

THE  
OCTAGON

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*A Journal of The American Institute of Architects*

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*Report of The President*

*Resolutions of the Annual Meeting*

*Report of the Washington Representative*

*The Treasurer's Report*

*Report of The Board of Directors*

*Announcement of Elections—Citations*

*Volume 15*

*JUNE*

*Number 6*

*1943*

1943 ANNUAL MEETING—REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS

## ELECTIONS ANNOUNCED AT THE 75TH ANNUAL MEETING

### OFFICERS, 1943-1944

PRESIDENT—Raymond J. Ashton.....Salt Lake City, Utah  
 VICE-PRESIDENT—Walter R. MacCormack.....Cambridge, Massachusetts  
 SECRETARY—Alexander C. Robinson, III.....Cleveland, Ohio  
 TREASURER—James R. Edmunds, Jr.....Baltimore, Maryland

### DIRECTORS

#### For Three Years (1943-1946)

ILLINOIS-WISCONSIN DISTRICT—Loring H. Provine.....Urbana, Illinois  
 NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—Douglas William Orr.....New Haven, Connecticut  
 NEW YORK DISTRICT—Edgar I. Williams.....New York, New York

#### For Two Years (1943-1945)—*Unexpired Term of Albert Simons*

SOUTH ATLANTIC DISTRICT—George Harwell Bond.....Atlanta, Georgia

*(Above list does not include names of seven Directors whose terms did not expire)*

### FELLOWS

(Elected by The Jury of Fellows and Announced at the Annual Meeting)

Name	Chapter	Name	Chapter
Lemuel Cross Dillenback.....	Central New York	C. Julian Oberwarth.....	Kentucky
Frederick George Frost, Sr.....	New York	Richard Shaw.....	Boston
Arthur Cort Holden.....	New York	Thomas Mott Shaw.....	Boston
Leigh Hunt.....	Wisconsin	Francis Palmer Smith.....	Georgia
Sylvanus B. Marston.....	Southern California	Erle Gulick Stillwell.....	North Carolina
Hugh Martin.....	Alabama	Edgar I. Williams.....	New York

### HONORARY MEMBERS

(Elected by The Board of Directors and Announced at the Annual Meeting)

Richard F. Bach.....New York, N. Y.      I. T. Frary.....Cleveland, Ohio

### HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBER

Carlos Contreras.....Mexico City, Mexico

## Convention Attendance Statistics

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING	SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING	SEVENTY-THIRD CONVENTION Yosemite Valley and Los Angeles, California	SEVENTY-SECOND CONVENTION
Cincinnati, May, 1943	Detroit, Mich., June, 1942	May, 1941	Louisville, Ky. May, 1940
Member Delegates..... 182	Member Delegates..... 174	Delegates..... 117	Delegates..... 205
State Delegates..... 33	State Delegates..... 23	Members and Guests..... 149	Members and Guests..... 309
Members and Guests..... 166	Members and Guests..... 140	Producers' Council..... 36	Producers' Council..... 80
Producers' Council..... 40	Producers' Council..... 41		
Total..... 386	Total..... 378	Total..... 302	Total..... 594

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# THE OCTAGON

*A Journal of The American Institute of Architects*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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Official Office in the State of New York, 115 E. 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

## Opening of the Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting

MAY 26, 1943, IN CINCINNATI, OHIO

### Report of President R. H. Shreve

The statement of The President to the delegates and guests assembled for the opening session followed immediately the official welcoming speeches of President Standish Meacham of the Cincinnati Chapter, President Ralph W. Carnahan of the Architects Society of Ohio, and Mayor James Garfield Stewart of the City of Cincinnati, who extended to the representatives of The Institute present warm greetings and the freedom of the city.

### LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE:

**W**E being now thus free to indulge our fancy in the home of our friends, you are invited, as in other years, to consider the reports made to you by your Board of Directors, and by your Treasurer, which documents have been melded with the statement to be made you by your President, in the hope that it, or they, may be thereby made more palatable.

The annual meeting of The Board just closed has been unusual in the more than 100% attendance. There were present three directors sitting in the stead of three who had resigned in the year past. There were present also by invitation others whose election is indicated in succession to those officers and directors whose terms expire at the close of this Annual Meeting. None were present as to whom the book-makers are still laying odds. The changes in personnel will be eight in number, more than half the whole Board.

The presence of all of these men is evidence of

our belief that in these days there is strength in preparation through working together, and their cooperation has been of great value to The Institute.

The Institute might very well consider the continuance of this practice of having the incoming officers and directors sit with their outgoing colleagues at the annual Board meeting preceding the convention.

There have been present also during The Board's sessions representatives of the associations and other groups listed on the program for our meetings. The merging of our thought and theirs is essential to the success of the work which we and they together plan for the days ahead. To them our greetings and best wishes.

The individual reports of your Directors bring to The Board a measure of the state of the profession and The Institute throughout the nation.

As would naturally be expected, the actions and policies of The Board of Directors with respect to the affairs of The Institute have been influenced by these reports and to some extent controlled also by the circumstances of a world-wide war. The program of this meeting has been prepared with these influences in mind. Emphasis has been placed on those matters which, in the opinion of The Board, are most deserving of the considered thought and judgment of the delegates.

If there has been an apparent lack of attention to the aesthetic, we can plead only that we have stuck to those things which at the moment meant life or death to much of The Institute and to many of all of us, and which affected our practicality rather than our artistry.

This sense of self-protection, together with our determination to do well the novel tasks which were presented, has led architects throughout the country to consider seriously several of a number of suggestions intended for the betterment of The Institute and the architects as a whole.

For instance, there are those who propose that in the manner of the American Medical Association, we should retain an outstanding personality with a background of long experience in Washington, to be paid a good salary, working for the profession year in and year out.

Others look for the day when we shall have as the Institute Secretariat an Executive Secretary, a Washington representative, an Editor responsible for our published material, and a Field Secretary constantly in touch with our membership through visits to their local centers.

Our broadening membership and our increasingly numerous problems of social and legal contacts have occasioned careful study in another direction contemplating an *integrated membership organization combining national, state, and local elements*, pooling and sharing our income and making particular assignments of our duties and responsibilities. This would be the ultimate complete expression of that unification of the architects to which, in recent years, increasing attention has been given.

The Board points out that:

Unification by combining existing organizations is to be considered in comparison with the creation of a profession united through corporate membership in The Institute.

After reviewing the advances already made and the principles which should be established for greatest strength, it is the judgment of The Board:

"1. That we continue the present policy of encouraging state associations and their affiliation with The American Institute of Architects, including their representation in Institute affairs through delegates to the annual meeting and through the State Association Director;

"2. That we continue our efforts to bring into corporate membership of The American Institute of Architects all qualified architects of good character in the United States;

"3. That the ideal of unification is that The American Institute of Architects be the national organization of all qualified architects of good character in the United States, formed into state associations consisting of one or more chapters of corporate members of The Institute.

"Where only one chapter exists, it shall function as the state association."

There is active discussion of this ideal throughout

the nation, supported by professional groups endeavoring to find means of bringing about local cooperation which will approach this ideal.

A comprehensive unified system of dues and a proportioned sharing of expenses would place a premium on the broadest feasible membership as a means of assuring the greatest practicable professional effort at the lowest unit cost.

This thought has come to have such significant possibilities as to appeal even to some traditionally the advocates of the Academy, aesthetes, supposed to exist untroubled by the hair shirts proffered them by the realists.

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It would appear that under the pressure of regulatory influences, some such comprehensive organization must necessarily evolve in time from the homerule type of system from which our present coordinated membership has come into being.

As an illustration—there has come to The President confidentially a communication circulated among members of a municipal Civil Service organization challenging the award of architectural commissions for municipal post-war work to "outside" firms, meaning architects in private practice.

This "spoils" system, it is stated, "perils" the right of the Civil Service employee exclusively to design and supervise public works. It is complained that "year after year" bills have been introduced to remedy this condition and to insure a monopoly of this work, "But to no avail. The private architects' 'lobby' has been growing stronger and stronger and something drastic must be done immediately to destroy *this parasite*."

And this is said of us who had thought ourselves discriminated against and neglected! Certainly the adverse forces of the day may still arouse throughout the profession a sense of the need of coherence lest our organized existence be affected.

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*All of these proposals derive much of their support from those who believe that Government work is basically essential to the successful practice of architecture.* Others, content to contemplate private practice only, see nevertheless the need of representation in governmental halls because of the many new forms of taxation, of wage and hour control, or labor's organization, of new employer responsibilities in a withholding tax on income, of increased

government regulation such as wage stabilization, limitations and controls. Even that "confounded income tax" has not become less confounded in the recent months!

Aware of these searching explorations by an harassed membership, The Board of Directors has studied possible courses of effective action. It is not The Institute's intention to oppose or avoid governmental regulation but it is our duty to understand and advise. To this end a committee of the corporate members, which has been studying quietly the whole question of our approach to the seat of federal authority, has been expanded to constitute national representation for the purpose of educating ourselves to acquaint our local federal legislators with the problems and the wishes of the architects of the nation. A statement prepared by this Committee on the Architect and Governmental Relations has gone to each chapter president and to each state association member of The Institute, *urging our membership to acquaint our Representatives and Senators with the planning professions and their fitness for performing the technical services for which they have been trained.* The discussions should be informative in character and not in the nature of seeking employment for a particular office or profession, although as architects we shall necessarily present most fully the phases of the work with which we are most concerned. We can make it clear that we, with other business men, believe that the functions of bureaus should be limited to determining policy, assembling data, preparing typical programs or standards, assisting in technical procedure and contracting for professional services.

There is now before the House of Representatives a bill to require the registration of persons engaged in influencing legislation or Government contracts and activities. Persons so engaged if not registered may be severely punished. It is a matter of common knowledge that this bill is aimed at the irregularities of the procurement or lobbyist agent whose purpose is to secure contracts or influence legislation in the special interest of his employer. While it has not been The Institute's policy to attempt to influence Government action or legislation in relation to specific contracts or to benefit particular individuals, we have intended to benefit the architects of the country as a whole, and so indirectly to benefit The Institute. We are, therefore, acting within the definition of this bill, and so we come within its

registration requirements, perhaps even if we do but call to pass the time of day with a Government official. Thus there is raised for The Institute the question of our position and procedure in our relationship with Government agencies through our efforts to help the profession.

One course of action would be to seek an amendment to the bill exempting from registration those organizations which, like The Institute, are now exempt from income taxation under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Were we to do this we would simply place ourselves alongside those agencies which maintain representation in Washington in support of social purposes, such as national planning, which we have urged and are actively supporting through our office in Washington.

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While much of what we have been reviewing is associated with our relation as a national organization and as individual citizens to our Governmental agencies, national, state, county, or municipal, we should recognize that at the present time, work from those sources, and chiefly from the federal agencies, is of unusual and unreal importance to us. No true and lasting prosperity can be founded on the destructive activities which now engage our energies.

It is, therefore, all the more opportune that we have built our program on Thursday around the necessity for organizing ourselves to collaborate with all forward-looking men and women now and in that day when we shall turn once more to our truly prime interest, the planning for what is to be done at home.

In this field we shall be "on our own" once more. Quoting Mr. McIver, President of the Montana Chapter, "the profession should take stock of itself, broaden its field of knowledge . . . and then take its rightful place and lead—not just go along." That the stock-taking may not be too long delayed, we have placed on the program for this afternoon a discussion of our architectural education, in respect to which The Board feels that we in practice have a greater responsibility than we have yet assumed,—and, I may add, than the schools have yet offered us, to help in the establishment of effective curricula.

It is not the intention here now to anticipate the subjects scheduled for consideration at these special sessions. It is enough if we are able to make clear to ourselves and to our fellow citizens that when

we and they take up again our normal lives, those who will be able to be of most service will be those who will have prepared the way for all of us to build.

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That we are awake to the opportunity can be realized by mere observation of the contents of the April OCTAGON.

There is the announcement of the creation of *The American Architectural Foundation* through which The Institute may carry on its work in education with assurance of entire freedom from taxation as to the gifts as well as to the administration of the income of the fund. We should have been in a stronger position with relation to conditions which we have reviewed this morning if such bequests as those by Mr. Waid could have been made a part of such an administrative system. The future of the Octagon House as an historic monument may quite possibly rest on this method of segregating our special funds. We should make known this possibility to those intending to place funds in the keeping of The Institute.

The April OCTAGON contains also a sheaf of letters from the files of the Washington Representative commenting on various aspects of our professional status and The Institute activities. The comment is both critical and helpful. Its appearance is indicative of a worthwhile introspection from which we may well benefit. We shall have more of this sort of thing from our discussion this afternoon.

In anticipation of our program for Thursday, there appears in THE OCTAGON a part of the report of The Institute's Committee on Post-War Reconstruction. A great deal of thought has been given to this field of professional activity in which we should take the leadership. The sessions of our annual meeting tomorrow morning and afternoon, under the leadership of Vice-President MacCornack, should bring much of value to the effort our chapters are making in the post-war program.

This chapter effort is well illustrated by the publication in the April and May issues of THE OCTAGON of statements on the work of three chapters, Pittsburgh, Washington, and Southern California, which are splendid examples of well-directed application of our energy and initiative, without which we shall lose the leadership which we should hold.

