

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



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POST CONVENTION NUMBER — REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS

ELECTIONS ANNOUNCED AT THE 71st CONVENTION

OFFICERS, 1939-1940

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 VICE-PRESIDENT—Walter R. McCornack..... Cambridge, Massachusetts
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(Does not include names of five Directors whose terms did not expire)

FELLOWS

Elected by The Jury of Fellows and announced at the Convention

<i>Name</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Chapter</i>
Frederic Child Biggin.....	Alabama	Eugene Henry Klaber.....	Chicago
Pierre Blouke.....	Chicago	Emil Lorch.....	Detroit
Eric Gugler.....	New York	Douglas William Orr.....	Connecticut
Andrew H. Hepburn.....	Boston	William T. Partridge.....	Washington, D. C.
Gerald Anderson Holmes.....	New York	E. Donald Robb.....	Boston
Wm. Templeton Johnson.....	San Diego	Mott B. Schmidt.....	New York
Richard Kiehnel.....	Florida South	Sumner Spaulding.....	Southern California
Fiske Kimball.....	Philadelphia	Francis P. Sullivan.....	Washington, D. C.
	Carleton M. Winslow.....		Southern California

HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS

Nathan Straus..... Washington, D. C.
 Everett Uberto Crosby..... Nantucket, Massachusetts

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERSHIPS

Louis Madeline..... Paris, France
 Henry Martineau Fletcher..... London, England

THE OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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Opening of the Seventy-first Convention

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CHARLES D. MAGINNIS

IT was to have been our high privilege under the favor of Government to welcome this morning the International Congress of Architects convening for the first time in America to consider with us the ways in which we might promote the gracious interest of architecture to the benefit of society everywhere. A tragic perversity has intervened and given the world again to battlefields. We had looked eagerly forward to an occasion which would have involved a meeting of the best minds of our profession. Elaborate and thoughtful plans prepared by the Committee on Organization had assured not only an intellectually significant issue to the deliberations of the Congress but an entertainment of its delegates and friends worthy of the best traditions of American hospitality. We kept to our purpose even when hope was growing difficult but the actual declaration of war with its challenge to more sacred loyalties and its implication of hazard even to neutrals on the ocean put so grave an aspect on the whole enterprise that, after an exchange of views had brought a confirmation of our fears, it was hurriedly resolved, even at a moment embarrassingly late, to defer the sittings of the Congress till a more favorable hour. Some delegates, we find, were already on their way to the Congress and it must be our concern that their disappointment be forgotten in the warmth of our welcome to this Convention.

It is an appropriate moment to express, as I do most cordially, the sense of our obligation to the State Department for its very valuable cooperation in the shaping of the plans for the Congress and of

our appreciation of the distinguished courtesy which throughout attended this relationship.

Let me now recall you out of your disappointment to the contemplation of those more familiar excitements which belong in the domestic perspective.

As the arrangements for the Congress involved a temporal change in The Institute habit, my earliest duty this morning must be to tender an apology to my impending successor for my having innocently encroached upon his normal term of office. I hope, however, that he may be disposed to regard the breach in the chronology less as a qualification of his natural rights than of his presidential anxieties. This is the only opportunity I shall have to acknowledge, as I do very gratefully, my sense of your sustained loyalty and cooperation. Familiar as I am with the high traditions of this office, there have been uneasy moments since I first assumed it when I have been disposed to question the sapience of The Institute in so confidently assuming my adequacy to the variety of its challenge. I wonder whether it is to your courtesy alone that I am indebted for the circumstance that I have heard no unpleasant echoes of these scruples. Occasionally I have speculated as to the kind of person who would be completely acceptable. There are obviously those who perceive a sufficiently convincing symbol of The Institute in the figure of a gentleman of irreproachability who spends his evenings in soft slippers by the fire in the security that nothing can presently happen to the lofty principles of his profession. There is a marked sentiment again,

especially in these strenuous days, for one who is persuaded that The Institute has a serious business to do, knows how this business should be done, and does it. Not seldom I find him indicated as a flaming apostle filled with the purpose to proclaim the rights of the architect in the face of all civic and political powers. With some personal discomfort I have attempted a reconciliation of these concepts, but the process, I think, is not to be recommended. A man gives his best after all when he respects his natural limitations. It concerns me particularly, however, to say that I have found, as indeed have most of my predecessors, that the duties of the Presidency are incompatible with an active professional life. Even its routine responsibilities involve a severe physical tax, and fresh and unexpected opportunities for public service to the profession are constantly being indicated. It was a matter of intense disappointment to me that it was so impossible to attend certain occasions when The Institute might with advantage have been responsibly represented. Our tradition might well be modified, I believe, to permit within the limits of the Constitution a more active collaboration of the Vice-President. Too little use is now made of the valuable capacities which are identified with that office. I trust the Convention may be moved, out of consideration for my successors, formally to express its interest in this idea.

The application of the regional principle to Institute Committees has had a year's trial. It was hoped that this geographical type of representation would make for the development of more significant opinion. It would be gratifying to be assured that this theoretical promise has been reasonably fulfilled. I should be prepared, however, to find that organized and well-considered conclusions were a matter of difficulty to a nebulous committee which must function wholly by correspondence, and that its ultimate voice carried to us only the discouraged and desperate judgment of its chairman. The old method of organization may have left too much to the invidious preferences of the President but I can think of not a few important interests which would be more efficiently promoted by committees constituted of men specially qualified for their job who with a quick "give and take" could discuss their problems elbow to elbow around a table.

In dwelling on The Institute machinery, I am

reminded of the financial stringency that has compelled a more or less general suspension of Regional conferences. Several notable ones, however, have been held during the last year. It was my privilege to participate in the Mid-Western Conference at Notre Dame University where the eager and studious concern which was brought to the discussion of matters vital to the profession impressed me greatly. The success which attended the Conference of the Middle Atlantic States at Baltimore was also notable. I believe that the systematic reestablishment of these miniature conventions should as soon as possible become again an active concern of The Institute.

The intimate contact of the Regional Directors with the Chapters is likewise a valuable stimulation to the spirit of the membership. The visits to Chapter meetings are always a delightful experience to the Director himself, who is startled to find that the courtesy of these occasions does not compel him to assume the sins of The Institute administration. On the other hand, these visits provide opportunity to carry directly to Chapters a more active consciousness of their own responsibilities. Many Chapters succeed in being not only impressively enterprising and influential in their own neighborhoods but highly cooperative in their relations with The Institute. It is the evidence of these which convinces me that The Institute could be itself almost, if not quite, as efficient as some of its critics expect it to be if all Chapters were uniformly interested in furthering its policies. The inertia of some is a common complaint of committee chairmen who find even correspondence with them a matter of difficulty, communications failing frequently to elicit the courtesy of an acknowledgment. If the Chapter is to be the effective instrumentality it is designed to be, it is clear that its offices should be withheld from those who, however otherwise estimable, are unready to give in return a service to their fellows and to their profession.

Perhaps I have said enough about the matters of the immediate household.

I made no promise in taking office to dissipate the depression so there is no reason why I should feel bound to apologize for its persistence. Clearly there is as yet no dramatic resurgence of private industry and what professional activity there has been since last year is still mostly the immediate

response to Government stimulus. Reliable statistics, however, testify that a definite and, it is hoped, a significant and developing improvement is taking place in the general economic situation over last year and that the building industry indicates a corresponding reaction. I had occasion recently to deal with a challenging public statement that the impediments to national recovery lie mostly within the building industry itself. We had grown accustomed to regard it instead as the chief victim of the economic tragedy. It was charged that the high costs of its labor and materials were not only paralyzing long-term investments but that these costs were artificially established and maintained by its selfish groups in defiance of the general interest. Even architects were not held blameless through their failure to find means and methods which would bring construction within the costs which would realize the social intent of the slum-clearance projects. I was sufficiently confident of the correctness of the professional position to promise the earnest participation of The Institute in any competent inquiry into the subject. Whatever merit lies in the general complaint may fully develop out of the Government investigation which is now proceeding but it rests as a public duty on The Institute to see that all its implications are fearlessly examined.

Since our last Convention a more agreeable relationship has been developed between the Government and the profession, through the able efforts of the Committee on Federal Public Works, Mr. Charles Butler, Chairman. This is manifested by the recognition of the claims of the private architect through the inauguration of regional competitions. That the terms of these impose a limit on the professional service is disappointing but the Government is still inexorable in its persuasion that the bureau, by long familiarity, has a superior capacity to deal with the realistic and technical elements of its more standard problems. It has, however, provided as a later concession for the supervision of the architect over the developing working drawings and for a larger influence upon the finished product. I think there will be general agreement with me that programs relating to important competitions should contemplate the participation only of architects in independent practice. However interesting it may be to experiment with precocious genius we cannot afford to forget that in the realistic

process the full responsibilities of the architect cannot be adequately discharged without a background of practical and business experience.

The reorganization of the Government bureaus has now made for the creation of the Federal Works Agency under Mr. John M. Carmody, a professional engineer of high competence and breadth of sympathy in the interest of whose administration The Institute offers its cordial and active cooperation.

I wish you might know as I do something of the cares of our Committee on Competitions to whose members have come, particularly of late, problems of the most delicate and complicated nature which have involved not only difficult interpretations of the professional code but their bold and often disputatious defence. An intimate history of these experiences would provide a racy and exciting and not completely edifying literature.

The agitation persists for the acceptance of Competition as the single means of selection for public work and a judgment of the Convention will again be invited which, it is hoped, may settle the vexing question. In its consideration at this time you have to take note and to find the significance of the circumstance that a disproportionately small number of architects are acknowledging the invitations of the Government by actual engagement in these competitions. In a recent instance only ten percent of the registered architects of the region entered, and the issue unfortunately was not such as to support the contention that we have superior service to offer. For years The Institute has fought vigorously for the claims of the private practitioner to Federal patronage. It has heeded the strenuous advocacy of those who believed that competition was the valid and even the single principle upon which this patronage should be administered. Unless a larger and more responsible participation than this can be assured, it is a serious possibility that the Government may decide to reconsider the merits of its new policy. The complete withdrawal of this opportunity would be a lame and impotent conclusion indeed to the long fight which The Institute has waged for the private practitioner.

We again confront the momentous issue of "Unification." You are sufficiently familiar with its history and with the sympathetic disposition of the last Convention which unanimously approved the principle and inaugurated the process by which it

might be established subject only to a demonstration of its complete feasibility. A very competent and sympathetic committee has been giving the problem most earnest study during the year and the report of its progress will be of great interest. It is proper I should acknowledge here the extraordinarily efficient and self-sacrificing service which has been given in this cause by the State Association Representative on the Board, Mr. Leigh Hunt. The results of this effort are impressive.

This accomplishment testifies so significantly to the development of a corresponding sentiment for unification on the part of these estranged professional bodies that it becomes more critically important to find for it a final and significant accommodation. To those who have followed the proceedings of recent Conventions, the large merits of the matter need no further discussion. It is now fairly indicated by the experience of our Committee on Membership, even as it reports some improvement over last year, that no substantial increase in membership is longer to be expected from the normal processes of The Institute. In the present nature of its being, our organization may definitely be assumed to have reached its full stature. If we are persuaded that this is intrinsically stultifying then we must identify our hopes with those possibilities that reside in the larger vision of unification. With a knowledge of its difficulties we now wait the development of this principle in a realistic plan which will commend itself to the well-considered and preponderant opinion of The Institute membership.

The promise that was indicated last year of an effective adjustment of the profession to the program of the United States Housing Authority has been very happily realized through the cooperation of our Housing Committee with the Housing Administrator, Mr. Nathan Straus, to whom we are particularly indebted for the sustained regard in which he has held the professional interest. The architects have continuously brought to the solution of the slum problem the most stark and scientific terms without as yet accomplishing the complete social intention. Obviously all its elements are not under our governance but we must nevertheless perceive it as a high public duty to continue studiously to explore all the avenues to economy.

You will recall the establishment of the Joint

Committee of The Institute and The Producers' Council for a study of the ways and means by which the profession might effectively adjust itself to the national demand for small housing. The problem had many obvious difficulties but the Committee was one peculiarly competent to address them and its conclusions must carry a corresponding weightiness. The merits of any plan which may be submitted should receive consideration.

We were deprived in June of our customary synchronism with The Producers' Council in whose meeting in Chicago I had the pleasure to participate. By its courtesy we are fortunately in step again. On that occasion I noted that the association of our interests had taken on an added logic now that architecture appears to have committed itself so unqualifiedly to the dramatization of new materials. It behooves us to cultivate the most amiable relations with the manufacturer if henceforward we must dance to his tune.

Of recent years we have been deeply concerned to promote the interest of publicity. However indifferent we may be in our modesty to the operation of this idea as it affects our individual selves we should be intensely concerned that the general laity be brought to an adequate understanding of what our professional interest signifies to society. As you know, there are many ways open to us to reach the public consciousness. Some of these which are compatible with The Institute dignity are unhappily incompatible with The Institute exchequer. We are obviously dependent upon the press for the larger interests of the program. Editors are difficult and prone to be distrustful of matter which is limited to a purely uplifting intention so that our message must be rendered with considerable art if it is to encounter the public eye. The great volume of architectural matter which has reached newspaper publication of late years, therefore, is a tribute to the competency of Mr. Grady and to the ingenuous cooperation of the Committee on Publicity. To the Chairman of this Committee, Mr. Ludlow, we owe a special thanks. Professionally retired, he has devoted a potential leisure to the task of thus serving his profession and there is no chapter, I think, which is unprepared to testify to his industry. The work in which he is engaged depends greatly for its effectiveness upon local chapter cooperation which he has constantly and

perseveringly invited. In large measure he has gained it, but it is regrettable there should be a chapter anywhere willing to acknowledge its indifference to the purpose of bringing architecture to a larger public appreciation.

Enough has already been exposed, I think, to put a sufficient tax upon an architectural convention. I have dealt with some matters which, in other circumstances, would have held for us a

weighty importance. Viewed against the magnitude of the issues which anxiously occupy the minds of statesmen and press upon the hearts of all humanity, they may seem this morning trivial and inconsequent. With confidence, however, that we are moved by no narrow or selfish interest but by devotion to a great cultural idea, we should hold our course in the belief that man has not lost his soul and that his world will presently come again to sanity.

Report of The Board of Directors

(To the Seventy-First Convention of The American Institute of Architects,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 26, 27, 28, 1939.)

(1) Introduction

This report of The Board of Directors to the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects covers an exceptionally long interval between conventions, accounted for by arrangements predicated on the holding of the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects which necessarily was postponed through the circumstances of war in Europe.

The Board receives and considers reports on all the activities of The Institute, and in the review that follows it endeavors to give a picture of the most important and relevant matters for the information and consideration of this Convention. In certain instances it makes recommendations which it believes are to the best interests of The Institute.

(2) The Committees of The Institute

The Board takes this opportunity to pay tribute to the work of the administrative, standing and special committees.

These committees make two reports to the Board, one of progress to the semi-annual meeting and the other, an annual report, to the meeting which precedes the convention.

The titles and complete personnels of all committees were published to the membership in the September, 1938, number of THE OCTAGON.

