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Journal of The American Institute of ARCHITECTS



June, 1945

The Seventy-Seventh Convention

President Ashton's Opening Address

Objectives in Design

The Architectural Editors

In Appreciation of N. Max Dunning

Furtive Observations at the Convention

35c

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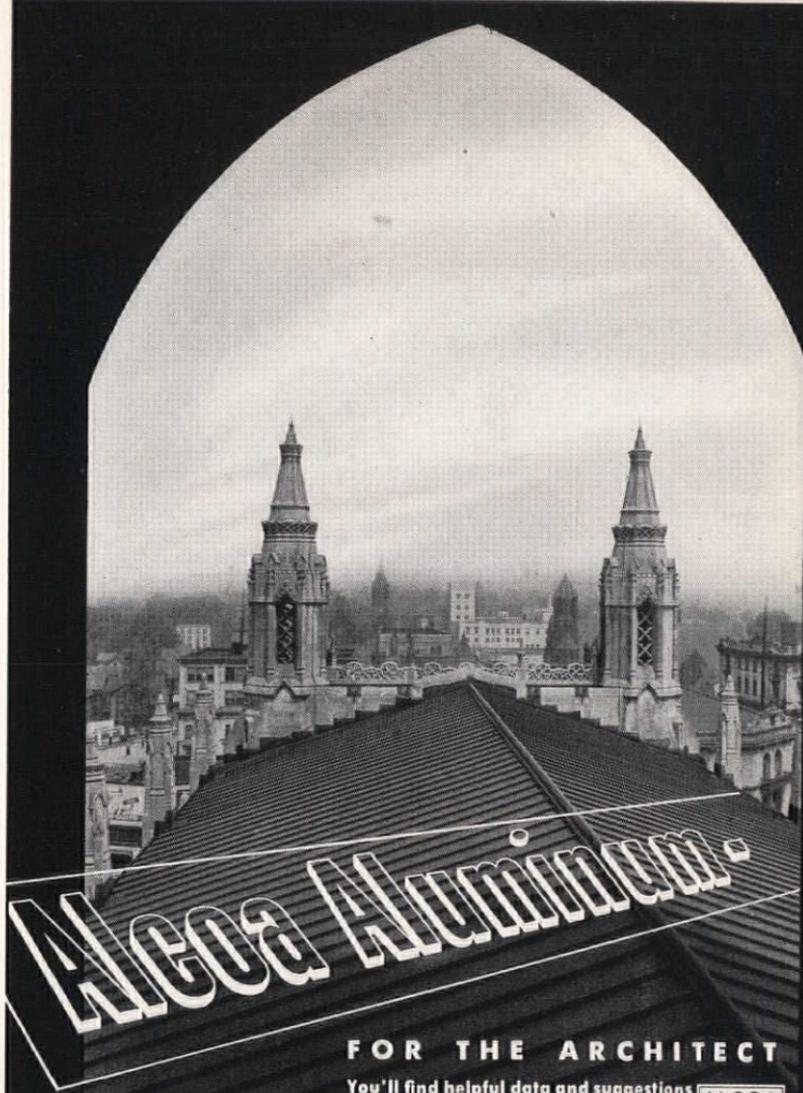
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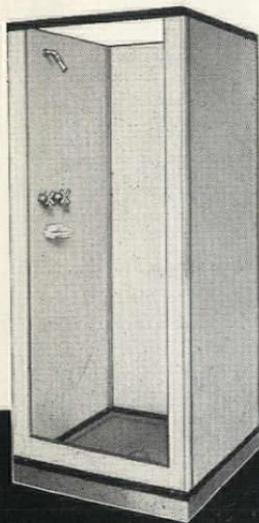
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The Seventy-Seventh Convention

THE INSTITUTE'S "bobtailed convention" assembled, according to well-established tradition, one hour after the scheduled opening at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 23rd. In strict conformity with the requirements of the Office of Defense Transportation, the Chapter delegates, State Association delegates and officers were limited to fifty.

After a formal welcome by the New Jersey Chapter's president, C. Godfrey Poggi, who is also president of the New Jersey State Association of Architects, and after the presentation of a golden key to the City by Mayor Joseph Altman and a greeting by Senator Farley representing New Jersey's Governor, President Ashton opened the first session.

President Ashton's Opening Address

PRESIDENT POGGI, members of the New Jersey Chapter, Senator Farley, Mayor Altman, delegates to this the Seventy-seventh Convention of The American Institute of Architects, and honored guests:

In this ceremony of welcome, permit me to thank you, our local chapter, and to express to you, honored guests, our gratitude for a most cordial reception, creating this opportunity to meet under such favorable circumstances in the State of New Jersey.

In making this report, your President is neither qualified nor disposed to present to you a literary gem such as might come from the pen or lips of Past-President Maginnis; nor a driving declaration of achievement such as might have been so properly expressed by my

predecessor, R. H. Shreve; nor can you expect the poetry and composition of Louis LaBeaume. This report will be the prosaic and simple statement of appreciation of the individual efforts of Board members, the Octagon staff, and Institute committee men who have given so fully of themselves in the interests of The American Institute of Architects.

Today we are near the end of a dark road. We are afforded our first opportunity in two years to meet as an organization. Officially representing our organization are fifty accredited delegates.

In normal times that number might have been 475, not including our hosts and guests. Regardless of the extreme limitations made necessary by the War, we are

grateful for this opportunity. We appreciate, too, the fine manner in which you delegates, and the architects you represent, have accepted the restrictions placed upon us.

One year ago we were requested by the Office of Defense Transportation to abandon plans for a convention at that time. That request was promptly and patriotically met by architects in every part of the country.

During the two critical years just passed, conditions have even made meetings of The Board difficult. War activities and military personnel have so crowded our principal cities as to force The Board to find accommodations where it could. They were almost impossible at Washington. Meetings were held, as the demands of Institute business required, in Memphis, New York and Cincinnati. To those meetings your representatives, The Board, came regardless of the difficulties of travel or the pressure of their personal interests. The Octagon staff and Institute committee members have loyally and effectively given of their time and effort without stint.

Your Washington Representative, Este Fisher, and his successor, your former Representative, Major Purves, have very creditably and ably handled your affairs on the Washington scene. You may feel assured that the position of every architect in the country has been strengthened by their presentation

to official Washington. The Washington Representative's report will be considered in particular during this Convention.

The achievements of our Membership Secretary, C. Julian Oberwarth, are reflected in a phenomenal growth of The Institute during the past two critical war years. All of the credit should not be entered to his account. The unification program has jelled during that period. After a dozen years of talk, we have crystallized into action and have moved toward the organization of a united profession. We are very well on our way to completion of such an organization. This achievement is not the work of this administration. It is the result of long and cooperative effort on the part of the able men who have preceded me, and the members of The Board. The task before you now is to solidify that union.

In those states where unification is an accomplished fact, the architects speak with power. Their voice is heard. They are doing much to direct public attention to the value of the profession. They are doing much to convince the architect that if he would survive he must reflect credit upon the profession in his dealings with his clients. They are doing much to cause architects to sense their full responsibility as professionals trained in the science of construction, as well as in the art of design.

The reports of directors to The Board bear witness to this fact.

With unification has come new life and hope to the chapters across the country. Let me repeat: we must now, as The American Institute of Architects, solidify those gains and move forward.



With a united front we now face the future. The important task of this Convention is to chart our course. It is not enough to know that steam is up and we are ready to put out to sea. We must know where we are going. The hour is already late. We must get underway.

Several items of our program indicate not only the direction of that course, but also that we are going a long way. We have raised our sights, setting them for a far-distant target.

What is that target? Briefly described, it is the architectural profession of tomorrow. That profession is not a passive thing, but a real, dynamic thing—a force in society; a force of such magnitude as to affect the shaping of affairs, and so magnetic as to draw attention to its power.

The architect should occupy himself with every phase of life in the society of which he is a member. His knowledge of human needs, his enlightenment, his vision, should cause him to guide the development of the physical framework of our living.

For some years The Institute remained stationary with a membership of approximately 3,200. In spite of war, it began a rapid ascent under the able leadership of President Shreve—this by reason of the ground in which its roots had been so well planted by the men who preceded him. The increase in growth today, manpower shortages notwithstanding, has taken that membership past the 5,100 mark.