There would be no question of the usefulness of THE OCTAGON to the profession if we could maintain this standard of material, which is possible of publication only through the interest and cooperation of our members. It is a valuable illustration of the old truth that we gain more as we give more.

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As proof to you that we are capable of meeting the challenge of the opportunity before us, let us look at our own record for the years just past.

When, two years ago, we met at Yosemite, it was in a setting unsurpassed for beauty and splendor, but under a depressing realization that not all was well with The Institute. For two years we had encountered operating deficits, a smaller figure in 1939 but a staggering twenty thousand dollars in 1940. Our reserve fund was all but exhausted, our membership had in ten years lost ten percent; we were in debt for the first time in years; and the management of Institute activities had been largely removed from the direct control of the corporate members.

Today a different picture is presented by your Treasurer's report, one calculated to arouse your warm appreciation of the management of your interests by your Board of Directors.

These things have been accomplished:

An obligation to The Producers' Council holding over from 1940 has been met in full, and our relationship with them is stronger and more filled with promise of valuable service.

The Handbook of Architectural Practice has been revised and republished at cost met from current income.

Funds withdrawn from our trusteeship of Mr. Waid's gift in support of education in architecture have been replaced in full.

For the last year and a half the office of the Washington Representative has actively served your interests in the nation's Capital, and the cost of that service has been currently met, from funds currently received, although itself an addition to budgets previously authorized.

Membership measured by the number of corporate members has increased from 3,022 at the end of September 1940 to 3,768 at the present time, and members affiliated with The Institute through the state associations bring our total strength to 6,143, a greater number than ever before in The Institute's history.

Financial support has been given to the National Architectural Accrediting Board—heretofore left inactive.

The new Administration Building has been made a source of income instead of an expense.

In these two years every debt has been paid, including our obligation to restore the Emergency Loan Fund to its full reserve level, \$20,000; and now, free from debt, we face the future with more dollars of cash working capital in hand than, two years ago we had in debt or deficit, or, through all our history, we have ever before had at one time.

These things have been made possible by your dues paid, including your voluntary payment of added dues; by subscriptions from the chapters; by special contributions from offices of Institute members, and in some cases offices of professional men not members of The Institute, including engineers, whose cooperation we greatly value.

As a result of this support, and through economical and wise administration by The Treasurer and other members of The Board, we meet you assured that within any probability now possible to foresee, we shall weather the next few years successfully.

If for each of the seventy-four annual meetings which we have held we had put aside \$10,000 as invested funds to secure income for our benefactions we would approximate the sum for which we are trustees. Two years ago the market value was below cost as carried on our books; today's value is well above cost. No credit is claimed for this good fortune by The Investment and Property Committee, but The Board has warmly commended Mr. de Gelleke, Mr. Marston, and Mr. Ashton, for their sound administration of their trusteeship.

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This is a picture of strength, of recovery, of courage, and of high standards and all of these, in you, The Institute possesses abundantly.

It is also a picture of responsibility.

Our first responsibility is to help to win the war, by giving of *ourselves*, as General Newton, Captain Simons, Captain Del Gaudio, Lieutenant Commander Staub, and a hundred eighty-four others of our membership are doing in the national services.

Next with our *resources*, we should support the Government, as we have done, by investing one-third of our special funds in Government Bonds.

More than we have been permitted to we stand ready to support national activity in war, or in related industry with our *skill*; in building, in the use of materials, in methods of construction; with speed, with sound structure, with durability, economy and fitness; for the shelter of persons or of production lines, or of our armed forces.

We must then prepare ourselves, and through our leadership prepare our fellow citizens, to rebuild the world, to replan our own out-moded concepts. The January OCTAGON carried this statement looking toward our post-war work:

"It is The President's firm conviction that our individual opportunities will not have changed greatly, that ability and initiative will still have the right of way, that our participation will be what we make it, and that we shall not advance ourselves by depending altogether on others. Look about you as the story of the world and your home community unfolds and count yourself as one who can have a part in the leadership if you are equal to the task."

There is a fine ringing challenge in the militant declaration of the Southern Californians that they elect as their work shop on the Pacific "the entire coastal basin from the mountains to the sea."

Fortunately, that still leaves a bit of the United States to the rest of us!

When this struggle is over there will come a day when the leaders will assemble to offer thanks, to honor the dead, to promise a new service, to perpetuate the ideals which we hold. To accomplish this they will seek the works of the great architects, and of the great artists, as the only adequate expression of the faith, the courage, the resolution, the sense of integrity which will fill the people's hearts,—and the artistry of that setting will not be that of the slide-rule and the logarithm.

In the belief that there are those among you who will serve our country-men at that time I commend to you the inherent virtues of a good architect, honesty, industry, skill, resourcefulness, imagination, and leadership.

These are your strength! With them, the future belongs to you!

## The Washington Scene

STATEMENT BY D. K. ESTE FISHER, JR., WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, A.I.A.,  
AT THE SESSION ON "THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION AND WAR SERVICE," THE  
SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE.

**Y**OUR Representative in Washington might be expected, at this annual meeting, to present to you a report which would be a resume of his activities in Washington since taking office last summer. You might find these activities interesting, involving as they have, conversations and correspondence on a great variety of subjects important to architects, with members of our own profession, with others connected with various branches of the construction industry and with many officials of the government.

I believe, however, in all humility, that my best service to the profession *at this point* will rather be to present to you my impressions of the present situation of our profession, as borne in on me by observation in Washington. It is gratifying to me to find that my conclusions on this subject are practically identical, in all fundamentals, with those which my predecessor, Captain Purves, expressed in a memorandum to The Board over a year ago. Although these ideas may not be *new*, I feel that they have become of great immediate importance.

I should like you to concentrate your attention on what I believe to be the situation in which the architectural profession now finds itself, on the relationship of architectural education to that situation, and on the influences of these conditions on the future of the profession.

To put the matter very bluntly, observation in Washington seems to indicate that the architect is not a person in great demand in these times. We are being classed with bond salesmen and aesthetic dancers as of little conceivable use in the war effort, except perhaps as draftsmen.

This is not to say that architects are wholly without recognition. Official quarters acknowledge fully and freely the fine performance of the architects who have carried through so large a part of the great war construction program;—nor is this to say that many architects have not, by now, made places for themselves in war industries, in Government agencies, and in important commissioned ranks in the armed forces.

On the other hand, and *inconsistent though this may sound*, architects applying for employment or commissions almost invariably meet the absolutely uncompromising, almost insulting attitude that architects are of no use in the war and are *definitely not wanted*. Engineers or contractors are greeted with open arms *but not so architects*. Recently some architectural firms applying for the few remaining war construction jobs, find that there is a general feeling among officials that the kind of thing that now remains to be done is not "architecture" and would be better done by engineers.

May I ask you to accept, for the purposes of this discussion, that this apparently inconsistent condition actually exists in sufficient force to justify your close attention to it. Had its existence merely come to us through reports of a few inept individuals complaining about their disappointments, we could ignore it. I assure you that it is borne witness to by a number of architects whose competence and integrity are unquestioned, and it is unofficially admitted by a number of persons in official positions.

My office cannot with propriety be greatly interested in any individual's affairs. It is, however, very deeply interested in the *background of influences* which affect individuals' affairs, and I think that the situation which I describe indicates a *background of thinking* (or lack of thinking),—a general public and official attitude,—in regard to the worth and functions of architects which is either a perversely mistaken attitude or one which reflects seriously on the standing of our profession before its public. It indicates a *point of view* in regard to architects which is inimical to the profession and which may become a determining factor in the position of the profession in the future.

It is my belief that the causes rest largely with ourselves. The Institute has, in the past, been rather inclined to look upon itself as an academy; and not only The Institute's publications but the general attitude of individual members has, during the past generation, placed more emphasis on the artistic attributes of architects than on their many



practical, technical and business qualifications. In the years just preceding the war the profession had succeeded in reaching a condition of quite definite recognition by the public as the group of men qualified in the artistic design of buildings. Throughout these years, however, we have had rather little to say to the public about the architect's technical training, about his general knowledge of structural design, mechanical equipment, and other similar subjects which the public generally associates with engineering, and we have accepted as an incidental part of our performance the highly important functions of coordination of the many complicated elements of present-day building design and the very high quality of business and administrative experience, which are required of architects handling anything more than a moderate residential practice.

The following are some of these inherent qualities which *should*, and in many but *not all* cases *do*, characterize architects:—

Trained judgment in analyzing a problem in all its ramifications with imaginative vision, an open mind, and a willingness to dig deep and hard for its solution;

Technical knowledge of structural, mechanical and other so-called "engineering" elements of construction in sufficient detail, *at least*, to genuinely coordinate the activities of technical assistants and *not to be merely a broker for them*;

Intimate familiarity with materials, their costs and availability;

General business ability of as high order as that of the successful business executives who are their clients;

A trained judicial temperament not swayed by self-interest or limited by fixed ideas;

Such thorough general knowledge of the construction business that the architect is the natural coordinator of a construction job, to whom all elements turn for guidance and for arbitration of differences.

At the same time, we must admit that there are included in our profession men whose approach to construction problems is temperamental and overbearing, and that there have undoubtedly been in-

stances, which may have been conspicuous, in which architects have failed in complete and competent performance on important operations.

The following are some of the criticisms leveled at the profession by some who have dealt with us or by those who from hearsay prejudice *do not want to deal* with us:—

That we are not interested in rough construction and only want to do "architecture," (so why bother with architects);

That we are not well-trained in the engineering phases now characteristic of *almost all* modern construction of every type and are satisfied to leave all such matters to engineers, (so why not put the engineers in charge to begin with);

That we insist on putting aesthetic considerations ahead of *practical* considerations, even on industrial and war-time construction, and will not listen to instructions as to limitations of practicability, of costs or of critical materials;

That we are opinionated, bull-headed, unreasonable, and will not take suggestions counter to our own ideas.

A comment which I have met with too frequently to ignore is that architects have so often expressed themselves as not interested in anything but "architecture" that the impression has been created that it is not worthwhile to consider architects for war-time construction or for types of individual employment which are not directly connected with architecture;—that architects do not consider themselves as being competent in fields outside of their normal practice. The engineers, on the other hand, are generally thought to be ready to jump into almost any kind of situation which can be included within the *general*, very broad term, "Engineering."

How this whole situation may be cured is a subject to which I feel the entire profession should give its most concentrated and realistic thought. It is my belief that it cannot be cured by resolutions or statements. I do not advocate that we should declare ourselves to be engineers, nor that we should attempt to borrow lustre from our brother profession by hyphenating their title with our own, (as has been done on most Army and Navy contracts). On the other hand, I feel that the members of The Institute and of its affiliates should come to think

of themselves as much more "master builders" than the majority of us really are, and that we should demonstrate that "architect" and "master builder" are synonymous, by a general performance throughout the profession characterized by sound technical knowledge, reasonable business approach and an open-minded attitude toward the opinions of others in and out of the construction industry in consonance with the rapidly developing and changing tempo of modern times.

All of this brings us to the relation of the architect's present position to architectural education;—both the schools' responsibility for the condition above described, and the profession's responsibility for the schools' performance. An illuminating comment was recently made to me by Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Chief of the Construction Division, Corps of Engineers, in which he pointed out that his experience seemed to indicate that the whole background of training and education of architects appeared to produce men of *less toughness of fiber* and of *less realistic approach* to the practical problems of rough and ready construction, than does the corresponding background of engineers. In the course of this conversation it was pointed out that the engineering education always concentrates on practical aspects, that engineering students are taught to expect a long period of hard developmental experience, working on construction operations, in railroad shops and steel mills; architectural students, by contrast, are brought up with a much "*softer*" point of view, are advised to avoid such rough living and to spend their spare time in sketching and the like. The net result is that in the minds of many persons with engineering background or with close experience with engineers, (and most industrial and military officials are in this category), architecture is looked on as a refuge of dilettantes, many of whom do not require their professional income for their living, and are generally not anxious to get their shoes muddy. This may sound like a factious criticism but it is another explanation of the *attitude* toward architects which I have referred to and is a subject to which the schools should give prayerful thought.

We cannot throw the whole blame for our position on the schools, but they have a most important influence on the profession as a whole, a very vital interest in it and the profession should be

equally interested in the philosophy which animates the schools. I do not presume to tell the schools what their philosophy or their curricula should be. On the other hand, my office has received many complaints from the schools that The Institute is doing nothing for them to accomplish the deferment, from the draft, of architectural students on the same basis as students in the various branches of engineering.

My reply to this has been—the Army, the War Man-Power Commission, and the Selective Service System consider *all* young men as available for the armed forces. The Selective Service System is involved in a program of deferments, but it is only authorized by law to defer those young men who are engaged in activities *directly contributing* to the war effort. Architectural students are not considered as directly contributing to the war effort and cannot be so *unless and until* we can persuade the interested officials that architectural training is sufficiently like engineering training to justify deferment on the same basis, or until the architectural schools establish curricula which would be considered equivalent to the engineering curricula which have been made the basis for deferment of engineers.

