperative enthusiasm in this work. But the thoughtful development of the wise method and form for unification remains to be developed. The host of constructive ideas received from individuals, chapters and state organizations, as well as those which will develop during the coming year, must be weighed, broken down, analyzed and edited. The fundamental needs of individual groups must be carefully considered and, wherever possible, incorporated in the plan. Details must fit perfectly into the finished picture. Many excellent ideas may have to be laid aside, regretfully, because they do not fully harmonize with the generally accepted plan.

There appears to be a question on the part of some regarding the relative responsibilities of The Institute, the chapters and the state associations. Some fear that strengthening the latter may jeopardize or detract from the acknowledged leadership of The Institute in the profession. Others fear national dominance by The Institute with a consequent emasculation of the state associations.

Unification under the leadership of The Institute is quite possible without effecting either of these unfortunate results. Each secondary organization—chapter and state association—can and should function supreme within its particular province and zone of influence, with the added strengthening assurance of support, advice and encouragement available between the units and between The Institute and its more local departments. There will prove to be a "twilight zone" of responsibility existing between the more clear-cut provinces of the several departments. Certain details may be slighted within this zone and minor conflicts of authority may develop until precedent is established and responsibility is definitely determined.

With these thoughts in mind this statement is prepared by the Committee on State Organization in the hope that it may be helpful in clearing up

some doubts and fears and that it may permit us all to carry on our cooperative study on a basis of common understanding. It is expected that further articles on the same general subject will appear from time to time.

The American Institute of Architects is a national body, with seventy chapters, through which it largely functions. In general, the chapters have a limited relationship to the states of the Union in so far as their territorial boundaries are concerned. Some chapters embrace areas covering more than a single state, other chapter boundaries coincide with the limits of a single state; the remaining states are divided in area to include more than one chapter. New York, for example, contains six chapters of The Institute.

Obviously, this division makes it awkward and difficult for chapters to exercise proper leadership in problems of purely statewide interest and importance, such as the laws governing the practice of architecture, most of which result from state legislation. The chapters do not include in their membership the great majority of the registered architects practicing within the boundaries of the state. For these reasons the more inclusive and, therefor, the more representative state associations must exist and must assume leadership in those matters dealing with problems peculiarly local to the states within which they exist. Theirs is the immediate responsibility for the enactment of proper legislation in the state for the protection and advancement of the profession in its service to society. They must be the controlling factor in the establishment and operation of state boards of architects, in the registration of architects, in the creation of proper state building codes of various kinds, in local and statewide campaigns for proper public information, in determining and enforcing, or aiding in the enforcement of desirable standards of ethical practice within the state. While the national body may guide and advise in these matters, aiming toward uniformity of standards throughout the nation, it cannot and should not wish to dominate in these matters. Self-determination, in the final analysis,

must be permitted the state organizations within their own jurisdictional areas. "States Rights" is as important in our architectural organization as it was in the formation of the Union.

The chapters of The Institute will continue to operate as in the past. Theirs is the leadership in matters professional and cultural. Institute membership through the chapters should be a goal of all state association members. And, conversely, chapter members should join their state associations and work with them in all matters under their control.

By resolution of the Seventieth Convention of The Institute at New Orleans the state associations now have a representative on the Directorate of The Institute, sitting temporarily without vote until changes in The Institute By-laws, ordered by the Convention, make this vote possible. This State Association Representative is the accredited spokesman for all state associations, whether they have affiliated with The Institute or not. The creation of this office is a definite manifestation of the interest which The Institute is taking in state organizations, in their members and their problems. One of the duties with which this Representative is

charged is the further organization of state groups as fast as this action seems wise and possible.

Obviously, this interest and activity is leading towards a future linking of Institute and state organizations according to some single plan of unification. It is too early to predict the form which this unification will take. The ideas of all groups must be given full consideration. In the opinion of the Committee no plan should be considered which destroys the autonomy of the state associations in local matters. And, in return, loyal cooperation should be granted The Institute by the state groups in matters of national policy, in the formulation of which they, as affiliates, may participate. Both groups must benefit by the amalgamation.

In this connection the Committee wishes to urge more widespread activity toward increasing the membership of both chapters and state associations. Individual effort, no matter how sincere and earnest, can accomplish little for the benefit of the profession as a whole. Concerted action can establish architecture on a uniformly high plane, offering security in increased measure to its followers and assuring for the profession as a whole the respect and understanding of government and society.

