

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



*The XV International Congress of Architects
Leavenworth, Kansas, Post Office Competition
Fair Labor Standards Act
Evaluation of the Fort Wayne Housing Project
Edward Langley Scholarship Awards for 1939
Public Information—With the Chapters*

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More About The International Congress of Architects

THE Fifteenth International Congress of Architects will be held in Washington, from September 24 to 30 of this year, and the annual convention of The American Institute of Architects will take place September 25 to 28. These dates have been announced before in these columns, but because of their especial importance to all the architects of the United States, it is as well to repeat them.

Certain fundamentals affect the meetings of these two bodies. The Institute has its usual business to transact, which must have the attention of the delegates, and yet the delegates will all want to attend the sessions of the Congress. It has not been easy to so arrange the programs as to make this possible.

As we all know from past attendance at conventions, it is impossible for the delegates to work—that is, to attend to Institute business—all the time. A reasonable amount of relaxation and entertainment is not only expected but is essential.

The traditions of the International Congress also recognize this fact. Actually it is perhaps as important for the delegates to these congresses to see and to know the countries that they visit as to attend to Congress business. Entertainments, excursions and visits to points of interest are of almost primary importance in the organization of a meeting of the Congress.

The real business of the Congress is the discussion of the subjects or themes (*see page 4*) that have been assigned by the permanent managing committee, which is known internationally as the *Comité Permanent International des Architectes*, a title commonly abbreviated to the C.P.I.A. It will be of interest to understand established Congress procedure.

These themes or subjects have been sent to the

architects of all countries, in order to make it possible for those having particular interest in any one or perhaps all of them to send in written discussions of them. These papers or discussions will be received in Washington prior to July 1. It is, of course, hoped that many American architects will send in such papers. These papers may be written in any one of the five official languages, namely, English, French, German, Italian or Spanish. Upon their receipt, they are translated into English and given to that one of our members who has been appointed Reporter-General of a Congress session. It is his duty to review these papers, and at the beginning of his session to present his review.

After the presentation of this review, actual discussion of the Theme will be opened by a speaker from abroad, an international authority on the subject in question, expressly invited for this purpose by the Committee on Organization.

It should be noted that remarks from the floor,—that is, the discussion itself—can be carried on in any one of the five official languages. This presents difficulties in the matter of interpretation, for it is not to be presumed that any considerable number of the delegates to the Congress can speak all the five languages! This obstacle or deterrent will be overcome by the installation of the Filene-Finley System. We can thus be assured that the proceedings of the Congress will be of ready understanding and great interest to all who attend, for every word spoken in a foreign language will be immediately translated into English, as well as into the other official languages, and transmitted by individual telephone to the seated delegates.

A list of the subjects or themes is appended to this article. Once more be it said that all are requested to forward their opinions on any or all of

these subjects in writing to the Committee on Organization, at The Octagon, by July 1.

The Committee on Organization is definitely of the opinion that most of the delegates to the Convention will wish to attend the sessions of the Congress, because of the interest of these discussions. The two programs have been arranged to permit this. On the other hand, and in less serious vein, not only do we want to hear and see our distinguished guests, but we should like to have the opportunity of getting to know them. For this purpose, certain evening receptions and the trip to Williamsburg have been so arranged that the delegates of both organizations can attend. It is also proposed that there be no program assignments at the luncheon hour, so that all may lunch together. It is believed that through this informal contact the opportunity for acquaintance with our guests from overseas will be afforded.

While it is The American Institute of Architects that acts as host to the Congress, under authorization of the Government of the United States, it should be noted that the delegates who come from foreign countries are, for the most part, official. They come as the result of the invitation of the President of the United States. Their reception in this country is, therefore, a responsibility that

is not confined to the members of The Institute. It is greatly to be hoped that many of our architects whom we have not the pleasure of counting as members of The Institute will find it agreeable to come to Washington during the Convention and Congress, and join with the members of The Institute in offering a welcome to our foreign guests.