The armed forces are engaged in a program by which they propose to educate those students whom *they think suitable*, along those lines which *they deem to be useful* in prosecuting the war, and are sending these students back to school in uniform. Presumably the armed forces are not now in the slightest interested in education after the war. It would be presumptuous for us to *tell* them what types of education should be included in their program, except so far as we may be able to *persuade* them that the architectural education is sufficiently like the engineering education to serve their purposes equally well.

On this subject again, the apparently inconsistent, but nonetheless inimical attitude toward architects has a strong bearing; I fancy that if the courses in architecture were called "construction engineering" (which I do not advocate) there would probably not have to be much persuasion; the Navy is hungry for what they call "construction engineers" for the Seabees Battalions, and the Army and industry are both having difficulty finding a sufficient number of properly prepared young men with construction experience.

We realize that it is important for the situation in the post-war period that the education of architectural students should continue, but under present circumstances those who are directly engaged in carrying on the war cannot be expected to give much attention to that question. My feeling is strongly that The Institute can help the schools but little *until they are prepared to help themselves* by adjusting their own performance to the exigencies of war conditions and demands—and to those we may expect in the post-war world.

My suggestion is that however much the traditionalist may deplore it, we are in a changing world and the future course of architectural practice may dictate an architectural school curriculum which, a few years ago, would have been called radical and too like that of a trade school.

It would seem that in these war years the die is being cast by which will be stamped out the form of architectural practice in the future—at least in the near, so-called “post-war”, future. When peace comes we may, *perhaps*, be able to return to the kind of practice which we have revered in past decades. May it not be more probable, however, that the recent pattern of large projects under Government control will persist, at least for a decade

or more, during which a world economy is being reorganized? If the latter be the case, the profession must be prepared to face and overcome that background of misconception which is the springboard of these remarks.

It is my opinion that this attitude is too ingrained in those who hold it, innocently perhaps, and too widespread, to be overcome by resolutions, by argument or by expenditure of funds on publicity, but must rather be conquered by individual demonstration of capacity, throughout the profession, in fields of the construction business which we have, in the past, too readily wished off on “our engineers”;—be corrected by demonstration now, in the era of post-war planning, of a willingness to undertake leadership and responsibility, perhaps outside direct architectural custom, in unselfish cooperation with the many other interests which must take parts in the planning of workable post-war programs in every community. I exhort you to a thorough, realistic discussion of this whole important subject, in the course of this meeting, that we may know ourselves as we are, and thus set our feet in the path leading to what we *should be* to maintain our expectations for the future.

## Report of The Board of Directors

TO THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, MAY 26, 27, 28, 1943, CINCINNATI, OHIO

### Foreword

As would naturally be expected, the actions and policies of The Board of Directors with respect to the affairs of The American Institute of Architects have been influenced and to some extent controlled by the circumstances of a world-wide war. Likewise the program of this Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of The Institute has been prepared with these war influences in mind. Emphasis has been placed on those matters which, in the opinion of The Board, are most deserving of the considered thought and judgment of the delegates.

Herein are briefly summarized or noted those activities which to The Board and the committees reporting to The Board appear to be of most interest or concern to you who are here to deal with the affairs and policies of The Institute.

### (1) The Architect and Governmental Relations

Although recently established, the Committee appointed to deal with the subject of The Architect and Governmental Relations has, under the chairmanship of Mr. Roy F. Larson, made a commendable start in its study of ways and means for meeting the challenge of the diminishing status of the private practitioner with respect to Federal Public Works.

The Committee proposes to collaborate with representatives of other professions engaged in the construction industry to bring about an improved attitude toward the architects, and others planners, on the part of those responsible for the appropriation of public funds and the disposition of Government contracts, and to augment the work which The Institute is carrying on with the department

heads and the Army and Navy in Washington.

A program drawn up by this Committee, and sponsored by The Executive Committee, has been presented to chapter and state society presidents, with the request that they cooperate and select representatives of their organizations to carry on the work. Although the program has only recently been sent out, the Committee has received an encouraging response to its letters.

The Washington Representative of The Institute, Mr. D. K. Este Fisher, Jr., in his capacity as Chairman of The Committee on Federal Public Works, takes the opportunity in his report to The Board of Directors to acknowledge gratefully the wholehearted cooperation of Mr. Hal H. Hale, Washington Representative of the American Society of Civil Engineers, whose constant and friendly support in all matters in which the interests of these two professional societies are similar has been so helpful to him. While there is little activity of the normal kind in the field of public works during the war emergency, their watchful eyes are directed toward the period when post-war projects will be programmed. In furtherance of The Institute's efforts to forestall the expansion of Governmental design bureaus to the exclusion of private practitioners it is recommended that members of the profession take every opportunity to impress on their Congressmen and on Federal officials with whom they may have personal contacts, the disadvantages of public works design and construction by bureaus of the Government.

#### (2) Architectural Education

"It is my belief," comments the Chairman of the Committee on Education to The Board, "that there is not a great deal the matter with the present plan of architectural education. It would be of no avail to prescribe a program. To attempt to anticipate the type of practice that will develop after the war seems futile; the individual school must work out its own curriculum as best fits within its peculiar limitations, but that curriculum should not be pointed to meet an immediate emergency. The Army and Navy construction agencies are engineers and naturally turn to those who speak their idiom. Had they been architects the engineers might be doing the speculating.

"Though there has been an increasing emphasis

on engineering and construction we must be careful not to over-emphasize this phase in our training, to the detriment of others. In a past era of architectural development we had gone overboard for aesthetic content. Let's have a care lest we now go overboard on the other side of the boat."

The Board felt, however, that it had a greater responsibility than it had yet assumed, in helping the schools establish effective curricula. In the hope that this purpose might thereby be advanced The Board has set aside special sessions of the annual meeting for consideration of subjects which should have bearing on the relationship of architectural education to the fitness of architects for service during the period of the war and in the era to follow.

#### (3) Unification

The purpose to unify the members of the profession throughout the nation has had wider and more effective support in the past year on the part of all types of professional organizations. It is more generally accepted as a necessary step to enable the architects to meet changed conditions related to their practice, and to assure adequate representation.

Unification by combining existing organizations is to be considered in comparison with the creation of a profession united through corporate membership in The Institute.

After reviewing the advances already made and the principles which should be established for greatest strength, it is the judgment of The Board:

- (1) That we continue the present policy of encouraging state associations and their affiliation with The American Institute of Architects, including their representation in Institute affairs through delegates to the annual meeting and through the State Association Director;
- (2) That we continue our efforts to bring into corporate membership of The American Institute of Architects all qualified architects of good character in the United States;
- (3) That the ideal of unification is that The American Institute of Architects be the national organization of all qualified architects of good character in the United States, formed into

state associations consisting of one or more chapters of corporate members of The Institute.

Where only one chapter exists, it shall function as the state association.

There is active discussion of this ideal throughout the nation supported by professional groups endeavoring to find means of bringing about local cooperation which will approach this ideal.

Paralleling this spirit of assembling the elements of our strength through combination is the steady growth of our numbers through corporate membership. Under the able leadership of Mr. A. C. Robinson, III, Chairman of the Membership Committee, and through chapter activity in many areas, corporate membership has increased to a total of 3,768, a number greater than ever before in The Institute's history. The number affiliated with The Institute through state associations brings this total strength to 6,143. In noting this most gratifying condition The Board desires again to acknowledge the splendid devotion to this work of C. Julian Oberwarth, of the Kentucky Chapter, who for years has given his time and strength to the advancement of the purposes and standards of The Institute. It is greatly regretted that Mr. Oberwarth has found it necessary to resign from the Directorship of the Great Lakes District.

#### (4) Civilian Defense

Influenced, perhaps by the turn of affairs in Tunisia, Russia, and Attu, there is an apparent lapse in professional interest in civilian defense. There still exists, reports the Chairman of this committee, a very real possibility of gas and incendiary bomb raids. The Board concurs in the opinion that it is much in the province of the architects to see that proper precautions are prepared, or at least understood, in their own localities to cope with the consequences of such dangers. Information concerning shelters immunized against gas and methods of dealing with incendiary bombs should be placed before the public.

Furthermore, the Committee suggests to The Board that protection from air attack should not be overlooked in the design of future buildings.

#### (5) Registration

Now that registration laws are in effect in all but a few states the Committee on Registration recom-

mends that efforts be directed toward improving those conditions which experience shows are preventing the attainment of the best results under this method of safeguarding the public against incompetent practice. Among the conditions cited are the lack of uniformity of requirements for registration and of the quality of examinations. It is therefore recommended that the examinations be made to meet the requirements of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards' syllabus as a minimum in those states where the standards are below the N.C.A.R.B. standards. The attainment of this degree of uniformity would facilitate reciprocal relations between State Boards.

The Committee stresses the importance of maintaining a high standard of personnel of registration boards, with members appointed on the basis of professional competence and not for political reasons.

#### (6) Finances

The report of The Treasurer, which is available in printed form, gives complete information concerning the financial operations of The Institute for the fiscal year 1942.

The General Fund of The Institute is reported upon in Part I of that report; and The Special Funds in Part II. This separation into two parts is for the purpose of simplification, and to give the membership separate accountings of each of two major phases of Institute activity.

The General Fund, Part I, covers the work and the program of The Institute carried on with funds received from the dues of members, the sales of documents, and similar sources. Part II covers the funds and endowments entrusted to The Institute for special purposes.

By reason of income from increased membership and rigid economies effected, the net operating gain for the year was \$22,478.85. This gain was used as follows:

Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars borrowed from the Emergency Loan Fund was repaid in full. Three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars owed to the Waid Fund was restored. The remainder, \$1,603.85 was carried forward to the Contingent Fund for 1943.

In addition to 1942 finances The Treasurer's report notes the operating result on the General

Fund for the first quarter of 1943. These figures indicate a continued healthy condition.

The gratifying responses of the members and friends of The Institute to solicitations for the "War Chest" are shown to have yielded as of May 17, \$21,114.46. Since that date, however, the picture has so changed as to merit special mention. As of May 23 this amount had been increased to \$31,753.76 and all returns are not in. Of this total, \$16,755.75 was contributed by those firms directly participating in the defense program, the remainder coming from chapter contributions, state association contributions and special payments included with dues of members.

The Board, on its own behalf and on behalf of The Treasurer, gratefully acknowledges this generous response of the membership, and by reason of it can assure The Institute continued operation of Institute activities and the continuance of the work of the Washington Representative.

The report on the audit of the books of The Institute for the year 1942 is available for the inspection of corporate members.

#### (7) State and Municipal Public Works

The report of the Committee on State and Municipal Public Works includes a table showing the states in which drawings and specifications for public works were prepared by state departments and gives the total amount of work done in states by architects and engineers in private practice. It is significant that two-thirds of all of the work done in all of the states listed was executed by state public works departments.

The result of a questionnaire sent to the various state departments of education indicates an absence of a correct understanding of the functions of an architect and the true professional value of his services.

This picture is disturbing, but the Committee believes that with appropriate concerted action a better situation can be created.

#### (8) Plans For A New Publication

The Board recognizes that The Institute should have a monthly publication which would be a more effective instrument of expression than is possible within the limitations of the annual appropriations heretofore made. The present OCTAGON was estab-

lished in 1929 as a bulletin of The Institute to transmit official notices to members, to report activities of The Board and of the committees, and in other ways to advise on the activities of the organization. It has followed that line to the present time.

To develop ways and means of changing THE OCTAGON into a vital professional publication which will be of personal interest and practical value to every practicing architect, The Board has authorized the engagement of a prospective editor, to make a survey of the requirements, such survey to cover a complete setup and budget costs for expanding THE OCTAGON and publishing it monthly under the management of a permanent editor who would be in full control of the publication on a full-time basis, but under the direction of The Board.

The Board is aware that a publication of this type must be subsidized by The Institute, if the project is found to be justified by the proposed survey.

In order to remove possible handicaps in a study of this matter, the present Rule of The Board which provides that no advertising shall appear in THE OCTAGON has been repealed and The Board has adopted a new Rule to the effect that advertising may be accepted by The Institute, to appear in THE OCTAGON or other publications, with the reservation that any such advertising must remain under the control and supervision of The Board as to its sources, character, and quantity.

#### (9) Committee on National Capital

The Committee on National Capital has established cordial relations with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. In reply to our offer to the Commission, its new Chairman, Major General U. S. Grant, 3rd, welcomed the cooperation of The Institute.

Fifty-six chapter representatives have been appointed, it being among their duties to bring to the attention of the profession and to the public the importance of the development of the city of Washington in an orderly, economic manner with full regard for aesthetic consideration.

At this Committee's suggestion, and with the assistance of the National Planning and Civic Association, the interest of kindred societies such as the American Federation of Arts, the American So-

ciety of Landscape Architects, the National Sculpture Society, and others, nine in number, has been enlisted. One major objective would be to secure adequate legislative support of measures to reorganize the National Capital Park and Planning Commission so that it will clearly be the central planning agency for the District of Columbia and its environs.

The Board will propose a resolution to this effect for consideration of this annual meeting.