Due to the large number of these committees, evidence in itself of the diversification of the practice of architecture, it is not feasible to even sum-

marize all annual reports in this report to the Convention.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered by the committees to The Institute and to the public, The Board places before the Convention the names of the committees and the names of their chairmen. It asks that the delegates join with the officers and directors in an expression of appreciation to the following committees:

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES

Committees	Chairmen
The Board of Examiners.....	Edward W. Donn, Jr.
The Jury of Fellows.....	Ernest John Russell
The Committee on Professional Practices.....	John P. B. Sinkler
The Judiciary Committee.....	Merrill C. Lee
The Committee on Architectural Competitions.....	Eric Gugler
The Investment Committee.....	Edwin Bergstrom (Sec'y)

STANDING BOARD COMMITTEES

Committees	Chairmen
Committee on The Octagon Property.....	D. Everett Waid
Committee on By-laws.....	Edwin Bergstrom
Committee on Membership.....	Alfred Shaw
Committee on Education.....	C. C. Zantzing
Committee on Contract Documents.....	William Stanley Parker
Committee on Architectural Services.....	Ralph H. Cameron
Committee on Federal Public Works.....	Charles Butler
Committee on State and Municipal Public Works.....	Raymond J. Ashton
Committee on Industrial Relations.....	William Stanley Parker
Committee on Structural Service.....	N. Max Dunning
Committee on Foreign Relations.....	Julian Clarence Levi
Committee on Registration Laws.....	C. Julian Oberwarth
Committee on Public Information.....	William Orr Ludlow
Committee on Allied Arts.....	Ely Jacques Kahn

SPECIAL BOARD COMMITTEES

Committees	Chairmen
Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings.....	Leicester B. Holland
Committee on Civic Design.....	Eliel Saarinen
Committee on National Capital.....	Francis P. Sullivan
Committee on State Organization.....	John R. Fugard
Committee on Housing.....	Walter R. McCornack
Committee on History of The Institute.....	Hobart B. Upjohn
Committee on International Congress of Architects.....	Richmond H. Shreve
Committee on Equalization of Delegates Expenses.....	William H. Crowell
Committee on City Planning.....	Ralph T. Walker
Committee on Standard Floor Area Measurements.....	B. Leo Steif
Committee on Interprofessional Relations.....	Francis P. Sullivan
Committee on Administration Building.....	D. Everett Waide
Committee on Registration Law Requirements for Applicants.....	John R. Fugard
Committee on Pan-American Relationships of The Institute.....	Frederick H. Meyer
Committee on Procedure of The Institute.....	Gerrit J. deGelleke
Committee on Revision of THE OCTAGON.....	Arthur L. Harmon

(3) Fellowships

Honorary Memberships

Honorary Corresponding Memberships

The presentation of certificates of fellowship to the newly elected Fellows will take place at the afternoon session on Thursday.

At the same time announcement will be made of elections to Honorary Membership and of elections to Honorary Corresponding Membership.

(4) Work of The Committee on Fifteenth International Congress of Architects

The announcements already made of the postponement of the Fifteenth International Congress render unnecessary any detailed report of the work of The Institute's Committee on International Congress. Such steps in setting up the program of the Congress as it may seem desirable to record will be contained in the report to be prepared for the archives of the Federal Government, copies of which will be available to The Institute. From this program, in the course of liquidation, certain events of interest to those attending the Seventy-first Convention of The Institute have been salvaged. These are listed in the convention program or accompanying circulars and so need no further comment in this report.

This summary would fall short of its true pur-

pose if it failed to recognize the remarkable energy and loyalty of R. H. Shreve, Chairman, and the other members of the Committee in their constant attention through 1938 and 1939 to the work of organizing the Congress as entrusted to them by the Seventieth Convention and generously supported by members of The Institute through the payment of the special dues for this purpose. Chief among these should be mentioned C. C. Zantzing who accepted designation as the Secretary-General of the Congress and brought to this difficult work the indispensable values of his experience, culture and tact; Julian Levi, Chairman of the Committee on the Exhibition, showing accomplishment in the Architecture of the Americas which exhibit would not have been possible in the present display in the Corcoran Gallery except through his personal effort and his solicitation of funds for this purpose; Edmund R. Purves, who has brought together under his chairmanship the work of many sub-committees, the fruits of whose labors may still be enjoyed by those attending the Convention notwithstanding the postponement of the Congress.

These gentlemen, all of them members of The Institute, may be thought of as fellow-professionals rendering service to our own organization. We may not, however, similarly take for granted the vital contribution made to the organization of the Congress by Mr. U. Grant-Smith of Washington, the Honorary Secretary of the Committee on Organization. Mr. Grant-Smith, through his long experience in the foreign service of the United States has greatly facilitated and aided the coordination of the work of The Institute's Committee with the Committee on Organization of the Congress appointed by the Federal Government. It would seem fitting, therefore, that the Convention should formally recognize by appropriate resolution the service of Mr. Grant-Smith as liaison officer extraordinary.

It is anticipated that the work of this Committee will be continued only as far as necessary to conclude its present activity in putting the plans for the Congress in storage and will thereafter be discharged.

The Board offers the following resolution:

Whereas, The Fifteenth International Congress of Architects has been postponed and The Institute is not to

have at this time the pleasant privilege of receiving our fellow-professionals of other lands; and

Whereas, Mr. U. Grant-Smith of Washington, D. C., in his function as Honorary Secretary of the Federal Committee on Organization and through his long experience in the Foreign Service of the United States, has greatly facilitated and aided the work of The Institute's Committee on the Congress, and, without other compensation than their admiration and warm appreciation, has rendered The Institute a service vital to the success of the Committee's work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That The Institute, in Convention assembled, acknowledges its indebtedness to Mr. U. Grant-Smith and extends to him its sincere thanks for his unselfish service to the Committee of The Institute on the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects.

The generous response of the members to The Institute's appeal for funds for International Congress purposes is acknowledged. The greater part of the fund had been expended in preparing for the entertainment of our visitors before the Congress had to be postponed, and more of it will have to be spent in closing the Congress affairs.

(5) Public Information

The Committee on Public Information expresses its appreciation of the work of the Publicist.

In spite of the handicaps surrounding the spreading of public information, notably lack of funds, lack of what the press considers "news", lack of public interest, lack of chapter interest, the committee has in the past year accomplished the following:

1. Sent to chapter and state association representatives articles written by Institute members which the chapters and others might release to the public press after redrafting to meet local conditions.
2. Educated chapters in methods of obtaining publicity and spreading of public information.
3. Furnished local chapters with suitable topics for articles.
4. Secured local reports for publication in THE OCTAGON.
5. Aided in the matter of group advertising.
6. Distributed the brochure "The Value of The Architect."
7. Encouraged radio broadcasting.
8. Prepared for distribution reprints of "Don't Be Your Own Architect" and "Your Building Dollar."
9. Maintained a continuity of contact between chapter and committee.

The committee members, realizing the necessity of personal contact with chapter officers and local chairmen, deem it advisable in the coming year to visit as many chapters as possible.

(6) Architectural Competitions

The Committee on Architectural Competitions has reported many activities during the year. It has been engaged in the monumental task of re-writing the competition documents, and the drafts are before The Board for consideration. Written by Egerton Swartwout, past chairman of the committee, the documents, which represent the experiences of many competitions and many decisions, are an invaluable contribution to the literature of competition procedure.

(7) Industrial Relations

The report of the Committee reviews its work for the year, giving emphasis to the following items:

Fire Insurance—new "Builders Risk—Completed Value Form for Fire Insurance on Buildings in course of Construction" is now available in almost every state.

Building Congresses have been set up in various communities from time to time, sufficiently long, in the opinion of The Board, to permit a survey of the results of these activities. The Board has set this survey under way as a guide to its future policy.

The Committee has continued its inquiries regarding private bidding procedure and the letting of work under separate contracts.

Advice has been given to trade groups regarding Trade Practice Codes.

The Board commends the purpose of the Department of Justice in investigating practices that are alleged to be retarding the building industry, and urges the cooperation of members and chapters of The Institute.

(8) Preservation of Historic Buildings

The major activity of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings continues to be the operation of the Historic American Building Survey. Work has been carried on in seven states by means of relief funds furnished by the Works Progress Administration.

The hope is entertained that before next July the Survey administration may be officially estab-

lished by Congress as a permanent part of the National Park Service. The assistance of the membership in calling the plan to the notice of members of Congress will be appreciated. A printed catalogue of the archives of the Survey is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, and prints and photographs may be secured from the Library of Congress.

The interest of the public in the results of the Survey is evidenced by the fact that over 9,000 prints of drawings and over 5,000 photographs have been sold.

(9) Federal Public Works

The Committee on Federal Public Works has maintained cordial and effective relations during the past year with Federal authorities having to do with the employment of private architects.

Several departures from the usual type of competition have been tried by the Government in the regional competitions for public work. These may lead to further experimental ideas which may result in a more normal employment of architects in private practice. Various bills introduced in Congress during the past session indicate a growing appreciation of the value of the services of architects in private practice.

The report of the Committee will be presented by the Chairman, Charles Butler.

(10) State and Municipal Public Works

As a result of careful research the Committee on State and Municipal Public Works has evolved a realistic picture of the attitudes of the profession and the public to each other, the relationship of the architect to local public bodies and the participation of architects as a whole and as individuals in civic and community life.

Cognizance is taken of the increased activity of governmental architectural bureaus and the general trend toward bureaucratic practice of architecture in the larger centers of population. The Committee finds that there is little evidence of concerted effort to counteract these tendencies.

In the vast field of community life, it is noted that the architect has not assumed his rightful place. Failure to participate in the civic picture is laid largely at the doors of the chapters, for on the whole they have neither encouraged nor trained their members to enter public life. Few of the city

zoning or planning boards have architect members, which is regrettable in view of the excellent opportunity that positions on these boards present for making the authorities conscious of the value of architectural counsel.

It is found that insofar as chambers of commerce, luncheon groups, and fine arts societies are concerned, the representation of the architects is rather larger in the last named than in the first two. It further appears that architects as a whole have not sought to acquaint financial institutions and lending agencies with the value of architectural service in relation to building investments.

The public is slightly conscious of the value of architectural service in matters of design, but it is not aware of architectural ability in questions of economy of planning, structural safety, sanitation and the many other phases of practice so vital to public welfare.

It is just as important for the architect to serve his community as it is for him to serve his chapter. The architect should rely upon himself to achieve his proper standing, and not depend upon the aid and support of others in the building industry to promote his interests.

The Committee finds a general disinclination on the part of the profession to interest itself in the small house problem, generally for economic reasons, and believes that it cannot afford to continue ignoring the needs of the average citizen.

The Committee feels that the chapters have not taken sufficient advantage of the cooperation offered by the Committee on Public Information and The Institute Publicist, and for that reason, among others, the general public is not aware of what is to be gained by the employment of architectural service.

The end of the architectural bureau will come, not through criticism and attack by the architect, but by the architect making the public conscious that only through the employment of his individual professional service will the public obtain the benefit of the special training that qualifies him to make his unique contribution to the general welfare.

(11) Amendments to By-laws and Standards of Practice

The Board submits to this Convention the amendments to the By-laws and the Standards of Practice, as set out in a notice of The Secretary to the mem-

bers, copies of which are available to the delegates and are not repeated here.

Amendments of Part II of the Standards of Practice, concerning the selection of an architect, and of Part III concerning the architects' services, fees, and contract, are under preparation by The Board and will be offered to the 1940 Convention for adoption. Drafts of these three parts have been under discussion by many members of The Institute.

The Board calls to your attention amendment designated as "E" in the notice, concerning the members' assignments to chapters. This amendment will require a newly elected member to be assigned to a chapter within a state wherein he maintains his residence or principal place of business, but he may select the chapter within such state to which he desires to be assigned.

If the proposed provisions are taken advantage of to a great extent, there may be undue interchanging of chapter memberships resulting in a multiplicity of records. Freedom of choice of membership may be desirable, but it may work to the disadvantage of many chapters. Serious consideration should be given to this amendment, which The Board neither recommends nor disapproves.

The Board urgently recommends the adoption of all other amendments.

(12) Housing

The report of the Committee on Housing concerns itself with the "fundamental problems of housing, which must be solved before a long-range program can be undertaken." Housing standards are emphasized, and specific suggestions are made concerning the component factors that go to make up physical elements of housing and their general design, particularly as that relates to background and the consequent effect upon the life of the occupants.

Attention is called to the various governmental departments under which housing projects are undertaken and carried through, and to the general apathy of city planning commissions concerning housing plans and data.

Housing costs and their effect, as influenced by materials and labor, are reviewed with understanding and candor, and the report closes with a consideration of the social aspects of housing and the need of decent housing for the low income group.

Properly housing our population remains one of

our greatest problems, its importance scarcely understood except by the few who have entered the field. The Vice-Chairman of the Committee, William Stanley Parker, will present the subject for your consideration.

(13) Small House Services

The Board reiterates its full accord with the program submitted to the Seventieth Convention by the Housing Committee in cooperation with The Producers' Council, Inc., the major objectives of which were:

"1. To promote better design and better construction in the small house field;

"2. To enlighten architects, building supply dealers, manufacturers, financial institutions, operative builders, etc., in such promotion and in a more unified service to consumers.

"3. To make available to the consumer a modified architectural service at a reasonable fee, thereby increasing the architectural profession's participation in and revenues from small house building;

"4. To facilitate the development by the industry, through this design and plan service, of materials, equipment, and methods of construction which will bring about reduction of small house building costs."

To forward these objectives, The Board appointed a committee of six members to act jointly with three members of The Producers' Council to outline a plan by which these objectives might be achieved.

The Committee reported to The Board in November, 1938, a plan providing for the cooperation of The Institute and The Producers' Council with the Home Loan Bank Board, to the end that banks and other lending institutions would be induced to extend preferential mortgages or mortgage rates on homes designed and supervised by architects, and that by extending the Federal Home Building Service Plan of the Home Loan Bank Board, to provide architectural advice and make architectural services more widely available to home builders.

The Institute agreed to sponsor such an effort and authorized its members on the joint committee to cooperate with the other members to develop a program for promoting the effort.

The joint committee, augmented by representatives from the Home Loan Bank Board, has reported a draft of a program for such development, recommending "that other national and local programs to improve small home building should affiliate with the Federal Home Loan Service Plan;" that other governmental agencies, such as the Federal Housing Administration, should become cooperating agencies of the effort on a par with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board; that the committee should "approve the principles and general procedure governing the development of local architectural service and technical material—in cooperation with the Home Building Service Division of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board", to bring about

- "(1) general technical standards governing economical planning and design, preparation of working drawings, specifications, and cost estimates to guide local architects and architectural groups in preparing local material,
- "(2) to formulate broad governing principles and minimum requirements in establishing local architectural services,
- "(3) development of procedures for identifying houses built with architectural service."

The report states that "the prime aim of this program shall be to directly attack the problem of the less-than-\$5,000 house through research, coordination of other studies on this problem, and the dissemination of technical information to the end that costs may be lowered through technical advances in the field. In this manner, it is hoped that the great market of moderate and low income groups may in time be offered well planned, soundly built small houses compatible with the incomes of those groups both from the standpoint of initial costs and cost maintenance."

The Committee expects the program of this work to "do more for the younger men in the profession than any other measure which may be devised" and states "The program is not one of short duration and will require courage, patience, and intelligence to bring it to a successful issue".

The Institute accepted the sponsorship of this activity and The Board has authorized its officers to prepare, in conjunction with the joint committee, a program of cooperative procedure to achieve the objective of the program.

(14) Architectural Education

The Board here records its appreciation of the years of faithful and efficient services of C. C. Zantzinger in the educational work of The Institute.

Mr. Zantzinger will present the report of the Committee on Architectural Education at the session on Tuesday evening, September 26.

(15) Architectural Services

Substantial progress is reported by the Committee on Architectural Services in developing a program to encourage the recognition and establishment of local fee schedules, and to make recommendations concerning: (a) standards of quality for drawings and specifications; (b) procedures for improvement of architectural service; and (c) relations between architects and draftsmen.

The Board emphasizes the importance of the major objectives of this Committee; namely, the establishment of local fee schedules by the chapters of The Institute.

It records its appreciation of the progressive program of activity which the Committee has undertaken and requests the support of the chapters and membership in the development of that program when it is placed before them.

(16) The Standard Contract Documents

The Committee on Contract Documents which acts for The Institute in promoting the use of the Standard Documents in the building industry, reports that the revisions made and copyrighted in 1937 make further revisions unnecessary for several years to come.

The Chairman of the Committee, who also acts as consultant on contract procedure, reports that many inquiries have been answered during the year with respect to arbitration, fees, royalties and patents, bonds, extras, guarantees and insurance.

As many of the agencies of the Federal Government engaged in construction are now grouped under the new Federal Works Agency, conferences are being held with that Agency looking to the establishment of a policy which will encourage the use of the Standard General Conditions in Government work.

(17) Registration Laws

The Committee on Registration Laws records the passage of registration laws during the year in

Arkansas and Alaska. This was accomplished with the assistance of data and suggestions furnished by the Committee.

There are now forty states and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico having registration laws and eight states remaining without such laws—at least seven of which are attempting to pass them.

The Committee has assisted a number of state boards in preparing amendments to existing laws.

Competitions for two projects in the Great Lakes District—held by the Procurement Division of the Federal Government—were open to architects *not* registered in the region. When the Committee protested this action, it received assurances that future competition programs would be restricted to registered architects in states where registration laws are in force.