Belgian Art Week

WEEK OF ART TRAVEL IN BELGIUM UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE BELGIAN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

UNDER the auspices of the Belgian Board of Education the Week of Art Travel in Belgium (1938) is being organized for the nine days, from August 4 to August 12, 1938. The program will include The Belgian Art Towns, Artistic Travels and Studies, and Belgian Ancient and Modern Art.

The Managing Committee provides guides, interpreters, and lecturers, arranges tours to especially

interesting art cities, such as Brussels, Antwerp, Malines, Lierre, Tournai, Audenarde, Ghent, Bruges, etc., and also provides for periods of rest and side-trips, with a final stay at Blankenberge, the famous watering place on the North Sea.

Further information may be had from: Professor Paul Montfort, Directeur des "Semaines d'Art", 310 Avenue de Tervueren, Woluwé St. Pierre, Brussels, Belgium.

George G. Booth Traveling Fellowship

THE College of Architecture, University of Michigan, announces that the George G. Booth Traveling Fellowship in Architecture has been awarded to Robert C. May of Ann Arbor.

William A. Griffiths of Detroit, and Robert L. Morris of Ann Arbor placed second and third respectively.

The award, which is for travel and the study of architecture abroad, is based on a competition in design. This year the problem was to design a repertory theater, involving adaptation to a particular site.

Members of the College faculty, and prominent Detroit architects formed the jury of award.

The School Medal

THE School Medal of The Institute, established in 1914, is awarded each year to a student in each of the recognized architectural schools, who is qualified by his scholarly standing and character and who has had not less than three years of residence and work in any of the recognized schools.

The award is made under the direction of the Committee on Education after the student has been proposed by the faculty to The Secretary of The Institute.

A copy of Mont St. Michel and Chartres is presented to the winner of the Medal, and a second copy of the book is usually awarded to the runner-up. Many of the schools present the Medal and the books with appropriate ceremony at commencement time, and in many instances, the local chapters of The Institute participate.

Some chapters, in cities where the recognized schools are located, collaborate with the dean of the Architectural Department in presenting the awards at chapter dinners or other appropriate exercises.

William Emerson, Chairman of the Committee on Education, announces the recipients of the School Medal Awards for 1938 as follows:

Arthur Joseph Miller....	Catholic University
Paul Frederick Schelp....	Washington University
Edwin Francis Broggini....	Cleveland School of Architecture of Western Reserve University
Herbert Kaufman	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
William Edward Ricker....	Ohio State University
Benjamin James Baldwin....	Princeton University
Dietrich A. Neyland.....	Tulane University
Richard Mathias Gerl....	University of Notre Dame
Carl E. Stover.....	Columbia University
Martin Stephen Kermacy....	University of Pennsylvania
Frank Yoshio Toribara....	University of Washington
George Sprau	University of Michigan
Eliot Fette Noyes.....	Harvard University
S. Kenneth Johnson.....	University of Southern California
Guy Harold Baldwin....	Syracuse University
John Knox Shear.....	Carnegie Institute of Technology
Verner Johnson	University of Minnesota
James L. Murphy, Jr.....	Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Ralph K. Means.....	University of Kansas
Arthur Y. Shambach....	Pennsylvania State College
John Worth Hines.....	Kansas State College of Agriculture
William A. Siegel.....	University of Cincinnati
Leon W. Jackson.....	University of Texas
Donald Philip Stevens....	University of Illinois
David Alvin Lee.....	University of California
William Benton Harelson....	Georgia School of Technology
Raymond A. Kliphardt....	Armour Institute of Technology
George Austin Dudley....	Yale University
Harry Mohr Weese....	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
John Henry Christiana....	Cornell University
Paul Emile Falkenstein....	New York University

Cornell Appoints New Dean

THE board of trustees of Cornell University has announced that Gilmore D. Clarke, nationally known landscape architect, chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts, professor of City and Regional Planning at Cornell, and Honorary Member of The A. I. A., has been appointed dean of the College of Architecture, effective July 1.

He will succeed Dean George Young, Jr., F. A. I. A., the incumbent since 1927, who will remain on the faculty as Professor of Architecture.

Professor John N. Tilton, Jr., A. I. A., who has been acting dean during the recent leave of absence of Dean Young, will become assistant dean of the college.

Mr. Clarke will continue his teaching in the field of City and Regional Planning, sponsored jointly by the Colleges of Architecture and Engineering.

The appointment of Mr. Clarke as dean of the College of Architecture has the strong support of Dean Young.

Boston University Honors Charles J. Connick

Charles J. Connick of Boston, master craftsman in stained glass, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Fine Arts by Boston University on June 13.