#### (10) Contract Documents

The Board gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the Chairman of the Committee on Contract Documents, William Stanley Parker, in the preparation of the 1943 edition of *The Handbook of Architectural Practice*. It is commended to the seasoned architect, the draftsman, the office manager, and the architectural student, and to those preparing for state registration examinations. The book is available in blue covers, gold letters and at \$5.00 a copy; a small investment yielding large dividends.

The Board calls attention to a proposed solution of the "or equal" clause submitted by this Committee:

"Competitive bids must, so far as practicable, be based upon identical materials and methods as well as quantities in order to permit valid price com-

parisons. Whenever more than one material is specified or permitted for a particular use, it is desirable that the specification should state clearly which material is to be used as the basis for the estimate. Alternate estimates should be separately submitted, for the substitution of any alternative equivalent materials that may be mentioned or permitted in the specifications, in the form of additions or deductions to be applied to the estimate if such alternative materials are adopted."

#### (11) Resolutions

The printed program contains on page 5 a statement on procedure for offering resolutions. The Board has made a change in one section of that statement and will offer for adoption the following general rule:

*Resolved*, That any resolutions, or statements of fact or opinion, having to do with matters touched upon in The Board's report, or in a committee report, may be offered from the floor when the relevant section of The Board's report, or a committee report, is under discussion;

That resolutions concerning matters *not* covered in The Board's report or in committee reports, or requests for opportunity to present items of new business, must be presented to the annual meeting for reference to the Committee on Resolutions before 6:00 P. M. on Thursday, May 27, for consideration and action—provided that an exception to this rule may be made by unanimous consent of the annual meeting.

## Resolutions—Adopted or Referred

By the Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of The American Institute of Architects

#### Unification—Procedure Directed

*(This resolution was not adopted. It was referred to the Committee on Unification)*

*Whereas*, There appears to be an almost universal desire on the part of the members of the architectural profession for complete unification of the various organizations that have been formed to represent the profession; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Unification be continued and directed to communicate with the various chapters and state associations of The Institute to receive suggestions and plans for unifying the entire profession; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this committee be instructed to report on this matter at the next annual meeting of The Institute.

#### Unification—Proposed Regional Districts

*(This resolution was not adopted. It was referred to The Board of Directors)*

*Whereas*, It has become evident that the professional interests of architects require their organization on a state-level as well as a national-level; and

*Whereas*, The American Institute of Architects can offer these advantages by rearrangement of its regional districts; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The American Institute of Architects in annual meeting assembled does hereby order the increase and reapportionment of its regions to afford one region to each state, and one regional director for each of the above; and be it further

*Resolved*, That these regions of The American Institute of Architects be authorized to absorb the present state associations of architects when so requested by them, and when their requirements for membership meet those of The American Institute of Architects; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the by-laws of The American Institute of Architects be changed or amended to legally provide the method and procedure to institute these changes in organization.

**Principles of Professional Practice—Proposed Amendment Adding the Word "Technical"**

*Whereas*, The Institute document called the "Principles of Professional Practice" does not in the second paragraph expressly recognize the technical, scientific and engineering ability of the architect; and

*Whereas*, This talent is becoming more in demand as the practice of architecture develops, and therefore it is desirable that the word "technical" be added to the first sentence of the second paragraph of the introductory text of the Principles of Professional Practice, so that it will read: "The profession of architecture calls for men of the highest integrity, business capacity, and artistic and technical ability," therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The Board of Directors give the required notice of the proposed change in this document to the next annual meeting of The Institute, and that The Board have authority to make recommendations to The Institute.

**Principles of Professional Practice—Proposed Amendment Making Advertising Unprofessional**

*Whereas*, The Principles of Professional Practice make certain activities of the architect "subject to discipline," and

*Whereas*, Paragraph 6 of the Principles of Professional Practice exempts from disciplinary action various types of personal advertising and publicity; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The Board of Directors take action to bring within the liability of disciplinary action advertising "for the purpose of self-laudatory publicity" and the giving of "assistance in obtaining advertisements or other support towards meeting the expense of any publication illustrating his work;" and be it further

*Resolved*, That The Board give the required notice of this proposed amendment to the next annual meeting of The Institute.

**Schedule of Charges—Proposed Amendment**

*(This resolution was not adopted. It was referred to The Board of Directors and to the Chapters)*

*Whereas*, The Schedule of Charges issued by The Institute specifies that "upon completion of specifications and general working drawings (exclusive of details) a

sum sufficient to increase payments on the fee to seventy-five per cent (75%)" shall be paid; and

*Whereas*, A remaining installment of twenty-five per cent (25%) is not sufficient to include both details and supervision and would be contrary to the established practice and the proper apportionment of the work; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the wording "exclusive of details" be changed to "inclusive of details", and that The Board of Directors take the necessary measures to effect this modification.

**Schedule of Charges and Standard Documents—Proposed Amendments**

*(This resolution was not adopted. It was referred to The Board of Directors and the Chapters)*

*Resolved*, That The Board of Directors take steps to revise the Schedule of Charges and the Contract Documents of The Institute to indicate that the architect's fee covers full services. These documents should stipulate that the architect's fee should be set on a basis to provide adequate compensation for complete architectural services including specialties, whether furnished through the architect's office or through specialists retained for specific work. The documents should state the norm of complete services and stipulate that in cases where departure therefrom is desired and the services are either decreased or increased from normal the architect's fee should be adjusted correspondingly.

**National Capital Park and Planning Commission**

*Whereas*, The American Institute of Architects played an active part in projecting and promoting the establishment, in 1926, of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission; and

*Whereas*, It has been deemed expedient to study the original powers, functions and duties of the Commission in the light of present-day needs based on the experience of the past seventeen years; and

*Whereas*, It is recognized that a greater usefulness of the public services of this agency can be attained by a frank recognition of needed wider powers, not only within the District of Columbia but in the whole metropolitan area; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The American Institute of Architects in annual meeting assembled does herewith record its support of a proposal to revise and reorganize the basic functions and powers of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, which would clearly establish the Commission as the central planning agency for the District of Columbia and its environs in line with the most up-to-date practice and in keeping with the needs and dignity of the Nation's Capital, thus giving to the Commission effective controls of all elements that enter into the creation of a sound city plan and regional plan, and establish-



ing in the Commission the essential duty of advising with the District Government as to the development of the zoning plan and zoning and subdivision regulations; and be it further

*Resolved*, That in order to assure the proper, orderly, economic and aesthetic growth of the National Capital and its environs, the Commission shall have the opportunity and the duty to review and report on all plans involving the public interest by whomsoever made, to which end it shall be obligatory upon all Federal, District, and local agencies within the metropolitan area to present to the Commission for review, all plans for such undertakings while still in the formative stage, in order that by this means, the coordinating function of the Commission in relation to all these agencies may be strengthened, and more effective working relationships established with the authorities of the adjoining States of Maryland and Virginia.

#### "Or Equal" Clause—Suggested Procedure

*Resolved*, As the sense of the meeting, that the following excerpt from The Board's report to this 1943 annual meeting of The Institute be approved:

"Competitive bids must, so far as practicable, be based upon identical materials and methods as well as quantities in order to permit valid price comparisons. Whenever more than one material is specified or permitted for a particular use, it is desirable that the specification should state clearly which material is to be used as the basis for the estimate. Alternate estimates should be separately submitted, for the substitution of any alternative equivalent materials that may be mentioned or permitted in the specifications, in the form of additions or deductions to be applied to the estimate if such alternative materials are adopted."

#### Registration as a Requisite of Institute Membership

*Resolved*, As the sense of the meeting, That The Board be requested to revise its rule requiring registration as requisite for corporate membership in The Institute, so as to provide for the admission of otherwise qualified applicants who are not practicing architecture under their own names.

#### Committee on Post-War Reconstruction—Procedure

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Post-War Reconstruction be continued, with such organization as The Board shall approve, to stimulate the cooperation of the profession in the post-war development of our communities, through similar committees for local action in the chapters and state associations; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Post-War Reconstruction prepare and distribute to the chapters and state associations procedures for action; including measures aimed at increasing the proficiency of architects in the planning techniques needed if they are to make their maximum contribution to the development of their communities.

#### Committee Procedure—Coordination

*Whereas*, No procedure has been set up for keeping local chapter committees informed of the work of the corresponding Institute committees; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a closer coordination between national and local committee work be effected by an interchange of minutes between the corresponding national and chapter committees, as may be directed by The Board.

#### Invitation to Juan Antonio Scasso

*Whereas*, Architect Juan Antonio Scasso, Director of Public Works, Montevideo, Uruguay, and Professor of Urbanism in the Faculty of Architecture, University of Montevideo, has expressed a desire to visit the United States to enable him to investigate town planning and to gather material for a book on that subject; and

*Whereas*, Mr. Scasso has had a distinguished career as architect, administrator, town planner, writer and teacher; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The American Institute of Architects in annual meeting assembled, extends to Mr. Scasso an invitation to visit the United States and offers to him the cooperation of its membership in the pursuit of his investigation; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Department of State be respectfully requested to transmit this invitation to Mr. Scasso and to place at his disposal such diplomatic and financial facilities as may be available.

#### Appreciation of General Newton

*Whereas*, The members and delegates of the seventy-fifth annual meeting of The Institute have been enlightened and encouraged by the address of a distinguished member, Henry C. Newton, Brigadier General, U. S. A.; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the seventy-fifth annual meeting of The American Institute of Architects expresses to General Henry C. Newton its sincere appreciation of his contribution to the success of this meeting, through his presence and through the inspiration which he leaves with us—by word and by deed.

#### Work of Officers, Directors, and Committees

*Whereas*, The seventy-fifth annual meeting of The Institute has been well-organized, well-conducted, and productive of helpful debate and sound decisions; and

*Whereas*, The delegates, members, and guests of this annual meeting desire to express their appreciation; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the seventy-fifth annual meeting of The American Institute of Architects expresses to the Officers, The Board, the Committees, and The Octagon staff, its appreciation of their work for the profession, which has

been well done during the past year—and commends the notable contribution which they have made to the welfare of the profession.

#### Hospitality of Ohio Architects

*Whereas*, The seventy-fifth annual meeting of The Institute held for the primary purposes of making the services of the architectural profession of even greater value to our country, and of carrying on the essential work of The Institute; and

*Whereas*, The success of this meeting is reflected in the attendance, in the enthusiasm of those present, and in their faith in the future; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the seventy-fifth annual meeting of The American Institute of Architects expresses its great appreciation of the traditional hospitality which all present have enjoyed in Cincinnati—hospitality which has been

extended in a most gracious manner by the Ohio Society of Architects, the Cincinnati Chapter of The Institute, the committees of arrangement, and their ladies.

#### Sense of the Meeting

*Resolved*, By unanimous consent of the seventy-fifth annual meeting of The American Institute of Architects, That motions of the sense of the meeting are ratified as the expression of what is to be done and shall so be entered upon the minutes of the meeting.

#### Reports of The Board and of The Treasurer—Received and Adopted.

By resolution, offered from the floor, the seventy-fifth annual meeting of The Institute received and adopted the report of The Board of Directors and the report of The Treasurer.

## The Department of Technical Services—Notes

BY THEODORE IRVING COE, TECHNICAL SECRETARY

#### Post-War Building Under Pre-War Codes

One of the subjects which received the serious consideration of the Committee on Correlation of Building Codes, of The Producers' Council's Post-war Committee, at its recent meeting in Cincinnati, was the problem of post-war building under the provisions of pre-war building codes.

The demands of war-time construction, combined with the intensive search for substitutes to replace critical and nonavailable materials, stimulated technological advances, the development of new materials, new technics of construction and new uses for some of the more familiar materials.

These advances and developments have played an important part in the rapid expansion and progress of the unprecedented volume of war-time construction.

In many instances the application and use of these developments and new technics have been accepted as a war-time necessity although they were not in technical agreement with the provisions of building codes generally, many of which are predicated on local conditions applying to construction a quarter of a century or more ago.

As we face the immediate post-war period, it is generally recognized construction must play its full part if adequate employment and national economic well-being are to be assured.

Widespread efforts are now being made to stimulate and encourage the immediate preparation of plans and specifications for projects known to be needed and which are awaiting the removal of emergency restrictions affecting all but essential wartime construction, and factors which tend to reduce construction costs will contribute to the enlargement of this essential immediate post-war construction.

It is to be expected that with the passing of the need for further war emergency construction the conditions which have caused the waiving of the technical requirements of building codes, to facilitate this construction, will no longer apply and pre-war code requirements will again become operative.

Insofar as pre-war code requirements prevent the application of sound technological advances, the use of new materials, technics of construction, or other developments which tend to advance the art of construction and reduce its cost, they look backward and not forward and conspire to impose economic burdens upon construction investments which must be borne throughout the life of structures to which they apply.

If, in the planning of structures for immediate post-war construction, advantage is to be taken of those war-time technological advances and developments which meet the requirements of appropriate

structural standards, and particularly those which reduce the cost of construction, steps must be taken without delay to bring building code requirements into harmony with such advances and developments.

Building codes are, generally, of local origin and application, and their modification or revision becomes a matter of local concern.

Constructive steps have been taken by the American Standards Association, the U. S. Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards, the American Society for Testing Materials, and other organizations and agencies, to formulate provisions and standards which would combine to form a model code having application to the construction requirements of states and their local subdivisions generally.