It is the thought of the Committee on Organization that the last week in September of this year will be a period of importance in the development of architecture in America. The International Congress of Architects has never honored us before in thus holding its congress in this country. There will come together a larger number of American architects than ever before, and they will stay together over a longer period, for not only will they be in Washington, but they will go on to Williamsburg and from there to the New York World's Fair.

We look forward to the cooperation of all. The Committee hopes that we may receive an indication of the interest of all the architects of the United States,—first, through the number of papers that will be written, and second, by an indication of their intention to be in Washington for the last week in September.

For the Committee on Organization,
C. C. ZANTZINGER, *Secretary-General*.

Themes for Discussion The Fifteenth International Congress of Architects

Themes for discussion at the Congress were chosen by the Comité Permanent International des Architectes because of their timeliness and immediate significance to the profession. They are grouped under three headings: Town Planning, Technical, and Professional. Papers may be written in any of the five official languages: English, French, German, Italian, or Spanish. The writing of these papers is a manifestation of the interest taken in the Congress and its proceedings by the architects of the United States. All are urged to associate themselves with the efforts of the Committee in making the Congress a success by thus adding to its authority. All papers should be submitted to the Secretariat, The Octagon, Washington, D. C., not later than July 1, 1939.

TOWN PLANNING

THEME I: Planning and Development of Rural Districts.

- (a) A unit of land ownership, a farm, the first element in agricultural production.
- (b) A country town, the group of buildings created by local, social, and economic needs.
- (c) A rural district, the region affected by all the economic problems of the state or country.

THEME II: The Relation Between Population Density and Built-up Area.

- (a) Low buildings and high coverage.
- (b) High buildings and low coverage.

TECHNICAL

THEME III: Contemporary Architecture Compared to the Architecture of the Past.

- (a) From the technical point of view.
- (b) From the aesthetic point of view.
- (c) From the social point of view.

PROFESSIONAL

THEME IV: Consequence of the Participation by Government, whether Federal or Local, and/or by Private Enterprise, in the Preparation of Plans and the Carrying Out of Building Operations.

(a) On architecture in general.

(b) On the normal practice of the profession.

THEME V: Should public authority be clothed with power to reject plans as artistically unsatisfactory rather than as at present for purely technical reasons only?

STUDY A: The architect's copyright.

STUDY B: Comparison of the remuneration received by architects in the different countries.

The Leavenworth, Kansas, Competition

THE Institute, while it has not changed its attitude toward the employment of architects for full professional services, recognizes the experimental character of the series of regional competitions recently announced by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and feels that the members

of the profession are justified in taking part in the competition announced in the April number of **THE OCTAGON** for Leavenworth, Kansas, and in Federal regional competitions of like character.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Fair Labor Standards Act

ITS RELATION TO ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

THE Institute is aware that architects are questioning whether or not any provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act apply to their practices. No definite answer can be given to the question.

The Institute, through Counsel, last October, addressed a series of specific inquiries to Commissioner Andrews, Administrator of the Act, concerning the application of the Act to employees of architects.

It now appears that the Commissioner will not rule on specific requests if that can be avoided, but prefers to issue general advice under the titles of "Interpretative Bulletins", in which he will set out his view of what the law means.

Based on such bulletins as have been issued, Counsel advises as follows:

"Under section 13-A1 of the Act professional men are excluded by the terms of the law. The Administrator has defined his understanding of profession and professional, as describing exempted parties, by regulation 541.2, as follows:

The term 'employee employed in a bona fide—

professional—capacity' in Section 13 (a) (1) of the Act shall mean any employee

(a) who is customarily and regularly engaged in work

(i) predominantly intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work, and

(ii) requiring the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment both as to the manner and time of performance, as opposed to work subject to active direction and supervision, and

(iii) of such character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time, and

(iv) based upon educational training in a specially organized body of knowledge as distinguished from a general academic education and from an apprenticeship and from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical processes in accordance with a previously indicated or standardized formula, plan or procedure, and

(b) who does no substantial amount of work of the

same nature as that performed by non-exempt employees of the employer.

Counsel continues

"You will see from this excerpt that it covers substantially all the employees of the usual architect's office with the exception of stenographers, telephone operators, office boys, etc."

