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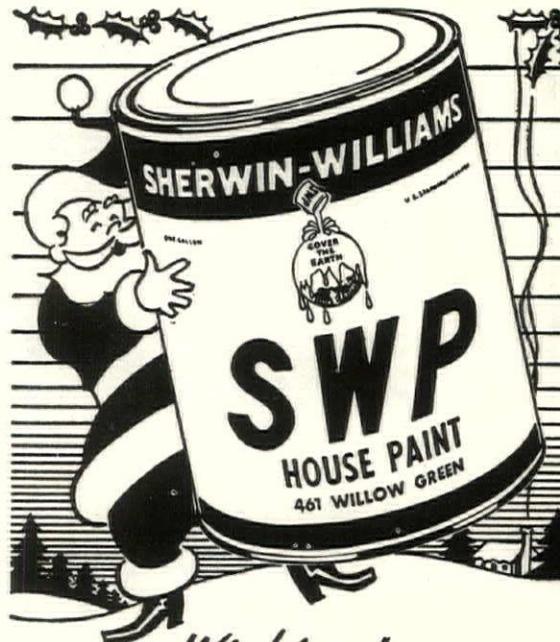
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New Hampshire Architect is published monthly at 206 Patriot Building, Concord, N. H., under the direction of the president and board of directors of the New Hampshire Chapter, American Institute of Architects, to promote the objectives and public relations of the chapter. Advertising rates furnished upon request.

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THE COVER PICTURE

The grid system ceiling shown is part of the first floor grid slab of reinforced concrete, at the Blessed Sacrament School, Manchester. There are to be two more such slabs, forming the second floor and the roof. This structural system was selected as an economy measure, inasmuch as the form work for the first floor slab will be reused for the second floor and the roof slabs. In the grids shown, note that part of the area still has the steel domes which are used as forms. The other area is the finished ceiling, when painted.

The school building will be 99' x 58', two stories high, containing four classrooms of approximately 32' x 22'. Wardrobes for 45 pupils and teachers storage closets are provided at the rear of each classroom. There are communicating doors between classrooms. Administrative office space, teachers room, janitor's closet, supply closet, boys and girls toilet rooms are on the first and second floors. The basement floor, with a secondary entrance at grade level, will have play areas for boys and girls, a clinic, toilet rooms, janitor room, storage area, and the boiler room.

Foundations walls of reinforced concrete form the finished wall surface in the basement. Exterior walls are of face brick, to match the adjacent church, with cinder block backup, and limestone trim, roof is flat grid slab with insulating fill and built-up roofing, windows are projected steel sash. The main facade has a glass block panel motif above a limestone entrance.

This project is by the office of Provost & Wright, Inc., Architects of Manchester and Boston, Mass. General contractor is Harvey Construction Co., Inc. of Manchester; heating and ventilating, Leon H. Goulet, Co.; plumbing, Magnuson Plumbing and Heating, both of Manchester; electrical, J. Livingston & Co., Boston, Mass.; roofing, M. J. Murphy & Sons, Inc., Dover and Manchester.

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A Christmas Message

*"Glory to God in the Highest and on earth,
peace to men of good will."*

This was the first Christmas Carol.

The inspiration of many carols has been lost in the mists of time; that of others has become legend. It is said that the feasting of mice ruined the organ bellows of a small church in the Tyrolean mountains on the day before Christmas. Needing music that could be sung to the accompaniment of a guitar—the only other instrument available—a priest and organist composed one of the loveliest of all the carols, *"Silent Night!"*

Memories of a small town sleeping beneath the spell of a tranquil starlit night caused Philips Brooks to write, *"O Little Town of Bethlehem."*

A sleeping child induced Luther to compose *"Away in a Manger."*

The *"Holly and Ivy"* is alleged to have been sung at a Christmas feast given by an old English king who commanded: "No man shall eat unless he is master of his wife, and sings." Only a few men sang for their dinner; but when the king gave the same command to the women, they all arose and sang lustily.

On Christmas Eve our carol singers will again continue the joyous singing of the carols and echo the message of the heavenly hosts to as many of the sick and lonely, as well as neighbors and friends, as their voices can reach. Today, thanks to the wonders of radio, the carols will reach every corner of the earth, in peaceful town and countryside, just as in metropolitan cities.

Now, as of old, Peace comes only to men of good will, whether in our own America or in the foreign lands.