The Committee was able to compose a difference that arose between two chapters over a misunderstanding of so-called "reciprocity" in obtaining interstate registration. To forestall similar misunderstandings it refers the membership to the June, 1937, issue of *THE OCTAGON*, wherein appears "Requirements for Registration of Non-resident Architects."

(18) Structural Service

The work of the Structural Service Committee and the Structural Service Department is continuing to grow, due to the increasing demands of the many new problems constantly arising in the construction industry.

The Institute has achieved a stronger position of leadership for the profession by the splendid activities of the Structural Service Department. The services rendered by it to the Central Housing Committee, the Bureau of Standards, the Forest Products Laboratory, and on many technical committees, is noteworthy.

(19) Regional Associations

The Board has authorized the formation of The Great Lakes Regional Association and The Illinois-Wisconsin Regional Association.

Requests for the formation of these regional associations came as the result of the 1939 Midwest Architectural Conference which demonstrated to the two districts concerned the desirability and ad-

vantages of freer intercourse between chapters and between individual architects in the same district or adjoining districts.

These regional associations will offer an opportunity for the chapters and state societies within their borders to benefit from mutual activities, and also to facilitate the work of solving common problems. They should prove valuable in supplementing locally the work of The Board and the annual convention of The Institute, aiding the Regional Directors in the more effective performance of their duties.

This marks the first occasion that the provisions of the By-laws for the organization of regional associations have been employed, thus setting an important precedent. The progress of these regional associations will be watched with interest.

(20) State Organization

The report to The Board by the Committee on State Organization deals with one of the most important matters now before The Institute. It is phrased in the question, "How can national unity of the profession be achieved and maintained?"

A brief "Retrospect" notes that at the time of last year's convention there were fourteen state societies, four of which were then affiliated with The Institute; today the state societies number 27 (in one status or another) and of these 16 are affiliated or in process of affiliation. Much of the improvement in the relation of the state societies or associations with The Institute and in the better understanding between them and The Institute is stated by the Committee to be due to the able work of Leigh Hunt, State Association Representative, whose appointment was authorized by the convention of 1938.

Notwithstanding the progress which has been made the Committee feels that a large part of the work remains to be accomplished. Accordingly, the Committee reviews the current situation as related to the growth and activity of professional organizations, including the chapters of The Institute, and the membership requirements and codes of ethics of the state organizations.

Based on this general survey and on the developments of the past year the Committee on State Organization has suggested to The Board a procedure which would lead to definite recommendations

for the unification of the architectural profession on a basis which it is hoped will be acceptable to the entire profession. The procedure contemplates a study of all suggestions by a joint committee composed of a sub-committee of The Board and a committee from the state organizations. The Board will comply with the procedure, and the findings of the joint committee will be submitted to The Board, following which The Board will submit a program of unification to the 1940 Convention for action. The Board assures its Committee on State Organization and all of the state associations of its sympathetic and vigorous cooperation toward the attainment of the objectives they seek to accomplish.

(21) Membership

The Membership Committee reports a net increase of 43 corporate members during 1938, and a net increase of 109 corporate members since January 1. This is a fine showing, and should be encouraging to the Committee.

Recommendations of methods for bringing in new members have been referred to the new Board for consideration.

(22) Repairs of The Octagon House

The Board reports the gift of \$5,000 from Past-President D. Everett Waid, for repairs to The Octagon and its environs. The floors of the building have been scraped and refinished; all iron and woodwork inside and out have been cleaned and painted; shrubbery on the grounds has been renewed; the driveway has been reconditioned, gutters replaced or repaired, and many smaller items rehabilitated.

The work done under this gift has put The Octagon in an admirable state of preservation and

The Board wishes to record its deep appreciation to the donor of this latest evidence of his continued and substantial interest in The Octagon.

(23) Finances

The Board reports with satisfaction the continued soundness of the finances of The Institute. The appropriations have been within the income, and the invested funds produced slightly more income than they did last year, and substantial additions were made to their capital. The Treasurer has reported to the Convention on all financial matters.

(24) Equalization of Delegates' Expenses

The Board appropriated \$3,000 for delegates' expenses at this Convention. How best to distribute the comparatively small appropriation, less than one-fifth of the total transportation cost, was long considered; particularly, whether it would be to the best interests of The Institute to distribute the entire amount to delegates from zones outside of a large area described about Washington or to distribute it as widely as possible over The Institute domain to ensure the attendance, so far as possible, of at least one member from every chapter.

The first method would permit payment of transportation costs above \$90.00 per delegate and would benefit 13 chapters and 45 delegates.

The second method would permit payment of all transportation costs, above \$25.00, of one member from each of 58 chapters, probably ensuring the attendance of 58 delegates. This method would benefit four times as many chapters as the first method and be more feasible when conventions are in other cities than Washington. The latter method was adopted as the most equitable procedure.

Convention Attendance Statistics

SEVENTY-FIRST CONVENTION <i>Washington, D. C., Sept., 1939</i>	SEVENTIETH CONVENTION <i>New Orleans, La., April, 1938</i>	SIXTY-NINTH CONVENTION <i>Boston, Mass., June, 1937</i>	SIXTY-EIGHTH CONVENTION <i>Williamsburg, Va., May, 1936</i>
Delegates 223	Delegates 216	Delegates 181	Delegates 167
Members and Guests.. 467	Members and Guests.. 456	Members and Guests.. 364	Members and Guests.. 336
Producers' Council ... 62	Producers' Council ... 54	Producers' Council ... 50	Producers' Council ... 42
Total..... 752	Total..... 726	Total..... 595	Total..... 545

Members of the press present at the Seventy-first Convention included representatives of the New York Times, Times-Herald, American Builder, Associated Press, Architectural Forum, Architectural Record, House and Garden, Pencil Points, and the Magazine of Art.

Excerpts from The Treasurer's Report

(To The 71st Convention, Washington, D. C., September 25 to 28, 1939)

By EDWIN BERGSTROM, TREASURER

September 26, 1939.

THE Treasurer submits his report of the financial operations of The Institute during 1938 and of its financial condition at the close of that year. The regular audit of The Treasurer's books and records has been made by Price, Waterhouse & Co. and is on file at The Octagon.

The report is in its customary form, comprising the Balance Sheet, (Table 1), with its supporting schedules; the statement of the General Fund operations, setting out income received and expenditures made during the year, (Tables 2 and 3), and the statement of operations of the Special Funds and their condition, (Table 4).

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, designated in Table 3 as "Prescribed Purposes". 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 purposes to do with the general activities of The Institute or, (b), for educational purposes;
3. the Temporary Funds, which are donated for current or special purposes.

THE GENERAL FUND

The condition of the General Fund of The Institute at the close of December 31, 1938, is shown in Columns 3 and 9 of the Balance Sheet, (Table 1); of the Special Funds, in columns 4, 10 and 11; of the combined funds, in columns 5 and 12. For comparison, the condition of the combined funds for 1937 is shown in columns 6 and 13.

THE GENERAL FUND—FINANCIAL CONDITION

(Table 1, columns 3 and 9)

The General Fund Assets were

Working Capital: Cash.....	\$16,041.96	
Inventories	14,180.43	
Accounts receivables.....	66.32	\$ 30,288.71
Fixed Assets: Real Property, Improvements, Furniture, etc.....	140,900.02	
Deferred Charges, New Building.....	8,560.04	
Total General Fund Assets..		\$179,748.77

The General Fund Liabilities were

Accounts payable	\$ 3,134.28
Deferred credits and special reserves...	20,655.95
	\$ 23,790.23
Surplus: net worth.....	155,958.54

Total General Fund Liabilities.. \$179,748.77

The accounts payable, the deferred credits, and the special reserves, exclusive of the account, "expenses of New Building", have cash in hand to cover them. The new building expense account represents money expended from the Temporary Fund, "New Building and Endowment Fund".

THE GENERAL FUND—GENERAL OPERATIONS

(Table 2)

The General Fund Income was

Dues \$45,740.17; Documents \$21,558.93;	
Structural Service \$2,000.00; other items \$9,685.68. Total income.....	\$78,984.78

The General Fund Outgo was for

Meetings \$14,010.93; general administration \$24,764.49; property maintenance \$3,041.66; publishing \$13,527.29; structural service department \$5,088.80; public information department \$6,561.49; committees \$6,681.08; other items \$3,175.49. Total outgo.....	\$76,851.23
General Fund Operating Gain.....	2,133.55

\$78,984.78

The operating gain of \$2,133.55 for the year was increased, by an adjustment of the furniture and fixtures account, to a net gain of \$3,087.54, as compared with a net gain of \$1,370.22 in 1937.

It is also to be noted that the income from dues in 1938 was nearly \$1,000 more than in 1937, whereas the income from the sale of documents was \$6,552.10 less than for the previous year.

As of interest, the income and expenditures for the year 1938 and the three preceding years and for the year 1930 are shown in Table A which follows:

General Fund

TABLE A

For General Purposes	1938	1937	1936	1935	1930
Income.....	\$78,984.78 ¹	\$78,714.80 ¹	\$87,435.05	\$56,837.07	\$106,121.41
Expenditures.	76,851.23	76,787.47	77,314.97	55,568.42	99,213.18
Gross Gain					
or Loss.....	(G)\$2,133.55	(G)\$1,927.33	(G)\$10,120.08	(G)\$11,333.65	(G)\$46,908.23

¹ Includes no dues for prior years.

A synopsis of the principal items of income for 1938 and the three previous years, and for the year 1930, when the income was almost at its greatest, is shown in Table B which follows:

TABLE B
Income from

Year	Members	Sale of Documents	Structural Service Department	Other Sources	Total Income
1930...	\$70,588.83	\$29,968.37	\$4,082.18	\$1,551.96	\$106,121.41
1935...	27,182.10 ^a	20,349.18	300.00	8,995.79 ^a	56,827.07
1936...	49,792.60	28,551.87 ^a	300.00	8,790.89 ^a	87,435.05
1937...	44,756.31 ^b	28,111.03 ^b	600.00	5,247.46 ^a	78,714.80
1938...	45,740.17 ^c	21,558.93 ^d	2,000.00	9,685.68 ^e	78,984.78

^a Current dues only—previous years include current dues and dues for prior years.

^b Includes one dollar per annual dues normally placed in general reserve.

^c Includes cash forwarded from 1935 but not proceeds of \$4,000 loan.

^d Includes revenue from convention.

^e Net—without discounts.

^f Includes cash forwarded from previous year.

The principal items of expenditures for 1938 and the three preceding years, and for the year 1930, when the normal expenditures were greatest, is shown in Table C which follows:

TABLE C
Expended for

Year	Meetings	Documents	Structural Service Department	Public Information Department	Committees
1930...	\$18,346.85	\$28,862.66	\$11,412.61	\$9,427.50	\$4,039.33
1935...	11,007.73	13,912.63 ^a	404.15	2,583.11	3,045.13 ^b
1936...	16,683.90	17,128.46 ^a	1,039.96	2,331.13	1,788.93 ^c
1937...	13,017.19	17,395.99 ^a	3,555.53	3,885.36	3,268.86 ^d
1938...	14,010.93	13,527.29 ^a	3,088.80	6,561.49	6,006.84

^a Includes expense of publishing THE OCTAGON at about \$4,500 per year.

^b Exclusive of allocations from chapter gifts.

^c Exclusive of discounts.

It is of interest that The Board's appropriation of \$6,561.49 for public information in 1938 was almost twice that of 1937, and the most since 1931. Also that the appropriations for the committees were almost twice as much in 1938 as in 1937, and the greatest since 1932.

THE GENERAL FUND—PRESCRIBED OPERATIONS
(Table 3)

The total money used for prescribed purposes in 1938 was \$31,118.14, as compared with \$38,586.39 during the previous year. This sum was made up of transfers of \$6,419.97 from the General Fund to the Reserve and other Endowment Funds, and of \$24,698.17 from the Special Funds income for purposes of the Special Funds.

THE SPECIAL FUNDS

THE SPECIAL FUNDS—FINANCIAL CONDITION, (Table 1, Columns 4, 10, 11)

The Special Funds Assets were

	Non-Educational Purposes	Educational Purposes	Total
Cash and Accumulated Income.....	\$ 5,197.86	\$ 12,479.93	\$ 17,677.40
Temporary Funds Cash..	70,719.00	15.05	70,734.05
Receivables.....	1,250.96	1,038.91	2,289.87
Securities (at cost).....	180,574.62	240,282.00	300,856.71
Libraries (appraised).....	.....	29,102.20	29,102.20
Total Special Funds Assets	\$227,742.14	\$282,918.18	\$510,660.32

The Special Funds Liabilities were

Capital of funds.....	\$187,023.14	\$278,717.34	\$435,740.48
Items of accumulated income.....	.....	4,185.79	4,185.79
Temporary Funds.....	70,719.00	15.05	70,734.05
Total Special Funds Liabilities.....	\$227,742.14	\$282,918.18	\$510,660.32

THE SPECIAL FUNDS—OPERATIONS (Table 4)

The total income earned during the year by the Special Funds capital was \$25,155.93, and the amount of income and capital donated and transferred to the Special Funds was \$23,912.94. Of these sums, \$23,599.69 was used for the purposes of the Funds; \$2,318.89 was used to pay for administering the funds; \$1,593.17 was transferred to the accumulated incomes, and \$21,557.12 was transferred to the capitals of the funds.

The accumulated capital of the General Reserve and Endowment Funds is compared with the three previous years, and with 1930 in Table D which follows:

TABLE D
(Exclusive of Temporary Funds)

	At Dec. 31, 1938	At Dec. 31, 1937	At Dec. 31, 1936	At Dec. 31, 1935	At Dec. 31, 1930
CAPITAL					
Cash and					
Notes.....	\$18,292.54	\$27,437.55	\$30,148.26	\$21,198.14	\$81,784.44
Securities					
at cost.....	390,856.71	401,272.59	370,919.06	206,267.65	135,004.58
Totals.....	\$409,149.25	\$428,710.14	\$401,067.32	\$227,465.79	\$216,789.02
*Annual earned income.....	\$23,655.01	\$22,515.98	\$17,800.56	\$13,106.87	\$8,945.46

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

It is to be noted that the capital of the Special Funds in 1938 has almost doubled since 1930 (of which the Edward Langley and Emma B. Brunner bequests contributed \$123,800.00) and that the total gross income has more than doubled during the period, growing from \$8,945.46 in 1930 to \$23,655.01 in 1938.

COMBINED GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

The working capital of the General Fund, and the cash and receivables of the Special Funds, combined, was \$120,990.12 at the close of the year, as compared with \$125,946.21 at the close of the previous year; the cost of the investments was \$390,856.71, as compared with \$401,272.59, and the total assets were \$690,409.09, as compared with \$704,280.18.

The net worth was \$155,958.54, as compared with \$155,004.55 a year ago, a gain of \$953.99. The total capital of the Special Funds was \$506,459.48, as compared with a capital of \$525,205.55

in 1937. However, the income earned by the Special Funds in 1938 was \$315.43 more than in 1937.

The statements show The Institute is in a solid financial condition, and this should be attributed particularly to The Board's insistence that its appropriations should not exceed the income of the year.

Gifts

The Treasurer, reports the following gifts to The Institute:

1. Carnegie Corporation: For art courses in colleges, for 1938	\$9,000.00
2. William Emerson, Geo. C. Nimmons, C. C. Zantzing, Wm. B. Ittner, Charles Butler, and Mrs. Donn Barber: For expenses of Education Committee	41.30
3. Edwin H. Denby: For restoration work at The Octagon	100.00
4. Emma B. Brunner: Bequest of Emma B. Brunner, in memory of her husband, Arnold W. Brunner, for the General Education Fund ...	5,000.00*
* Plus an interest in residuary estate.	
5. D. Everett Waide: For purposes connected with The Octagon or Institute headquarters—with stipulation that at the end of 1939 any balance not used be applied to increase his subscription to the Administration Building and Endowment Fund	5,000.00
6. Carnegie Corporation: For support of the International Congress of Architects to be held in the United States in 1939	5,000.00
7. Washington State Chapter, A.I.A. Additional gift to Chapter Gift Fund	12.00
Total	\$24,153.30*

* See Gift 4.

Remission of Dues

The dues of 22 members were remitted, and 16 of these were made Members Emeriti.