"We believe that these latter employees also receive an exemption indirectly because the Administrator has argued in cases where intrastate employees performing intrastate duties have been sought to be exempted, the fact that the results of their work contribute to an interstate product or activity brings them under the coverage of the act. Conversely, employees who contribute to the fulfillment of a professional work exempted by its nature should also be exempt.

"In those cases where an architect is engaged on a particular job outside his own state or where he has a varied and interstate practice, we recommend that he carefully segregate the office work between intrastate and interstate duties and contracts, so

that no intrastate employee has any contact with the interstate business. On the other hand, the interstate employees, if they have any time over, can work on intrastate business without any effect one way or the other.

"There is no requirement under the law that goods (*drawings, documents, etc.*) be labeled to show conformity with the law."

* * * * *

Architects who practice in one state only are not affected by the Act, but they may find their own state has enacted wage-hour laws that affect their offices and employees. Architects who are engaged in any architectural practice, or what may be ruled as such, in two or more states, should consult their attorneys as to their liabilities under the Act.

* * * * *

Related to the effects of legislation of this sort is the development of employee classifications and wage scales. Every architect should be constantly alert to these, for they vitally affect the costs of conducting his practice.

An Evaluation of The Fort Wayne Housing Project

I. The General Picture.

1. When word came that Fort Wayne had a scheme to produce houses to rent for \$2.50 per week for a family of four, that was national news. Advance reports also referred to prefabrication and free land. A phony or a reality? The break-down of first cost and annual budget is now available—and enlightening. It makes possible a comparison with similar U.S.H.A. projects and with private projects.

2. The Fort Wayne Housing Authority, including two labor leaders, parting from precedent, determined to first house those most in need of housing, those on relief. This required cheap land, low cost of materials and of labor. It also meant scaling down from standards of living heretofore generally assumed, and resulted in a three room cellarless house with an all-purpose living room (including cooking and eating space) two bedrooms, a bath and a small porch.* U.S.H.A. regulations require

that tenants have reasonably reliable source of income, and that the prevailing wage scales obtain on the work, but F.H.A. agreed to insure loans on the assumption of W.P.A. labor and relief tenancy; local financial institution supplied the money. Study of the items of comparative costs in N.A.H.O. News indicates a labor saving of about 25% due to P.W.A.—but more of costs later.

3. The outstanding and unique characteristic of the scheme is that the houses are built on borrowed land, costing the Housing Authority \$1 per year. This involves a second unique characteristic, that the houses must be portable; the third characteristic, almost unique in this country and other countries, is that they are available to those on relief, the very lowest income group. Each of these characteristics deserves a careful evaluation.

II. Land.

4. In the center of the urban slum areas where new housing is most needed the high cost of land has always presented a hurdle to new housing at

* For plans and details of cost see *Architectural Forum*, Oct. 1938, pp. 299-302; *Architectural Record* Nov. 1939, pp. 38-40; *N.A. H.O. News*, Feb. 1939.

really low rents. The high prices are due as a rule not to the income produced but to the speculative values set up by the hope that the growth and spread of business may create a demand for this land at high prices. Meantime the owner's problem is to meet his taxes and any mortgage interest. This could be accomplished by lending the land for tax-exempt housing. It was on this situation that the Fort Wayne authority cashed in.

5. Nominally the Fort Wayne owner sells his land to the Authority, (who have the right to demolish existing buildings), but with an option of repurchase at any time. The price for repurchase is \$150 during the first year, decreasing to \$25 the fourth and \$1 thereafter. The excess of the repurchase price over the original purchase price is of course intended to give stability to the loan of the land and to its development.

6. An obvious and fundamental weakness of the system is the instability of tenure of the land. Since the arrangement for repurchase is based on the theory that land values increase with the increase of population, and since the statistics of the census bureau indicate an increase in population in the U. S. until 1960, the longer the land is held, up to 1960, the more valuable it becomes. These conditions would seem to warrant a scaling up of repurchase price as the years pass rather than a scaling down. If material changes could be made in this direction developments on "borrowed" land might be put on a more acceptable basis.