As all of our Chapter members and Associates of the "New Hampshire Architect" join with me in extending to you and yours the best of wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, may we express the hope that the coming year will see more of Good Will and Peace inspired throughout the world.

Sincerely yours,



New Hampshire Chapter Well Represented at Hospital Seminar

Many Phases of Hospital Planning Discussed By Leaders

The Regional Seminar on Hospital Development sponsored by the six New England Chapters of the A. I. A., December 2 and 3 in Boston, well attended by some 200 interested architects, engineers, hospital administrators and members, state directors of the Hospital Services, Program consultants and U. S. Public Health representatives from Washington.

Mr. Douglas Orr, President of the A. I. A. was present as well as Mr. Harold Willis, National Regional Director of the A. I. A.

The New Hampshire Chapter was well represented with the following members present: Stephen P. Tracy, Malcolm D. Hildreth, She Vogelgesang, Thomas Wistar, Jr., John Betley, Archer E. Hudson and Stewart Lyford. Also present from N. H. were Albert T. Granger and Robert Snodgrass.

This was the first Seminar sponsored by six N. E. Chapters and resulted in such success that they contemplate more on varied subjects in the future. Our congratulations go to the men who undertook the tremendous task of presenting such an excellent program.

Some of the best trained men and women in the hospital field spoke and led lively discussions on the many phases of hospital planning which were most informative.

Delegate Lyford wishes to apologize to President Witmer for being introduced at the Friday night dinner by Architect Charles D. Maguire of Boston as "President of the N. H. Chapter" and hopes that he will not be reprimanded for this unpremeditated wearing of the presidential mantle.

Funds for Planning Federal Projects

It is understood that funds have been appropriated for the planning and site acquisition of two post offices and a border station in New Hampshire. Indications are that architects are to be selected from members of the A. I. A. Further information is available from: Walter Reynolds, Commissioner, General Services Administration, Public Buildings Administration, 1900 F. Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

In Defense of the Architectural Colleges

By Edward B. Miles

the discontinuance of the Department of Architecture at our State University has been a great loss to the Architectural Profession in New Hampshire. A large number of the younger Architects coming into prominence at this time are graduates of the University, giving the value of the training at the University prior to the last war. But where will the young men come from in the future? They do not invariably come into the State from other States. I do not mean to infer that this is an unsatisfactory condition, only that it would be a service to the people of the State to provide for this training at our own University.

Pressure has no doubt been, and is being, exercised in an attempt to afford again this training and this is commendable. But now I come to the reason for this brief discourse!

I recently heard a detrimental opinion expressed by one of our leading architects in the State that the Architectural Colleges teach a great deal of nothing of real value—"not even how to draw a line." Whether this opinion is shared by others I do not know,—the important thing is that it shows clearly a lack of understanding of the objectives and limitations of the Architectural Colleges.

The problem of the Colleges is easily summed up. They accept students directly from the secondary schools, which means that they take ten-year old boys directly from their homes, introduce them into an altogether new and often bewildering environment and are expected to turn them out as cultivated responsible citizens. They take adolescents and are expected to transform them into professional persons, ready to enter the exacting and complex profession of architecture. And the time allotted them to accomplish this metamorphosis? Five years!

The principle thing that the schools ask from the profession is a sympathetic understanding of the problem of cramming into the mind that is just emerging from boyhood into manhood, the essential attitudes and information, philosophy and techniques, that they hope will fit the student for admission to the honored profession of architecture, but will also equip him to stand up in any company and count one.

I do not mean to imply that all practicing architects are unaware of these objectives. But there has been expressed the attitude that college graduates are not much good in an office

immediately after graduation. That may be true, but neither is a young lawyer much good to a law office in his first job nor a young doctor of much use when he gets out of medical school. And the total period of academic training is longer in law and medicine than it is in architecture.

The Colleges are not in the business of turning out journeymen draftsmen. They are attempting to start on the road to professional success, young men who will one day be leaders in the profession and as citizens. The period of training does not end with the receipt of a diploma at the end of five years in an architectural school. There are lots of things about the art and practice of architecture of which the fresh graduate is blissfully ignorant. The schools must use the time they have with these young men to inculcate in them fundamentals. They must give the students those things that can best be given in the classroom and studio. Other things they must leave to the practitioners to impart to the novices who come to work in their offices.