In considering these figures, a personal tribute must be paid to State Association Director Matt Del Gaudio. He has, with full faith and vigor, fought for the unification of the profession in season and out of season. And when I say fought, I mean fought! To him the State Associations, as well as The Institute, owe a debt of gratitude. His task has been difficult by reason of the important responsibilities assumed in rendering yeoman service to both organizations. He has fearlessly, and in his own inimitable way, taken on all comers.

Another director to whom The Institute will forever be indebted, by reason of his training, sound judgment and discretion, is Edgar Williams of New York. Circumstances have so shaped themselves as to make impossible his continuation on The Board. It is with deepest regret and a keen sense of loss that we are obliged to accept his resignation.

We are pleased, however, with the promise of the able service of a

worthy successor. He comes to us highly recommended and fully prepared to carry on the vigorous program we are about to assume.

The inspirational value of Walter MacCornack, our vice-president, will be reflected later in this Convention in his presentation of a most able and expansive program of Institute activities. He has given to the profession, unselfishly and courageously, years of service, the value of which may never be fully realized.

Director Fenhagen, from the Middle Atlantic District, leaves The Board, too, at this time. In his service he has set a goal and a pattern which can only serve as an inspiration to his successor.

Director McGinty, of the Gulf States District, has kept The Board refreshed with a clear vision and sound judgment. His loss, too, will be felt until his successor may move into his duties with the kind of power inspired by the wide open spaces.

Director Gutterson, of the Sierra-Nevada District, has done credit to his district. His successor may, with profit, look into his record and, with the same sort of contribution assure continued progress of an able Board.

Director Thomas, from the Western Mountain District, has, in a most quiet and intelligent fashion, so contributed to Board activities as to justify the pride of his district.

The foregoing personal tributes

have been earned, and are very properly made at this time. In the interest of saving time, I have not mentioned the inestimable value of the services of other Board members. For six years I have had rather direct knowledge of The Board's activities, and during those years I have never found a Board on which every member is so devoted to the task of adequately representing the interests of his and our profession. My compliments and gratitude to them—the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Octagon staff, for loyal and efficient service under most adverse circumstances.

You have before you the report of the Treasurer. As treasurers' reports go, this, too, if you lack the vision to see beyond it, is nothing more than another tabulation of figures reporting income and outgo of the monies you have so generously contributed to this *your* organization. I respectfully direct your attention to those figures that you might see more in them than a simple financial statement. You will find therein recorded evidence of your faith in your profession and in The Institute. The Treasurer's report is something real. It tells a story of your faith. As The Board reads it, it is your mandate to The Board for a courageous and active program on their part as directors. It is a challenge of which I shall have more to say later in this report.

The next few years promise a tremendous building program. It is for us to determine whether this coming period will resolve itself into an era of governmental planning, and building by engineering companies, or whether the architect will throw off the shackles and take his place as a guiding spirit in this development. To meet this challenge we have had presented to us a new framework for our own organization — a framework on which this forward action might be built, and a framework suitable for the complete design. The Board now offers the *parti*. What is being put before you is not one of those eight-hour *esquisses-esquisse*. It is a carefully studied preliminary drawing. To facilitate the next step, the stretch is on the boards. Unification is the glue that holds it down. The *poncée* is ready to be rubbed on the stretch. Here are some of its details:

Accrediting the schools of architecture is a *fait accompli*.

Returning service men will have open before them a clear path to architectural education.

A foundation to advance the science and art of building is drawn in block form, the details to be developed as we go forward.

Outlines are drawn of a really comprehensive program of education, tying together the student and the practitioner.

Here are indications of a plan to tell the architect, through professional public relations counsel,

how he may become better and more favorably known to the public.

Here are indications of better intercommunication between The Octagon and the far-flung membership, through traveling ambassadors.

Here is sketched a streamlining of Institute committee organization.

Here is indication of a forthcoming booklet, developed by the Committee on Education and written by some twenty-two architects, and directed to the young men entering the profession.

Research, invention, and better dissemination of unbiased, technical information are shown in outline form, the details to be developed.

Far clearer and in more satisfactory form than for years is the relationship between governmental departments and the private practitioner, particularly if we, at this meeting, can determine the best way of cementing this relationship.

Here, then, are some of the elements of the final working drawings from which may be built the architectural profession of tomorrow. The preliminary sketches are before you. Will you file them away and continue a placid journey down the years ahead, or will you take them back to the offices and drafting-rooms of our country and order them immediately translated into working drawings and specifications?

During the past four days, which have been loaded to the brim with thought-provoking discussions, The Board has conferred with the architectural schools of the country, and with representatives of the Army—who, as architects, have demonstrated the ability of this, our profession, to adapt itself to a colossal task demanding courage, initiative, and imagination; men who have made the impossible happen. Major Barney in a brief statement to The Board, has thrown down the gauntlet. It is a challenge we cannot ignore. It merits your careful attention. It carries with it a ring of sincerity. May I quote?

"It seems to me the thing that is left out of this Foundation is a very significant thing, and that is the immediate perspective of the next three or four years. That is what I am concerned with; that concerns the men that I have trained to send overseas. I have trained five thousand pilots who are flying over on the other side now. I saw them in their final phase of training. They are the country's finest—superb young men. When they come back, despite their leadership, their ability, their gallantry, despite all of the qualities they have you admire, they will be the worst educated young men in the history of America from the standpoint of practice of our profession.

"Now those are the men that I do not want to see lip service given

to. I don't want to leave the problem as a question. I want the problem solved. I want The Institute to take the leadership, to solve it."

The heritage of our past is rich. The leadership of our predecessors has been something of which we may all feel justly proud. We cannot, however, rest on the laurels of their achievements. We must soar to greater heights. We must catch this spark of new life, nurse it, feed it, exercise it, and strengthen it to our common good.

Today, gentlemen, we stand at the crossroads. We may move forward boldly and courageously, taking our place as leaders in the construction industry. Or we may step to one side and mournfully watch the parade go by. We are challenged today with the dawn of a new era. This world holocaust with which we have been living for the past five years shows signs of dying. The death rattle is in its throat. With death, a new world must be reborn. In considering that rebirth, it will serve us well to review, briefly, the heritage that is ours. In it is inspiration. From it we gain courage. With the knowledge of it we dare venture. Permit me to sketch it briefly to you, and at the same time direct your attention to the penalties that we have paid by reason of our own inactivities in the past, or failure to make ourselves an active part of the social forces with which we live.

As a country we are in our infancy. Measured in spans of human life, we are scarcely four generations old. Three hundred twenty-five short years ago, this vast stretch of America was a wilderness. To it came your forebears and mine. They possessed little of this world's goods. They had strong hands, clear heads, and stout hearts. And with it all, an abiding faith in God and in their own ability. They had left the old world, now so badly battered, to come to this new wilderness to gamble on a new future. The miraculous results of that gamble have been before us as fruits of their courage and venture. That miracle is these United States.

In the early, virile days of our national growth, every architect, as such, was also known as a leader in his community. He matched his judgment with the judgments of the banker, the merchant, the lawyer, and the civic leader, to the extent that its value was recognized. They sat in joint sessions to counsel. The architect was automatically called upon to make his contribution in the solution of community and state problems.



In reflecting on this scrap of history, may I ask you to contemplate, individually, your own relation to your community? We are here in the presence of Senator Farley and Mayor Altman. Do they know you as men who sit in

the councils of the city or the nation, willing and anxious to make a contribution to the ordinary problems of your own society? Or do they know you only as men who gripe as new plans are made public? Have you been close enough to them to cause them to feel your value? Do they know that if you had been conferred with, our cities and roadsides might have been less ugly?

The society into which the architect of tomorrow must adjust himself will be made up of millions of young men returned to private life. They will be so accustomed to decisive action and courageous movement that they will have no part in a timid organization which cannot afford the leadership to which they have been recently accustomed.

We have no time for littleness; for bickering between the various interests of our profession. We have no quarrel with the engineering profession.