The completion of this work will provide the basis for the elimination of much of the criticism now applying to building codes and to the bringing of codes into step with currently approved technological advances and developments in materials and methods of construction.

This objective deserves the active support of architects, and all others interested in construction, and it is to this end the Committee on Correlation of Building Codes, of The Council's Post-war Committee, is directing its activities.

#### Protective Lighting For Industrial Properties

The American Standards Association has approved, as an American War Standard, a detailed and well illustrated standard for the outdoor protective lighting of industrial properties for the purpose of averting theft and sabotage.

## Summer Conference on City and Regional Planning

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces that a two weeks' Conference on City and Regional Planning will be held at the Institute from September 7 to 18, 1943. The Conference is to be sponsored jointly by the Institute and the American Society of Planning Officials. It will be open to men and women who have had practical experience in planning or in a related professional field, including planning technicians, members of state or municipal planning commissions and housing authorities, and staff members of engineering or public works departments.

The Standard is priced at 50 cents, and copies may be obtained from A.S.A., 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

#### National Bureau of Standards Research on Building Materials and Structures

To the list of reports mentioned in previous issues of THE OCTAGON the following have been added and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the price indicated (stamps not accepted):

**BMS95**—Tests of Cement-Water Paints and Other Waterproofings for Unit-Masonry Walls. 15c

**BMS96**—Properties of a Porous Concrete of Cement and Uniform-Sized Gravel. 10c.

#### Approved as American Standards

The following A.S.T.M. Standards have been approved as American Standard by the American Standards Association:

Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, A.S.T.M. Designation: C19-41.

Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, A.S.T.M. Designation: C152-41.

Gypsum Wall Board, A.S.T.M. Designation: C36-42.

Gypsum Sheathing Board, A.S.T.M. Designation: C79-42.

Testing Gypsum and Gypsum Products, A.S.T.M. Designation: C26-42.

Seminars will cover such subjects as planning and zoning legislation, subdivision control, traffic and transportation, housing, recreation, comprehensive plans for cities and regions, and urban redevelopment.

The seminars will be conducted by Professors Frederick J. Adams and Flavel Shurtleff, assisted by visiting lecturers on special topics.

The fee for the two weeks' Conference is \$50. Applications should be sent to Professor Frederick J. Adams, Division of City Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, not later than August 31, 1943.

# The Treasurer's Report

TO THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, CINCINNATI, OHIO, MAY 26, 27 AND 28, 1943

## PART I—THE GENERAL FUND

The Treasurer submits his report of the financial operations of The Institute in two parts.

Part I relates to The General Fund operations for 1942 and the first quarter of 1943.

Part II relates to The Special Funds operations for the year 1942 and appears in separate form.

The annual audit of The Treasurer's books and records at The Octagon has been made by R. G. Rankin & Co. and is available for inspection by members of The Institute.

The condition of The General Fund of The Institute at the close of December 31, 1942, is shown on the Balance Sheet in Table 1, which is epitomized as follows:

### The General Fund Assets were

Current Assets: Cash.....	\$ 14,186.55	
Inventories .....	13,374.45	
Accounts receivable.....	3,345.00	\$ 30,906.00
Fixed Assets: Real Property, Improvements, Furniture, etc.	\$141,483.58	
Administration Building..	169,797.94	
Expenses allocated to The Octagon as Historic Mt.	210.87	311,492.39
<b>Total General Fund Assets.....</b>	<b>\$342,398.39</b>	

### The General Fund Liabilities were

Accounts payable .....	\$ 4,476.02
Deferred credits and special reserves.....	14,261.02
General operating acct., unap. surplus.....	12,168.96
Capital surplus invested in fixed assets....	311,492.39
<b>Total General Fund Liabilities.</b>	<b>\$342,398.39</b>

The net worth (\$12,168.96 plus \$311,492.39) is \$323,661.35, as compared with \$305,272.90 a year ago.

The net operating gain (excess of income over expenditures) for the year 1942 was \$22,478.85. This gain was utilized as follows:

Repayment of \$17,500.00 to Emergency Loan Fund;

For Part II—The Special Funds—see page 27.

Repayment of \$3,375.00 to Waid Funds; and \$1,603.85 forwarded to Contingent Fund for 1943.

The inventories, at cost, consisted of the following:

Contract and other documents.....	\$ 927.65
Stationery, postage and supplies.....	994.63
Accounting manuals and forms.....	1,766.73
Monographs, The Octagon.....	2,955.00
Four Press publications (less \$564.94 for reserve for binding).....	6,730.44
	<b>\$13,374.45</b>

### THE GENERAL FUND—GENERAL OPERATIONS (see Table 2)

#### The General Fund Income was

Dues \$53,779.58; documents \$9,163.44; the Producers' Council, for services of the Department of Technical Services \$6,399.96; convention tickets \$3,624.70; delinquent dues and admission fees \$5,556.67; rents \$14,587.50; Contingent fund brought forward from 1941 \$7,394.27; Gifts for General Purposes \$4,877.00; other items \$5,725.29.	
<b>Total Income.....</b>	<b>\$111,108.41</b>

#### The General Fund Outgo was for

Meetings \$17,578.34; net general administration \$27,696.04; property maintenance (partial) \$5,713.11; publishing and printing \$9,533.80; the Department of Technical Services \$7,433.83 and Washington Representation \$9,422.07; Public Information department \$2,607.26; committees \$2,872.02; appropriations forwarded to 1943 \$4,475.31; other items \$3,621.31.	
<b>Total Outgo.....</b>	<b>\$ 90,953.09</b>
<b>The General Fund excess of income over expense .....</b>	<b>20,155.32</b>
	<b>\$111,108.41</b>

Attention is directed to the last item of the foregoing table for general operations "The General

Fund excess of income over expense \$20,155.32". A like excess of income over expenditures for 1941 was \$6,376.07. There has also been an excess of income over expenditures in The General Fund operations for prescribed purposes as shown on Table 3, making the total excess of income over expenditures \$22,478.85 for the year 1942.

For comparison, the income and expenditures, for general purposes, for the year 1942 and the four preceding years are shown in Table A which follows:

TABLE A

General Fund For General Purposes	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Income	\$111,108.41	\$115,148.53	\$95,694.00	\$88,683.51	\$78,984.78
Expenditures	90,953.09	108,772.51	114,596.83	90,180.24	76,851.23
Gross Gain or Loss	(G) \$20,155.32	(G) \$6,376.07	(L) \$18,902.83	(L) \$1,406.73	(G) \$2,133.55

A synopsis of the principal items of income for 1942 and the four previous years is shown in Table B which follows:

TABLE B  
Income from

Year	Dues of Members	Sale of Documents	Technical Services	Other Sources	Total Income
1938	\$45,740.17	\$21,558.83	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 9,885.88 <sup>1</sup>	\$78,984.78
1939	54,758.49 <sup>2</sup>	21,799.67	3,499.94	8,625.41 <sup>3</sup>	88,683.51
1940	49,225.34	22,407.87	6,400.00	17,661.09 <sup>4</sup>	95,694.00
1941	59,424.62 <sup>5</sup>	28,712.31	3,460.00	28,551.63 <sup>6</sup>	115,148.53
1942	69,546.75 <sup>7</sup>	9,163.44	6,399.99	35,999.26 <sup>8</sup>	111,108.41

<sup>1</sup> Includes revenue from convention.

<sup>2</sup> Includes contributions to Defense Program.

<sup>3</sup> Includes cash forwarded from previous year.

<sup>4</sup> Includes special dues of \$6,998.00 for 1939—\$10,155.50 for 1941.

<sup>5</sup> Includes admission fees, one dollar per annual dues and defaulted dues normally placed in general reserves.

<sup>6</sup> Includes rents at \$14,867.50.

<sup>7</sup> Includes Gifts for General Purposes \$4,877.00.

<sup>8</sup> Includes 1, 3, 6 and 7 above.

The principal items of expenditures for 1942 and the four preceding years are shown in Table C which follows:

TABLE C  
Expenditures for

Year	Meetings	Documents <sup>1</sup>	Technical Services	Public Information	Committees
1938	\$14,010.93	\$13,527.29	\$ 5,088.50	\$ 6,061.49	\$ 6,006.54
1939	20,323.72	12,923.55	6,216.75	6,110.91	5,492.12 <sup>2</sup>
1940	22,600.50	15,555.49	9,014.06	5,180.13	5,384.73
1941	29,598.17 <sup>3</sup>	10,482.92	10,102.67 <sup>4</sup>	5,464.92	7,571.12
1942	17,578.34	9,583.80	16,855.90 <sup>5</sup>	3,607.26	2,873.02

<sup>1</sup> Includes expense of publishing THE OCTAGON at about \$4,500 per year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Committee on International Congress of Architects \$3,517.14.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Convention Tour \$10,076.12.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Washington Representation \$1,242.01 for 1941—\$9,422.27 for 1942.

## THE GENERAL FUND—PRESCRIBED OPERATIONS (see Table 3)

The total money received for prescribed purposes in 1942 was \$24,121.16, and was made up from the following sources:

## Special Funds Income for prescribed purposes:

Educational	\$13,862.18
Other than educational	3,833.91
Brought forward from previous years	400.00
Administration Building Fund	227.07
General Administration of Funds	5,798.00

Total income..... \$24,121.16

## Membership

It should be recognized that the financial operations of The Institute are dependent upon the support of its dues-paying members.

It is most gratifying that during 1942 there have been 604 elections and readmissions of corporate members to The Institute and only 140 members have had their memberships discontinued, leaving a net gain of 464 members for the year, and a total membership of 3,640 corporate members on January 1, 1943 (Table 4). There were 3,176 corporate members on January 1, 1942.

The year 1942 shows the greatest increase in membership since 1921 when the net gain for the year was 740 corporate members.

## Members Emeriti

The total number in this class, at the close of the year 1942, was 131. The annual dues of these members have been permanently remitted by The Board.

## Defaults in Dues

It is most encouraging to call attention to the fact that 3,381 members, 93% of the corporate membership of The Institute, paid their dues in full in 1942.

## TERMINATIONS AND SUSPENSIONS

Memberships terminated on December 31, 1942:

42 Members owing..... \$1,664.00

Memberships suspended on December 31, 1942:

108 Members owing..... 1,922.50

The status of suspended members on April 30, 1943 was as follows:

11 Members paid their defaults and restored their memberships .....	\$ 197.00
97 Members have made no payments on their accounts .....	1,725.50
	<u>\$1,922.50</u>

### THE GENERAL FUND—OPERATING RESULTS

FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1943—WITH SAME PERIOD FOR 1942 SHOWN FOR COMPARISON

#### INCOME—GENERAL PURPOSES

	First 3 months 1943	First 3 months 1942
Appropriations brought forward ..	\$ 1,603.85	\$ 7,630.94
Dues .....	34,582.89	33,322.76
Special dues for Defense Program .....		202.50
Dues in Default .....	1,745.00	1,748.50
Admission Fees .....	395.00	985.00
Printing and Publishing .....	2,017.30	2,819.59
Producers Council for Dept. T. S. ..	683.40	1,599.99
Rents .....	2,525.00	2,787.50
Other sources .....	3,166.26	2,695.01
	<u>\$46,718.70</u>	<u>\$53,791.79</u>

Gifts for General Purposes .....

#### OTHER THAN GENERAL PURPOSES

The Special Funds		
For Educational Purposes .....	1,874.07	4,400.00
Appr. forwarded from previous years .....	3,028.01	
Exhibition Acct.—I.C.A. ....	755.05	
	<u>\$65,978.14</u>	<u>\$58,191.79</u>

#### OUTGO—GENERAL PURPOSES

	First 3 months 1943	First 3 months 1942
Meetings .....	\$ 1,328.28	\$ 2,989.40
Property Maintenance .....	3,111.28	2,955.40
Net General Administration .....	5,290.36	6,115.64
Recruiting .....	554.70	982.73
Printing and Publishing .....	1,947.39	2,340.12
Dept. of Technical Services .....	1,869.79	1,906.58
Washington Representation .....		2,974.06
Public Information Department ..	1.02	1,255.32
Committees .....	196.43	912.87
Defense Program .....		360.00
Contingent Fund .....	901.05	4,685.00
Other purposes .....	1,821.91	801.46
	<u>\$17,022.21</u>	<u>\$28,278.58</u>

Program—Use of Gifts for General Purposes .....

#### OTHER THAN GENERAL PURPOSES

The Special Funds		
For Educational Purposes .....	1,874.07	4,400.00
	<u>\$21,343.63</u>	<u>\$32,678.58</u>

Comments on the major items under *income* for "General Purposes" of The General Fund for the first three months of 1943, compared with the similar period for 1942, are as follows:

Collections of membership dues for the first quarter of 1943 were slightly more than for the first quarter of 1942, regardless of the fact that payment of dues were waived, in accord with action taken at the annual meeting of The Institute in 1942, for many members serving in the military or naval forces of the United States. This involves, as of April 30, 1943, the waiving of \$2,788.25 dues for 176 corporate members.