These practitioners must realize that professional education extends beyond the period of formal schooling or they would not support the requirement that a person must have three years of office experience before he is eligible to attempt the examinations for licensing as an architect. This is a provision that prevails in this State and many others. As long as the provision is in effect and is supported by the profession generally there is an obligation on the part of the profession to see that the young draftsman really learns something during that period. Only when this requirement is done away with can the Colleges be expected to revise their curriculum in order to graduate architects as such.

This implies something more than a passive attitude on the part of the architect. There is a real obligation to assist the colleges by supplementing the education of the young man where it needs it. A three year stint at detailing water closets or drawing perspectives is hardly the experience that would justify the requirements of pre-licensing experience!

Another argument presented as criticism of the Architectural Colleges is that the instruction given in design is too impractical,—that problems are not dealt with in a down-to-earth

(Continued on page 9)



Photo by Concord Photography S

N. H. Architects Pose for Camera Man

Col. Harold B. Willis Discusses A. I. A. Affairs

New Duties and Objectives of State Architect Explained to Members

Col. Harold B. Willis, Regional Director of the A. I. A., was guest of honor at the quarterly meeting of the N. H. Chapter, held on November 17th at the Franklin-Pierce House, Concord. With 36 members and guests present, the attractive dining room was filled to capacity and so were the diners, after an excellent steak dinner.

During the business meeting the N. H. ARCHITECT received praise from various directions, but your editors repeated their pleas for something more solid in the way of contributions. Even an impassioned tongue-lashing by Stew Lyford failed to whip up much enthusiasm, so contributors were assigned for the ensuing quarter by Publicity Chairman

Gene Magenau. (Ed. note: Response was good that we have some material left over for the next issue!)

Gordon Marshall, ubiquitous reporter Dodge Reports, was a welcome visitor at meeting, and offered the help of his organization in furnishing construction news, if mutually satisfactory procedures could be developed.

Eric Huddleston reported that his Exhitions Committee has been active, but is so conscientious that a premature report would be given, pending working out of all details.

John Engel, recently appointed State Architect for the Highway Department, who was guest of the Chapter, presented a thoughtful

discussion of his new duties and objectives. Answering a number of questions from the floor, Engel left the feeling that considerable progress could be expected in the handling of late building projects and relations with the architects, with better results for both the Department and the taxpayers.

Another welcome visitor was Alfred Granger, member of the State Registration Board, who described how applications are processed, and attributed any unusual delays to failure of one or more of the applicant's references to furnish required information.

Highlight of the meeting was Col. Willis' straight-from-the-shoulder talk on A. I. A. affairs and related problems of the profession in New Hampshire. After commenting that distribution of the N. H. ARCHITECT is gaining progressive reputation for the N. H. Chapter, he reported that the New England "Blue Book" standards of practice and schedule of fees is being widely accepted especially in Connecticut. Further experience may justify minor variations in other states, also a short form for small jobs. There have been complaints about outsiders raiding jobs by undercutting fees—indicating a need for continued education along the lines that decent standards of service cannot be maintained at cut rates.

Col. Willis said that A. I. A. dues were to be increased, but in small increments yearly and with limitations for members whose annual take-home pay is under some fixed level. The increase is caused by a large drop in rental income from real estate in Washington owned by the Institute.

In discussing ethical conduct, Col. Willis said that unfair competition from salaried architects employed by contractors continues to be a problem, but to a lesser degree than formerly; the cooperative activities of the A. I. A. and A. G. C. educate each other and the public is bearing fruit, at least among the larger companies. Advertising, even to the extent of a "professional card" in newspapers or other publications, is generally regarded as "unprofessional." Signs bearing the architect's name in front of a job being constructed are permissible and desirable, but their size and appearance should certainly be determined with taste and restraint.

The meeting closed with a unanimous vote instructing the Secretary to write Mr. Joseph Leland, Col. Willis' predecessor, expressing his best wishes and hopes for a speedy and full recovery from his recent serious illness.