Your Committee on the Architect and Governmental Relations has done a much grander and bigger job than can be told at this time. They have very wisely built new roads into governmental circles. They have courageously taken the leadership of the designing professions. They have introduced you to the Government as you have never been introduced before. It's up to you now. Will you let them down and yourselves suffer the consequences? Later in this Conven-

tion you will have before you their findings and their recommendations.

Not so long ago, by reason of our own stupidity, we faced a depression. Cities, counties, municipalities and political bodies generally were caught off guard. They had not displayed the courage to gamble community funds for planned development. By reason of our strength and courage, we blundered it through. Now, with courage properly directed, with foresight and a proper sense of social obligation, we can do this planning, and through it—and through it alone—can we avoid a repetition of the tragedy of the '30s. Let us move forward in this Con-

vention with a renewed trust in each other, confidence in ourselves, and faith in the future. Let those of us who have passed middle life receive, with open arms, the young men of training and courage. Let's give them support, the value of our judgment, and let them inspire us with their courage and their determination to move forward. You have issued your mandate. You have furnished us your program. We have prepared the preliminary sketches. They are before you. It is now your duty, as clients assembled, to weigh them, to consider your own powers, and to decide whether or not we proceed with working drawings and construction.

Elections

REGISTRATION OF DELEGATES closed at noon on this first day, after which Louis J. Gill, veteran chairman of many credential committees, with the aid of a slide rule and various ponderous calculating machines, set up a system by which one delegate might express, in ballot form, the wishes and instructions of his many and sometimes conflicting constituencies.

There being no contest in connection with nominations for certain offices, the Convention, by unanimous vote, instructed the Secretary to cast one affirmative ballot for the following:

President—James R. Edmunds, Jr., of Baltimore

Secretary—Alexander C. Robinson, III, of Cleveland

Treasurer—Charles F. Cellarius of Cincinnati

Regional Directors—

Great Lakes District—Ralph O. Yeager of Terre Haute, Ind.

Western Mountain District—Angus V. MacIver of Great Falls, Mont.

Gulf States District—Richard Koch of New Orleans

Sierra-Nevada District—Earl T. Heitschmidt of Los Angeles

State Association Director—Branson V. Gamber of Detroit.

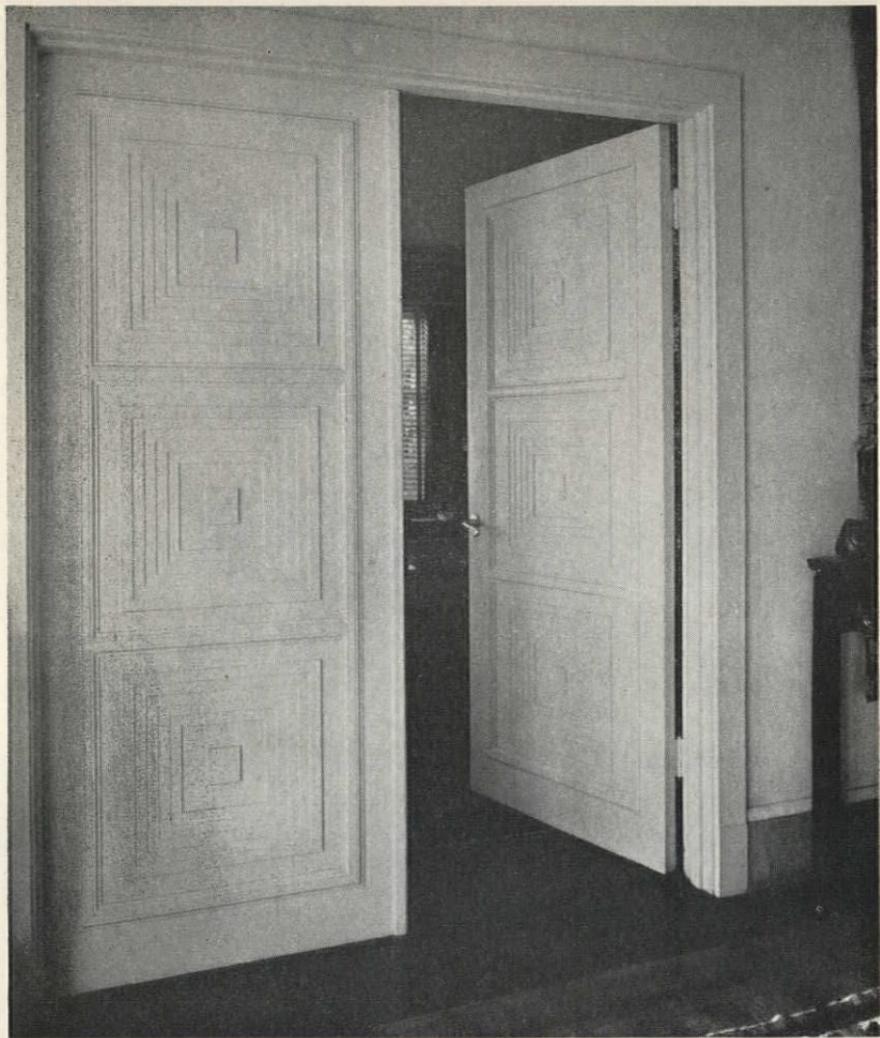


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HOWARD MOISE, ARCHITECT

Made on the job out of the original commonplace glazed doors, and designed for an otherwise simple interior, painted bone white

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After a formal ballot vote upon nominations made by the Chapters and from the floor, the tellers later announced the following elections:

Vice-President — S a m u e l E. Lunden of Los Angeles

Regional Directors—

Middle Atlantic District—
Louis Justement of Washington, D. C.

South Atlantic District—
John L. Skinner of Miami, Fla.

The New York District has been represented on The Board of Directors by Edgar I. Williams of the New York Chapter. Discov-

ery of an overlooked provision of the By-Laws by which a Regional Director must have his domicile, rather than his place of business, in the district he is to represent, brought about Mr. Williams' resignation. Though practicing in New York, his legal residence is across the river in New Jersey. Accepting the resignation with deep regret, and with an expression of appreciation for his invaluable aid during the last two years, The Board elected William G. Kaelber, of Rochester, to fill the unexpired term as Regional Director of the New York District.



The National Capital

FAITHFUL to its self-imposed responsibility for the proper development of the National Capital, The Institute in convention, unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government to acquire prop-

erty adjoining Arlington National Cemetery, thus assuring the continuance of this Virginia hillside in Government ownership and as a fitting background and termination of the Mall.

Fees

IN TUESDAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION, The Institute's Committee on Fees, through its chairman, Max H. Foley, reported on its efforts to establish, for the information and guidance of the Federal Works Agency, an equitable schedule of fees for public works. A

questionnaire is being sent to a representative group of firms having experience in the field of public work. On the basis of these factual returns, the Committee and the Washington Representative hope to make a well-documented case for the profession.

Dimensional Coordination

A. GORDON LORIMER, Chief of the Bureau of Architecture, New York City, initiated the delegates into the fancied mysteries of Dimensional Coordination. Mr. Lorimer's clear and concise talk, illustrated with specially designed

apparatus, was given as a foretaste of what may presently be expected in sound-and-picture film form for a nation-wide dissemination of the facts regarding this undeniable aid to architect, to builder, to manufacturer and to owner.

For a Vastly Broader A. I. A.

VICE-PRESIDENT WALTER MAC-CORNACK's presentation of a subject to which he had given years of study was made under the title of "Foundation". Perhaps the basic idea would be more easily grasped if we think of it, not as a new creation, but rather as the framework of a broader A.I.A. This viewpoint is justified by the fact that both outgoing and incoming Boards of Directors accepted in principle the vision expressed by the former vice-president and interpreted in some of its more staggering details by Walter Rolfe. Moreover, the Board moved at once toward adapting The Institute to its expansive future and toward achieving as large a part of its objectives as the present budget permits.

To quote from the MacCornack report's subtitle:

"A program to advance the science and art of building by raising the standards of architectural education, training, and practice; by establishing research programs; and by providing for the coordina-

tion of all of the elements of the building industry in order to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment—so essential to a great culture and a nationally adequate architecture."

And again, from the body of the report:

"What we need then, is the vision, the foresight and the courage to plan on such a scale as we have never before dared dream of planning."