Mr. Connick was awarded the Craftsmanship Medal of The Institute in 1925 for his work in stained glass, is the author of "Adventures in Light

and Color"—an introduction to the stained glass craft—published by Random House in 1937, and is responsible for some of the finest stained glass in America and abroad.

The Institute takes this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Connick on having received this well-deserved honor.

Public Information

EXCERPTS FROM SOME RECENT LETTERS RECEIVED BY WILLIAM ORR LUDLOW, CHAIRMAN OF THE INSTITUTE'S COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, FROM VARIOUS CHAPTER CORRESPONDENTS

Alabama.

We had a most successful Home Show in Birmingham, sponsored by the Birmingham Real Estate Board and participated in by the Federal Housing Administration, builders, material dealers and architects. Every registered architect in Birmingham went into the proposition and we paid \$150 for a booth, which, as you may imagine, was outstanding among all the others, having been done by architects. Photographs, sketches, and models of small houses were attractively displayed, and no architect's name was mentioned on any of them—entirely altruistic for the good of the profession.

WILLIAM T. WARREN.

Delaware.

The Delaware Chapter's Committee on Public Information is functioning in fine order and securing the whole-hearted support of the members of the chapter. Last year, our article on predictions for this present year received front page space in the local newspapers and we have secured good write-ups on all our activities during this year.

Our committee is also preparing its narrative on the predictions for the coming year, and this will be sent to Mr. Grady, Publicist of The Institute, with the request that he draft it in journalistic form so that we might present it to the newspapers for early publication.

The chapter has been active in furthering the establishment of a paid City Planning Commission, and in the problem of slum clearance and housing. Our Committee on Public Information should obtain excellent publicity material from these sources.

CLARENCE A. SMITH, II, *Chairman,*
Committee on Public Information,
Delaware Chapter, A. I. A.

Grand Rapids.

Since being elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Grand Rapids Chapter in 1936, I have made definite efforts to obtain for the profession locally a measure of good publicity through newspapers of this and

neighboring cities wherein our members are resident, keeping in mind some of the admonitions as outlined in your Circular of Information. I have yet to submit "copy" to the press that was not printed. If a story is direct and not smothered in verbosity, it will not be "butchered". . . .

JOHN P. BAKER.

Boston.

This year the Boston Society of Architects' committee decided to concentrate its efforts on a few things rather than make scattered efforts throughout the year.

We recently conducted an exhibition in conjunction with the Boston Society of Landscape Architects. In order to attract wide public attention it was decided to request the cooperation of the Jordan-Marsh Company, one of Boston's leading department stores. They came through in magnificent style, not only by making their excellent gallery available to us, but they also did the following things:

They took care of the expense of all necessary printing and mailing of catalogs and invitations. They especially opened this department of their store on a Sunday afternoon for a private view. Tea was served during the afternoon. Pourers were Boston society women, and the Jordan-Marsh Company even saw to such thoughtful details as providing corsages for each of the pourers. Society and art editors of the newspapers were invited. During the course of the exhibition the Jordan-Marsh Company paid for an advertisement which appeared in at least one of the Boston papers each day.

Many thousands of people attended the exhibition, and the various newspapers gave much space to the event in their columns.

I was interested to ask Mr. John R. Sloane, who handled the exhibition for the Jordan-Marsh Company, what they got out of it. His remarks were as follows: "It's hard to place your finger on every good result. There is the same kind of

intangible good in this kind of exhibition as there is in our fashion shows. It shows that the store is progressive. It provides a good kind of publicity and establishes much good will. It brings people to the store, and on their way to the gallery they must go through the store. To sum up, we consider it *just good business.*"

ISIDOR RICHMOND, *Chairman,*
Committee on Publications and Information,
Boston Chapter, A. I. A.

Due to the large number of orders being received from architects, contractors, and producers of building materials for the leaflet "The Value of The Architect" (over 10,000 copies have been distributed to date), it is now possible to purchase these leaflets direct from The Octagon at \$1.75 per hundred in lots of 100 or more, and unfolded copies, suitable for framing, are also available.

Many architects, producers, and building supply dealers are hanging framed copies in their offices.

With The Chapters

EXCERPTS FROM MINUTES, BULLETINS AND REPORTS

Baltimore.

Twenty-two members attended the May luncheon meeting held at the Hamilton Street Club.

John Henry Scarff made an announcement concerning the Traveling Show to be held at the Museum of Art in October. Plans are being formulated to have President Maginnis open the show on October 7, and it is proposed that the chapter hold its annual dinner at that time and have Mr. Maginnis as guest of honor.