The net income from sales of all documents and books in 1943 is steadily decreasing—about 85% or \$409.56 less than net sales for the first quarter of 1942. In 1942 a similar decrease of 82% was reported.

The sales from the Handbook of Architectural Practice have been satisfactory—230 copies have been sold at \$1,098.00.

Sixteen chapters are now furnishing to their Associates, Junior Associates and Student Associates a total of 320 subscriptions to THE OCTAGON.

The gifts received for the program for General Purposes and for maintaining Washington Representation is shown under "Gifts for General Purposes." The amount received is the result of the generous response to the appeal from The Institute for contributions made during the latter part of 1942 and early in 1943.

As of May 17, 1943, the total contribution received since October 1942 were as follows:

Chapter contributions.....	\$ 5,359.00
State Association contributions	160.00
Special Dues—1943.....	9,638.25
Professional contributions.....	5,957.21
	<u>\$21,114.46</u>

This gratifying response assures the success of the over-all "War Chest" program in raising a sum of money sufficient to maintain the office of the Washington Representative during the years 1943 and 1944. No further financial help should be needed in this respect during these two critical years. We all hope and believe that by the end of 1944 the ability of The Institute to maintain a Washington Representative will be substantially increased by post-war prospects. The Treasurer joins with The

Board of Directors in expressing to the membership and to those who have made individual gifts his personal appreciation of their generous action at a critical time.

Comments on the major items of *outgo* for "General Purposes" of The Institute for the first three months of 1943, compared with the similar period for 1942, are as follows:

There have been substantial reductions in the costs of nearly all major activities—resulting in a decrease of \$8,282.31 in comparison with the first quarter of 1942. This is exclusive of costs of Washington Representation which are carried in 1943 under "Program—Use of Gifts for General Purposes" instead of under Department of Technical Services as in 1942.

#### Conclusion

The financial position of The Institute as herein reflected represents a year's work of curtailed activ-

ities and rigid economies. Many of the economies have been made within the administrative staff at The Octagon. This reduced staff has met the war emergency as would the staff of any other business carrying on under the war effort. The staff has been faced with the same problems of labor turnover as have other businesses, but in spite of these problems has efficiently carried on, while The Institute benefits from the savings made by efficient operation.

In submitting this report, The Treasurer directs consideration of the entire membership of The Institute to The Octagon staff, and in so directing the membership's attention herein desires to compliment the entire staff for loyal, efficient service given without stint.

Respectfully submitted,

RAYMOND J. ASHTON,  
Treasurer.

TABLE 4—CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP—1942

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP	Total on January 1, 1942	Number Deceased	Number Resigned	Number terminated for default or for cause	Number re-admitted	Number admitted	Number Members advanced to Fellowship	Total on January 1, 1943
<i>Corporate Memberships:</i>								
Fellows.....	322	13	1	3			12	317
Members.....	2,854	41	30	52	39	565	(-)-12	3,323x
Totals.....	3,176xx	54	31	55	39	565		3,640
<i>State Association Members:</i>								
	21					1		22
Totals.....	3,197	54	31	55	39	566		3,666
<i>Institute Honorary Memberships:</i>								
Honorary Members.....	70	1				2		71
Honorary Corresponding Members.....	43	1				1		43
Totals.....	113	2				3		114
Associates of Chapters.....	1,290*							735*
Non-Institute Members of State Association Members.....	2,637w							2,375w
Grand Totals.....	7,337							6,890

x Includes 108 members in suspension for default.  
xx Includes 103 members in suspension for default

\* As reported by Chapters—includes junior associates.  
w Non-Institute voting members—as reported by the State Association Members.

TABLE 1  
BALANCE SHEET — THE GENERAL FUND  
As of December 31, 1942—with December 31, 1941 for comparison

	1	2	LIABILITIES	3	4	5
ASSETS	as of December 31, 1942	as of December 31, 1941		as of December 31, 1942	as of December 31, 1942	as of December 31, 1941
<b>CURRENT:</b>			<b>CURRENT:</b>			
Cash .....	\$ 14,186.55	\$ 17,796.48	LIABILITIES:	\$ 4,476.02	\$ 4,476.02	\$ 26,000.99
Accounts receivable .....	5,345.00	1,344.20	Accounts payable .....	none	none	
Accounts receivable from The Special Funds .....	none	1,887.10	Notes payable to Emergency Loan Fund .....	634.50	634.50	
Notes Receivable from Members .....	\$62.50		DEFERRED CREDITS:	1,551.50	1,551.50	
Less Reserve .....	62.50		Applications pending .....	111.80	111.80	
Inventories—at cost:			Dues received in advance .....			3,818.62
Documents, Books, Insignia, Supplies—less reserve for binding .....	13,374.45	13,867.98	Other items in advance .....			
	30,906.00	34,895.76	RESERVES:			
<b>FIXED:</b>			International Congress of Architects .....	1,355.05	1,355.05	
Real Estate (as appraised 1920) .....	80,509.50	80,509.50	Rehabilitation on New Building .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Improvements (as appraised) .....	25,000.00	25,000.00	Royalties on Press Books .....	501.00	501.00	
Administration and Library Building—at cost .....	169,797.94	169,570.87	Unexpended appropriations carried forward to 1943:			
Expenses allocated to The Oct- agon as an Historic Monument .....	210.87	210.87	Contingent fund for 1943 (Table 2) .....			
Furniture and Fixtures—value as appraised—December 31, 1942 .....	29,042.04	28,380.66	Special Funds Purposes .....	9,107.17	9,107.17	
Press Photographs and negatives —at cost .....	6,932.04	6,932.04	Bal. from Chapter Gifts .....			
	311,492.39	310,603.94	General Operating Acct.— Unappropriated Surplus:			
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	\$342,398.39	\$345,499.70	Gain Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1942 (Table 2) .....	12,168.96	24,132.18	5,076.15
			Less acc. deficit .....			
			<b>NET WORTH</b> —Surplus invested in Fixed Assets as of January 1, 1942 .....	310,603.94		
			Transfers from Reserve for Construc- tion of Administration Building .....	227.07		
			Add: Net addition in appraised sound value of F & F at Dec. 31, 1942 .....	661.38	311,492.39	310,603.94
			<b>TOTALS</b> .....	\$342,398.39	\$342,398.39	\$345,499.70





TABLE 2—THE GENERAL FUND—PRESCRIBED PURPOSES  
For the administration of the special funds and the carrying on of the special activities prescribed by the donors of the special funds or otherwise

OPERATING STATEMENT

January 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943 with year 1941 shown for comparison

INCOME

OUTGO

	INCOME		OUTGO	
	1943	1941	1943	1941
<b>FOR PRESCRIBED PURPOSES</b>				
CASH FORWARDED FOR SPECIAL FUND PURPOSES.....	\$ 400.00	.....	none	\$ 5,894.47
MEMBERS (see Table 2 for 1942).....	.....	\$ 5,894.47	.....	1,570.00
Annual Dues.....	.....	2,559.81	.....	4,324.47
Disbursed Dues.....	.....	1,794.66	.....	.....
Admission Fees.....	.....	1,570.00	.....	.....
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Reserve Fund (except Life Membership Retiree to Dues).....	23,494.09	19,300.23	.....	.....
General Administration of Fund.....	445.00	212.00	.....	.....
Endowment Funds (except General Endowment).....	.....	4,887.57	.....	.....
Purposes of Funds.....	5,353.00	10,010.66	.....	.....
Temporary Funds (except Building Fund).....	13,698.09	.....	.....	.....
Purposes of Funds.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	.....
ADMINISTRATION AND LIBRARY BUILDING.....	227.07	101,991.54	227.07	101,991.54
TOTAL INCOME FOR PRESCRIBED PURPOSES.....	\$24,131.16	\$127,186.24	3,028.01	400.00
Operating Gain or Loss.....	(G) 2,322.53	(G) 1,018.20	.....	.....
	\$21,707.63	\$126,168.04	.....	.....
<b>FOR PRESCRIBED PURPOSES</b>				
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recruiting—Admission Fee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Reserve—Annual Dues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FOR PURPOSES OF SPECIAL FUNDS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Property Maintenance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss paid by General Fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recruiting.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss paid by General Fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Educational Purposes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waid Education Fund—Lectures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
and A.C.S.A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Educational test in Octagon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry Adams Fund—Awards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilson and Aldrich Fund—Scholarship.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton B. Midway Scholarship Fund—Scholarship.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edna Lantry Scholarship Fund—Scholarships and publication of reports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpetis Foundation—Art Course.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Octagon Library and Collections.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ADMINISTRATION AND LIBRARY BUILDING.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
APPROPRIATIONS FORWARDED.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OTHER PRESCRIBED PURPOSES.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL OUTGO FOR PRESCRIBED PURPOSES.....	\$21,707.63	\$126,168.04	.....	.....

## The Treasurer's Report

TO THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, CINCINNATI, OHIO, MAY 26, 27 AND 28, 1943

### PART II—THE SPECIAL FUNDS

The report on The General Fund operations for 1942 appears as a separate document, Part I.

This report, on The Special Funds operations for 1942 appears as Part II.

The Treasurer submits this report on the financial operations of The Special Funds of The Institute during 1942 and on the financial condition at the close of that year.

The annual audit of The Treasurer's books and records at The Octagon has been made by R. G. Rankin & Co. and is available for inspection by members.

The condition of The Special Funds of The Institute at the close of December 31, 1942, is shown on the Balance Sheet (*see Table 5*) and is epitomized as follows:

#### THE SPECIAL FUNDS

##### THE SPECIAL FUNDS—FINANCIAL CONDITION (*see Table 5*)

##### The Special Funds Assets were

Cash and Accumulated Income .....	\$ 80,677.37
Notes and Accounts Receivable .....	1,000.00
Due from Brokers .....	47,815.26
Investment Securities (at cost) .....	597,334.02
Real estate .....	23,500.00
Mortgages and notes .....	6,053.31
Libraries (appraised) .....	29,102.20
<b>Total Special Funds Assets .....</b>	<b>\$790,482.66</b>

##### The Special Funds Liabilities were

Capital of Reserve and Endowment funds ..	\$762,215.68
Accumulated income .....	26,570.71
Temporary Funds Capital and accumulated income .....	1,648.85
Reserved for expenses of Waide property ..	47.42
<b>Total Special Funds Liabilities .....</b>	<b>\$790,482.66</b>

As heretofore, The Treasurer calls to your attention that the income of The Special Funds can be used *only* for the purposes prescribed by the creators of the funds. These funds are grouped in three general classes:

1. the Reserve Funds, which protect the solvency of The Institute;
2. the Endowment Funds, which are, (a), for the general activities of The Institute, or (b), for educational purposes;
3. the Temporary Funds, which are donated for temporary special purposes.

##### THE SPECIAL FUNDS—OPERATIONS (*see Table 6*)

The total income earned, and rents and royalties received during the year by The Special Funds capital was \$41,098.45. Of this sum, \$19,553.54 was used for the purposes of the funds; \$6,705.46 was transferred to the accumulated income of the funds; \$9,041.45 was transferred to the capitals of the funds, and \$5,798.00 was charged for the costs of maintaining, administering and carrying on the funds, carrying out the provisions creating the funds, and maintaining the capital of the funds without impairment as to loss—including upkeep and taxes on the Waide properties.

The accumulated capital of The General Reserve and The Endowment Funds, and interest and dividends received thereon, is compared with the four previous years in Table E which follows:

TABLE E

(Exclusive of Temporary Funds).

	at Dec. 31, 1942	at Dec. 31, 1941	at Dec. 31, 1940	at Dec. 31, 1939	at Dec. 1938
CAPITAL					
Cash and Notes .....	\$ 84,107.16	\$ 80,948.27	\$ 80,388.12	\$ 14,535.40	\$ 18,292.54
Securities at cost .....	597,334.02	574,940.08	430,010.52	386,768.51	390,834.71
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$681,441.18</b>	<b>\$654,888.35</b>	<b>\$500,398.65</b>	<b>\$401,303.91</b>	<b>\$409,127.25</b>
* Annual earned income .....	\$ 41,098.45	\$ 35,727.71	\$ 30,761.10	\$ 24,832.72	\$ 20,655.01

\* Interest and dividends only (exclusive of temporary funds, royalties, gifts and transfers.)

The total of all investment securities in The Special Funds is summarized as follows:

## THE GENERAL RESERVE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS:

	<i>Book Value at cost*</i>	<i>Market Value</i>
<i>Bonds</i>		
U. S. Government.....	\$141,253.44	\$138,433.16
Utilities .....	121,070.88	117,658.50
Railroads .....	66,507.22	65,616.25
Industrials and Miscellaneous..	52,160.84	50,644.88
<b>Total Bonds.....</b>	<b>380,992.38</b>	<b>372,352.79</b>
<i>Stocks</i>		
Utilities .....	109,167.37	101,371.26
Railroads .....	1,337.51	2,523.13
Industrials and Miscellaneous..	80,731.68	68,342.25
<b>Total Stocks.....</b>	<b>191,236.56</b>	<b>172,236.64</b>
<b>Total Investment Securities in The General Reserve and En- dowment Funds .....</b>	<b>\$572,228.94</b>	<b>\$544,589.43</b>

## THE TEMPORARY FUNDS:

<i>Bonds</i>		
U. S. Government.....	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,010.00
Utilities .....	4,451.91	4,765.00
Industrials and Miscellaneous...	6,250.00	7,092.50
<b>Total Bonds.....</b>	<b>11,701.91</b>	<b>12,867.50</b>

*Stocks*

Utilities .....	13,403.17	15,206.25
<b>Total Investment Securities in The Temporary Funds.....</b>	<b>25,105.08</b>	<b>28,073.75</b>
<b>Total of all Investment Securities in The Special Funds.....</b>	<b>\$597,334.02</b>	<b>\$572,663.18</b>

\* Gifts at market value at time received.