Defaults in Dues

Two thousand five hundred and eighty, 88½%, of the 2,913 members of The Institute paid their dues in full in 1938.

On December 31, 59 members, carried under suspension for twelve months and in default for two years, terminated their memberships by failing to remove their suspensions: they owed The Institute \$2,333.00. In 1937, 95 memberships were terminated, indebted \$4,419.75.

On December 31, 159 members suspended their memberships, owing for the 1938 period \$3,260.75. In 1937, 124 memberships were suspended, owing \$2,480.50.

Changes in Membership

The changes in membership during the year and the numbers of those who now compose The Institute body and those who have died, resigned or have had their memberships otherwise terminated are shown in Table E of this report.

There was a net gain of 43 in corporate members, but a much more significant gain is shown by the reports from forty-four chapters, which show that they have increased the number of their associates by nearly 20%, and that approximately 100 of the new associates are juniors.

Conclusion

The Treasurer stated to the Seventieth Convention that The Institute was on a sounder financial basis than it has been for some years: during the year since that statement was made, the financial position has been solidified and strengthened. The devotion of the members has again been demonstrated, and though sometimes they protest more or less vehemently that The Institute is static and doing nothing for them, nevertheless it must mean much more to them than appears on the surface, for they are supporting it mightily.

TABLE 1
BALANCE SHEET
as of December 31, 1938
Totals of Consolidated Funds only, for 1937

ASSETS	Schedule	General Fund			Special Funds		Consolidated Funds		Special Funds Accumulated Capital		Consolidated Funds	
		As of December 31, 1938	As of December 31, 1938	As of December 31, 1937								
CASH	A1	\$16,041.96	\$88,411.54	\$104,453.50	\$110,579.80							
Unrestricted:		736.77	none									
Restricted:												
Specific general purposes		15,305.10	5,107.56									
Non-educational purposes		12,479.93	70,734.05									
Educational purposes												
Temporary Funds												
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		66.32	1,689.87	1,756.19	none							
Specific general purposes		66.32										
Non-educational purposes			650.06									
Educational purposes			1,038.01									
NOTES RECEIVABLE	A3		600.00	600.00	600.00							
From Member, \$504.25 less return, \$604.25												
For Life Membership												
INVENTORY	A5	14,180.43	none	14,180.43	14,766.41							
Documents, Books and Virginia shipping		13,368.10										
less return for binding and Supplies		812.24										
DEFERRED CHARGES	A6	8,560.04	none	8,560.04	8,213.15							
New Building Expenses												
INVESTMENTS, at cost	A7	none	390,856.71	390,856.71	401,272.59							
Non-educational purposes			130,574.62									
Educational purposes			240,282.09									
FIXED ASSETS		140,900.02	29,102.20	170,002.22	108,848.23							
Real Estate—The Octagon		86,500.50										
(at appraised, 1926)												
Improvements—The Octagon (at appraised)		55,000.00										
Furniture and Fixtures (at 1926 value)		26,435.46										
Octagon Refurnishing		14,729.93										
Other furniture and fixtures		13,728.55										
Press Photographs and Negatives		6,932.04										
Octagon Library (at appraised)			29,102.20									
COPYRIGHTS												
TOTAL ASSETS		\$179,748.77	\$510,660.32	\$690,409.09	\$704,290.18							
LIABILITIES AND FUNDS												
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE												
Accounts due												
SPECIAL RESERVE												
Expenses of New Building												
Cash for New Building Purposes												
Called Bonds of Press												
Royalties on Press Books												
DEFERRED CREDITS												
Applications Pending												
Dues received in advance												
Other items in advance												
Appropriations forwarded for special purposes												
Gifts awaiting acceptance												
NET WORTH												
As of Jan. 1, 1938		155,988.54										
Gain Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1938		155,004.55										
3,087.54												
2,133.55												
155,958.54												
\$179,748.77												
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH												
FUNDS												
GENERAL RESERVE												
General Reserve Fund												
Emergency Loan Fund												
Life Membership Reserve Fund												
FLUCTUATION RESERVE												
(For amortizing securities at par)												
OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS												
(Accumulations)												
The Endowment Fund												
Non-educational												
Educational												
The Temporary Funds (except new building)												
New Building Fund												
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS												
		\$179,748.77	\$510,660.32	\$690,409.09	\$704,290.18							

* Includes erection, equipment and endowment for maintenance

SCHEDULE A-1 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS		SCHEDULE A-2 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 SECURITIES OF THE INSTITUTE		SCHEDULE A-3 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 BONDS		Cont
1	2	3	4	5	6	

SCHEDULE A-1 CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938					
1	2		3		6 Totals
	Restricted	General Fund	Unrestricted	Special Funds	
		Income	Capital		
PETTY CASH.....	\$ 75.00				\$ 75.00
RIGGS NATIONAL BANK.....	15,004.78	\$ 738.77			15,831.55
Money.....	1,305.50	730.77			
Octagon subscriptions paid in advance.....	39.55				
Res paid in advance.....	62.50				
Applications pending.....	1,418.50				
Bond Redemption.....	25.00				
Royalties on Press Books.....	545.30				
Accounts Payable.....	3,114.28				
Balance forwarded to succeeding year.....					
Wald Education Fund—Lectures.....	1,200.00				
Henry Adams Fund—Awards.....	787.66				
International Congress of Architects.....	1,507.40				
Gifts awaiting acceptance: For repairs to The Octagon.....	5,000.00				
Washington Star Chapter.....	12.00				
AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY.....		\$4,200.84	\$13,591.70		17,792.54
Special Funds, Principals.....			13,491.70		
Special Funds, Income.....		4,185.70	100.00		
Magazine of The Institute.....					
The Emerson, Niwanoa, Zentinger, Itiner, Butler and Mrs. Down Barber Fund.....			15.05		
THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.....	135.41			70,619.00	70,754.41
Octagon Library and Administration Building.....	135.41				
Administration Building and Endowment Sub. Act.....				70,619.00	
TOTAL CASH.....	\$15,305.19	\$738.77	\$4,200.84	\$84,210.70	\$104,453.50

SCHEDULE A-6 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 DEFERRED CHARGES	
Attorney's Fees.....	\$ 25.00
Preliminary Sketches.....	4,337.85
Scale Model.....	879.00
Subscription Expenses.....	210.32
Payroll and General Administration Expenses.....	3,107.87
TOTAL.....	\$8,560.04

SCHEDULE A-3 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 NOTES RECEIVABLE	
Life Membership Notes.....	\$600.00
Members' Notes \$604.25 less reserve of \$604.25.....	
TOTAL.....	\$600.00

SCHEDULE A-6 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 DEFERRED CHARGES	
Attorney's Fees.....	\$ 25.00
Preliminary Sketches.....	4,337.85
Scale Model.....	879.00
Subscription Expenses.....	210.32
Payroll and General Administration Expenses.....	3,107.87
TOTAL.....	\$8,560.04

SCHEDULE A-6 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 DEFERRED CHARGES	
Attorney's Fees.....	\$ 25.00
Preliminary Sketches.....	4,337.85
Scale Model.....	879.00
Subscription Expenses.....	210.32
Payroll and General Administration Expenses.....	3,107.87
TOTAL.....	\$8,560.04

SCHEDULE A-7 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 SECURITIES OF THE INSTITUTE	
Per Value \$100,000	Cost
RAILROADS	
10,000 Boston & Maine R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. Series "J. J.".....	\$84,104.75
12,000 Buff. Roch. & Pitt. Ry. Co. Cons. Mtg. & S. Ry. Co. Cons. 4 1/2% of 1961.....	7,445.00
21,000 Crib. & S. Ry. Co. Gen. Mtg. 4 1/2% of 1957.....	9,863.75
15,000 K. E. City & Southern Ry. 5% of 1950.....	16,393.75
15,000 Southern Pacific Co. 4 1/2% of 1950.....	12,875.75
10,000 Southern Ry. Co. Gen. Mtg. Series "A".....	14,106.00
17,000 Illinois Central, Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans.....	8,775.00
\$147,000 UTILITIES	14,645.50
10,000 Associated Tel. & Tel. Deb. Series "A".....	\$107,711.06
15,000 Birmingham Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 1/2% of 1955.....	11,825.00
15,000 Central States Elec. Corp. 5% of 1959.....	7,940.00
10,000 Continental G & E Corp. Series "A".....	10,000.65
10,000 Cities Service Corp. Deb. 5% of 1958.....	9,425.00
10,000 Ind. Tel. & Tel. Co. Mtg. 5% of 1957.....	9,025.00
10,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. Int. Coll. & Refig. Series "D".....	6,387.80
10,000 Missouri Public Service Series "A".....	7,775.00
2,000 N. E. Gas & Elec. Assn. Conv. Deb. 5% of 1947.....	7,525.00
2,000 N. E. Gas & Elec. Assn. Conv. Deb. 5% of 1950.....	1,499.25
6,000 N. E. Gas & Elec. Assn. Conv. Deb. 5% of 1946.....	14,950.25
15,000 Portland Gas & Coke.....	1,100.00
1,000 standard Power & Light.....	1,740.80
\$85,000 INDUSTRIALS	\$67,140.00
15,000 Certainated Prod. Corp. Series "A".....	13,366.50
20,000 General Steel Castings Corp. Series "A" (w).....	15,900.00
15,000 Cleveland Rapid Transit.....	15,100.00
15,000 Western Union.....	8,237.80
5,000 Western Union.....	10,655.00
5,000 Western Union.....	3,690.00
\$17,864.76 REAL ESTATE	\$13,729.46
2,000 Alexander Paragon I. 1st.....	1,545.32
1,000 Alexander Paragon I. 1st.....	775.96
17,000 Alexander Paragon I. 1st.....	7,774.06
2,504.26 N. Y. Title & Mtg.....	2,864.76
\$349,86,476	\$272,604.37
SHARES	
1000 UTILITIES	\$61,431.56
100 Central Power & Light 6% Cum. Pfd.....	8,402.43
100 Columbia Gas & Elec. 5% Cr. Pfd.....	14,131.63
100 Illinois-Iowa Power & Light 5% Cuml. Conv. Pfd.....	5,067.80
100 Mountain States Power 7% Cum. Pfd.....	3,825.00
100 New Orleans Public Service 7% Pfd.....	8,725.00
100 Northwestern Electric 7% Pfd.....	4,520.00
150 Sioux City Gas & Elec. 7% Pfd.....	14,520.00
200 INDUSTRIALS	\$14,885.73
200 Sharon Steel Corp. Conv. 5% Pfd.....	14,885.73
200 BAIK	\$7,350.00
200 Chase National Bank Capital Stock.....	7,350.00
910 FIRE INSURANCE	\$84,608.15
200 American Revere Ins. Co. Capital Stock.....	6,200.00
104 General Insurance Corp. Capital Stock.....	4,755.15
206 Home Insurance Co. Capital Stock.....	7,950.00
200 Security Insurance Co. of New Haven Capital Stock.....	5,400.00
200 Westchester Fire Insurance Co. Capital Stock.....	7,300.00
2,300 TOTAL SECURITIES.....	\$119,163.44
	\$90,506.71

SCHEDULE A-5 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 GENERAL INVENTORIES	
INVENTORY—at cost	As of December 31, 1938
DOCUMENTS, BOOKS AND INSIGNIA	\$13,368.19
Documents.....	\$ 1,528.98
The Octagon.....	
The Proceedings.....	
The Answer.....	
Standard Contract Documents.....	
Professional Contract Documents.....	
Miscellaneous Documents.....	
Filing System and Index.....	
Plate Filing System.....	
Standard Accounting Forms.....	
Books—less 250.94 reserve for binding and shipping.....	
The Monograph of The Octagon.....	
Bentley Grosvenor Goodhue, Architect.....	
Charlotte, S. C.....	
Autobiography of an Idea.....	
A System of Architectural Ornament.....	
A Handbook of Practitioner.....	
Manual of Accounting.....	
Accounting Binders, Labels, Tabs.....	
Insignia.....	
Stock for printing The Octagon.....	
SUPPLIES (at cost).....	
Jenitor's Gardner's Office.....	
TOTAL INVENTORY.....	\$14,180.43
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (at found value)	
Portraits and Furniture.....	\$20,557.59
Antiques.....	6,250.00
Fixtures.....	1,556.59
TOTAL.....	\$28,458.48
THE OCTAGON LIBRARY.....	\$29,102.20
Down Barber Library.....	4,200.00
Richard Morris Hunt Library.....	20,000.00
A. W. Brunner Library.....	2,000.00
Guy Kirkham Library.....	1,000.00
Frank C. Baldwin Library.....	1,000.00
C. D. Longhorne Library.....	200.00
Library Catalogs.....	402.80

SCHEDULE A-6 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 DEFERRED CHARGES	
Attorney's Fees.....	\$ 25.00
Preliminary Sketches.....	4,337.85
Scale Model.....	879.00
Subscription Expenses.....	210.32
Payroll and General Administration Expenses.....	3,107.87
TOTAL.....	\$8,560.04

SCHEDULE A-6 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938 DEFERRED CHARGES	
Attorney's Fees.....	\$ 25.00
Preliminary Sketches.....	4,337.85
Scale Model.....	879.00
Subscription Expenses.....	210.32
Payroll and General Administration Expenses.....	3,107.87
TOTAL.....	\$8,560.04

TABLE 2—THE GENERAL FUND
For the administration and maintenance of The Institute and its property.

OPERATING STATEMENT
Period from January 1, 1937 to December 31, 1938

INCOME

OUTGO

	1		2		3	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
CASH FORWARDED.		\$ 5,372.84				\$13,017.19
MEMBERS.		45,740.17	none			6,030.64
Life Members, from Life Membership Revenue.....		723.47	\$44,756.31			6,035.32
Corporate Members.....		44,427.40	43,312.14			51.23
Junior.....		125.00	135.00			.....
State Association Members.....		451.25	365.70			.....
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND.		none	none			5,303.38
PAYMENTS ON DEFAULTED DUES.
SALES.		23,888.93	28,751.03			.....
Printing and Publishing.....		21,558.93	28,111.93			.....
Structural Services.....		2,000.00	600.00			20,839.25
Intelligence.....		30.00	40.00			677.41
RENTS.		1,920.00	1,865.00			.....
INTEREST ON NOTES AND BANK						
BALANCES.		853.95	1,330.21			17,305.90
GIFTS TO MEET CURRENT INSTITUTE						
EXPENSES.		100.00	25.00			3,555.53
CONVENTION.		1,023.00	1,968.50			3,885.36
OTHER SOURCES.		255.80	18.75			3,449.12
TOTALS.		\$78,964.78	\$78,714.80			500.00
Operating Gain or Loss.....		Gain 2,133.55	Gain 1,027.33			626.75
		\$76,831.23	\$76,787.47			.....
Operating Gain or Loss, as above.		Gain \$2,133.55	Gain 1,027.33			86.06
Transferred from Table 3.....		none	none			1,674.16
Add additions or deductions as Furniture and Fixtures.....		Gain 953.99	Loss 537.11			.....
NET OPERATING GAIN OR LOSS (to Net Worth).		Gain \$4,087.54	Gain \$1,370.22			5,268.79
						\$75,551.23
						\$76,787.47

	1	2	3
	1937	1938	1937
MEETINGS.			
Conventions.....			
Board and Executive Committee.....			
Regional Meetings.....			
State Association Representatives.....			
PROPERTY MAINTENANCE.			
Less paid by Property Maintenance Fund.....			
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
Gross General Administration.....			
Estimated General Administration.....			
NET GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....			
RECRUITING.			
Less paid by Recruiting Fund.....			
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.			
STRUCTURAL SERVICE DEPT.			
PUBLIC INFORMATION DEPT.			
COMMITTEES.			
OCTAGON LIBRARY AND COLLEC-			
TIONS.			
SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Less paid by Special Funds.....			
CONSTRUCTION LEAGUE OF THE U.S.			
OTHER GENERAL PURPOSES.			
APPROPRIATIONS TO SPECIAL FUNDS.			
General Reserve Fund (Contingent Fund)			
APPROPRIATIONS FORWARDED FOR			
SPECIAL PURPOSES.			
TOTALS.			