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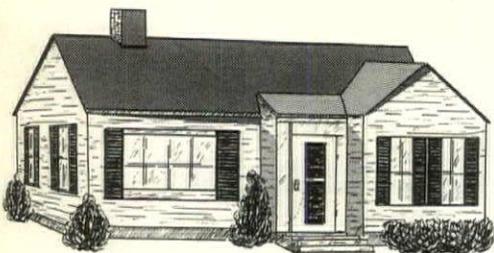
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Today's Responsibilities

By Willis Edwin Littlefield

Today, as never before in the State of New Hampshire, the practice of architecture has reached that high plane where it is recognized as rendering a service vitally necessary to the welfare and well being of the State, the community, and the individual,—both commercially and privately. This enviable and responsible position is the direct result of the accumulated knowledge, application and accomplishments of those architects throughout the state, who, during the past years, have designed many of the existing examples of fine construction. Each architectural office, whether large or small, has contributed its share of experience, careful planning, and design of noteworthy examples of construction which have been accepted by the people of New Hampshire as the standard on which future construction should be based.

The position which the architectural profession now occupies in this state has also been brought about, in no small manner, by the former New Hampshire Society of Architects, which, by its very existence, definitely helped to make the public "architect-minded" and conscious of the necessary services which are rendered by an architect. With the formation of the New Hampshire Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, we now look forward to an even better and greater understanding between the New Hampshire Client and the New Hampshire Architect regarding the service which he, the latter, can offer.

Therefore, having attained this high position of regard, the architects of this state must fully realize and accept, to the greatest extent, the responsibilities to maintain the high standards of their profession. They must accept these responsibilities for the preservation of the standards and ethics of the American Institute of Architects, for the maintenance of public health and safety, for the assurance of good design and construction, for full and complete understanding between clients and contractor and for the best interests of their commission with which their clients have entrusted them.

(Continued from page 5)

anner, and that because of this the immediate college graduate is of no value to the average office. This may appear to be a reasonable criticism to persons who have allowed their vision to become narrowed by a dogged adherence to limited design principles and construction methods dictated, no doubt, by the eighty dollar,—but to others whose senses have not been dulled by everyday drafting-room rudgerly the argument does not hold true. The aim of the colleges is to train men to have imaginative minds so that there will be a constant striving toward better and more interesting developments in the building field.

If the students' thinking was impeded from the start by such remarks as "We can't afford that," and "We can't use that material," and "It just isn't done that way," I fear that by the time they graduated they would be dullards indeed!

So give the Colleges credit for a thorough task of background work, and give the young graduate some consideration. He may not know the use of Pugging, Put-logs, or Puddling, but I dare say that his solution of an over-all design problem will bring from you an admission that perhaps there is, after all, more than one way to do a thing. You might be pleasantly surprised.

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A. G. C. Rules of Ethical Practice

Code of Ethical Conduct adopted by The Associated General Contractors of America, January 1947, reviewed and approved January, 1947.

The working principles by which members of The Associated General Contractors are to be governed in their relations with client owners and the public, with other agencies of construction, and with members of their own profession are as follows:

1. Owners and the Public

Fair and bona fide competition is a fundamental service of our industry to which clients and owners are entitled. Any act or method in restriction thereof is a breach of faith toward this Association and a betrayal of its principles.

But the competition cannot serve its legitimate purpose unless it operates under conditions alike fair to owner and to contractor.

Observance of ethical conduct toward the contractor by those who utilize his competitive bidding will be encouraged in proportion as he himself abides by the ethics of fair competition. Only when he respects the code of this Association can he reasonably ask others to respect it.

Ethical conduct with respect to competitive bidding is defined in the following paragraphs:

1. Competitive bids preferably should be submitted only when a definite time and place for the opening of all proposals has been fixed, at which all bidders or their representatives are permitted to be present.
2. The contractor's professional knowledge is the result of his training and experience and if he is called upon for preliminary estimates or appraisals it is proper that he should be paid in the same manner that engineers and architects are paid for similar service.
3. Bidders should neither seek nor accept information concerning a competitor's bid prior to the opening, nor by any method suppress free competition. It is equally improper for the owners to use bids in an effort to induce any contractor to lower his figures.
4. On private work, if all competitive bids are rejected, new bids should not be submitted within 60 days unless warranted by a substantial change either in the work to be performed, or the market, or other basic conditions affecting cost.
5. The amount of a bid should not be altered after the opening except when substantial change is made in the work, or when further bidding on alternate items is requested. In event of such change or

further bidding, the contractor should only on the items specified and should increase or decrease the amount of his bid only in proportion to the cost of the change or alternate involved. Any reduction of bid disproportionate to such cost or submission of any alternate which in effect produces such a disproportionate reduction, constitutes unfair competition. This shall not be construed as prohibiting the low bidder from decreasing his bid after he has ascertained that he is the low bidder.