The total income on *all* securities for the year aggregated \$42,790.00 and indicates a return of approximately 5.99% on the average amount invested in securities and cash available for investment in *all* funds during the year.

Gifts and bequests received during the fiscal year 1942, were as follows:

## GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

1. Estate of Emma B. Brunner—for General Education Fund: 1/25th interest in \$3,500.00 distribution from Brunner Estate.....	\$140.00
2. Payments on Administration Building subscriptions .....	20.00
	<b>\$160.00</b>

Respectfully submitted,

RAYMOND J. ASHTON,  
*Treasurer.*

**TABLE 5**  
**Balance Sheet—The Special Funds**  
*As of December 31, 1942—with December 31, 1941, for comparison*

	1	2	3	LIABILITIES AND FUNDS	4	5	6
ASSETS	as of December 31, 1942	as of December 31, 1941	as of December 31, 1941	as of December 31, 1942	as of December 31, 1941	as of December 31, 1941	as of December 31, 1941
CASH:							
Principal.....	\$ 54,107.16						\$ 1,887.10
Unexpended Income.....	26,570.71	\$ 80,677.87	\$ 88,450.53			none	
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		none	25.00				
DUE FROM BROKERS		47,815.26	2,264.02			\$ 47.42	47.42
NOTES RECEIVABLE:							
From General Fund.....	none				\$ 4,705.10		
From Architectural League of New York.....	600.00				20,000.00		
From Life Membership Fee.....	400.00	1,000.00	18,600.00		14,000.00		54,517.74
INVESTMENT SECURITIES							
Securities at Cost:							
General Investment Account.....	520,634.03						
Special Investment Account No. 1 (a).....	24,113.17						
Special Investment Account No. 2 (b).....	1,001.91						
Waid Education Fund—Special Account.....	51,584.91	597,334.02	603,355.76				
MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE							
SALES CONTRACT RECEIVABLE							
—Waid Education Fund.....		6,053.31	13,053.31		673,785.78		
REAL ESTATE—acquired from Waid Estate.....		28,500.00	28,500.00		25,761.76		685,688.46
THE OCTAGON LIBRARY.....		29,102.20	29,102.20		1,648.85		17,190.25
TOTALS.....	\$790,482.66	\$783,350.82	\$783,350.82	TOTALS.....	\$790,482.66	\$790,482.66	\$783,350.82

(a) Carnegie Fund.  
 (b) Administration Building Fund.

**TABLE 6**  
**THE SPECIAL FUNDS—CHANGES IN FUND ACCOUNTS**  
*For year beginning January 1 and ending December 31, 1943*

ACCT. No.	SPECIAL FUNDS	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		
		Interest and Dividends	Miscellaneous	EARNED	ADDITIONS	GROSS ADDITIONS to Income	TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND	DEDUCTIONS from net Income for Purposes of Fund	Transferred to Income	Transferred to Capital	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	NET INCOME	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	DIRECT INCREASE OR DECREASE TO CAPITAL OR ACC INCOME	December 31, 1942	December 31, 1942	December 31, 1942	December 31, 1942	December 31, 1942	December 31, 1942	December 31, 1942	December 31, 1942
F 1	FLUCTUATION RESERVE FUND.....	\$ 6,944.09	.....	.....	\$ 6,944.09	\$ 185.00	.....	.....	\$ 6,779.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$23,983.04
R 1	THE GENERAL RESERVE FUND.....	1,825.09	.....	.....	1,825.69	280.00	.....	.....	608.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,705.10
2	Emergency Reserve.....	1,112.36	.....	.....	1,112.36	195.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,793.10
3	Life Membership Reserve.....	693.33	.....	.....	693.33	85.00	.....	.....	608.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
E 1	THE ENDOWMENT FUNDS	28,733.72	2,051.41	.....	30,805.13	5,353.00	17,555.21	6,705.46	1,191.46	53,792.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	673,785.78
2	General Endowment.....	4,409.12	.....	.....	4,409.12	520.00	3,889.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,006.76
3	Property Maintenance.....	3,453.80	.....	.....	3,453.80	361.00	3,092.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,012.57
4	Rentals.....	607.09	.....	.....	607.09	.....	607.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,009.00
5	Constitution.....	92.44	.....	.....	92.44	.....	92.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,031.50
6	The Octagon Library.....	137.46	.....	.....	137.46	.....	137.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,040.23
7	General Scholarship.....	331.70	.....	.....	331.70	.....	331.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,267.90
8	General Education.....	550.66	.....	.....	550.66	.....	550.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,003.93
8-1	*Fund Education.....	7,444.62	1,633.06	.....	9,078.58	1,610.00	4,310.95	3,177.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,006.08
9	*Special.....	2,648.73	.....	.....	2,648.73	865.00	1,783.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,584.91
10	*Henry Adams.....	1,206.01	415.45	.....	1,714.06	220.00	1,494.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,322.65
11	*Louis H. Sullivan.....	95.07	2.00	.....	97.07	.....	97.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,118.65
12	*Delano and Aldrich.....	1,681.85	.....	.....	1,681.85	350.00	1,331.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,485.52
13	*Structural Service.....	26.68	.....	.....	26.68	.....	26.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607.51
14	*Honor Award.....	2.90	.....	.....	2.90	.....	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.28
15	*Edward Langley Scholarship.....	260.65	.....	.....	260.65	55.00	205.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,513.51
16	*The Significance of the Fine Arts.....	5,651.27	.....	.....	5,651.27	1,190.00	2,657.17	1,804.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,800.00
T 1-0	THE TEMPORARY FUNDS	1,523.54	.....	.....	1,523.54	.....	1,390.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2-0	Gifts:	1,473.54	.....	.....	1,473.54	.....	1,390.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3-0	The Corbett Corporation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4-0	Administration Building and Endowment Fund and The Wald Trust Estate No. 1.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-0	The Marston of The Institute, The Wald Trust Estate No. 2 for general purposes of The Institute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOTALS.....	\$30,047.04	\$2,051.41	.....	\$41,098.45	\$5,798.00	\$19,553.54	\$6,705.46	\$9,041.45	\$54,712.88	\$81,440.85	\$28,570.71	\$763,864.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Educational Funds.  
 † Rent \$1,125.00, interest on Mortgage Note \$508.96.  
 ‡ Royalties.  
 § Reflects net loss on sale of securities, \$3,723.46.  
 ¶ Reflects net loss on sale of securities, \$19.50.  
 \*\* Reflects net loss on sale of securities, \$9,555.00.  
 †† Fund transfers.  
 ††† \$29,102.20 of this is asset value of libraries.  
 †††† 1/2% interest in \$5,500 distribution from Brunner Estate.  
 ††††† \$5,003.31 of this is asset value of mortgages and notes and \$28,500.00 is asset value of real estate acquired from Dan Everett Wald Estate.  
 †††††† Securities acquired from Dan Everett Wald Estate in separate account until sold.  
 ††††††† Includes \$223.00 donation to Octagon as an Historic Monument.

## Citations of Members Advanced to Fellowship

**T**HE American Institute of Architects, at its seventy-fifth annual meeting on May 27, 1943, announced the names of twelve of its members awarded the distinguished honor of fellowship.

A member is advanced to fellowship for notable contribution to the advancement of the profession of architecture in design or in the science of construction or by literature or educational service or by service to The Institute or any chapter or state association member, or by public service.

### LEMUEL CROSS DILLENBACK—*Central New York Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1922. A leader in educational work; has been advanced to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for his brilliant and devoted service in the interest of architectural education and because of his continued activity in the interests of the profession and The Institute.

### FREDERICK GEORGE FROST, SR.—*New York Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1921. For long and effective service in the civic affairs and artistic development of his home city and the city of his practice; for originality in the planning and design of municipal housing; for active service in many art associations and commissions; and for devoted service to his Chapter, Mr. Frost has been awarded Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects.

### ARTHUR CORT HOLDEN—*New York Chapter*

Admitted to The Institute in 1921. For outstanding ability in the conduct of his architectural practice; for research in construction and his unselfish recording of the findings; for outstanding participation in civic affairs, both local and national; and for his long, patient counsel and guidance in Chapter and Institute problems, Mr. Holden is advanced to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects.

### LEIGH HUNT—*Wisconsin Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1921. Nominated and endorsed by a notable group of fellow practitioners. Has been advanced to Fellowship in The

American Institute of Architects for the consistent high standard of his practice, for constructive work in his Chapter; his activity in civic affairs; his loyalty to The Institute; and for his unusual service to The Institute as State Association Director, giving unselfishly of his time and energy.

### SYLVANUS B. MARSTON—*Southern California Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1916. Has been advanced to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for his long record of architectural work conspicuous for interest and refinement, and for his outstanding participation in Chapter and Institute affairs. Honored by his election as President of the Southern California Chapter and as President of the State Association of California Architects; his appointment as a member of the Pasadena Planning Commission; and as recipient of the Distinguished Honor Award in Architecture by the Southern California Chapter in 1924 and 1933.

### HUGH MARTIN—*Alabama Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1916 as a charter member of his Chapter, he has since given unselfishly of his time and talents to the upbuilding of the profession in his state and to the cultural development of his community. In recognition of these services and of the breadth and quality of his professional work he has been advanced to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects.

### C. JULIAN OBERWARTH—*Kentucky Chapter*

Admitted to The Institute in 1927. A leader in public affairs in his State, held in high esteem by his fellow architects. Has been advanced to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for his work, consistently sound in design and execution; for his long service as chairman of The Institute's committee on registration; and for his devotion to the high ideals of The Institute.

### RICHARD SHAW—*Boston Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1926. Mr. Shaw is advanced to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for his work consistently dignified, noble and brilliant in conception, expressing the

best in the culture of the present day, coupled with excellent construction, and a practice notable for its high standing.

**THOMAS MOTT SHAW**—*Boston Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1914, and nominated by a notable group of Fellows in his Chapter. Mr. Shaw has been advanced to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for the distinguished freshness, originality, and educational value of his design; devotion to the best professional principles; and distinguished achievement in the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia.

**FRANCIS PALMER SMITH**—*Georgia Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1922. For excellence in design both as a student and in the practice of architecture; for his contribution to architectural education in establishing the Department of Architecture at the Georgia School of Technology, and his patient counsel and influence upon its students; and for his unselfish service to the Chapter and

Institute, Francis Palmer Smith has been advanced to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects.

**ERLE GULICK STILLWELL**—*North Carolina Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1916. Held in high esteem by his fellow architects, he has been advanced to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for his devoted services to his Chapter and for his contribution of time and effort in the interest of the architectural profession.

**EDGAR I. WILLIAMS**—*New York Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1928. Has been advanced to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for his work, consistently brilliant in design and the excellence of his executed work; for his unselfish and effective efforts in elevating the standards of professional practice in his community; and for his valued influence in the field of architectural education.

## Citations of Honorary and Honorary Corresponding Members

**T**HE American Institute of Architects, at its seventy-fifth annual meeting on May 27, 1943, announced the election of and awarded certificates to the following Honorary and Honorary Corresponding Members:

**RICHARD F. BACH**—*Honorary Member.*

Richard F. Bach—An administrator and writer, who as Curator of Industrial Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, has arranged many excellent exhibitions which have brought before the public the products of manufacturers resulting from collaboration of artisans and craftsmen.

He has also notably advanced the profession of architecture in helping to maintain a high standard of accomplishment in various crafts and has been particularly successful in balancing the sensitive relationship between artists and those who employ them.

In recognition of these services, The American Institute of Architects has elected Richard F. Bach to Honorary Membership.

**I. T. FRARY**—*Honorary Member.*

I. T. Frary—An artist of renown and vision whose works have notably contributed to public

appreciation of architecture and the related arts.

In addition to his achievements as an interior designer and decorator, Mr. Frary has given years of service in bringing the Cleveland Museum of Art to its present position of eminence and usefulness and, through his success as an author and lecturer, has widely stimulated popular interest in good architecture.

In recognition of these services to the profession, The American Institute of Architects has elected him to Honorary Membership.

**CARLOS CONTRERAS**—*Honorary Corresponding Member.*

Eminent Mexican architect, Bachelor of Architecture, and professor of design and languages at Columbia University, Carlos Contreras has been a leader in city planning and public works in his own country. Abroad, he has represented Mexico at numerous congresses on planning, and has written widely on the subject, including its legal aspects. For twenty years he has worked unremittingly for better building conditions in Mexico.

In recognition of these services The American Institute of Architects has admitted Carlos Contreras to Honorary Corresponding Membership.