7. It so happened that in Fort Wayne (population 122,000) the housing shortage is such that even the worst of sub-standard housing is yielding an income, and where buildings had already been demolished in the central areas there was an income from parking space, so the land which the Authority could acquire was largely undeveloped land in scattered lots, presumably not in the most congested areas. So much for the land situation.

III. The Houses.

8. *Portable Houses.* To meet the repurchase clause necessitating a type of house which could be readily moved to another site, the local architect, F.H.A. consultants and the Housing Research Laboratory of Purdue University cooperated to produce a one-story cellarless, plywood house so designed that it can be taken down in sections. The material

lost in moving to any distance will be: gravel fill, the reinforced concrete mat which serves as the foundation and floor, the four-ply built-up roofing (unless the roof could be moved intact, or in two sections), and the house sewer. The loss in the labor item is that of disassembling the plywood sections, transportation and assembly on the new site, laying the new sewer and roof.

Since a plywood house is not fire resisting it would not normally come within the fire code for areas near the center of the city.

IV. Minimum Standards.

9. The scientifically derived standards of adequate supply of air per person for good health would require the area of each bedroom of the Fort Wayne house to be increased by about 10%, unless mechanical ventilation were supplied. Currently accepted standards would require an additional area in the bedroom used by the parents, to allow for a possible crib, sewing machine, or other unforeseen uses. The comparable U.S.H.A. plan described in N.A.H.O. News provides for these additional areas.

The general purpose living room is a measure of economy which has much in its favor. Many persons building their own homes prefer one such spacious room to two or three specialized small rooms—one specific advantage is that it makes it easier for the housewife to be in the family group while doing her work. In a house group other social activities would naturally center in the social rooms.

As this may establish a precedent it should be noted that the odors of cooking will accumulate and become offensive unless there be installed an electric fan or other device to create a positive movement of air through and out of the room near the range.

V. The Social Aspect.

10. All the experience in this country and the long experience in other countries has demonstrated that environment does not stop at the home, but extends to the entire neighborhood. For the income groups heretofore housed in this country about 250 families has been considered a minimum neighborhood unit. The only country which has provided in a comprehensive way for the lowest income group is Holland, where a special organization has been developed for a recommended unit of 70 to

80 families—a social experiment now of proven and outstanding success.*

11. Basically the housing problem is a social problem. The sole objective of housing is a better way of living. Children must have other playgrounds than the streets; the gang instinct must be turned into proper channels; grown-ups must have more by way of diversion than bar-rooms and dance halls. All groups must have common spaces where they can follow their bent and develop their hobbies in a wholesome social atmosphere. All this is lost to families living in isolated houses located at random. This most important purpose of public housing is not attained under the Fort Wayne system. As a temporary expediency during the period of demolition for group housing it may serve a valuable purpose.

VI. Comparative Costs.

12. The Fort Wayne authority frankly looks upon this system as an experiment. Another authority has investigated the possibilities of setting up a project under U.S.H.A. regulations, using a similar type of house grouped in an organized neighborhood. A comparison of the costs of the two brings out a number of interesting points.

13. To take full advantage of the low money rate of U.S.H.A. it is necessary to build more substantial and fire-resisting houses than the plywood houses, such as will be good for 60 years ("A" houses). On a similar basis of accounting, such a house with the larger rooms previously referred to and its pro-rated share of the land in a group project, would result in a first cost of 54% more than the Fort Wayne isolated houses (estimated for only 20 years); of this about 31½% is due to the house itself and 22½% due to extra land for playgrounds and entourage; but again on the same accounting the rents of the U.S.H.A. house would be \$2.06 per week against the Fort Wayne House ("B" houses) at \$3.20 (the rise from \$2.50 being due to bringing various maintenance items to the same level). These figures are derived from the cost items used in articles in the N.A.H.O. News and include the land and its developments at \$450 per family. This amounts to \$5400 per acre on the assumption of 12 families per acre, a commonly

accepted standard for preliminary figuring for low cost houses.

The principal item that brings down the rental of "A" houses is the annual subsidy from U.S.H.A., which wipes out amortization charges and interest on 90% of the cost of the project, leaving the interest on the bonds of the housing authority as the only cost of financing. The charge for repairs and maintenance of "B" houses is less because there are no grounds to be kept up; less for management because handled by Associated Charities.

