

- (e) After employment as a professional adviser to the promoters or an assessor or member of a jury of award, enter into partnership with or act as joint architect or in any consultative capacity with a successful competitor until such competitor has ceased to have any interest or remuneration to be secured from such work.
- (f) After acting as professional adviser, become eligible for employment in the carrying out of the work of either design or supervision except in so far as his appointment as professional adviser to the promoters may extend, as provided for in the Conditions of Competition.

(2) An architect, if aware of any public competition being promoted, shall notify either the secretary of his district branch or the secretary of the Institute promptly.

24. *Recognition and Respect to Fellow Architects*—An architect accords to his fellow architects the recognition of their qualifications and training and accords respect to every architect honourably practising his profession.

25. *Aid to Students*—An architect employing in his practice or in his official appointment having under his direction students, draughtsmen, and assistants carrying out a stage of their professional training, gives them the aid of his experience and treats them with the consideration customary among members of the profession.

#### 26. *Salaried Architects*—

- (a) An architect engaged in a salaried position, whether in an executive capacity or as an assistant architect, devotes the whole of his professional knowledge and ability in the service of his employer, whether such employer is a Government Department, a local or public body, or a private employer. In such capacity he does not compete with architects in independent practice by designing or carrying out work for persons other than the authority or employer whom he serves.
- (b) A salaried architect, engaged in a salaried position as above described, does not engage in any architectural work involving the design and supervision of building work other than for his employer, with or without remuneration, except with the consent of his employer, given generally or in respect of some particular work. It is desirable that the salaried architect receiving such consent should inform the secretary of his district branch or the secretary of the Institute of the fact.
- (c) It is desirable that an architect employed as a professor, lecturer, or instructor in any educational establishment having a course of architecture or in building, should be permitted as far as his official position and the terms of his engagement allow, to undertake architectural work in the design and supervision of building work, either solely or in partnership with an architect in independent practice.
- (d) A salaried architect may take part in public architectural competitions open to him and may receive any award or premium therefor; but he will refrain from submitting any entry in a competition relating to work on which he has been consulted in any way in his official capacity.
- (e) A salaried architect having been awarded the first premium in a competition does not (except with the consent of his employer) undertake to carry out the work. He has the alternative of resigning his appointment and entering into independent practice; or of arranging to act in collaboration with an architect in general practice to carry out the work.
- (f) The employment of salaried architects in work other than for their employers is in all cases subject to the following provisos:
- (i) That the work is not performed for lesser remuneration than the rates approved by the Institute in the Scale of Charges.
  - (ii) That architects employed in the function of inspecting and approving designs and specifications, of granting or recommending building permits or consents, or the expenditure of public funds or in the inspection of building work carried out under such permits or consents, do not in any case carry out work of design or supervision of building work outside their official functions, other than as provided for in clause 26 (b).

27. *Publicity*—The following is a guide to means of publicity to be afforded an architect:

- (a) It is reasonable that an architect should sign his buildings or have his name affixed thereto in an unostentatious manner, similar to that adopted by sculptors and other artists.
- (b) It is reasonable that an architect should have his name and designation and titles or initials thereof on a name plate at the entrance of a building in which his office is located, but the letters thereof should not exceed 2 in. in height.
- (c) It is desirable that architects should exhibit their names, titles, and designation on a board in front of a building being erected under their supervision provided that it is done in an unostentatious manner and the lettering is of reasonable height in relation to the position of the board.

- (d) An architect should not advertise in the public press or by any other method of direct advertisement, except by means of a professional card not exceeding two inches high and one column wide, giving the name, professional qualifications, designation, address, and telephone number, without further amplification; except that in the cases of commencement of practice, change of address, or change of personnel or of partnership of a practitioner or firm, the plain statement of the fact which causes the announcement may be made.

28. *Illustrations of Work*—It is desirable that when an illustration of a completed building or a projected building is published in a daily paper or a magazine or a book, the name of the architect who designed or supervised it should also be published under the illustration and that in any description of such a building, whether illustrated or not, the architect's name should be mentioned with some appreciation of the qualities of his work.

It is undesirable, however, that the name of the architect should be shown in an ostentatious manner or that fulsome praise should be accorded his work and that the architect should not be involved in supplying or in stimulating such announcements. An architect may provide a copy of a photograph for an illustration but he does not pay for the insertion either directly or by contributing the cost of the block or any other cost entailed therein.

29. *Press Articles*—It is desirable that architects should contribute articles or press correspondence on matters of building or architecture of interest or information to the general public, but such articles should be devoid of any implication that their purpose is less for public interest than for that of the author.

30. *Broadcasting*—It is desirable that informative broadcasts on building and architectural matters should be made from non-commercial radio stations from time to time; but such broadcasts should not convey the impression that the speaker is more concerned with eulogising his own work or ideas than with giving information of value to listeners.

If such informative broadcasts are made from commercial radio stations the architect giving or preparing the broadcast shall not make any payment therefor to the broadcasting authority, or its agent or another contributor; nor shall such broadcast consist of mention of the name of the architect or description of his work in such a manner that it could be regarded as an advertisement.

31. *Criticism*—An architect does not criticise in public print the professional conduct or work of another architect except over his own name in full or under the authority of a professional journal.

## SECTION II

### *The Relation of the Architect to the Structural Engineer*

1. *Collaboration of Engineer Consultant*—The architect who seeks the collaboration of a consulting structural engineer in the design or supervision of any work upon which he is engaged as architect accords to such engineer full recognition of his professional status in regard to such work, and consults him at such stages of the work as may achieve the maximum efficiency of design and construction.

2. *Collaboration by Architect Consultant*—When the services of an architect are sought by a structural or civil engineer in the design of a structure it is desirable that the architect should request and receive a similar recognition of professional status and that he should be brought into consultation at such stages of the work as may render his collaboration in the design of the work most effective.

3. *Accrediting Work of Consultant*—Drawings and specifications for work upon which the structural engineer acts as consultant to the architect, or the architect acts as consultant to the structural or civil engineer, should bear the name of the engineer or the architect consultant respectively. If any notice board be attached to such a structure in course of erection, or any illustration of it be published the name of the consultant engineer or architect should also appear thereon.

4. *Basis of Remuneration*—Unless the circumstances of the collaboration between the architect and the structural engineer vary from any basis of engagement laid down by current agreement between the Institute and the New Zealand Institution of Engineers, the architect or the engineer respectively shall receive from the party seeking their collaboration such charges for work in a consultative capacity as are from time to time agreed between the Institute and the Professional Engineers' Association.

## SECTION III

### *The Duty of the Architect to His Clients*

1. *General Matters of Service*—The architect serves his client by devoting to him the benefit of the whole of his knowledge and experience in the study of schemes for the work he requires of him, in the direction and supervision of the building work and the advice and counsel which he gives to him. He is zealous in the interests which his client confides to him.

2. *Transactions Injurious to Third Parties or not Legal*—He does not countenance transactions which might be injurious to the rights or interests of third parties even if required to do so by his client.