6. Contractors should cooperate in advising architects, engineers and owners with respect to the relative costs of various alternates while plans are being prepared and thus seek to reduce the number of alternates to a nominal maximum.

7. When bids are solicited and received by owner on a lump sum basis, no competitor other than the low bidder should so bid the work on a percentage basis, or on any other form of cost-plus contract, provided, however, that any competitor shall have the right to accept the work at his bid price or on a percentage basis if tendered to him without guaranteed maximum cost at a guaranteed maximum cost not greater than his original bid.

2. Engineering and Architectural Professions

Local and national cooperation in matters of mutual concern should be the basic policy of members of this Association in their relations with the engineering and architectural professions; the purpose of this cooperation being to establish a clear conception of respective functions and responsibilities, to guard against uneconomical or improper practices, and to carry out constructive measures within the industry.

Ethical conduct toward architects and engineers demands the following:

1. Support should be given to all efforts of these professions to maintain and extend high standards of conduct.
2. Contractors should give full credit to the value of the services rendered by the architect and engineer and neither undermine nor disparage their functions or usefulness.

3. Sub-Contractors and Those Who Supply Materials

The operations of the contractor are m

(Continued on page 17)

A. I. A. Standards of Practice

*Concerning the Duties and Responsibilities of the
Members of the American Institute of Architects*

1. The profession of architecture is an old and honorable profession and its successful practice requires imagination, sound judgment, long training in the art of design and the science of construction and related matters, ability to apply them practically and economically, and scrupulous integrity. Its practitioners should command the confidence and respect of their fellow practitioners, of their clients and all who contribute to the building operations, and of the communities in which they reside and practice.

2. The profession is one of the factors of the building industry, and for its livelihood depends on those who build, but of all factors of the industry it is unique, in that it does not obtain its livelihood from the sale of labor or materials of construction, but from fees for rendering professional services. Such services are personal services, founded on mutual trust between those who render them and those for whom they are rendered, and on the principle that the best interest of those to whom the services are rendered is paramount.

3. Advice and counsel constitute the services of the profession. Given in verbal, written, or graphic form, they are normally rendered in order that buildings with their equipment and areas about them, in addition to being well suited to their purposes, well planned for health, safety, and efficient operation and economical maintenance, and soundly constructed of materials and by methods most appropriate and economical for their particular uses, shall have beauty and distinction that lift them above commonplace.

4. It is the purpose of the profession of architecture to render such services from the beginning to the completion of a project.

5. The fulfillment of that purpose is advanced or retarded every time an architect renders an architectural service. If he renders the highest quality of service he is capable of giving, he enhances the importance and usefulness of the profession; if he fails to do so, he depreciates them and discredits the purposes of the profession. Particularly should his

drawings, specifications, and other documents be complete, definite and clear concerning his intentions, the scope of the contractors' work, the materials and methods of construction to be used therefor, and the conditions under which the construction work is to be completed and paid for.

6. Architects should unite in fellowship with the other members of the profession in their professional organizations, and do their full share of the work of those organizations. They should accept mentorship of the young men who are entering the profession, leading them to a full understanding of the functions, duties, and responsibilities of architects. They should inspire the loyal interest of their employees, providing suitable working conditions for them, requiring them to render competent and efficient services, and paying them adequate and just compensation therefor. They should seek opportunities to be of constructive service in civic affairs, and, to the best of their abilities, advance the safety, health, and well-being of the community in which they reside, by promoting therein the appreciation of good design, the value of good construction, and the proper placement of structures, and the adequate development and adornment of the areas about them.

7. Every architect should, as a member of that profession, do his full part to forward the objectives and maintain the dignity and solidarity of his profession. It is incumbent on him, in the conduct of his practice, to maintain a wholly professional attitude towards those he serves, towards those who assist him in his practice and in giving form to his conceptions, towards his fellow architects and the members of other professions and toward the practitioners of other arts, and to respect punctiliously the hall-marks that distinguish professional practice from non-professional enterprise.