14. Private enterprise building a group of "A" houses at normal costs on land ("A" prices) but with first costs and operating costs the same as those at Fort Wayne, and without benefit of tax exemption and Associated Charities management, would require \$3.91 per week to meet costs. If to this is added 4% profit on the cost, the rent would be \$6.59 for the family of four, requiring a wage of \$27.36 per week.

15. Group purchase of water, gas and electricity would greatly reduce the cost of these items to the tenants in the two group projects but not to the isolated houses. These items under ordinary slum conditions sometimes approximate the cost of rent. Money saved from them is money available for rent, and they also make for more wholesome living.

VII. Summary.

The Fort Wayne System offers a possible solution for housing during demolition.

The use of the all-purpose living room focuses attention on a feature of planning that will produce economies in group housing, as well as in single houses.

The system does not supply a wholesome neighborhood environment, one of the fundamental objectives of public housing.

Group housing, based on the neighborhood unit, built with U.S.H.A. aid, promises appreciably lower rents than those of the isolated Fort Wayne houses, under their financial set up.

Private enterprise, producing similar houses in groups might under favorable conditions produce rents, which with the accompanying advantage of group prices for utilities, would be available to the upper strata of low income groups.

*See *The Octagon*, Dec. 1937, "Highlights of a Housing Trip in Northern Europe".

GEORGE H. GRAY.

Edward Langley Scholarship Awards For 1939

THE Edward Langley Scholarships of The Institute are annual awards made by The Board to qualified architectural draftsmen, architects, graduate students of architectural schools and teachers of architecture, in the United States or Canada, for study, research, or travel. Each award is accompanied by a grant consistent with the need and purpose of the recipient, insofar as the funds in hand permit.

This year forty-six applications for the scholarships were received. Thirty of the applicants were architectural draftsmen and architects. Their applications were received by the Regional Directors, who nominated nine draftsmen and two of the architects for the consideration of The Board Committee in charge of the awards. Sixteen of the applicants were

graduate students and teachers of architecture.

From the eleven nominees of the Regional Directors and the sixteen student and teacher applicants The Board Committee selected eight to whom they awarded scholarships. The purpose of the scholarship was fixed in each case by the recipient of the award.

Seven of the ten regional districts of The Institute were represented in the awards.

Of the eight recipients, five are architectural draftsmen, one is an architect, one is a teacher, and one a graduate student.

The Edward Langley scholarships were established in 1936, and since that time twenty-five awards have been made.

The 1939 awards are as follows:

<i>Scholarship No.</i>	<i>Name of Recipient</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
18	Erdman, Addison.....	Tarrytown, N.Y. 95 Bedford Road	travel in the United States, to visit and make a survey of the principal hospitals.
19	Kermacy, Martin S.....	Philadelphia Pa. 1936 N. Mascher Street	travel in France and Northern Europe.
20	Meyer, Maynard Wm....	Pewaukee, Wis. 1848 Rocky Point	post-graduate work in architecture at Yale.
21	Pearson, Charles A., Jr....	Bluefield, W.Va. 1210 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.	study at University of Virginia, continuing scholarship awarded in 1938.
22	Pellerin, Earl William....	Detroit, Mich. 16855 La Salle Blvd.	travel in Europe (England, France, Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries).
23	Stevens, Donald P.....	Denver, Colo. 1225 E. Fourteenth Avenue	post-graduate work in architecture at an eastern college of architecture.
24	Walker, James E. B.....	Providence, R.I. 1427 Industrial Trust Bldg.	travel in Europe.
25	Williams, Arthur Richard...	Normal, Ill. 808 Hester Avenue	travel in Europe to study the history of architecture correlated with contemporary architecture.

The blanks for making application for Edward Langley Scholarships for 1940 will be distributed in November of this year.

COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD,

Albert J. Evers,

Robert K. Fuller, and Edwin Bergstrom.