William G. Nolting reported on the Seventieth Convention, and mentioned the favorable support accorded the Baltimore-Annapolis-Washington highways plan, which was a subject of great interest to the members.

Brooklyn.

Fifty members of the chapter met in the International Building in Radio City on May 2 for dinner, in connection with the Fifty-first Annual Exhibition of the School of Fine and Applied Arts of Pratt Institute.

It was the occasion of the presentation of the chapter's annual medal of award to the outstanding student in the senior class of the Department of Architecture of Pratt Institute.

David E. Lovell, the recipient, was presented by Lester B. Pope, who acted as toastmaster, and chapter president Stephen W. Dodge, presiding at the meeting, made the award.

Among the distinguished guests and speakers were Mr. Charles Pratt, Professor Talbot F. Hamlin, and Mr. Boudreau.

Chicago.

Mr. Rufus Cutler Dawes of Chicago was made an Honorary Member of The Institute, and the certificate was awarded *in absentia* at the Convention in New Orleans.

At a chapter luncheon at the Tavern Club in Chicago on June 24, Charles D. Maginnis, President of The Institute, after reading the citation honoring Mr. Dawes for his contribution to the architectural profession while president of the Century of Progress Exposition, presented to him the certificate of Honorary Membership.

Kentucky.

The application of the Association of Kentucky Architects for state association membership in The Institute has been accepted by The Board of Directors of The Institute, contingent upon certain revisions to the by-laws of the A. K. A., it was announced by chapter secretary Ossian P. Ward, at the May meeting of the chapter in Louisville.

Elliott Lea, chairman of the chapter committee on Large-Scale Housing, reported on the visit made by Thomas J. Nolan, Elliott Lea, and Ossian P. Ward to Mayor Scholtz, some weeks prior to the selection of architects for a large-scale project. They urged that the Mayor and the Municipal Housing Commission make the selection of architects for the project entirely upon a basis of merit, not political influence, and were assured that this would be done, as far as the Mayor could control such selection.

Virginia.

A forward step has been taken by the chapter's Committee on Education, as evidenced by the resolution adopted at the annual meeting, held recently in Richmond.

According to the minutes of the meeting, the chapter will endeavor, from time to time, to assign its members to address the senior architectural classes at the University of Virginia and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, to inform the students of various phases of architectural practice, and particularly of the advantages of Institute membership.

The resolution further provides that the entire senior architectural classes of both institutions be invited to attend all chapter meetings.

Marcellus Wright, a member of the Membership Committee, reported that the membership had been increased by nearly one-third since 1936.

Retiring president Pendleton S. Clark gave a summary of the activities during his tenure of office, the highlights of his report being the success attained with regard to the amendments to the Registration Law, the increase in membership, and the general interest of all members in the chapter. He expressed particular gratification for the attendance of the Executive Committee—100% at all meetings.

Walter R. Crowe, Chairman, reported for the Committee on Practice. He suggested that the chapter instruct its members to call group meetings of all architects in their localities and to agree on a minimum fee, as recommended by The Institute.

Washington State.

The recent exhibition sponsored by the New York Architectural League—the best in many years, from an architectural point of view—offered to architects throughout the country an opportunity to display photographs of their best work. The architects of Washington state are to be congratulated on the splendid showing made by them, according to John

T. Jacobsen, in his report to the May chapter meeting.

Mr. Jacobsen informed the chapter that Mayor Langlie's Committee on Housing is engaged in extensive research regarding population and employment trends, sub-standard housing, vacancies, rentals, and the sociological aspects of blighted areas. Upon completion of the Mayor's survey, the records will be available to local architects engaged in housing projects.

The creation of a housing authority for the state of Washington will be considered at the next meeting of the state legislature. Copies of the chapter's resolution favoring the establishment of a housing authority have been sent to Governor Martin and other interested officials.

Wisconsin.

Alexander C. Guth has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the chapter, after nearly two decades of faithful service.

The chapter, at its May meeting, adopted a resolution expressing to Mr. Guth the appreciation of the chapter for his many years of untiring devotion to chapter activities.

Gerrit J. deGelleke gave a description of the general proceedings of the Convention, and read excerpts from The President's address and The Treasurer's Report as published in THE OCTAGON. He spoke briefly upon the development of the unification plan, and referred to the task confronting Leigh Hunt as State Association Representative.

Following Mr. deGelleke's talk, Leigh Hunt described the development of the state associations since 1927, and outlined his plan for unification of the profession.