"The main functions would be these:

1. To coordinate the architectural contributions of existing research institutions.
2. To encourage and stimulate professional education; and to provide a national service for judging and comparing school work in design, construction and other desirable fields.
3. To discover research needs, find and distribute funds for research study.

4. Find fellowship and scholarship funds for distribution to professional architectural schools and research centers.
5. Disseminate public and professional information.

"Through national scholarships, research scholars would be attracted for further study and for their creative thinking, either in finding new products, ideas and inventions, or in evaluating old ones. All research information would become the property of the public domain in the interest of human welfare.

"Architects, engineers, scientists, doctors, educators, landscape architects, planners, painters, sculptors, manufacturers, producers, labor, lawyers, public health groups and many others would gather together to solve the problems that can only be solved by the collaboration of many talented minds.



"The permanent staff must be considered as being assigned to practice architecture in this particular way as a life of service to the profession and the public. They should be adequately paid and should be the beneficiaries of a pension plan.

"A. *The Executive Secretary* is the liaison officer between all of the architects and The Board of Directors . . .

"B. *The Washington Representative* is a good-will ambassador in Washington—contact man with cabinet officers and high govern-

ment officials—a duty and responsibility of first importance.

"C. *The Traveling Secretary* is the personal representative of The Board in the field, seeking to find what the architects are thinking and what they believe should be the program of The Institute."

"D. *The Editor of the Journal* has the important task of creating a professional Journal of a very high order, of inestimable value to the profession and to the public. With many research projects under way, he will have the live, vital information essential to a significant publication.

"E. *The Public Relations Representative* should be responsible for informing the public of architectural matters of importance and general interest. He would develop an understanding of the value of the work of the organization among, and thus strengthen its program with, all the elements of the building industry.

"F. *The Research Director* would formulate, propose, finance and direct research projects covering all phases of the building industry and the architectural and planning profession.

"G. *The Director of Education* would coordinate the work of the Committee on Education of The A.I.A., cooperate with the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, the Registration Board program, the Accrediting Board, and work out a plan of cooperation with the public schools, colleges

and universities to the end that a general educational policy can be developed and kept up to date.

"H. ALL INSTITUTE COMMITTEES should be studied to try to reduce their number, define their duties, and secure more continuity of action from year to year. Their budgets should be increased to include a permanent secretary. They should be able to hold as many meetings, for as many days as necessary, to present reports of value.

"The history of all human accomplishment is that once the vision is clear, there is no turning back. The vision and courage of The Institute in adding to its responsibilities during the past four years by appointing the Washington Representative, the Member-

ship Secretary and the Editor of the JOURNAL are amply justified by the results.

"Research funds will come to the organization as its service and importance increase. There is no reason to believe there is a limit to what the income can be. Surely the third largest industry, for which this profession is the spiritual leader, will also help see to it that such important nation-wide ideals and ideas shall not be lost for want of funds."

With the full significance of such a program just beginning to sink into the minds of the delegates, the President's reception followed, giving opportunity for both physical and mental digestion.

Progress in Education

AT THE EVENING SESSION of April 24, Chairman Walter T. Rolfe of the Committee on Education presided and gave the delegates a picture of this very active committee's activities. Shortly the Chapters will receive copies of a booklet on architecture written by over twenty architects with the purpose of making more intelligible to the profession and to the public the functions of an architect.

The Committee on Education is cooperating with the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, with the National Architectural Accrediting Board, and with the

Washington Representative with respect to a program of architectural education in inactive theatres of the War. A special committee has been created and consists of Dean Wells I. Bennett, President of ACSA, chairman; Dean Leopold Arnaud of Columbia, Professor Sherley Morgan, President NAAB; Major Edmund Purves, and Dean George S. Koyl, representing the Committee. Meetings have already been held in which it was decided that the schools should be requested to furnish a list of available teachers who are in the Army. The schools have been also

requested to write their ex-students in the Army, letting them know that such a program might be available if they sought such instruction. At present this program is being developed only in connection with the Army.

Parallel to the problem of Armed Forces instruction and courses of study, there also developed the need for an Occupational Brief of Information for Servicemen's Separation Centers, concerning the future of the profession, the kind of individuals likely to succeed in it and opportunities for education, professional training and practice. The Executive Committee developed such a leaflet and was about to submit it to the Committee as a whole when it was discovered that the War Manpower Commission had already written such a document. The Executive Committee, thinking the WMC brief a good one, then referred its own suggestions and its brief to Major Purves with the suggestion that he present them to the War Manpower Commission for consideration and possible inclusion.

A Joint Committee of The Institute's Committee on Education and the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design proposed definite means for bringing together selected student work on a nation-wide basis. It should provide facilities which would attract submissions for comparison and review by groups of distinguished architects in various

centers and at intervals through the year. For the schools which desire them, a limited number of student problems should be issued, and the results brought together. The schools which do not desire such programs should be encouraged to submit the best examples of their student work in the forms currently prevailing at those schools. Both types of submissions should be exhibited and published. Such documentation would not only serve to inform the profession of the work and progress of the Schools, but would also benefit the Schools and students represented by affording a broader basis of comparison than obtains within the limits of any single school. Drawings submitted would not necessarily deal with identical programs or subjects. Final theses, being the most complete summations of student thinking, might be appropriate examples, among others, for submission. After review, a group of the best drawings submitted should be sent as a traveling exhibit to the most important metropolitan centers and to representative schools, the final exhibit coinciding in time and place with the annual A.I.A. Convention.

More specifically, it was suggested that The A.I.A. should appoint the B.A.I.D. in a new function and under a new name, such as the American Institute of Architectural Design (A.I.A.D.), to operate as its agent, under its Committee on Education, to provide

facilities for occasional review and comparison of student work for the benefit of the profession as a whole

and for all architectural schools and students throughout the country.

Action on The Board's Report

THE SECOND DAY'S morning session, President Ashton presiding, got right down to the business of The Institute as set forth in the Board's Report.

While the year 1944 was a successful one financially, the immediate future presents no such rosy picture. Quoting from the Treasurer:

"The Institute must be prepared to pay the overhead cost of a much larger membership; to maintain an adequate staff at The Octagon to render that measure of service which the membership expects; and to move into its new Administration Building—at the same time assuming the maintenance of The Octagon as an historic monument. It seems obvious that, beginning with the year 1946, The Institute must expand its over-all program; make larger appropriations available to its committees; maintain an adequate staff in Washington; maintain its property there in creditable condition; and in general render that service to the public and to the architectural profession which they should receive. All of this will take money, and the favorable balances of recent years cannot be counted upon to continue."

It is true that the membership is increasing, but it does not follow that this should imply a proportionate decrease in the cost of operation. Five thousand members require more of The Institute than did three thousand, and ten thousand will require even more.

The Board is desirous of broadening the services of The Institute to the profession. For the immediate future, the office of the Membership Secretary, perhaps with increased duties, must be continued. The Department of Technical Services should be made of greater benefit to the individual members of The A.I.A. A program of promotion of the architectural profession with the public is also most desirable at this critical time, and is being planned.

From the Board's report:

"The Board is inclined to believe that the membership of The Institute is entitled to and desires such services. To preserve and secure them, The Board feels it necessary to set the corporate dues at their former level of \$25 beginning January 1, 1946. Such an increase will become applicable to new members only in the fifth year of their memberships, and the dues for all new members will remain

\$5, \$5, \$10, and \$20, as at present—for the first four years of membership.

"Since the present initiation fee of \$5 is insufficient to meet the actual cost of election, The Board deems it necessary to set the initia-

tion fee at \$10, beginning January 1, 1946. The hope is expressed that in the intervening seven months many architects now considering affiliation with The Institute will take advantage of the present fee of \$5."

By-Laws and Unification

AMENDMENTS to the By-Laws—bugbears of most conventions for generations past—were made necessary this time chiefly by the unification movement, and did not detain the delegates for long. One other, relating to the published monograph evil, was adopted with a clarifying change of phrasing.

With Matthew W. Del Gaudio retiring from the office of State Association Director and Chairman of the Committee on Unification, succeeded by Branson V. Gamber of Detroit, special thanks of The Board were extended to the former for his leadership and persistence in bringing unification so far along the road to completion.