Awards to American Architects

THE Committee on Foreign Relations of The American Institute of Architects, Julian Clarence Levi, Chairman, arranged a dinner on April 12, 1939 at the Architectural League, 115 East 40th St., New York City, for the presentation of the awards made to the American architects who participated in the Exhibition of American Architecture in the Paris International Exposition of 1937.

Because of the great generosity of France to American architectural students, it seemed fitting that the certificates be presented with a simple ceremony, rather than be distributed by mail.

The guests of honor were Mr. Maurice Garreau-Dombasle, French Commercial Counsellor; Mr. Lechavallier-Chevignard, Vice-President of the Jury of Awards at the Paris International Exposition of 1937; Madame Lechavallier-Chevignard and Mr. Jacques Greber, Architect in Chief of the Paris International Exposition of 1937.

Mr. Julian Clarence Levi presided and the diplomas were presented by Mr. Garreau-Dombasle to the following premiated exhibitors:

Industrial and Commercial Architecture.

GRAND PRIX.....	Reinhard and Hofmeister, New York City Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, New York City
DIPLOMA OF HONOR..	Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker, New York City
GOLD MEDAL.....	Albert Kahn, Detroit Gordon B. Kaufmann, Los Angeles Edward F. Sibbert, New York City
SILVER MEDAL.....	Holabird & Root, Chicago Howe & Lescaze, New York City Fouilhoux, Howells & Hood, New York City Harris Armstrong, Webster Grove, Mo.

Residential Architecture.

GRAND PRIX.....	A. B. Dow, Midland, Mich.
GOLD MEDAL.....	Treanor & Fatio, New York City
SILVER MEDAL.....	Harris Armstrong, Webster Grove, Mo. George Howe, Philadelphia
BRONZE MEDAL.....	Richard Neutra, Los Angeles William W. Wurster, San Francisco

Sports Buildings and Housing Development.

SILVER MEDAL.....	Karcher & Smith, Philadelphia
BRONZE MEDAL.....	Allen & Webster, Chicago Gordon B. Kaufmann, Los Angeles Kastner, Stonorov & Bar- ney, Philadelphia

Mr. Garreau-Dombasle, in congratulating the recipients, spoke of the influence of the American architect in the advancement of architectural and structural design in other countries.

Mr. Lechavallier-Chevignard told of the difficulties that confronted the juries of award and then stressed the importance of the arts and crafts in the field of building.

Mr. Greber recalled the ties that exist between the architects of the United States and France and then gave an appreciation of the New York World's Fair architecture.

In addition to the guests of honor, and among others who attended the dinner were:

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Armstrong, Mr. W. Pope Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Max H. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Mr. Philip Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Loomis Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hofmeister, Mr. George Howe, Mr. Albert Kahn, Mr. Walter T. Karcher, Monsieur Edouard Kramer, Mr. William F. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. William Lescaze, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Clarence Levi, Mr. Richard Neutra, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Reinhard, Mr. Edward F. Sibbert, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Coke Smith, Mr. W. A. Treanor, Miss Ruth Treanor, Mr. and Mrs. S. Frank Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Walker.

Public Information

By WILLIAM ORR LUDLOW, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

Thank you Mr. Creviston!

"Dear Mr. Ludlow:

"We will be very glad to advise all members of the Producers' Council of the experience of the Modern Steel Equipment Company and our own company in distributing copies of 'Eight Reasons Why You Should Employ an Architect.'

"In addition to framing copies of the statement for display in our 122 permanent display rooms, we printed the statement in leaflet form, which we distribute through every appropriate channel. For example, we distribute this leaflet at home shows, trade conventions, in reply to our national advertising requests for literature, etc.

"The statement to members of the Council will contain proper suggestions for the use of your 'Eight Reasons' and I feel sure that all members of the Council will be glad to do everything they can to make good use of it.

Yours sincerely,

(s) RUSSELL G. CREVISTON, *Director,*
Advertising and Sales Promotion, Crane Co.
President of the Producers' Council."