TABLE 4
THE SPECIAL FUNDS—OPERATING STATEMENT
For year beginning January 1 and ending December 31, 1938

1 SPECIAL FUNDS	2 TRANSFER		3 DONATED		4 INCOME		5 EARNED		6 GROSS INCOME		7 Transfer to General Fund Administration		8 OUTGO		9 NET INCOME		10 Transfer to Capital		11 ACCUMULATED		12 CAPITAL
	from General or Reserve Fund				Interest and Dividends	Royalties						Transfer to General Fund	Transfer to Income	Transfer to Capital	INCOME						
FLUCTUATION RESERVE FUND.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 4,484.40	\$.....	\$ 4,484.40	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 140.00	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 4,344.40	\$.....	\$.....	\$-7,728.82	
THE GENERAL RESERVE FUND.....	7,073.02	7,073.52	.....	.....	2,138.64	.....	0,632.16	.....	0,632.16	.....	85.00	736.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,010.70	.....	.....	38,737.44
Emergency Loan.....	1,337.18	.....	0,010.70	.....	0,010.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,010.70	.....	.....	11,727.44	
Life Membership Reserve.....	521.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.00	736.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	
THE ENDOWMENT FUNDS.....	1,380.00	.....	5,200.00	.....	17,021.97	760.08	24,383.08	.....	24,383.08	.....	1,747.00	12,839.91	1,578.12	.....	.....	.....	8,197.02	.....	.....	404,741.86
General Endowment.....	1,203.03	.....	1,203.03	.....	1,203.03	.....	220.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,606.94	
Property Maintenance.....	3,304.48	.....	3,304.48	.....	3,304.48	.....	363.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,340.00	
Reserving.....	860.00	.....	.....	.....	456.19	.....	1,356.19	.....	1,356.19	.....	.....	3,141.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	982.03	.....	.....	72,012.57
The Octagon Library.....	77.64	.....	77.64	.....	77.64	.....	.....	456.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,074.41	
General Scholarship.....	44.86	.....	44.86	.....	44.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,003.55	
General Education.....	276.97	.....	276.97	.....	276.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,000.00	
Wild Education.....	163.12	.....	163.12	.....	163.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,200.00	
Honry Adams.....	2,606.78	.....	2,606.78	.....	2,606.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,237.04	
Dulano and Aldrick.....	1,072.29	748.73	1,821.02	.....	1,821.02	.....	110.00	2,102.04	145.74	.....	.....	.....	5,163.12	.....	.....	6,542.00	
Honor Award.....	70.65	11.35	82.00	.....	82.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton D. Melary Scholarship.....	1,520.42	.....	1,520.42	.....	1,520.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edward Langley Scholarship.....	22.72	.....	22.72	.....	22.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
THE TEMPORARY FUNDS.....	0,650.42	.....	730.84	.....	10,390.26	.....	10,390.26	.....	346.68	10,023.32	15.05	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	15.05	
Gifts:	
The Carnegie Corporation: Lectures.....	
Special Purposes of Committee on Education.....	
The Emerson, Niwano, Zansinger, Inzer, Bulder and Mrs. Donn Barber.....	
Miscellaneous.....	
Administration Building and Endowment Fund.....	
The Magazine of The Institute.....	
TOTALS.....	\$0,053.32	\$14,859.42	\$14,859.42	\$14,859.42	\$49,068.87	\$760.08	\$49,068.87	\$23,599.69	\$21,587.12	\$21,587.12	\$2,318.80	\$23,599.69	\$1,593.17	\$4,200.84	\$4,200.84	\$15,05	\$4,200.84	\$15,05	\$15,05	\$70,610.00	

† After transfer of \$15,000.00 to General Endowment Fund.

• For educational purposes. † \$29,102.30 of this is asset value of Libraries. ** From previous years.

TABLE E
MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Total on January 1, 1938	Number Deceased	Number Resigned	Number terminated for default or cause	Number Readmitted	Number Admitted	Number Members advanced to Fellowship	Total on January 1, 1939
CORPORATE MEMBERSHIPS								
Fellows	305	10		2			17	310
Members	2531	33	24	62	20††	154	(—)17	2569
Totals	**2836	43	24	64	20	154		2879†
STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS								
Totals	4					1		5
Totals	2840	43	24	64	20	155		2884
INSTITUTE HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS								
Honorary Members	82	1				2		83
Honorary Corresponding Members	51	2				1		50
Totals	133	3				3		133
*JUNIORS OF THE INSTITUTE	38			22				16
Associates of Chapters	558							603‡
Non-Institute Members of State Association Members	1318							1003w
GRAND TOTALS	4887							4639

* This class abolished May 9, 1936.

** Includes 124 Members in suspension for default.

† Includes 159 Members in suspension for default.

‡ As reported by Chapters—includes Junior Associates.

w Non-Institute Voting Members—as reported by the State Associations.

†† Representing 17 memberships terminated for default of dues and 3 memberships resigned.

(End of Treasurer's Report)

Resolutions

ADOPTED BY THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Resolutions adopted by the Seventy-first Convention are recorded as follows—in the order of adoption. Motions of a routine or parliamentary nature are not included.

The complete transcript of the proceedings of the Convention is available at The Octagon to any corporate member of The Institute who may desire to inspect it.

CHARLES T. INGHAM,
Secretary.

Appreciation of Services of Mr. U. Grant-Smith.

Whereas, The Fifteenth International Congress of Architects has been postponed and The Institute is not to have at this time the pleasant privilege of receiving our fellow-professionals of other lands; and

Whereas, Mr. U. Grant-Smith of Washington, D. C., in his function as Honorary Secretary of the Federal Committee on Organization and through his long experience in the foreign service of the United States, has greatly facilitated and aided the work of The Institute's Committee on the Congress, and, without other compensation than their admiration and warm appreciation, has rendered The Institute a service vital to the success of the Committee's work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That The Institute, in Convention assembled, acknowledges its indebtedness to Mr. U. Grant-Smith and extends to him its sincere thanks for his unselfish service to the Committee of The Institute on the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects.

Appreciation of Work of Egerton Swartwout.

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention express its appreciation to Egerton Swartwout, of New York, in recognition of the many years of devoted service which he has given to The Institute and the profession of architecture, particularly in the field of architectural competitions.

Greetings to Past President D. Everett Waid.

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention express to Past President D. Everett Waid its deep appreciation of his continued interest in The Institute, and sends to him its greetings and wishes for an early recovery.

By-law Amendments.

(The amendments of the By-laws of The Institute, adopted by the Convention, appear in full on pages 29 and 30 of this number of THE OCTAGON)

Standards of Practice of The Institute—Amending the "Principles of Professional Practice".

Resolved, That the amendments of the Standards of Practice of The Institute as set forth in amendment number 27 amending the Principles of Professional Practice of the Standards set out in the Notice to Members concerning Amendments, dated August 26, 1939, designated as Part I of the said Standards, be and hereby are adopted, and the said Standards as amended hereby are declared to be the Standards of Practice of The Institute concerning the duties and responsibilities of the individual members of The American Institute of Architects, prescribed in Chapter XIII, Article 1, Section 1 of the By-laws.

(The Amendment (27) designated as Part I of the Standards of Practice of The American Institute of Architects, Concerning the Duties and Responsibilities of the Individual Members of The Institute, appears in full, as A.I.A. Document No. 289, on pages 28 and 29 of this number of THE OCTAGON)

Standardization of Housing Design.

Whereas, Housing design is a field for the creative imagination, for invention and for the logical use of the data and materials constantly being supplied by scientific research; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects is strongly opposed to any action which might tend to establish rigid precepts or set types of design in the field of housing.

Housing for Various Limited Income Groups.

Whereas, The need of re-housing exists at various levels of limited income; and

Whereas, Local housing authorities have become the recognized local agencies for supplying this need; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects urges upon all local housing authorities the importance of approaching the re-housing problem at all levels and from all angles, and of availing themselves of the cooperation offered by all state and federal agencies.

Liberalization of Federal Housing Act of 1937.

Whereas, The so-called "emergency stage" of public housing is now generally conceded to have passed; and

Whereas, The United States Housing Authority has initiated certain liberal practices consistent with the change; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects applauds this liberalization of policies and urges that if need be the United States Housing Authority initiate a move to amend the Federal Housing Act of 1937 (and as subsequently amended) to the end that those most in need of housing may be supplied.

Federal Support of City Plans Related to Housing.

Whereas, The long range housing program, to which the Federal government is committed, requires for any city certain basic information covering the living and working conditions and difficulties of its inhabitants, and a comprehensive base plan of the city and its surroundings based on those findings; and

Whereas, The majority of cities, including many which have planning commissions, have not developed such plans; and

Whereas, This has been largely due to inadequate appropriations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects urges upon the Federal government the importance of supporting this phase of housing by active cooperation with the municipalities.

Lower Housing Costs by Action of Producers and Labor.

Whereas, In the production of materials and the performance of labor in the building industries, practices which keep building costs at needlessly high levels obstruct the supply of proper housing for people of limited incomes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects urges both of these groups to review their methods and practices with a determination to accomplish as rapidly as possible all reasonable reductions in costs.

Approval of Investigation of Building Industry Rackets.

Whereas, The Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects is convinced that sufficient indications of so-called rackets in the building industry have been given to warrant full investigation thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects approves the investigation into this field being conducted by the office of the Attorney General of the United States.

Central Agency for Gathering Housing Data.

Whereas, Housing in many forms has been an active

function of the Federal government during the last several years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects urges the Federal government to develop to the full its centralized effort for gathering all the essential facts bearing on social and economic factors from the present experience of the various housing agencies throughout the country, and to deduct from such well-organized data, supplemented from year to year, wise policies and provisions for a broad housing program.

Streamlining of Housing Building Procedure.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects, it is highly desirable that the Committee on Housing of The Institute and the Committees on Housing in the various chapters study the process of home building to determine if there is not some better type of relationship of labor with labor, and also of architects with labor (because all are a part of the same process); which will consider the whole procedure of building houses as one process to which many contribute, rather than as a series of separated contributions to a large whole.

Housing Training Institutes.

Resolved, By the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects that the following resolution adopted at the joint conference of the Housing Committee of The Institute and the Committee of the National Association of Housing Officials be referred to The Board of The Institute:

Whereas, Large scale housing projects, either publicly or privately financed, are creating many new problems in community and social planning, in financing, and construction methods which the majority of architects are not trained to meet or have not had the opportunity to contact, and

Whereas, It is felt that a series of training institutes could be of great benefit in preparing the architect to solve the many special problems which he is facing in programming his work and carrying it to a successful conclusion, and

Whereas, This type of education would be directed not only to those architects employed or about to be employed on housing projects but also to those interested in furthering their own knowledge of this new and complex problem; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a collaboration be effected between the National Association of Housing Officials, The American Institute of Architects, the United States Housing Authority, the Federal Housing Administration, and other federal and local government agencies interested in large scale housing, in order that Housing Training Institutes may be set up to assist the practicing architect in his work.

These institutes would:

1. Discuss local housing problems

2. Discuss the experience of federal and local authorities
3. Benefit from the broad administrative experience of the National Association of Housing Officials."

Concerning Board Procedure, Participation of Younger Men, and Convention Programs—Sense of the Meeting.

Resolved, As the sense of the meeting of the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects, That—

- (1) The Board of Directors immediately simplify its business procedure;
- (2) The Board be directed to consult with younger men for newer ideas;
- (3) The Board appoint a committee to plan the convention program along different lines.

Housing Libraries at The Octagon—Sense of the Meeting.

Resolved, As the sense of the meeting of the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects, that The Board of Directors be directed to invite the Washington, D. C. Chapter to submit a proposal for bringing the available collection of books at The Octagon back to life and housing and caring for them properly at the expense of the Washington, D. C. chapter.

Appreciation of Work of Those Who Arranged Program of Fifteenth International Congress of Architects—Sense of the Meeting.

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects, on the occasion of its Seventy-first Convention, which would have convened simultaneously with the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects, so regrettably postponed, desires to express in an official manner its very sincere appreciation to all those who so helpfully cooperated with The Institute's committee on the International Congress of Architects; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the sense of the meeting of the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects, that The Institute expresses its appreciation and thanks to—

The Department of State of the United States Government and particularly the members of the Division of International Conferences for their constant and painstaking cooperation in bringing to the international audience the development of Congress plans;

The Carnegie Corporation for allocating a certain sum to the use of The Institute for bringing foreign architects of distinction to Washington to address the international assembly;

The International Business Machines Corporation and its President, Mr. Thomas J. Watson, for making available the telephonic interpreter system;

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. for contributing to the entertainment of the guests from abroad by cooperation with The Institute in the trip to Williamsburg;

The Board of Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art for so courteously opening the Gallery for a special showing and granting space to display the exhibition of "The Architecture of the Americas";

The Honorable and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss who opened the formal gardens of their Washington estate, Dumbarton Oaks, to the Convention for a tea given to the members of the Convention and the guests from abroad;

The Mt. Vernon Ladies Association of the Union for extending the courtesies of the Mt. Vernon residence and exhibiting for the first time the measured drawings;

The ladies of the Washington, D. C., Chapter for so graciously receiving and entertaining the guests from abroad and for maintaining an information desk at The Mayflower for their convenience;

The Washington, D. C., Chapter of The Institute for its wholehearted cooperation with The Institute Committee on the International Congress in the development of the many details incidental to such organization;

The New York Chapter for preparing a program for "Architects' Day" at the New York World's Fair;

The Pacific Coast Chapters for preparing a program for "Architects' Day" at the Golden Gate International Exposition".

Unification of Architectural Profession.

Whereas, The architectural profession, as now constituted and organized, lacks both unity and strength; and

Whereas, The future of the profession and the welfare of the building industry are at stake and will suffer even more seriously unless there is sound and concerted action; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects—

1. That there should be one and only one national organization of architects, representative of the interests of the entire architectural profession;

2. That it is highly desirable, for obvious reasons, that this national organization should be The American Institute of Architects;

3. That The Institute make a vigorous effort to increase its membership;

4. That the policies of The Institute be liberalized so that they will the more broadly serve the needs and problems of the profession, and so that The Institute will function as a truly democratic and representative institution;

5. That The Institute continue to maintain its high ethical standards and other requirements, and that these requirements be rigidly enforced;

6. That The Institute proceed to adopt such measures as may be necessary to the assumption of its full responsibility to the nation as the undisputed leader in architectural affairs.

Report of Committee on State Organization.

Whereas, The state associations, at their convention,

have carefully considered the report of the Committee on State Organization as made to The Board of Directors of The Institute, and have unanimously adopted it; and

Whereas, That report has been ably briefed in the report of The Board to the Convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects thanks The Board for its presentation and expresses its appreciation of the recognition given the report by the convention of state societies.

Proposed Revision of THE OCTAGON.

Whereas, A constructive movement to unite all architects of the United States under a single national leadership has assumed a recognition and an importance which is generally acknowledged; and

Whereas, For the further development of this movement some effective medium must be found to provide a frequent contact between all the architects and the national leadership; and

Whereas, THE OCTAGON, the existing publication of The Institute, in its present form does not reach and cannot interest the architects now outside The Institute; and

Whereas, The convention of state societies has by resolution expressed its belief that The Institute should alter the character and scope of its official publication so that it may reach all of the architects of the country—informing such architects of the progress and activities of architectural organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects expresses its approval of and interest in the study of the proposed revision of THE OCTAGON at present being made by a special committee of The Board.

Employment of Architects in Private Practice— for Public Work.

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects reaffirms the long established policy of The Institute, which has as its fundamental objective the employment of architects in private practice to design and supervise the construction of public buildings erected by the Federal government in the City of Washington and throughout the states of the nation; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention commends and supports the work of The Board of Directors, the Committee on Federal Public Works, the Committee on Housing, and the Committee on the National Capital which have as their fundamental objective the advancement of that policy.

Appreciation of Program of Federal Housing Administration.

Whereas, The residential building industry has shown a marked revival and gives every promise of continuing at its present rate of activity; and

Whereas, This recovery in the building industry has

been stimulated in large part by the financing plans of the Federal Housing Administration; and

Whereas, The Federal Housing Administration has, since its inception, aided the architectural profession by increasing the opportunities of service, and by actively encouraging and fostering good design and efficient planning of American homes, and the neighborhoods in which they are placed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects does hereby make its acknowledgment of these manifold services to good architecture and the architectural profession, and, pledging its active and continued cooperation to the Federal Housing Administration, specifically commends the Federal Housing Administrator, Stewart McDonald, for the wise and consistent policies to which he has given his unstinted support.