**"THE CITY"—Its Growth. Its Decay. Its Future**

By *Elie Saariinen, A.I.A.*

*The Reinhold Publishing Corp., New York.*  
\$5.00.

"Tell me who your friends are, and I will tell you what you are." The implication of this old truth was probably felt long before it became crystallized into a popular proverb. If this truth be carried further, the proverb could be interpreted, thus: "Show me your city, and I will tell you what are the cultural aims of its population." Indeed, the latter saying is equally true with the former.

The city is an open book in which to read aims and ambitions. When it is built in a disorderly manner and the inhabitants are indifferent to its appearance, they automatically reveal this attitude. They are like the unwashed, unshaven, and untidy person who enters a social gathering and makes a poor exhibition of himself. On the other hand, that ambition which produces order in the town will always be honored because of that order.

The population of a city consists of a multitude of individuals, each of whom has an equal obligation to keep the community in order. For this reason it is the duty of everyone to make himself familiar with the problems involved so as to enable him to do his share and also to bring enlightenment to fellow citizens in order that mutual actions could be strengthened and positive results obtained for the benefit of the city. The subject at hand, therefore, concerns not only professional planners and civic authorities, but every dweller in the community. This latter thought must be strongly emphasized because of the fact that in the following analysis we have arrived at the conviction that only little can be accomplished in civic improvement, unless the people of towns and cities themselves, individually and collectively, contribute their positive support.

In the hope that I may be able to contribute toward such public enlightenment, I have written this book. Considering the fact, however, that there exists much published material concerned with professional problems and practical technicalities in town-building, but that there exists almost nothing

of such material as would deal with the subject from the layman's standpoint, I have deemed it wise to write this book in a manner understandable even to the non-professional. Accordingly I have endeavored to present the subject as an analytical story of the urban community; how this community during historic times has been born, has grown, has aged, and then decayed; and why all this has happened. I have furthermore endeavored to find the proper remedies so as to be able to both restore and preserve health in the diseased urban body. In other words, *I have endeavored to explain the physical order of the urban community much in the same manner as one understands organic order in any living organism.*

My primary aim has been to discover the fundamentals of all town-building, in order that these fundamentals may be adapted to existing conditions and a strong foundation may be built for days to come. For this reason, past experiences in town-building have been explained only insofar as they clarify these fundamentals.

I have tried to visualize the city's gradual evolution toward the city to come, always retaining the human and livable side of the problem as the leading theme. That is, I have endeavored to picture the city of the future as the home city of the population in the same spirit as a house must be made the home of the family, if it is to be livable and socially constructive.

Because the problems of a modern city—due to a rapid evolution of conditions—are in a state of transition, it is impossible to answer all questions in a mode that would meet general approval. The following pages, consequently, must be regarded as a personal analysis, digested through direct experience during a long period of time, and concerning just that period of time which has brought forth revolutionary changes, changes which in many respects still are nebulous. For this reason, much opposition to many of the thoughts expressed in this analysis can be expected. Yet, this opposition might cause discussion, perhaps growing interest, and enlightenment.

If such be the case, my efforts then have not been in vain.

ELIEL SAARINEN.

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- NORTH LOUISIANA (1925)**  
*President:* Dewey A. Somdal, 801 Monrovia St., Shreveport, La.  
*Secretary:* T. A. Flaxman, Ricou-Brewster Bldg., Shreveport, La.
- NORTH TEXAS (1913-1924)**  
*President:* Irving D. Porter, 550 Federal Bldg., Dallas, Texas.  
*Secretary:* Everett V. Welch, 309 Construction Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
- NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA (1941)**  
*President:* James A. Barrett, 610 Glenburn Rd., Clarks Green, Pa.  
*Secretary:* Emerson C. Wilson, 510 Glenburn Rd., Clarks Green, Pa.
- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (1881)**  
*President:* Eldridge T. Spencer, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.  
*Secretary:* Andrew T. Hass, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.  
*Chapter Headquarters:* 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.
- NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA (1913)**  
*President:* E. S. Phillips, 464 Venango Ave., Cambridge Springs, Pa.  
*Secretary:* J. Howard Hicks, 216 Hayes Bldg., Erie, Pa.

**OKLAHOMA (1927)**  
*President:* A. T. Thorne, 1648 S. Florence Place, Tulsa, Okla.  
*Secretary:* Leonard H. Bailey, Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

**OREGON (1911)**  
*President:* Pietro Belluschi, 2040 S. W. Jefferson, Portland, Ore.  
*Secretary:* Margaret G. Fritsch, 427 Railway Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore.

**PHILADELPHIA (1869)**  
*President:* Robert R. McGoodwin, 1520 Locust St., Rm. 600, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Secretary:* Louis E. McAllister, Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Chapter Headquarters:* 1520 Locust St., Rm. 600, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Executive Secretary:* Miss Frances C. Cannon.

**PITTSBURGH (1891)**  
*President:* Allan H. Neal, 324 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
*Secretary:* P. Howard Sterling, 119 E. Montgomery Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**RHODE ISLAND (1875)**  
*President:* John H. Cady, 586 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.  
*Secretary:* Edwin E. Cull, 68 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

**SAN DIEGO (1929)**  
*President:* Ralph E. Swearingen, 207 Walnut St., San Diego, Calif.  
*Secretary:* Louis J. Gill, 208 Granger Bldg., San Diego, Calif.

**SANTA BARBARA (1929)**  
*President:* Roy C. Wilson, P. O. Box 951, Santa Paula, Calif.  
*Secretary:* Miss Lulah M. Riggs, 3958 Huron Ave., Culver City, Calif.

**SOUTH CAROLINA (1913)**  
*President:* Heyward S. Singler, 1508 Washington St., Columbia, S. C.  
*Secretary:* G. Thomas Harmon, 1 Myrtle Court, Columbia, S. C.

**SOUTH GEORGIA (1922)**  
*President:* Morton H. Levy, Levy Store Bldg., Savannah, Ga.  
*Secretary:* Walter P. Marshall, 228 E. 51st St., Savannah, Ga.

**SOUTH TEXAS (1913-1924)**  
*President:* Wilton B. McGinty, 2017 West Gray Ave., Houston, Texas.  
*Secretary:* Jack W. Knotman, 4419 Coyle St., Houston, Texas.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (1894)**  
*President:* Samuel E. Lunden, Rowan Building, Los Angeles, Calif.  
*Secretary:* W. H. Harrison, 832 West Fifth St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
*Chapter Headquarters:* 832 West Fifth St., Los Angeles, Calif.

**SPOKANE (1940)**  
*President:* Harry C. Bertelsen, 1703 N. Atlantic St., Spokane, Wash.  
*Secretary:* Noel E. Thompson, 421 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.  
*Corresponding Secretary:* Ogden F. Beeman, 608 Seventeenth Ave., Spokane, Wash.

**ST. LOUIS (1890)**  
*President:* Prof. Lawrence Hill, Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.  
*Secretary:* Jos. D. Murphy, 911 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

**ST. PAUL (1921)**  
*President:* Paul M. Havens, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.  
*Secretary:* E. Richard Cone, 342 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

**TENNESSEE (1919)**  
*President:* Granbery Jackson, Jr., Rt. 5, Nashville, Tenn.  
*Secretary:* H. C. Farrent, Jr., West View Ave., Nashville 5, Memphis, Tenn.

**TOLEDO (1914)**  
*President:* Willis A. Vogel, 704 Security Bank Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.  
*Secretary:* Mark B. Stophlet, Security Bank Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

**UTAH (1921)**  
*President:* Wm. E. Nelson, 1529 S. 5th St., E., Salt Lake City.  
*Secretary:* Ross Lloyd Snedaker, 778 Eleventh Ave., Salt Lake City.

**VIRGINIA (1914)**  
*President:* Milton L. Grigg, 6921 Georgia Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.  
*Secretary:* A. O. Budina, 1013-A E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

**WASHINGTON, D. C. (1887)**  
*President:* H. W. Waldron Faulkner, 917 15th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.  
*Secretary:* Julian E. Beris, 1636 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**WASHINGTON STATE (1894)**  
*President:* Clyde Grainger, 6153 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.  
*Secretary:* Robert L. Durham, 4th and Cherry Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

**WEST TEXAS (1913-1924)**  
*President:* Marvin Eickenroht, Maverick Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.  
*Secretary:* C. C. Simmons, Majestic Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

**WEST VIRGINIA (1922)**  
*President:* Randolph L. Pattenon, Bank of Commerce Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.  
*Secretary:* Francis George Davidson, P. O. Box 1892, Charleston, W. Va.

**WESTCHESTER (1936)**  
*President:* William C. Stohldreter, Peoples Bk. Bldg., White Plains, N. Y.  
*Secretary:* Edmond N. MacCollin, 271 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

**WISCONSIN (1911)**  
*President:* Carl F. Eschweiler, 720 E. Mason St., Milwaukee.  
*Secretary:* Leigh Hunt, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.

## State Association Members of The American Institute of Architects

INFORMATION HEREIN WAS RECEIVED FROM STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS UP TO JUNE 15, 1943

**THE ALABAMA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1941**  
*Act. President:* Jack Smith, 711 Martin Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.  
*Secretary:* Clyde C. Pearson, 115 South Union St., Montgomery, Ala.

**STATE ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1933**  
*President:* Walter R. Hagedorn, 3757 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles.  
*Secretary:* Hervey Parke Clark, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.  
*President, Northern Section:* Norman K. Blanchard, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.  
*Secretary, Northern Section:* Hervey Parke Clark, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.  
*Official Headquarters:* 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.  
*President, Southern Section:* Walter R. Hagedorn, 3757 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
*Secretary, Southern Section:* Adrian Wilson, Architects Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.  
*Official Headquarters:* 3757 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

**FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**  
*President:* James A. Stripling, State Dept. of Education, Tallahassee, Fla.  
*Secretary:* E. F. De La Hays, P. O. Box 334, Port Orange, Fla.

**ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1941**  
*President:* William J. Ryan, 43 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.  
*Secretary:* Eugene Fuhrer, 160 No. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.  
*Official Headquarters:* 134 No. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

**INDIANA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**  
*President:* Richard C. Lennox, Architects' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.  
*Secretary:* Theodore L. Steele, 435 Architects Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

**KANSAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**  
*President:* Ted Griest, 622 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.  
*Secretary:* Harold English, 203 W. 9th St., Hutchinson, Kan.

**ASSOCIATION OF KENTUCKY ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1933**  
*President:* J. M. Ingram, 919 Park St., Bowling Green, Ky.  
*Secretary:* John L. McDermott, 65 Blue Grass Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

**MARYLAND SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**  
*President:* J. Worth Jamison, Jr., 13 E. Pleasant St., Baltimore.  
*Secretary:* Fred L. W. Mochie, Professional Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

**MASSACHUSETTS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1943**  
*President:* Richard J. Shaw, 25 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
*Secretary:* Wm. Bradford Sprout, Jr., 235 Rockland St., Hingham, Mass.

**MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1933**  
*President:* John C. Thornton, 200 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
*Secretary:* Earl W. Pellerin, 16355 La Salle Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

**MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**  
*President:* W. H. Tusler, 202 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.  
*Secretary:* H. W. Fridlund, 5216 Upton Ave., South, Minneapolis.

**MISSISSIPPI ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**  
*President:* Frank Fort, 1305 Deposit Guaranty Bldg., Jackson, Miss.  
*Secretary:* Frank P. Gates, Millsaps Bldg., Jackson, Miss.

**THE MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1941**  
*President:* Prof. C. H. Black, Rolla School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.  
*Secretary:* Austin H. Welch, P. O. Box 52, Jefferson City, Mo.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**  
*President:* George R. Thomas, P. O. Box 27, Durham, N. H.  
*Secretary:* Harry G. Forrest, 20 Pleasant Street, Concord, N. H.

**THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1941**  
*President:* Charles Rockwell Ellis, 606 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse.  
*Secretary:* John Briggs, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

**THE NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**  
*President:* Charles C. Hartmann, 120 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.  
*Secretary:* Lindsey Gudger, 52 Carter St., Asheville, N. C.

**ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO . . . . . 1935**  
*President:* Ralph W. Carnahan, 120 W. 2nd St., Dayton, Ohio.  
*Secretary:* Ralph Chas. Kempton, A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

**THE OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**  
*President:* Joseph R. Koberling, 1400 E. Boston, Tulsa.  
*Secretary:* Wm. M. Lawrence, 3316 N. W. 22nd St., Oklahoma City.

**PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1941**  
*President:* Searle H. von Storch, Scranton Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Scranton.  
*Secretary:* Malcolm A. Clinger, 223 Market St., Lewisburg, Pa.

**THE TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**  
*President:* W. G. Clarkson, 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Ft. Worth, Texas.  
*Secretary:* R. Max Brooks, 3709 Gilbert St., Austin, Texas.

**THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1941**  
*President:* Clarence V. Kearfoot, Dominion Nat'l Bank Bldg., Bristol, Va.  
*Acting Secretary:* R. H. Clark, 540 New Monroe Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

**THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1933**  
*President:* Arthur L. Seldenschwartz, 2104 N. 64th St., Wauwatosa, Wis.  
*Secretary:* Leigh Hunt, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.