Pending formal adoption, the process of converting state and local societies into units of The Institute has gone forward at a most satisfactory pace. It is encouraging to note that those states which have about completed the conversion, namely, Pennsylvania, Michigan, California, Ohio, Florida and Wisconsin, include some of the largest in the country. Other state-wide groups await only

the adoption of the by-law amendments to proceed.

In round figures there are now 5,100 corporate members in The Institute. Of this, the net increase of the past four years has been 2,000.

This growth has been the result of stimulating effort by two Institute committees: the Committee on Membership and the Unification Committee. While the results, as they apply to the Committee on Membership, have justified the creation of the position of a Membership Secretary to work with that committee, the work could not have been accomplished without the conviction, devotion, and untiring effort of the Membership Secretary, C. Julian Oberwarth.

The Institute should not consider that the Membership Committee work has been in the nature of a drive, which now or at some early date can be considered as terminated. The Board feels that the present effectual method of handling its membership problems should be continued.

The Washington Representative

MAJOR EDMUND R. PURVES sketched for the delegates a picture of the varied duties and tasks falling to the Washington Representative—tasks calling for vigilant action tempered with seasoned judgment and tact. The picture has been changing rapidly of late, in that the Washington Representative, instead of stepping in to meet trouble where he can discern it, is now being sought out to counsel with Government agency chiefs and representatives of the building industry, in their efforts to effect mutually equitable practice relationships.

It is becoming more evident, too, that the office of the Washington Representative is due for expan-

sion of personnel, if really adequate service is to be rendered in the increasing opportunities for collaborative effort with Government agencies and with sister professional groups and representatives of the many-sided construction industry.

Most emphatically the Washington Representative is not just another spearhead of a pressure group; rather he is an ambassador of good will, conscious not only of a widespread lack of knowledge concerning the architect's functions and capabilities, but conscious also of the necessity for constant development of professional abilities and collaborative tendencies on the part of the architect himself.

Governmental Relations

THE INSTITUTE'S Committee on the Architect and Governmental Relations, under the chairmanship of Roy F. Larson, has become one of the most active lines of effort. Cooperation with the Veterans' Bureau, with the U. S. Public Health Service and American Hospital Association; a campaign to acquaint officials with the work of the architect; and the creation of a register of architects qualified particularly for public works—these are highlights in the committee's activities, carried out in close cooperation with the Washington Representative.

Amended in several minor particulars, the registry proposal was approved. It should be noticed that the procedure adopted is not mandatory; it may be adopted, rejected or altered in the geographical subdivisions, in accordance with local needs and local professional judgment.

Amendments to the registry procedure as submitted in advance to the Chapters, were as follows:

By Alfred Shaw of Chicago, a change to leave members of the final panel of three eligible for selection, rather than automatically made ineligible; also a deletion of

the provision requiring these men to advise the Government officials in specific selection.

By John S. Bolles of California, change of "reconsideration" to

"consideration" in the provision, "Any architect would be permitted to request consideration of his qualification during the two-year period."

The Journal

BEGINNING the afternoon session of the second day, Edgar I. Williams, as chairman of a special committee of The Board, reported on the JOURNAL, urging particularly that the architects use

this medium of discussion and debate upon the profession's rapidly changing problems—an exhortation which the JOURNAL's editor seconded with emphasis in his informal report that followed.

Membership and New Business

AFTER a report by Julian C. Oberwarth, in which he bemoaned the fact that practically all previously-reporting chairmen had dwelt upon the important facts of his Membership Committee's activities, the session heard the customary resolutions of thanks to our hosts, and several items of new business. Chief among these, perhaps, was a resolution offered by

the New York and Chicago Chapters asking The Board to have the chapters discuss in detail certain questions posed by the Wisconsin Chapter, so that The Board might clarify the opinions of the architects generally as to new phases of the profession's relation to certain branches and activities of the building industry and to present-day practice.

Vale atque Ave

WHILE ENJOYING the New Jersey hosts' hospitality at a final reception, the retiring officers and the incoming administration gathered on a balcony to say their respective farewells and hails. Past-President Ashton expressed the feelings of those officers and directors who were shedding the robes of authority—feelings in

which relief and sorrow were curiously entangled. President Edmunds accepted the responsibilities laid upon the incoming officers, in words that this reporter would not dare to paraphrase. They will be found recorded in the current Bulletin.

And thus ended the Convention of 1945.

Objectives in Design

By Roy Childs Jones, F. A. I. A.

HEAD OF THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

A paper read before The Ann Arbor Conference, February 3, 1945

JUST WHAT the program planner was angling for when he dangled the title "Objectives in Design" as a bait in the waters of this Conference, I'm by no means certain. And I've more than a suspicion that in rising to the bait, I'm going to be one of those numerous piscatorial species called *Catostomus Commersoni* which, in ordinary parlance, means just plain sucker. For any attempt to reduce creative endeavor to mere words is full of pitfalls and dangers.

For the words involve not only architectural difficulties, but semantic difficulties also. There are at least eight separate definitions of design in my Century Dictionary. Curiously enough, the French seem never to use the word at all in connection with predetermining the form and structure of a building. Leon Arnal looked very baffled when I asked him if they did so. He finally decided that Charles Garnier might have *dressé* or *construit*, but never *dessiné* the Opera. As for the word "objectives"—what complex psychological implications it sets up! We can be objective or subjective in the pursuit of objectives. And that leads off into the psychologist's introvert-extrovert personality complex.

However, the words "Objectives in Design" did ring a certain bell in my mind. Not a very loud one, I fear—but at least a tinkle, which I'll try to reproduce.

Certainly we all know what the objectives of design, as applied to architecture, are. There's hardly one of you who couldn't give a glib and succinct statement of them. The question that has been going through my mind in these latter years is not what our objectives are; it is, rather, how objective are we in our pursuit of these objectives? Objective, my psychologist friends say, means directed outward from the subject to the object. It immediately sets up its opposite adjective, subjective; which they say means directed inward toward the subject with varying degrees of disregard for the object.

Let me begin by quoting something you probably all know—the words of that early seventeenth century diplomat and litterateur, the English paraphraser of Vitruvius, Sir Henry Wotton. I don't know of anyone who has stated the objectives of design more aptly and more quaintly.

"In Architecture as in all other Operative Arts, the End must direct the Operation. The End is to

build well. Well-building hath three Conditions, Commodity, Firmness, and Delight."

Sir Henry follows up this beginning with some real objectivity. He discusses what he calls the "seat", with some excellent observations about relating buildings to topography and sunshine. Of a staircase, he says it should "have a very liberal Light against all Casualty of Slips, and Falls, that the space above the Head, be large and airy, which the Italians used to call *Un bel sfogolo*, as it were good Ventilation, because a man doth spend much breath in mounting."

But then Sir Henry goes off a deep end. The famous Five Orders were his generation's fashionable new toy—perhaps something like the thing we call interpenetrating space is to us. When he directs his attention to these Five Orders he loses all his virtuous objectivity. He becomes definitely romantic, emotional and—subjective.

"The Ionique Order doth represent a kind of Feminine slenderness, yet saith Vitruvius, not like a light Housewife, but in a decent dressing, hath much of the Matron. . . . The Corinthian, is a Column lasciviously decked like a Curtezan, and therein much participating (as all inventions do) of the place where they were first born; Corinth having been without controversy one of the wantonest Townes in the world."

The question I ask myself is

this: Aren't we, as well as Sir Henry, often guilty of much the same sort of emotional reasoning about architecture? How much of our design really proceeds from investigation, analysis and reasoned objectivity? Does it not often proceed from individualistic personal preferences; from imposed fashions, both traditional and modern; or perhaps from firmly fixed habit; in other words, from esoteric and emotional and subjective, rather than objective and demonstrable, considerations?

It seems to me there are cross purposes here which are symptomatic of a present-day architectural dilemma. The architect *claims* to be the expert adviser on building problems, the coordinator of technologies, the organizer of space to meet human needs—all of which involve reasoned objectives, which need to be rationally and objectively, not emotionally and subjectively, arrived at. *But*—we have continued to get ourselves so tarred with what appears to the public as an esthetic or emotional brush, that we have been relegated, in too much of both the past and present, to the grandiose, the costly and the exceptional kind of building. The esthetic habit goes deep. Even while our official Institute labors to get us accepted as part of the functional economy of everyday life, its own official "Handbook of Service" proclaims in its opening sentence that architecture is "primarily a fine art".