8. The hall-marks of a profession can not be particularized in any document, but certain procedures by an architect would be distinctly inimical to the profession of architecture, such as:

Offering his services on any basis other

(Continued on page 17)

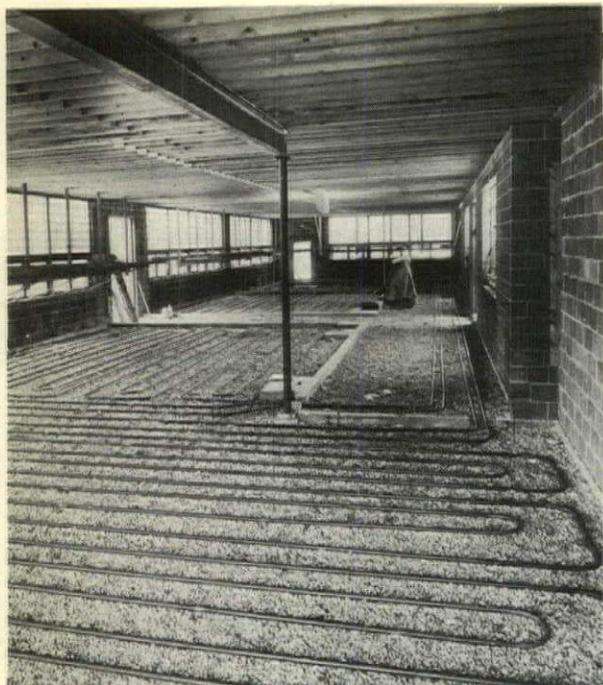


Photo by Aldrich, Lakeport, N. H.

Radiant Heating Installed in New Hampton Community School

New Hampton Community
School Under Construction

Designed for Future Additional Classroom

For many years several scattered one-room buildings have served the School District of New Hampton of which Donald W. Dunnan of Franklin is the superintendent.

To replace these, the new Community School is under construction in the village. Designed for a future additional classroom, the building will have, for the present, three classrooms, a lunch and activities room, teachers' room, toilets, boiler room and storage rooms.

All classrooms have bilateral lighting either by windows on two walls or from across the corridor through directional glass blocks, which are also used in exterior classroom windows above clear glass vision strips.

Walls are of masonry. With the exception of storage and circulation areas walls are plastered, with acoustical plaster on the ceilings.

The heating system is a split system using forced hot water circulated through floor panels and wall hung radiation. The photograph taken November 17, 1949, shows the floor panels after they had been welded and tested and before the concrete floor slab was poured. To prevent corrosion, the panels are formed wrought iron pipe.

This is the first school in the state to have radiant heating.

Warm water is circulated through the panels at comparatively low temperatures controlled by an outdoor thermostat.

Wall hung radiation—not in place when the photograph was taken—is also under the control of an outdoor thermostat and is further controlled by five zones each governed by its own indoor thermostat.

Norman P. Randlett of Laconia is the architect. The general contractor is J. P. Leight & Son, Center Harbor; masonry, Harold Fogarty, New Hampton; heating, ventilating, and plumbing, Northern Heating & Plumbing Company, Laconia; electrical, George A. Head, Laconia; asphalt tile, Lloyd Baker, Laconia.

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ARCHITEXTOPICS

By Eugene F. Magenau

The first instance has been reported where prospective home-builder became a prospective client as a result of having read the N. H. ARCHITECT. However this case had a sad ending because the prospective client had also read one of the stock plan books put out by a well-known New England residential architect. The cubage and cost figures were so misleading that his little house would have cost almost double what the book said! So he was advised not to build, the architect talked himself out of a job, and the profession gained another friend by this practical demonstration of the value of the personal services of an architect.

One of the subjects discussed with A. I. A. Director Willis at the November Chapter meeting in Concord, was the matter of disciplinary action when a member violates any of the standards of professional practice. The first requisite is that someone must file charges. Other architects have such reticence about this that it never gets done, though we all know instances of violation.

It is not necessary however that charges be filed by an architect. **Anyone** can bring charges. The trouble here is that no one except an architect is likely to recognize unprofessional conduct when he sees it. A possible way out of this difficulty would be for the architect, upon learning of a violation by some colleague, to prevail upon an interested layman to file the charges.

The natural question arises, "Just what are the standards of professional practice?" These are well established and are presented in full on page 11 of this issue.