Character of Competitions—for Public Work.

Whereas, The Federal government is entitled to receive the best architectural results which the country can produce, and

Whereas, Various methods have been employed to accomplish this end; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects this is only possible through the employment of architects in private practice for services so complete that the architects can be held responsible for the final results; and be it further

Resolved, That where architectural competitions are employed as the method of selection, they should be made sufficiently attractive to enlist the active interest of the ablest members of the profession.

Direct Selection of Architects—for Public Work.

Whereas, Conditions may arise where the direct selection of architects will prove desirable; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects, that the Federal government authorities be requested to give further consideration to this question, and that The Institute offer its assistance in determining satisfactory methods of selection.

Regional Organizations—for Public Work.

Whereas, A system of regional competitions has already been established and it is the belief of the Committee on Federal Public Works that in the interest of efficiency and economy this regional system might be developed for control and superintendence of government work; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects, that The Institute recommend to the Federal government authorities the establishment of regional organizations to handle government work.

Hospitality of Washington, D. C. Chapter— Appreciation.

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects express its appreciation of the work and hospitality of the members of The Washington, D. C. Chapter who have contributed so much to the success of this enjoyable meeting of The Institute.

Work of Convention Committees—Appreciation.

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects express its appreciation of the work and accomplishments of the special convention committees which have contributed so largely to the success and enjoyment of this annual meeting.

Work of Officers, Directors, and Committees— Appreciation.

Whereas, The delegates and members attending the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects note with gratification the accomplishments of The Institute during the past year; and

Whereas, The Convention recognizes that those accomplishments are due in large part to the able work of the officers and members of The Board and the members of the administrative and board committees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Convention express to these loyal workers for the objectives of The Institute its gratitude for their efficient contribution towards the notable growth of the spirit and achievements of The Institute.

Greetings to Past Presidents.

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects send its greetings and sincere regards to each of the Past Presidents of The Institute.

Greetings to Past-Secretary Baldwin.

Resolved, That the Seventy-first Convention of The American Institute of Architects send its greetings and sincere regards to Past-Secretary Frank C. Baldwin, who is convalescing from a recent illness.

Notice—Amendments of Principles of Professional Practice

TO THE CORPORATE MEMBERS OF
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:

The Seventy-first Convention of The Institute, meeting in Washington, D. C. on September 26, 1939, adopted the "Standards of Practice of The

American Institute of Architects", A.I.A. Document No. 289, the official text of which, as edited by The Board, as printed on pages 28 and 29 next following, is a part of this notice.

The Standards of Practice, Part I, supersede

the document entitled "Principles of Professional Practice", A.I.A. Document No. 225.

Corporate members of The Institute are hereby notified that their professional conduct should be governed by the conditions contained in the Stand-

ards of Practice, which became effective September 26, 1939.

The new document in separate form is available at the Octagon on request.

CHARLES T. INGHAM, *Secretary*

Standards of Practice of The American Institute of Architects

A.I.A. Document No. 289

PART I

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, a 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 the 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 a beauty and distinction that lift them above the 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 forwarded or retarded every time an architect performs 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 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 of 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.

Notice—Amendments of the By-laws

TO THE CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:

Amendments of the By-laws of The Institute, adopted by the Seventy-first Convention, effective September 26, 1939, and by The Board of Directors, effective September 30, 1939, are recorded as follow, as official notice to the corporate and state association members of The Institute.

The notice to members referred to in the resolutions of the Convention appeared in the August, 1939 number of THE OCTAGON. All amendments contained in that notice were adopted by the Convention without change. Therefore the amendments themselves are not repeated in this notice, but are incorporated herein by this reference.

CHARLES T. INGHAM
Secretary

BY THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONVENTION OF THE INSTITUTE.

State Association Director—By-law Amendments.

Resolved, That Chapter VII, Article 1 and Article 2, of the By-laws be and hereby are amended as set forth in amendments numbered 1 to 5, inclusive, and Chapter VI, Article 4 of the By-laws be and hereby is amended as set forth in amendments numbered 6 and 7, set out

in the Notice to Members concerning Amendments, dated August 26, 1939.

Preclusion of Immunity Against Disciplinary Action— By-law Amendment.

Resolved, That Chapter XIII, Article 2, Section 1 of

the By-laws be and hereby is amended as set forth in amendment numbered 8 set out in the Notice to Members concerning Amendments, dated August 26, 1939.

Disciplinary Procedure—By-law Amendments.

Resolved, That Chapter XIII, Article 2, Section 6 of the By-laws be and hereby is amended as set forth in amendments numbered 9 and 10 set out in the Notice to Members concerning Amendments, dated August 26, 1939.

Delegates to Conventions of The Institute—By-law Amendments.

Resolved, That Chapter VI, Article 2, Section 2, paragraph (b) and Section 3, paragraph (c), of the By-laws be and hereby are amended as set forth in amendments numbered 11 and 12 set out in the Notice to Members concerning Amendments, dated August 26, 1939.

Members Assignments to Chapters—By-law Amendments.

Resolved, That Chapter II, Article 1, of the By-laws be and hereby is amended as set forth in amendments numbered 13 to 15, inclusive, and Chapter I, Article 1, Section 4 of the By-laws be and hereby is amended as set forth in amendment numbered 16, set out in the Notice to Members concerning Amendments, dated August 26, 1939.

Majority and Two-thirds Voting at Meetings of The Institute—By-law Amendments.

Resolved, That Chapter VI, Article 3, Section 2, and Article 5, Section 2, of the By-laws be and hereby are amended as set forth in amendments numbered 17, 18, and 24; and Chapter X, Article 2, Section 2, and Article 12, Section 3, of the By-laws be and hereby are amended as set forth in amendments numbered 19 and 20; and Chapter XIII, Article 1, Section 3 of the By-laws be and hereby is amended as set forth in amendments 21 and 22; and Chapter XVII, Article 1, Section 1 of the By-laws, be and hereby is amended as set forth in amendment numbered 23, set out in the Notice to Members Concerning Amendments, dated August 26, 1939.

Standards of Practice of The Institute—By-law Amendments.

Resolved, That Chapter XIII, Article 2, Section 1, of the By-laws be and hereby is amended as set forth in amendment numbered 25 set out in the Notice to Members, concerning Amendments, of August 26, 1939.

Resolved, That Chapter XIII, Article 1, Section 3, of the By-laws be and hereby is amended as set forth in amendment numbered 26, set out in the Notice to Members concerning Amendments, dated August 26, 1939.

BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INSTITUTE

Amendments of the By-laws of The Institute, adopted by The Board of Directors at its meeting on September 30, 1939, and effective on that date are recorded as follows:

The Structural Service Department.

Under Chapter XI, Article 4, Section 3, strike from the last sentence of the first paragraph, the following: "chairman of the Committee on Structural Service shall have general oversight of the work of the structural service department, and the".

The last sentence of the paragraph now reads as follows:

"The executive assistant in charge of the department shall be known as the *Technical Secretary*."

The Department of Public Information.

Under Chapter XI, Article 4, Section 5, first paragraph, strike out the last sentence reading "The chairman of the Committee on Public Information shall have general oversight of the work of the department of public information." The amended first paragraph now reads as follows:

"There shall be an executive department known as *The Department of Public Information*, which shall disseminate through the public press the news of The Institute and matters relating to the profession of architecture, the arts allied therewith, and the building industry."

Closing of the Convention

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE BY PRESIDENT EDWIN BERGSTROM

In accepting his new office, Mr. Bergstrom said:

I APPROACH my task with the respect of one who knows its honors and responsibilities. The Presidency of The Institute is the greatest honor that a member can receive from his fellows, and I am profoundly appreciative of your giving it to me. It is also the greatest responsibility you can place on a member. Those who have preceded me in the office have been persons of distinguished accomplishments, and each has left upon it an impress of his personality and achievements.

None has been more illustrious, and none has more distinguished the office, than Charles Maginnis. Wise in counsel, full of scintillant wit, master of felicitous phrases, unaffected and very human, his graciousness has permeated The Institute domain. Those of you who were moved by his inspired address last evening can judge what a privilege and an inspiration it has been to work with him.

The Presidency demands the time of those who hold it, and I intend to give that freely; it demands work be done, and I will do that the best I can. These I pledge you, to the end that The Institute's progress to its objectives will be forwarded.

The road ahead is not clear and the path may be more confused if reason does not prevail. We pray that our country will not be involved by untoward events beyond its borders, but if trouble comes, The Institute should be fully prepared to do completely the part it is fitted to do. We shall appoint a preparedness committee to develop means by which the profession may be of immediate service to the government.

We intend to examine our own house and seek out deficiencies in the services we render. These cannot be remedied until our objectives and our failures have been clearly defined, but we are determined that the profession shall render uniformly and universally better services.

We shall study seriously whether the long period of preparation for our profession is leading. The opportunities to demonstrate ability in the art of design seem far from commensurate with the many costly years spent in study and the acquirement of

knowledge, and the period at which we are permitted to exercise our imaginative efforts is steadily being deferred until it looks as if not long hence many of our profession may be middle-aged before they can function as architects.

We shall continue the studies of the costs of performing the various parts of architectural services, for it has been clearly demonstrated that the minimum fees established twenty-five years ago for the profession are not adequate compensation today, especially as it is the tendency of minimum fees, over a series of years, to be considered as maximum fees. Such costs are directly related to the character and quality of the services we render.

We intend to continue vigorously our efforts to extend the private architect's practice, which has been menaced by the establishment of designing bureaus by federal, state, and municipal authorities, and by institutions and large corporations. Strange as it may seem, members of The Institute who have been very vocal with respect to federal building programs, seem indifferent to the encroachments on their practices by their state and municipal governments and their local corporations, in spite of the fact that these three fields of practice, in the aggregate, constitute a field for architectural practice perhaps greater than all other fields. We shall direct our attention to the conditions we find in this field in order that the private practice of architects shall be conserved for them.

We expect firmly to encourage all efforts that will make the small house field our own. One of the methods that may lead in this direction has received your approval. It is a cooperative effort by related interests, and we shall do what we can to prove its usefulness. We shall continue our relations of amity and collaboration with The Producers' Council, Inc., and endeavor to make that relationship ever more useful to the profession.

We hope to expand the services and field of our Publicist, particularly to the end that his efforts shall be unified with the publicity efforts of the chapters.

The movement by the whole profession to organize into one national body is profoundly significant.

Through the efforts of the Committee on State Organization much progress towards a unified profession has been made, and the last report of that Committee to The Board will be the foundation for conclusions that will be presented to a later convention.

The International Congress has made us conscious that we should strengthen our relationships with the architects of the world and develop our association with them and their architecture more definitely. The disturbances in Europe should not interfere with this plan and we shall study the means of

making and bringing about the more intimate and substantial relations.

We are aware that this is a serious period for the profession, and that those who conduct the smaller practices in architecture, constituting perhaps 80% of those who practice the profession, are expecting us to give serious consideration to the conditions they are facing. This we shall do.

The tasks that we have set are not easy of accomplishment, nor can they quickly be brought about. They constitute the realities of the profession, rather than its generalities.

The President's Message

THE President intends to greet you in each of the issues of THE OCTAGON that follows and keep you informed of various things The Board is doing to enlarge the usefulness of our Society. While thus paying you his respects, The President hopes the subjects of which he writes will seem important enough to provoke your interest and your comments.

There are many members who are thinking of things that might be done to make our Institute and our profession more directly and, at the same time, more universally useful. Those ideas would be valuable to your Board, and The President earnestly requests you to set them out in letters addressed to him at The Octagon. Discuss the monthly message and its implications or matters as far from it as you wish, or, discuss nothing at all, if that be your mood at the time.

Just hearing from you is important.

For example, the message this month concerns our preparedness to render services in the emergencies that arise sometimes in our national affairs and quite often within the communities in which we practice. Those of you present when disaster struck your city and those who remember the period of the last war should feel impelled to indicate from your experiences wherein we were unready, what we can properly do to aid our government and our communities in their emergencies, and how we can prepare ourselves to give that aid effectively and at once.

The Board is concerned that the profession has no long-range, coordinated plans for giving such emergency service. It thinks that a way should be prepared whereby we can move into key positions of responsibility where our administrative capacities and planning abilities would be of great value under the emergency, that our part in the relief and reconstruction of our communities when fire, flood, pestilence, and earthly disturbances bring disaster upon them, should be preserved and planned for, and even more, that our concerted efforts should be given with others to prepare against such disasters.

To find the ways to bring these things about and to prepare the profession to move as a unit into the emergencies whenever or wherever they arise within The Institute domain, is the purpose of The Board's Committee on Preparedness.

Its personnel is as follows:

Stephen F. Voorhees, New York, *Chairman*
 C. Herrick Hammond, Chicago, *Vice-Chairman*
 Thomas Raymond Ball, Connecticut
 Ralph H. Cameron, San Antonio, Texas
 N. Max Dunning, Washington, D. C.
 Frederick W. Garber, Cincinnati
 Albert Kahn, Detroit
 Frederick H. Meyer, San Francisco

I bespeak for this Committee your complete and united support.

EDWIN BERGSTROM, *President*

Citations of Members Advanced to Fellowship

THE members advanced to Fellowship by The Jury of Fellows, at its meeting on August 15, 1939, received their certificates of election at the closing session of the Seventy-first Convention of The Institute, on the afternoon of September 28, 1939. The citations follow.

GENERAL CITATION.

The American Institute of Architects confers upon seventeen of its distinguished members the honor and responsibility of Fellow.

Our profession has been well served by these men. Their contributions to Design, Research, Literature, Education and Public Service fulfill the exacting criteria of a vital Architecture.

FREDERIC CHILD BIGGIN—*Alabama Chapter.*

For distinguished service to his state by securing a registration law for architects despite many discouragements; for outstanding accomplishments as an Educator, in shaping high ideals of ethics and performance in the minds of his many students, and for the results of his work as Dean of the School of Architectural and Allied Arts at Alabama Polytechnic Institute; for his able work for the Alabama Chapter and on committees of The Institute—Frederic Child Biggin is advanced to Fellowship.

PIERRE BLOUKE—*Chicago Chapter.*

An architect who has devoted untiring energy to the advancement of the profession both locally and nationally. A clear thinker and accomplished designer.

As Architect Advisor to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation he definitely influenced the adoption of sound policies for carrying forward the construction program of that Corporation, introducing to a large part of our population the practical usefulness of the architect as an advisor on small construction problems. He took a leading part in the development for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board of the Federal Home Building Service Plan whereby more than 4000 home financing institutions comprising the Bank System are encouraged to cooperate with the architectural profession.

ERIC GUGLER—*New York Chapter.*

For the quality of his work as an artist and as

a practicing architect, and for his outstanding service to The Institute, upon Eric Gugler is conferred the honor of Fellow.

ANDREW H. HEPBURN—*Boston Chapter.*

Scholar—designer of rare ability—possessor of instinctive good taste and with a sound sense of planning, whose work of varied character is evidence of his versatility, knowledge of historical design, and open mindedness as to modern tendencies.

His association with the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg is outstanding and most widely recognized, while his practice in general aided by his constantly maturing ability has contributed to a marked advancement of design and high standards in the profession.

Proficient in his preparatory studies, recipient of several medals of distinction, deeply interested in education and an inspiring critic he has indeed made valuable contribution to our National Architecture.

GERALD ANDERSON HOLMES—*New York Chapter.*

For public service, untiring and constructive interest in his profession, the excellence of his work and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow practitioners, Gerald Anderson Holmes is awarded the title of Fellow.

WM. TEMPLETON JOHNSON—*San Diego Chapter.*

For the place of high esteem in which he is held by his fellow architects and his community—for his unselfish contributions of time and effort toward the advancement of architecture and city planning—William Templeton Johnson of the San Diego Chapter is awarded Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects.

RICHARD KIEHNEL—*Florida South Chapter.*

By his executed work, by his extensive and able writing in architectural and lay publications and by precept and example, Richard Kiehnel, through long years of active practice, has made a splendid contribution to the architecture of our country. His adaptation of the Mediterranean and Spanish types of architecture to the needs of southern Florida

has been an influence for good in the architecture of the Gulf states. His services to the Florida South Chapter, to The Institute, and to the city of Miami are notable. For these many accomplishments—Richard Kiehnel is advanced to Fellowship.