Too often some of us seem unable objectively to appraise arrangements of space, structure and materials, because we cannot overcome our dislike for the unfamiliar external forms that result from these arrangements. Strip some designers of a certain machinery of decorative detail—the string courses, cornices, columns, and enframements of classic architecture, for instance, and they're lost. By the same token—dare I say it?—if you strip other designers of the currently fashionable externals of so-called modernism, I suspect they would be just as badly lost. Ribbon windows, flowing space, trapezoidal shapes, pinpoint-supported slabs and flat roofs can emotionalize our judgment just as effectively as the Five Orders.

It may be remembered how, in my own generation's youth, we forced and pushed and prodded to make plans symmetrical; how we piled up gargantuan masses of pseudo-masonry to make a fine, striking *point de piché*. Some of us know, too, how present-day students sweat and toil—almost shed tears and blood—to make even naturally symmetrical plans unsymmetrical; how they pare down their walls and columns to gossamer thinness, so that, if a pipe or duct has to run anywhere through them, you get much the same effect as though a thin, elongated, sculptured Gothic saint had swallowed a watermelon.

Yes—architecture seems to be

afflicted with a kind of schizophrenia. We are torn between two opposing desires. We want to be the scientific, technical, executive, rational and objective beings that we would like the public to believe we are. But we like—Oh, how we like!—to indulge in irresponsible self-expressions, to proceed on intuitive judgments, to follow emotionally induced predilections for certain esthetic fashions. One suspects that even some of our most articulate architectural theoreticians, instead of proceeding objectively, are actually only rationalizing what they subjectively like.

If the public does not make as much use of our skill as it should, could it be because we have no clear-cut conviction about how to apply our skill—and consequently, no way of explaining it convincingly? Despite all the building that has gone on in this country's last century, despite the efforts of some fifty schools to train architects, there is little evidence of a design tradition that is even partially understandable, communicable and influential, so far as the great mass of building is concerned.

Don't mistake me. There are obviously able designers among us, who as individuals have that fundamental objectivity about design that produces satisfying buildings. But the point is that not enough of us appear to have had it to create and exploit a kind of building de-

sign whose appeal is so strong, whose qualities of "commodity, firmness and delight" are so unmistakable, that everybody understands it and wants it. Builders of other times and places appear to have achieved it; why can't we?

How much all this is due to a deep-rooted maladjustment in our age and time—to that conflict between thinking and feeling which Gideon expounds in his "Space, Time & Architecture," I shall not try to say. I'd like only to try out a few ideas on some of the more immediate and everyday things that seem to help or hinder us in achieving a more complete objectivity in architectural design. Most of them have to do with architectural training, with which I am naturally most familiar.

I suspect the schools must bear a large share of responsibility for the state of affairs I've presented. By their very nature they are artificial—and no true substitute for experience. Schools lack two essential elements in the design process. Students have no clients to work for, and they cannot build the designs they create.

In such an atmosphere, it's insidiously easy for subjective attitudes to sprout. Coupled with this is the fact that your potential architect is usually a person of strong creative urge. This often carries with it intense individuality, a predilection to intuitive judgments, an impatience with scientific processes, and an intense desire for self-ex-

pression. All these qualities have their values, of course. They shouldn't be suppressed. But if left uncontrolled they do encourage esthetic dogmatism instead of discrimination; irresponsible self-expression instead of a realistic acceptance of purposes and limitations.

There are signs that schools are waking up to these difficulties. They are giving more attention to scientific, technological and analytical studies. There is a more whole-hearted acceptance of structure and equipment as essential and integral factors in design, and not just some things that get left to an engineering "George" after all the more architecturally juicy plums have been extracted. More important still, an attitude is developing among students and teachers that re-defines design as an exercise in *all* phases of the process of producing architecture, and not as something predominantly esthetic. Criticism and judgments reinforce these attitudes. Some schools are on their way to the development for beginners of a new kind of Elements of Architecture. It will deal, not with superficial decorative details, but with function, space, structure and visual aspect as essential elements in the design process, amenable to objective analysis and demonstration. It will hope to lay a groundwork for the development of discrimination, scientific knowledge and responsibility for realistic choices, by which

the students' creative urge can be guided and controlled. Design problems will include the programs of everyday life, as something even more worthy of the architect's skill, and more productive of universally good building, than the special, the exotic and the grandiose programs of another day.

It might even be hoped that such kind of training would at least help to make our pursuit of objectives more *objective*. There are occasional hopeful signs. Just before I left home, an esthetical wild-man student, who began his thesis with a part of his building on stilts, came to me and said he'd come to the conclusion that there was no logical reason to have it that way

except to satisfy an urge to be esthetically dramatic. He had decided that the reasonable thing to do was to put it down on the ground. Whereupon — marvelous to relate—he discovered that it looked even better! Eventually, perhaps, we *do* learn that “delight”—that third quality of Sir Henry's trinity—is an end of building well, and not a first objective.

Furthermore, and finally, there's no need to give up hope when such a man as our colleague, Bill Wurster, can say—and I hope the story is not apocryphal—“If people want to sit on their roofs, I make them flat. If they want them merely to shed water, I make them slope.”

“We do not recognize city and regional planning as a separate profession, but rather as a field of activity in which the members of many professions participate, including those of architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, law and medicine.”—CORNELL UNIVERSITY.



Honors to Architects

ROGER ALLEN, of Grand Rapids, has been elected president of the Michigan Society of Architects.

STEPHEN F. VOORHEES, F. A. I. A., of New York, has been made a member of the Board of Trustees, Metropolitan Museum of Art.

GILMORE D. CLARKE, Dean of the College of Architecture, Cornell University, has been awarded the Brown Medal of The Franklin Institute, “in consideration of his technical ability, foresight, initiative and outstanding leadership in the field of town and city planning.”



Architects Read and Write

Letters from readers—discussion, argumentative, corrective, even vituperative.



THE ARCHITECTURAL EDITORS

By GUY H. BALDWIN, Buffalo, N. Y.

IT WOULD be an excellent thing if an architectural publisher, who is not a practicing architect, could be taken at his word when he says he has no "urge to impose an arbitrary design standard on anyone."

The eclecticism of architectural editors at the present time closes the pages of any architectural magazine to any building not in keeping with the particular type of architecture they wish to foster. And the structures they do publish are frequently bolstered with illustrations of the most egregious atrocities of the Victorian Era in order to make these stark and barren structures more acceptable by comparison. A non-conforming building is published only with a barb or a slur. In this respect the architectural magazines are primarily media of propaganda, and secondly media of architectural expression, when the reverse should be true. This trend which continues to roll up like a gigantic snowball, nine parts propaganda to one of architecture, is led in large part by men who preach but do not practice architecture. The forced indoctrination of all

people in the opinions of a few in the fields of politics, economics, religion, or even of architecture, is what a large part of the world has been fighting against. Mine is a plea for tolerance. Irrespective of the merits of any architecture, the architectural editors should not close the door to all but one type of architecture.

Their carefully worded tribute to "good design" is so much footling nonsense: the major areas of good design are, for their magazines, blacked out.

For fifteen years there has been little private building. Architects have entered the armed forces or war plants. Architectural publications have turned from many pictures to many words, to type-writer architecture to city planning, and for instance, a lengthy exposition on the structural qualifications of the Windsor chair. To graphs and charts and compendia and anything but architecture. To add to this it is a little difficult to understand why, at the behest of several architectural editors, the profession should close ranks and forsake forever anything remotely resembling the work of Charles Z.

Klauder, Ralph Adams Cram, Dwight James Baum and others. With all due respect to the dignity of architectural criticism, the most architecturally bigoted editor is not a practicing architect. Conversely, the editor who publishes traditional building designs is a practicing architect, a registered architect in the state where his magazine is published, and a member of the American Institute of Architects.

There are many "docile and gullible, who have no strong convictions of their own but are ready to accept a readymade system of values if it is only drummed into their ears sufficiently loudly and frequently." (From "The Road to Serfdom" by Frederick A. Hayek.) We'll impose no arbitrary design standard? Perhaps not. Fifteen years on one strident note is almost enough.