Another natural question is, "With whom does one file charges for unprofessional conduct?" The answer is,—with the Secretary of the Chapter. The Executive Committee then holds a hearing, **in executive session**, and its findings based on the evidence are final; except that for corporate members its findings are submitted to the Secretary of the Institute and the Institute Board takes appropriate action. The important thing to note is that the hearings are private, all records are confidential,

(Continued on page 15)

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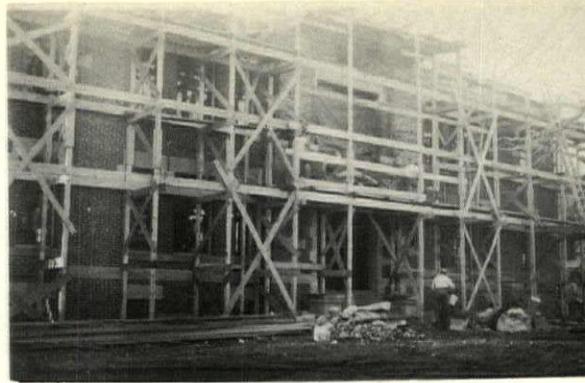


Photo shows progress of alterations of Laconia S
Armory, started on October 20 and completed last y
at a cost of \$8,816. Irving W. Hersey Associate
Durham, Architects, and James Ross Associates
Concord, general contractor.

Subcontractors were A. W. Therrien Company, M
chester, sheet metal and roofing; J. Barry O'Brien,
cord, plumbing; Arthur MacArthur, Concord, paint
Densmore Brick Company, Lebanon, bricks; E
Waterproofing Company, New York City, memb
waterproofing.

School Plans Exhibited at Laconia

When the N. H. School Boards Associa
held its convention on December 2 and 3 at
High School in Laconia, one of the most
interesting exhibits was that of various sc
plans. There were more than 30 exhibits,
tributed by twelve different firms, on invita
of the Division of Administration of the S
Department of Education. The variety of
lutions presented indicated that these probl
are being studied with care and competence
both architects and school boards. All but
exhibitors were New Hampshire archite
whose work again proves the point that
side talent need not be sought any longer
the grounds of insufficient talent at home.

While the exhibit as a whole suffered f
lack of uniformity in presentation and a p
display space (a corridor), the indivi
projects could all be studied with profit.
cost and cubage figures, when given at all, va
so markedly that they obviously were
figured in a consistent manner; this should
corrected, as the State Department of Edu
tion plans to keep the exhibits for fut
reference.

Architextopics (Continued from page 13)
and any action taken may not be made public.

About the only punitive action possible is suspension or termination of membership in the I. A. or in the Chapter. Since this is more the denial of a privilege than it is a positive form of penalty, it would be greatly strengthened if the facts of such suspension or termination could be made public. It would then be a real deterrent to unprofessional conduct.

What is really needed, however, is a tie-up with the Registration Law. The latter says, "Any person may prefer charges of fraud, deceit, gross negligence, incompetency, or misconduct against any registrant." If an architect is found guilty, his registration is revoked, the secretary of state is notified, and he may be fined up to \$500 and/or imprisoned up to 3 months. But misconduct is not defined and even after all this, the architect may continue to practice without being registered! Well, it is unfortunate but we must admit that architects are no more virtuous than doctors or lawyers, and the citizenry needs protection by law against bad architects as it already has against bad doctors or bad lawyers.

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A. G. C. RULES OF ETHICAL PRACTICE

(Continued from page 10)

ossible through the functioning of those agencies which furnish him with service or products, and in contracting with them he is rightfully obligated by the same principles of honor and fair dealing that he desires should govern the actions toward himself or architects, engineers and client owners.

Ethical conduct with respect to sub-contractors and those who supply materials requires that:

1. Proposals should not be invited from anyone who is known to be unqualified to perform the proposed work or to render the proper service.
2. The figures of one competitor shall not be made known to another before the award of the sub-contract, nor should they be used by the contractor to secure a lower proposal from another bidder.
3. The contract should preferably be awarded to the lowest bidder if he is qualified to perform the contract, but if the award is made to another bidder, it should be at the amount of the latter's bid.
4. In no case should the low bidder be led to believe that a lower bid than his has been received.
5. When the contractor has been paid by a client owner for work or material, he should make payment promptly, and in just proportion, to sub-contractors and others.

Operating in the Territory Outside of His Home Chapter or Branch

The conduct of any member operating within the jurisdiction of a local chapter or branch of which he is not a member should comply with the following:

1. Prior to estimating work within that area, he should first contact the appropriate local chapter or branch headquarters which should furnish him with complete information as to local conditions, prevailing scale of wages and working conditions which prevail on the proposed work.
2. If awarded work in that area he should become a member of that appropriate local chapter or branch to the end that he may perform his work under the conditions and scale of wages established under the jurisdiction of that local chapter or branch.