FISKE KIMBALL—*Philadelphia Chapter.*

For his contributions to the profession and the public in Education, Research and Literature, and his outstanding service as Director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the honor of Fellow is conferred upon Fiske Kimball.

EUGENE HENRY KLABER—*Chicago Chapter.*

An Architect of distinction who has contributed unsparingly to the advancement of the profession and the development of improved standards in planning and design.

Through his services as Chapter officer, as Chairman and member of various Institute Committees and while in charge of large scale housing operations for the Federal Housing Administration, he has achieved unusually effective results in establishing advanced standards of design, in developing sound principles of economic planning and in promoting the prestige and the utilization of the architectural profession.

EMIL LORCH—*Detroit Chapter.*

For outstanding accomplishment in architectural design; for his devotion to the teaching of architecture in many schools; for his success in organizing and managing the College of Architecture at the University of Michigan; for his editorial and research work in the history of architecture; and for his notable contributions of time and effort to public service, to the Detroit Chapter, and to The Institute—Emil Lorch is advanced to Fellowship.

DOUGLAS WILLIAM ORR—*Connecticut Chapter.*

Of the younger generation, holder of degrees from the Yale College of Fine Arts, Past President of the Connecticut Chapter, contributor to contemporary publications and active in matters of Civic concern, he is best known for his attainments in architectural design.

His work is characterized by uniform excellence of conception and execution in conformity with

both purpose and environment. Decisive and clear cut in its directness there is an evident adaptability of precedence to modern interpretation, in a manner that is both distinctly individual and satisfying.

WILLIAM T. PARTRIDGE—*Washington, D. C. Chapter.*

For devoted and able service to the Nation's Capital, embracing his early experience with the MacMillan Commission of 1901, seven years as Consulting Architect for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission; for invaluable assistance to the Public Buildings Commission, the District of Columbia Commission, and other Governmental agencies in Washington, in all of which he constantly proved the high quality of his judgment, good taste, and professional competence; and for his fine appreciation of the best architectural traditions of Washington—William T. Partridge is advanced to Fellowship.

E. DONALD ROBB—*Boston Chapter.*

Of modest disposition he is widely known in the field of Church design and its allied Arts, including a marked interest in the Crafts. In addition thereto he has found opportunity to engage in the normal activities of his Chapter.

Inspired by close contact for several years with Bertram Goodhue and aided by native ability, travel, and uninterrupted study, his practice has been characterized by scholarly achievement in the development of contemporary Ecclesiastical Architecture to which among other works the National Cathedral at Washington bears witness.

MOTT B. SCHMIDT—*New York Chapter.*

For design of distinction and the excellence of executed work, recognized as an artist and architect of outstanding quality, The American Institute of Architects confers the title of Fellow upon Mott B. Schmidt.

SUMNER SPAULDING—*Southern California Chapter.*

The very high standard of his executed work; the generous services which he has rendered his chapter; the interest he has shown in community affairs and problems related to design—entitle

Sumner Spaulding of the Southern California Chapter to advancement to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects.

FRANCIS P. SULLIVAN—*Washington, D. C. Chapter.*

For outstanding achievement in the architectural design and completion of many public buildings in the City of Washington; for leadership in the practice of architecture in the National Capital—distinguished by attributes of a mind well grounded in the fine arts of architecture and human relations; for the high quality, the dignity and the soundness of his executed work; for his writings over a long

period of years in the architectural and lay press of the country; and for his many outstanding services to The Institute and the Washington, D. C. Chapter—Francis P. Sullivan is advanced to Fellowship.

CARLETON M. WINSLOW—*Southern California Chapter.*

For years of unyielding endeavor in the interest of the Profession, The Institute and his chapter; for his conscientious efforts in the field of education and his notable achievements in the field of ecclesiastical design—Carleton M. Winslow of the Southern California Chapter is advanced to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects.

Notice—Meeting of The Jury of Fellows

THE next meeting of The Jury of Fellows will be held in The Octagon, Washington, D. C., prior to April 5, 1940, for the purpose of considering the qualifications of corporate members whose nominations for advancement to fellowship are now on file.

The Jury of Fellows also announces that proposals of any member for advancement to Fellowship not at present on file should be placed on file prior to November 10, 1939, if they are to be considered for advancement, and announcement at the 1941 Convention.

The Institute may bestow a fellowship on any of its members who has notably contributed to the advancement of the profession of architecture by his achievement in design, the science of construction, literature, educational service, service to The Institute or any of its component organizations, or

public service, and is in good standing in The Institute at the time of his nomination for advancement, and has been so for not less than ten consecutive years immediately prior to his nomination.

Nominations for this honor may be made by the governing body of any chapter or by any state association member, or by a recommendation signed by five or more Fellows in the chapter or the state association member to which the nominee belongs, or by a recommendation by any ten or more corporate members.

Every such nomination shall be made in writing and addressed to The Jury of Fellows at The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FREDERICK H. MEYER, *Chairman,*
The Jury of Fellows, A.I.A.

Henry Adams Scholarship Award for 1939

The purpose of this Scholarship is as follows:

"To encourage the study of Architecture and the other arts associated with the Christian civilization of Europe in the period from 500 A.D. to 1500 A.D., (the Middle Ages) with particular stress on ecclesiastical architecture, by giving suitable recognition of excellence in such studies.

The amount of the Scholarship is \$1,000, to be used in travel or study.

This Scholarship for 1939 has been awarded to Professor Arthur P. Herrman of the University of the State of Washington. His convincing qualifications were established by letters of recommendation addressed to the Committee on Education.

The Architects and USHA

BY HOWARD DWIGHT SMITH, A.I.A.

IN the pages of *THE OCTAGON* recently we have read some strong criticisms of the architects and their relations to the United States Housing Authority. The very reading of these articles has been good for us. Our faces have flushed and our ire has risen, but in general we have had to admit the validity of the appraisal and have resolved to try to cure some of our faults at their source. But perhaps it will be well if we look for a moment at the other side of the picture. Not that calling USHA names will make us better architects, but if we admit that good has come to the profession in its attempts to serve society in the low-cost housing field by having our faults pointed out to us, so we may hope that pointing out possible faults in the Authority may be helpful in the attainment of the major objectives toward which most of us are striving.

Perhaps we may readily assume that most of the points in the architect's case against USHA arise from the fact that it is a highly centralized governmental bureau. Some of my professional friends and associates, knowing my own rather intimate connections with so-called bureau architecture for the past score of years will wonder that I might consistently state the architects' case against the bureau. But I think that fact contributes to my competency in this case. I am critical of bureaucratic faults while maintaining faith in the usefulness, if not indeed the desirability, of the civil bureau in the democratic process. But further than that I feel competent and called upon to discuss certain specific faults of the Authority in its dealings with architects. I have had contact in one capacity or another with several housing projects and through NAHO committee work, with housing projects in general. But at present I have no active contact with USHA and at the moment do not share the oft-expressed hesitancy to criticize it. Whenever architects who have participated in the so-called "slum-elimination" projects get together they voice certain common experiences in their dealings with USHA. Perhaps misunderstandings between local architects and USHA may in some instances be used as alibis for professional inadequacy,

but even so the oft-reiterated faults of the Authority will bear consideration here.

The architects' case may be rather briefly summarized under two general headings. First there are definite misunderstandings created in the minds of local architects as to the fundamental basis of operation of the United States Housing Authority and second there are very apparent inefficiencies of operation which affect the professional morale of the local architects. In presenting the case under these headings we resort to generalization rather than to specific instances, although dates and data are available for substantiation if necessary or desirable.

Fundamental misunderstandings are created in the minds of local architects, (and also in the minds of members of local housing authorities) by two statements which are generally made early in development of contacts. When official representatives make the statement that "USHA is essentially a money lending institution and is primarily interested in the soundness and security of its investments," a rather definite concept is created by reason of universally accepted practice in the construction loan field. Under such circumstances it is customary to expect on the part of the lending agency a high degree of specialization in finance and management and law for the purpose of giving advice and assistance in fields in which architects do not generally specialize. To find in a centralized government bureau then, highly specialized departments of architectural design, structural engineering, mechanical engineering, and landscape architecture, creates a question in the local architects' minds as to the methods by which these specialized departments overlap the services in which the local architects specialize. Since this misunderstanding occurs early in the contacts on any given project, architects hesitate to raise questions concerning it and reference to it is easily passed over.

Another very definite misunderstanding is created by continued reference to the fact that "all decisions concerning details of housing projects are matters of local responsibility." In theory this is

certainly true. It is based upon the concentration of all contractual responsibility in the local housing authority which in turn is based upon the democratic principle of decentralization. On this principle local housing authorities retain their own counsel, hire their architects, appoint directors and project managers. By this theory, acting as clients, they consult with their architects on programs and plans and have final approval of their recommendations. When this normal procedure has been followed and the results have been sent to USHA for consideration and approval the difference between the theory and the practice becomes apparent. Projects sent to Washington in a rather highly developed form, (arrived at after consultation with representatives of USHA either in local contacts or by visits to Washington) have been returned without approval, but with suggestions that certain fundamental requirements be restudied and the projects resubmitted for approval. When this procedure has been followed a second time or even a third time it is perfectly natural for the local architects to make the simple inquiry "If none of these proposals is approvable will USHA suggest a solution which will be approved?" This procedure, of course, finally changes the Authority from an approving body whose normal functions are based on advice and consultation to an executive body, initiating action and directing its development.

The fundamental problem of determining the percentage of ground coverage to be used on a given project and the detail problem of heating serve to illustrate this point. Time, energy and expense put into the development of a project before the percentage of ground coverage is approved is hazardous expenditure. In order, however, to meet progress schedules which have been set, projects have often proceeded well beyond that stage of development before approval of percentage of ground coverage has been forthcoming, or having been tentatively given, has been withdrawn. Likewise in the matter of heating. In more than one instance the question of central heating vs. unit heating has been the subject of extended study and even controversy. Final decision is, of course, a matter of local responsibility. But even where local architects and local authorities agree and when the local authority accepts, as it must, full responsibility, USHA approvals have been withheld until drawings and

specifications are submitted over local architect's names and with the recorded approval of the local Authority to which neither have actually agreed.

This procedure has a marked effect upon the morale of the architect. It has a tendency to bias his professional judgment. He may, all unconsciously, arrive at solutions, based less on his sound judgment than on his ability to guess what solutions will be most readily approved by Washington. This procedure also obviously affects the architect financially. Normal commissions are generally sufficient to cover business contingencies, but extended office costs in the development stage of large housing projects create a financial problem which architects should not be forced to face. This situation is not helped by the feeling on the part of the local architects that the central bureau is not working on commission.

USHA is recognized as one of the strongest of the so-called "New Deal" agencies. Building upon the background and experience of other agencies, it placed executives, social and technical experts in key positions with remarkable speed and efficiency. Stating the case of the architects against USHA in the face of this seems small business indeed. Certain inefficiencies have, however, affected local architects appreciably. These inefficiencies are unquestionably the result of the newness of the whole business, and even as these lines are written, they are in process of correction, but they are none-the-less vital to the practice of the local architects whose profit and loss in the housing field may be confined to a single project.

These inefficiencies may be rather simply stated, as (1) lack of satisfactory coordination between departments of USHA, (2) unsatisfactory contacts by USHA representatives with local architects, (3) undue duplication of effort as between USHA departments and as between USHA and local architects, (4) inexperienced personnel exercising authority in key positions. No attempt should be made here to present argument or evidence, of which sufficient exist to support the general statements just made. When, for instance, in the development of a project representatives of one division indicate approval of a given general idea or of a specific detail and work proceeds to the next stage on the basis of such approval, and then representatives of

another division with apparent equal authority and finality indicate disapproval of the same things it hardly becomes the architect to question either. He finds himself in the embarrassing position of seeking, or even forcing, a compromise between two or more of his superiors. Some architects are equal to such a task and others are not. The situation becomes the more embarrassing, for instance, when the local architects realize that decisions given as final by the architectural department are vetoed by representatives of legal or finance divisions, or recommendations of management are ridiculed and overruled by representatives of engineering. Delays and indecisions of this sort could not be tolerated in sound profitable private practice to which competent architects are accustomed.

The visits of USHA representatives, which form the backbone of the contact system between Washington and the local scene should be most carefully scheduled, and generally they are. But too often conferences have been unduly prolonged because one of the scheduled group is detained elsewhere, or another must of necessity be more concerned with arranging for a quick getaway to the next appointment than with the problems of the moment which are of vital importance to the solution of the local problem.

Of the undue duplication of effort to which attention might be called only one is given here as an example. With competent local supervision, upon which every reputable architect will insist, the addi-

tion of complete clerk-of-works service by USHA on active projects seems not only a wasteful expenditure, but produces a harmful overlapping of responsibility.

The charge has justly been made that the local architects are generally inexperienced in the housing field. That the very low-cost housing field has been left virtually untouched is a sin of omission for which the profession will be at great pains to repent. But, aside from a few outstanding authorities and experts in special fields, USHA has had to start very nearly from scratch itself. In building up its organization hurriedly it is, of course, inevitable that personnel must be fitted in to positions as advantageously as possible. It is unfortunate that decisions of great importance to local architects who have had wide general experience and who are of recognized ability must be made as a matter of routine by subordinates whose sincerity is beyond question but whose training and experience may be open to serious question.

In presenting this case for the architects by calling attention to misunderstandings and inefficiencies no suggestions are made for changing conditions. This is not the place to suggest changes and none is offered. The case of the architects is presented in all sincerity and humility, in the hope of being helpful in the attainment of our common ideal, better housing for the low income groups whose condition has been too long neglected by all of us.

Diary Note—Mr. Shire Indicts

BY FREDERICK L. ACKERMAN, F.A.I.A.

SUCH a sweeping indictment of a professional group as that made by Mr. Shire (A. C. Shire, Technical Director, United States Housing Authority) in the September, 1939 number of *THE OCTAGON* suggests that he may be writing under guidance of a somewhat biased point of view. It is true, he introduces a qualification in his statement: "To this end I feel it necessary to make certain indictments against the kind of work some—or many—of the local architects have been doing". This would serve to guard against such a comment as I am making. After he makes that

qualification his indictment is so phrased as to imply that it may well be applied to the profession as a whole—at least of a certain vintage. Knowing how Mr. Shire feels about the subject, one may feel privileged to read that much between the lines.

For Mr. Shire makes no reference at all to a very considerable amount of work of a serious technical nature which was done by members of the architectural profession in the interest of a matter-of-fact re-statement of the problem of housing, and also in the working out of such half-way solutions as it might be possible to find within the

framework of our debt economy.

As I run over the list of those who volunteered to act as pioneers in this field, seeking rational solutions within the frame of aims expressed by Mr. Shire, the small list seems to be made up almost exclusively of architects; engineers were conspicuous by their absence. There was no compensation to be derived from this pioneering work which was confined largely to finding "solutions" within the technical fields of design and construction, since they could not be applied under the reign of "business-as-usual".

But what impels me to find fault with Mr. Shire's statement is the absence of any reference to a genetic account of housing in the United States and to the causal circumstance which give rise to the recent drift toward a more matter-of-fact technique of design. From his statement one gains the impression that the architect has played no part at all in this work: this is not so.

Mr. Shire singles out as conspicuous examples of misguided men "the 1920 style architect." But it should be recalled that it was during the 1920's that a considerable number of architects, grown inexpressably weary of working under the canons of conspicuous waste and competitive spending, took up the rather thankless task of attempting to re-state the problem of housing in terms of a matter-of-fact approach. Naturally there are few examples of accomplishment during that period, for the 1920's offered practically no opportunities of translating rational aims into rational structures. That was the period during which Financial Business rated it safer, more conservative, to loan a few billions to foreign nations for the launching of housing schemes and preparations for war, etc. than to risk a few dollars in the United States in the interest of more and better housing.

But the fact remains, and it can be abundantly documented by our journals of that day, that the profession which Mr. Shire appears to indict had sent its skirmishers well out front, far beyond the line of business-as-usual before Mr. Shire became interested in the problem.

Mr. Shire ends his indictment with an interesting paragraph: "What is the explanation? Is this business of designing for low costs and low rents so different from all the architect's previous training and experience that he has not yet acquired

the essential technique? If this is true perhaps a new type of technical education for architects is necessary."