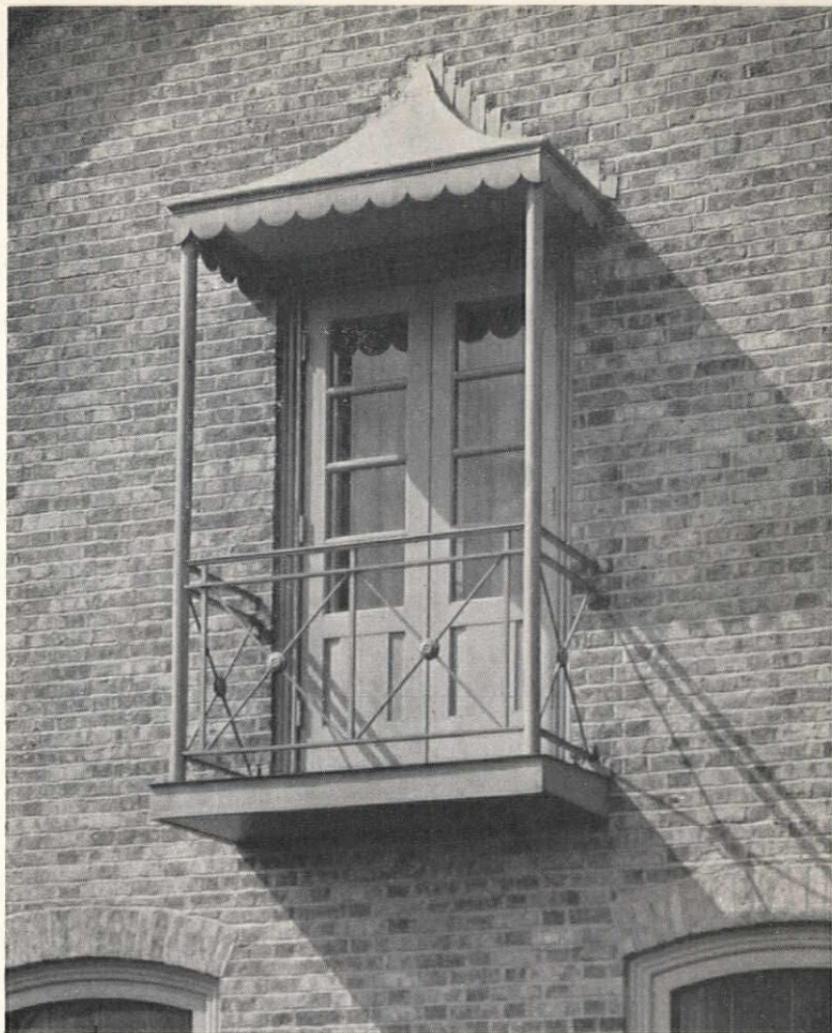
Then there is the statement that "the times have changed materially, and architecture, which is generally accepted as the most reliable reflection of the times that produced it, should logically change also." Certainly no one would freeze architecture in one static mold, but many believe that neither the times nor its architecture are worth saving or even remembering as the record of a vicious struggle for existence.

The architecture of the times, as prescribed by the architectural editors, was first established as a living force in Germany after the

first World War. It was indeed a reflection of the times: it was necessary to provide shelter at the absolute minimum cost. The result was the "Architecture of Destitution". It may be that people in the United States may be driven by costs of the War to use it. A generation which in its time has two World Wars and a New Deal to pay for must have something to show for it, and perhaps this baneful architecture is it. But let's recognize it for what it is and what it reflects. Let's not make an example of it. The architectural editors are doing themselves and architecture a distinct disservice by holding up as an example the "Architecture of Destitution". For subsistence it may not be absolutely necessary to play the violin, to purchase lavender, or write letters to editors, but if these little things add up to contentment, why set a subsistence level as the standard?

Imagine the "International School" concept of Independence Hall. Can we conceive of the city of Washington, D. C., torn down and rebuilt in the "progressive architecture" of 1926? Or President Truman being inaugurated between the Truman Trylon and the Pershing Perisphere?

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, some time ago, spent a few days of relaxation at Williamsburg, Virginia. If there should be one, and if someone should seek to preserve it, it is doubtful whether



BALCONY DETAIL, BISHOP HOUSE, SAGINAW, MICH.
FRANTZ & SPENCE, ARCHITECTS

Airing balcony off a bedroom, effecting a transition from living-room windows to gable on front elevation. Constructed of metal, painted

One of six winners in the
JOURNAL'S Competition No. 2

*Journal
of
The AIA*



Do you know this building?

Designed and built by Cornelius West, who became bankrupt through his faithful execution of the £3000 contract

*Photograph by H. Robins Holliday for
Historical American Buildings Survey*

EASTON, MD.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT HOUSE (1794)

any busy man 300 years hence would be doing the same thing in "Lally Column City". American cities should not be rebuilt in the manner of colonial Williamsburg, however gratifying that might be in some respects, but certainly our colonial heritage provides a better starting point than an alien "Archi-

ture of Destitution". Perhaps each may have its contribution in the development of the other, but certainly not by the exclusion of all but one derivation. People have been building a long time, and a select few indeed are those who have experience and know all it has to teach.

"The difference between the best city planning we can do, and the worst, is the difference between a reasonably well-informed guess and a guess based on no information at all."—JOHN T. HOWARD, Planning Director of Cleveland City Planning Commission.

"The architectural has reached its final chapter in New York City, where factual-minded administrators, impatient of ideas, measure city planning by the acreage of concrete pavement laid on escape-routes leading to the country."—JOSEPH HUDNUT in *Architectural Record*.

A Model Post-War Village

SPEAKING OF model communities, as we were in a recent issue, news comes to us that the idea seems to be flowering. The citizens of Slayton, Minnesota, in mass meeting, decided upon the planning of a comprehensive post-War improvement program. Decidedly more than the usual face-lifting was envisioned—no less than a program designed to produce a model community in the population range below 10,000.

We quote from the monthly publication *Minnesota Municipalities*:

"Seven committees have been

appointed for specific work in the fields of public works, finance, publicity, agriculture, architectural planning, employment, and survey. The census of wants and needs and of resources is being taken at the present time by the survey committee. The individual demand for goods and services thus measured and the estimate of the financial resources available to exercise this demand will make it possible to plan objectively for the employment needs of the area. On the basis of this survey, plans will be made by approaching the

problem from two directions: making the best use of the facilities of the village, and modernizing the buildings for better appearance and efficiency.

"Five points have been listed in preliminary meetings. Business places are to be modernized to give both an increased efficiency and a modern twentieth-century appearance. Housing improvements will

be stimulated. There will be plans for construction of such new public buildings as a hospital, school, post office, and a municipal building housing a library, council chamber, village hall, and a liquor store. Adequate water and sewerage systems are to be developed, and the park facilities will be expanded."

Slayton will bear watching.

In Appreciation of N. Max Dunning, F. A. I. A. 1873-1945

MAX DUNNING'S service to his profession and The Institute was reflected in many activities. During World War I he worked in the Contract or Specification Section of the U. S. Labor Department's War Housing Division, of which Otto M. Eidlitz was the Chief. "It is my impression," writes Robert D. Kohn, "that Max and the late Burt Fenner were closely associated with this important practical part of the problem of meeting the housing needs at the munition plants. I am sure now that they did a good job, though since I was Chief of Production in the more or less rival Housing Division of the Shipping Board, we used to sneer at the results attained by Max's gang.

"Between the close of World War I and the beginning of the

"Great Depression", Max Dunning did a remarkable job for the architectural profession — the reports produced under his Chairmanship of the Post-War Committee of The A.I.A. Indeed, many of the changes in organization of The Institute which have since been put into effect, and many equally desirable reforms yet to be effected in the building construction industry as a whole, were clearly indicated in that report.

"Some time about 1930 when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was set up under the Hoover Administration to meet some of the large-scale financial needs of the time, Max Dunning was called to Washington to take charge of a division of the R. F. C., through which it was thought to meet the needs of possible large-scale housing projects, planned to provide

employment in the building trades.