Discipline

Any member who refuses to abide by this Code of Ethical Practice shall be subject to discipline as provided by Article 4, Section I, of the Rules of Procedure.

A. I. A. STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

(Continued from page 11)

than that of competence and experience;

Supplanting or attempting to supplant another architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward employing the other architect;

Engaging in the business of construction contracting during his practice as an architect;

Investing in any enterprise or having any business relations or personal interests that may tend to discredit his freedom to act impartially and independently in the best interests of those who depend on his judgment and acts;

Making knowingly any deceptive statement to his client of the probable cost of his building project or of the time of its completion;

Making any guarantee of the cost or the time of completion of any project, or the performance of any construction contract;

Accepting or taking compensation, fees, or other valuable considerations in connection with his practice from others than his clients;

Giving prejudiced advice; making unjust decisions or unwarranted interpretation of documents prepared by him; or failing to guard the interests of all engaged in the construction work, that full value under the contracts shall be given and received;

Permitting the publishing of obtrusive or ostentatious advertising of his practice or achievements;

Maliciously injuring the professional reputation, prospects or practice of a fellow architect;

Taking any part in any architectural competition any condition of which The Institute deems contrary to the best interests of any of those concerned, the public, or the profession;

Committing any act detrimental to the best interests of the profession.

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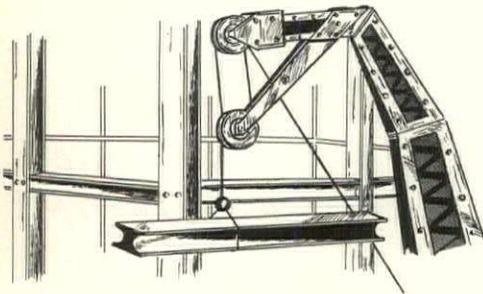
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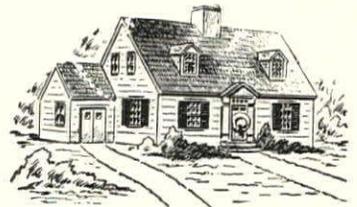
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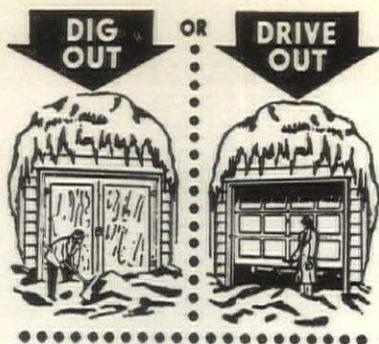
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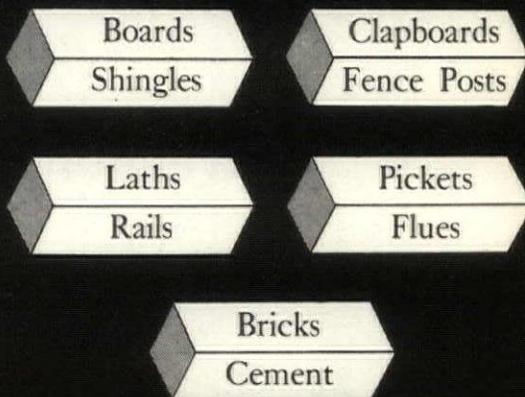
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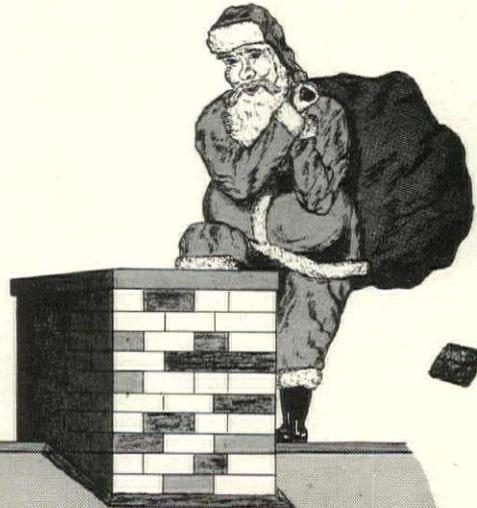
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