Certainly and emphatically designing for low cost and low rents is unlike the experience of the architect prior to the years of the depression, except in such rare instances that we may ignore them as having bearing in the case. How else could it be? Has Mr. Shire forgotten what actuated building during the several decades prior to 1930? Has he forgotten Veblen's "Theory of the Leisure Class" with its discussions of the pecuniary canons of taste, conspicuous waste, competitive consumption, etc.? Has he forgotten the dominating position of the promoter, the speculator, the jerry builder and the criteria under which a part of the profession prostituted its aims and knowledge? What was there in the preparation of drawings under the injunctions to design the cheapest damn thing that would hold together, to sneak below the minimum requirements of the building law, to crowd the land, to exploit light and air—what was there in all this experience which would prepare him to design for minimum cost-of-use over a sixty year amortization period? The answer is, there was nothing.

And what was there in working under the criteria of conspicuous waste and competitive spending in designing structures for institutions of higher learning, for great banks, for religious institutions, for the would-be and the ultra-well-to-do, and so on and on—what was there in all this experience to prepare him for the advent of subsidized housing for the very poor—again there was nothing. The wonder is that the profession kept a tiny flame of interest in workmanship and well-building going all through this period, and more the wonder that revolt against this period of misguided effort showed its head before the Great Depression set in.

And just what had engineering to offer at this same juncture? Well, this is what it had to offer: it accepted the whole complicated muddle of the construction industry, considered as a whole, as the point of departure in its quest for efficiency in providing habitations for all of us. It accepted the inordinately wasteful system of distribution and assumed that it was solving some problem by saving some picayune items in a living unit while the torrent of waste in the production industry as a whole went roaring by. What was there in the

experience and training in the field of the construction industry which prepared the construction engineer competently to deal with this problem of adequate housing for all of us? Again, one may say, nothing much.

If Mr. Shire will pause and look at this matter from a broader angle he will realize that no one is prepared to deal with this problem of housing all of us—that goes for the financier, the banker, the industrialist, the investor, the architect, the engineer, the builder, the “sub” and for building trades

labor. That’s the reason why we are now resorting to subsidized housing to take care of—how large a proportion of our total population nobody knows.

All this is not to imply that Mr. Shire does not experience the troubles which he so clearly describes. It is rather to point out that his troubles are not due merely to deficiencies in “local” individuals; they arise in a broad institutional background. And the fact that we are discussing this matter in this way is probably due to our deep sense of frustration.

To Teach Housing *May* Also Be To Teach Architecture

BY EDGAR I. WILLIAMS, A.I.A.

THERE is an underlying motive of impatience in both Mr. Shire’s and Mr. Feiss’ articles* in the September OCTAGON’s series having to do with Housing. If the facts reported by Mr. Shire reflect generally upon the architectural profession and not upon the few architects already at work or clamoring for political appointment to do housing, then the profession should be jolted out of its dream world into reality.

Mr. Feiss’ article is provocative in its derisive comments on general teaching in the Architectural Schools and upon the profession. A large part of the article is devoted to building up an imaginary straw man teacher who teaches “*facade* and *poche* architecture”. I do not think there are many such teachers in the good schools today.

It is popular to deride the Beaux Arts these days when the pack follows a new fetish. The very underlying principle of the Beaux Arts system has always been the “*esprit de recherche*”. Beaux Arts may have other connotations for those who cannot or do not wish to see, but the same underlying principle remains although others today are attempting to preempt it. They call it “research”. Incidentally, I am not a Beaux Arts man, if that has any bearing upon the point.

*Note. “To Teach Housing is Also to Teach Architecture”, by Carl Feiss, of Columbia University, and “Constructive Criticisms of Architects,” by A. C. Shire, Technical Director, USHA, in the September 1939 number of THE OCTAGON.

Who will dispute that housing is architecture if it is made to be architecture? That depends upon what definition one gives to the term architecture.

One of the most false assumptions that can be made is that when a student has been subjected to a few years of general training in an Architectural School he becomes an architect. There are general essentials which form a sub-layer of impulse if not fact which training in a school may awaken in an embryonic architect. Some of those essentials are a flexibility of mind, a structural concept, an awareness that we are living in the twentieth century, a dissatisfaction with everything but the best, an aesthetic appreciation of form, and, may I say also an ability to put ideas on paper. In this world of reality it is fairly important for a young architect to be able to draw, although there is a popular belief that diagrams of cabalistic forms and a few notes may suffice.

Four years of study after youthful academic training is a very short time to plant the seed from which a sturdy architectural tree may grow. Conscientious faculties are aware of the wide needs of an architect’s training and are constantly trying to adjust the curriculum to the very limited hours of a student’s time to the end that essentials are taught. Students’ energies are not unlimited and in the better schools they are already taxed to the limit.

Mr. Feiss says “housing is architecture”. Housing may be architecture but it is only one facet of

architecture. A new technique may well be called for in its teaching but I believe the background of that training must contain the essential pigments of all good architectural training if housing is to be architecture. A problem method with emphasis upon factual data may be a crying need, but factual data is not necessarily the only reality. Such phases as "scientific humanism" are without tactile reality. The underlying intangibles I have called essentials have more meat of reality than that.

It is with the spirit of Mr. Feiss' article that I take principal exception. His flippant picture of teaching in the schools is ungracious.

Anyone who is aware of the changes in American architectural education since its inception can not but be impressed with our national humility. We Americans have always looked elsewhere than to America for guidance. Perhaps we have needed most of it. Perhaps, if we had laid a foundation of our own we would have progressed equally or better. That is surmised, to be sure. If the same cooperative forces had been applied to creative American

architecture in our generation as applied to the automobile industry, let us say, we might have progressed further. That too is surmised. But to look backward for any reason except to see how far we have gone forward is useless.

Such subjects as town planning and housing are very wide in scope. I wish Mr. Feiss had stressed the greater need of a principle calling for the utmost cooperation in all branches of the architectural profession with other professions where necessary. He might have developed the idea of a new technique in teaching housing which would bring the civil engineer, the public officials, the builders and others in closer contact with the student.

But this goes afield from my purpose which is to voice certain exceptions to the article "To Teach Housing is also to Teach Architecture". There are others, many, I believe, who have the same high purpose of social service and service to their communities which I know Mr. Feiss has. The profession needs cooperative effort toward finding creative suggestions and not derision.

Jamestown, N. Y., Post Office Competition

THE Office of the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency announced, on October 15, that the design of a new Post Office and Court House for Jamestown, New York, will become the project for the fifth of the series of regional architectural competitions sponsored by the Public Buildings Administration.

The official program for the competition will probably be issued between the first and fifteenth of November, 1939, and will be open to all registered architects who are citizens of the United States and whose home offices are located in Region No. 3, which comprises the greater part of New York State. For purposes of these competitions, the state has been divided into two regions. Region No. 2 is made up of New York City, Long Island, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, and Sullivan Counties, and the southern half of Ulster and Dutchess Counties. Region No. 3, in which the new competition is being held, embraces the remainder of the state.

Qualifications and requirements similar to those that were used in the four previous competitions will govern the contest for the Jamestown, New York, federal building design.

The jury which will be selected to judge the designs which are submitted will be drawn from districts in the vicinity of Region No. 3, in order that all the architects within the region may have the opportunity to enter the competition.

The series of regional competitions of which the Jamestown Post Office and Court House design is one, was announced by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau last March, when the Public Buildings Administration was still a branch of the Procurement Division. Since July 1, the Public Buildings Administration has become a part of the Federal Works Agency. Competitions for the design of Post Offices for Leavenworth, Kansas and Evansville, Indiana, have already been held, and two others for Post Offices at Montpelier, Vermont and Burlingame, California, are still under way.

Exhibition Awards

EXHIBITION OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE AMERICAS

THE Exhibition of the Architecture of the Americas was hung at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, in Washington, from September 24 to 30, during the Seventy-first Convention of The Institute. The Committee on Exhibition announces awards as follows:

Grand Prix

Direccion General de Obras Publicas, Cuidad Trujillo, Republica Dominicana, "for the interesting exhibit of historical buildings."

Sociedad Central de Arquitectos, Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina, "for arranging the splendid exhibit of architecture of the past and present in their country."

Sociedad de Arquitectos del Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay, "for arranging the interesting exhibit of the architecture of their country."

First Honorable Mention

Architects Sanchez, Lagos, and De la Torre, for the Kavanagh Building, Buenos Aires.

Architects Alberto Prebisch and Adolfo Moret, for the Rex Cinema, Buenos Aires.

Architect Carlos de la Carcova, for architectural sculpture, funeral monument, Buenos Aires.

Architects Acevedo, Becu, and Morena, for San Isidro Racetrack, Buenos Aires.

Architects de los Campos, Puente, and Tournier for "El Pais" and "El Plata", Montivideo.

Second Honorable Mention

Architects Echebarne and E. Ciurich for Cine Ambassador, Montevideo.

Architect Jorge Sabate for Railway Workmen Association building, Buenos Aires.

Architects Aslan and Ecurra, for River Plate Stadium, Buenos Aires.

The jury made no awards to the "Post-War" exhibit of the United States, explaining that it felt that the United States as host to the other countries should be "*hors concours*".

The Committee on Exhibition

Clair W. Ditchy

David J. Witmer

William Emerson

Rudolph Weaver

Julian Clarence Levi, *Chairman*

Members Elected

Effective September 7, 1939

Chapter	Name
BOSTON.....	Waldron Phoenix Belknap, Jr., Marc Peter, Jr.
CENTRAL NEW YORK.....	Ardery Vincent DeFonds
CHICAGO.....	Raymond Gregori, Paul Schweikher
CLEVELAND.....	Wallace Glead Teare
COLORADO.....	*S. Arthur Axtens, Wayne Frederick Owens
CONNECTICUT.....	William Bradford Green, Jr.
LOUISIANA.....	*Theodore L. Perrier
MISSISSIPPI.....	Dudley Hearn White
NEW YORK.....	Harry Seckel, Theodore John Young
NORTH TEXAS.....	Hubert Hammond Crane
PHILADELPHIA.....	John Stanley Carver
SOUTH TEXAS.....	Oliver Cooper Winston
WASHINGTON STATE.....	Leonard W. S. Bindon

WESTCHESTER.....	Russell Stacy Johnston
WISCONSIN.....	Arthur L. Seidenschwartz

Effective October 10, 1939

Chapter	Name
ARIZONA.....	Henry O. Jaastad
EASTERN OHIO.....	John F. Wehrell
NEW YORK.....	Alton Lee Craft, Carl Feiss, Carroll Woodbury Harding, Anthony F. Inzerro
PHILADELPHIA.....	John Lane Evans
WASHINGTON, D. C.....	**John H. Coxhead, *Howard W. Cutler
WEST TEXAS.....	Peyton Graham Cooper

* Re-elected.

** Re-elected effective January 1, 1938.

With the Chapters

NEWS NOTES FROM CHAPTER SECRETARIES

Chicago.

Elmer C. Roberts, President of the Chicago Chapter, A.I.A., has announced that after a year of planning, the Chicago Chapter has organized an Atelier, so-called, which for the moment has the temporary name of Chicago School of Architecture and which will be under the directorship of Paul Schweikher.

The function of this workshop will be to provide space and equipment at night for the continuation of work, study and discussion of architecture and its pertinent subjects. It is not the intention of this group to be in any way in direct competition with any architectural school, and this program has met with great appeal to the younger men, both licensed and unlicensed, of this city who feel the need of associating with their fellow architects at night for further discussions.

All men joining this group must at the same time become Junior Associate members of the Chapter which the Chapter feels will be a strong nucleus for their future Corporate members.

JERROLD LOEBL, *Acting Secretary*

Detroit.

Chapter president Hyde announced the election to membership in The Institute and assignment to the Detroit Chapter of Chester L. Baumann. Our newest member was given a hearty welcome. This brings our total membership to eighty-two.

A discussion was held on the formation of a permanent Mid-West Association and an Annual Conference such as was held at the University of Notre Dame on June 23 and 24, 1939. This is in accordance with provisions of the by-laws of The Institute. Director Ditchy had already brought this matter before The Institute Board and it now needs only the approval of the various Chapters in the Great Lakes and Illinois-Wisconsin Districts. Mr. Ditchy explained the desirability of such an organization, following which the Chapter voted its approval of favorable recommendations previously taken by the Chapter board.

Members present expressed a desire to have the next A.I.A. Convention in Detroit and a resolution

to this effect was approved by vote of members present.

Mr. Hyde announced that a fall meeting of the Engineering Society of Detroit, possibly the October meeting, would be devoted to Architecture, and that a prominent architect as speaker was being sought.

TALMAGE C. HUGHES, *Secretary*

Florida Central.

Franklin O. Adams, Frank A. Winn, Jr., and Norman F. Six, Tampa architects, have formed an association for two Housing Projects which the Housing Authority of the City of Tampa has awarded them. Approval of preliminary sketches has already been received from the U. S. H. A. and plans are now in progress. One project will be for persons of Anglo-Saxon birth and the other will be built in the Latin quarter of Tampa. The combined cost of both projects will be \$2,200,000.00.

NORMAN F. SIX, *Secretary*

Kentucky.

On August 23, the Kentucky Chapter had the pleasure of a visit from Leigh Hunt, Milwaukee, State Association Director of The Institute. All architects in the State were invited, resulting in quite a few guests.

We have had a number of these open meetings the past two years, and I believe it is gradually causing a better understanding within the profession. Mr. Hunt made a very urgent but restrained appeal to the architects to arouse themselves to the dangers that confront the profession.

At the September 21 meeting the Chapter voted to join the newly reorganized Kentucky Construction League, and chapter president Lea appointed Ossian P. Ward, Carl J. Epping, Stratton O. Hammon and Elliot C. Lea to represent the Kentucky Chapter in the League. The membership of the League is composed of "state organizations and local or sectional groups representing all branches of the construction industry".

The program for the September meeting consisted of color slides of Williamsburg, Va., the New York Worlds Fair, New England, and the

Western Parks, taken by Stratton O. Hammon and Bergman S. Letzler. This makes the second time we have shown color pictures, and they seem to be well liked, if I do say so myself!

BERGMAN S. LETZLER, *Secretary*

New Jersey.

The first meeting of the New Jersey Chapter for the 1939-1940 year was held at the Newark Athletic Club on Thursday, September 14.

Vice-president Arthur N. Starin presided over the executive meeting in the unavoidable absence of the Chapter president. Routine matters of business were taken care of.

Our genial new president, Neil Convery, took charge of the Chapter meeting and conducted the same smoothly and efficiently. It seems as if the boys are going to get to bed earlier from now on.

The most important matter discussed was a proposed reduction of architects' fees on housing work, which, it was understood, the Government is considering. It was decided to urge The Institute to oppose this reduction.

CLEMENT W. FAIRWEATHER, *Secretary*

Washington, D. C.

The first meeting in the Chapter year attended by some 75 members and associates presented at least three important features: action on the applications of 17 new associates (the record to date); a force-

ful program of Chapter activities; the report of the Committee on Housing and City Planning. The latter, to the gratification of most present, illustrated that it is still possible within the A.I.A. Chapters to raise a controversial issue of general interest.

The Committee report (copies available through this secretary) as an abstract of the Committee's extensive studies is a part of the exhibit, "Washington, The Planned City Without A Plan", which was displayed at the past Convention making a plea for the re-examination of planning approaches and the place of architects in city planning everywhere.

In a lively discussion some of the members raised the point that the Committee's failure to include mentioning the merits of the work of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Fine Arts Commission, and the Alley Dwelling Authority is very unfortunate. On the other hand, other members believed it should be possible among professional people to discuss papers on the basis of their contents without the necessity for an official counter signature.

The American Federation of Arts revealed that it was planning a national tour for the exhibit which is the cause for the controversy. A resolution was passed endorsing the display in principle and sanctioning the tour, on conditions that its critics be permitted to send along a dissenting statement.

ALFRED KASTNER, *Secretary*

Necrology—Members

As reported to The Institute from September 7 to October 25, 1939

Fellows
Irving K. Pond
Albert E. Skeel

Honorary Member
William A. R. Goodwin

Members
Henry Bailey Alden
Manfred M. Stophlet

Note: An appreciation of Past President Irving K. Pond will appear in a future number of THE OCTAGON.