"At the beginning of the first Roosevelt Administration the Public Works Administration was created (May, 1933) under the N.R.A. legislation. The projects previously considered by Dunning's division of R.F.C. were to be transferred to the new P.W.B. I strongly recommended that Max Dunning should be appointed Director of the new Housing Division. That I failed in this respect and had to take on the job myself was probably due to my lack of political sense. My recommendation was sincere and based on a knowledge of the very superior administrative abilities of the man I was backing.

"After a very short interval, Max came over from R.F.C. and worked faithfully and well as one of my chief assistants in that strenuous and difficult year of plowing the first wobbly furrows of the public housing movement."

In 1934 Dunning joined the staff of the Procurement Division which, later, under the reorganization of various government agencies became the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency, and in which he served until April, 1945.

During those eleven years he occupied the positions of Special Assistant, and later, Architectural Adviser, to the Commissioner of Public Buildings. In that capacity Dunning collaborated with the staff of the organization and also

maintained relations with architects in private practice who sought connections with, or rendered services to, the Public Buildings Administration. Commissioner Reynolds said that his long experience, wide acquaintance, sound judgment and his knowledge of human nature richly qualified him for the position he occupied, and added that the passing of Max Dunning has deprived the Government of an able, loyal and efficient public servant; it also deprived P.B.A. of a fellow worker who commanded and received the respect, admiration and affection of all who knew him.

The former Supervising Architect, Louis A. Simon, in expressing his sorrow at the passing of Dunning, said that, aside from his professional qualifications, he had brought to the organization that spirit of friendly cooperation so natural to a man whose personality attracted the affectionate regard of those who came within the range of his kindly nature.

As Chairman of The Structural Service Committee, his long association with the development and work of The Institute's Structural Service Department, later designated The Department of Technical Services, was at all times a source of helpful inspiration to those associated with this work.

The affiliation between The Institute and The Producers' Council provided an opportunity for a more professional relationship between

architects and the producers, and in this Dunning played an important part in advancing the objectives sought by the affiliation.

The high regard in which he

was held by all those with whom he cooperated gives ample evidence of the sterling qualities of head and heart of one who will be sincerely missed and long remembered.

Furtive Observations at the Convention

The Atlantic Ocean still doing business at the old stand, as witnessed in one or two momentary midnight glimpses.

The onward march of inflation, which apparently has selected Atlantic City as its spearhead.

President Ashton's iron hand in the velvet glove, steering the Convention around the rocks of formal roll-call votes.

Absence of Julian and Mrs. Levi — nearly invalidating the claim that this was a convention.

The boardwalk as a mecca of souvenir hunters and auction addicts.

George Harwell Bond, moved by the instincts of a true gentleman of Georgia, seconding the nomination of the candidate contesting his membership on the Board.

The Negro dialect stories of Henderson L. Holman, Jr., of Ozark, Alabama.

Edgar Williams' transmigration from Regional Director to ghost, through the discoveries of a Philadelphia lawyer.

The heart-wringing evidences of war's toll along the boardwalk of this amputation center.

Goldwin Goldsmith, of Texas, with the same beard, the same six-foot height, the same aliveness to every parliamentary danger.

Sorely missed: the white suits of Franklin O. Adams of Tampa and the man they contained.

Rumors that for the first peacetime convention, we might be invited to the Tennessee Valley.

The welcome sight of Abram Garfield, one of the elder statesmen who has missed the last fifteen or more conventions.

Alvin Harley of Detroit dazzles the ladies with that snow-white hair and the skin they'd love to touch.

Sam Lunden's ability to recite the By-laws backward—he having written most of them. And, by the way, the name was originally the Dutch *Lundin*, and is pronounced "Lundeen".

The daily struggle to achieve a modest breakfast at the Claridge for \$2.75 plus tip.

Ed Kemper, cigar in mouth, directing without apparent effort a well-oiled administrative machine.

Joe Leland's well-waxed mustache and his imposing collection of twenty fancy waistcoats.

Meeting the wheel-chair of a legless veteran, propelled by his young wife, and thinking that many citizens might well be brought face to face with such evidences of the sacrifices being made for the many by the few.

Matt Del Gaudio, and his bulging briefcase, issuing ultimata.

The mysteries of the hotel elevator service—cars leaving the main floor every hour, on the hour.

Realization that the office of Secretary of The Institute, as exemplified by present Secretary Robinson and former Secretary Ingham, is a trustworthy channel buoy to guide through troubled waters The Institute's changing crews.

The welcome sight of C. C. Zantzinger, sturdy pillar of The Institute structure for a generation and not one whit less able to carry the load today.

More evidence of the fact that, without a strong-arm squad, it is impossible to have delegates appear within an hour after the announced meeting-time.

The discovery by many delegates that the New Jersey Chapter is made up of human beings just like the rest of us, and that they star in hospitality.

Louis J. Gill of San Diego, guarding the ballot box with everything but a tommy gun.

Walter Rolfe, firmly established as the czar of architectural education in a broadened conception of that term.

Editors Howard Myers, Kenneth

Reid and Kenneth Stowell, seeking the news behind the headlines.

The frustration of the Convention's standing committee on burlesque shows.

Tal Hughes of Detroit, passing out news releases and guarding his beautiful daughter.

Walter MacCornack, retiring from the vice-presidency with his eyes focussed, as usual, on distant horizons and showing us all how to raise our sights.

White hair on the youthful Bob Schmertz of Pittsburgh—with no banjo and no time for a song.

The discovery that Ralph C. Kempton of Columbus, Ohio, *still* thinks the JOURNAL ought to be 8½"x11" with the name, "The A.I.A. Architect".

Gordon Lorimer's knowledge of all the answers in respect to dimensional coordination, or, as someone miscalled it, "molecular consternation".

Harry Tour bringing north a breath of TVA open spaces.

The suddenly changed financial viewpoints of a treasurer who became president and a Board member who became treasurer.

Every committee report stealing Julian Oberwarth's thunder as to membership growth.

Francis Keally appearing from New York for the final hour of the 77th Convention.

The impressive farewell of Pilot Ashton and the heart-warming acceptance of the helm by President Edmunds.

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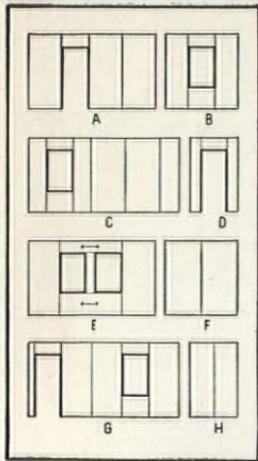
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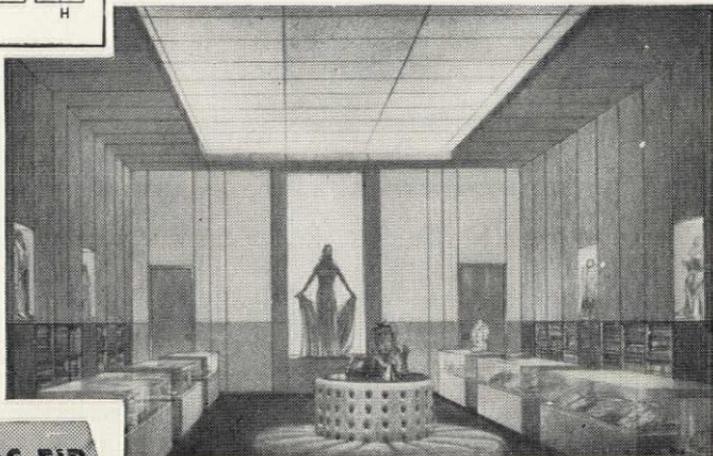
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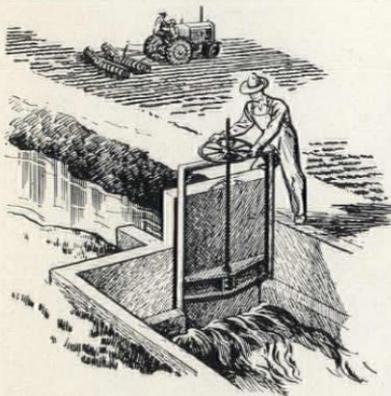
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