Roger Kirchoff reported on the status of W. P. A. and P. W. A. projects in the state, and said that Wisconsin architects will no doubt derive great benefit from the grants promised.

The Producers' Council Inc.

The following well known organizations have recently been added to the constantly growing membership of The Council:

Copper and Brass Research Association, New York City, N. Y. B. B. Caddle, Executive Secretary, will serve as Official Representative of the Association in The Council.

Kraftile Company, Niles, California. C. W. Kraft, President—Official Representative.

Lehman Sprayshield Company, Phila., Pa. L. H. Lehman, President—Official Representative.

Monarch Metal Weatherstrip Corporation, St. Louis, Mo. Alfred M. Lane, President—Official Representative.

Members Elected March 16, 1938 to July 15, 1938

<i>Arizona Chapter</i>	JOSIAS THOMAS JOESLER
<i>Arkansas Chapter</i>	*EUGENE J. STERN
<i>Baltimore Chapter</i>	*ALLAN BURTON, *CLYDE N. FRIZ
<i>Boston Chapter</i>	GEORGE W. W. BREWSTER, JR., CHESTER ANDERSON BROWN, JOHN AUGUSTINE MCPHERSON, G. LESLIE RICE
<i>Buffalo Chapter</i>	STANLEY C. PODD, HARRY A. WANDER
<i>Central New York Chapter</i>	WILLARD HUMPHREY BENNETT
<i>Chicago Chapter</i>	WILLIAM EHMANN, HOWARD EMSLEY IRWIN, CHARLES FRANCIS MURPHY, SIGURD EDOR NAESS, WILLIAM L. PEREIRA, TRENT ELWOOD SANFORD, L. MORGAN YOST
<i>Colorado Chapter</i>	CHARLES TRUMAN ST. CLAIR
<i>Dayton Chapter</i>	JAMES DOUGLAS LORENZ
<i>Detroit Chapter</i>	KENNETH CHAPMAN BLACK, ALDEN B. DOW, LAWRENCE BELLINGER JAMESON, HUGH TALLMAN KEYES, *WIRT C. ROWLAND, EERO SAARINEN, THOMAS SHERIDAN TANNER, LYLE F. ZISLER
<i>Florida Central Chapter</i>	C. W. FULWOOD, JR., JAMES GAMBLE ROGERS, II
<i>Georgia Chapter</i>	*FLIPPEN DAVID BURGE
<i>Hawaii Chapter</i>	ROY C. KELLEY, VLADIMIR N. OSSIPOFF
<i>Louisiana Chapter</i>	RALPH BODMAN, EUGENE JOHN GIBERT, WALTER COOK KEENAN, JR., RICHARD C. MURRELL
<i>Minnesota Chapter</i>	FABIAN REDMOND
<i>New Jersey Chapter</i>	ALDEN DE HART, JONATHAN L. DYMCK
<i>New York Chapter</i>	CHARLES HOWSON ABBE, CECIL CLAIR BRIGGS, MAX HENRY FOLEY, WILLIAM I. HOHAUSER, WALTER JOHN GEORGE KONRADY, WILLIS NATHANIEL MILLS, WALTER BENJAMIN SANDERS
<i>North Carolina Chapter</i>	LINDSEY MADISON GUDGER, GEORGE FRANKLIN HACKNEY, A. MITCHELL WOOTEN
<i>North Louisiana Chapter</i>	MERL LEE PADGETT, WILLIAM KING STUBBS
<i>North Texas Chapter</i>	*THOMAS D. BROAD, ROBERT P. WOLTZ, JR.
<i>Northern California Chapter</i>	ALFRED W. EICHLER
<i>Oklahoma Chapter</i>	BRYAN WILLIAM NOLEN
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i>	ALBERT MILES DAVIS, ALPHA HENSEL FINK, RAYMOND GLEESON
<i>Pittsburgh Chapter</i>	FRANK ALFRED LINDER, ARTHUR EDWARD PRACK
<i>Southern Pennsylvania Chapter</i>	RUSSELL B. YESSLER
<i>Toledo Chapter</i>	CARL CONRAD BRITSCH
<i>Virginia Chapter</i>	HENRY BRADLEY BOYNTON, RANDOLPH FRANTZ, JOHN MOOMAW THOMPSON
<i>Washington, D. C. Chapter</i>	THOMAS CHALMERS VINT
<i>West Virginia Chapter</i>	*L. G. TUCKER

* Re-election.

REV. AL. HARRIS

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