Is there a suggestion here to chapters that have not as yet taken part in this method of distributing public information? (*One hundred copies cost \$1.75.*)

Kenneth C. Black, President of the Michigan Society of Architects, writes as follows in the Society's weekly bulletin:

"We should attempt to have a member of our profession invited, at least once a year, to address

an assembly of students (in our schools) on some subject related to the practice of architecture; to inform them of the position occupied by the architect in the building industry; and to discuss the nature of his work.

"It is high time that we, as architects, took it upon ourselves to acquaint the building public with the value of professional education and training in architecture.

"I would like to see prepared a series of articles dealing with various problems which arise in the *planning, design, and construction* of a building, and the ways in which a professional architect's services can be of value in each instance. Such articles, if released as official information by the Society, would, I feel sure, be readily accepted for publication in the real estate sections of the newspapers of the state, and could very materially increase the general knowledge of the public on matters affecting our profession."

Winsor Soule, Member of The Institutes' Committee on Public Information for the Sierra Nevada District, writes:

"We are using the publicity material sent out from The Octagon both in the press and on the radio.

"The local chapter (*Santa Barbara*) some time ago ordered 100 copies of the leaflet, 'The Value of the Architect,' and has placed a nicely framed copy in every lending institution in the City.

"The local architects seem to be fully alive to the opportunities offered by high class publicity."

Syracuse University—Summer Sessions

THE Department of Architecture, College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, will conduct courses in architecture for a limited number of students during the Summer Session of 1939, beginning July 5 and covering a six weeks period of study.

The following courses will be offered:

Elements of Design and Theory of Architecture.

Introduction to Construction.

Materials of Construction.

Freehand Drawing.

Architectural Design.

Courses in art history, drawing, painting, modeling, etc., will be given in other departments of the College of Fine Arts.

A bulletin of information may be obtained from the Director of Summer Sessions, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

Members Elected

EFFECTIVE APRIL 10, 1939

Chapter	Name
BOSTON.....	John Ely Burchard, Robert Charles Dean, M. Joseph Milano
CONNECTICUT.....	Richard Everett, Jr.
DETROIT.....	Thomas H. Hewlett, Owen A. Luckenbach
FLORIDA SOUTH.....	Raymond DeCamp Weakley
KANSAS CITY.....	Harold Allen Casey, *Albert S. Owen
NORTH LOUISIANA....	Theodore Alexander Flaxman, Edward Fairfax Neild, Jr., Dewey Andersen Somdal
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA...	Clarence A. Caulkins, Jr.
PHILADELPHIA.....	Elmer Houck Adams
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	*James C. Hemphill
VIRGINIA.....	Louis Watkins Ballou
WASHINGTON STATE.....	Clifton J. Brady
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Francis George Davidson, Charles Arthur Haviland
WISCONSIN.....	Frederick A. Luber

(*) Re-elected.

EFFECTIVE MAY 2, 1939

Chapter	Name
BOSTON.....	James Lawrence, Jr.
BROOKLYN.....	Adolph Mertin
CHICAGO.....	Alexander H. Bacci, James F. Eppenstein, Theodore Walter Nelson, Levon Seron
DETROIT.....	Leo Irwin Perry
NEW YORK.....	Frederick Walter Mellor, Laurence Scacchetti, Seth Talcott
NORTH LOUISIANA.....	Joseph Philip Schierer
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA...	*George Frederic Ashley, Harry Joseph Devine
ST. PAUL.....	Gilman C. Holien
SOUTH GEORGIA.....	John Courtenay LeBey
WASHINGTON, D. C.....	Julian E. Berla, S. Clements Horsley, Paul P. Stewart
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Jesse D. Folwell, Martin Joseph Garry

Housing and Town Planning Congress

STOCKHOLM, JULY 8 TO JULY 15, 1939

The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, headquarters Brussels, (President: Oberbürgermeister Dr. Karl Strölin, Stuttgart) is distributing the final invitations and programs for its International Congress, which is being held at Stockholm, at the invitation of the Municipality, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Crown Prince Gustave-Adolphe of Sweden, from July 8 to July 15, 1939 in the Capital City.

Many reports prepared on the following topics are in the process of publication:

- I. *House-Building for Special Groups*
- II. *Town Planning and Local Traffic*
- III. *Administrative Basis of National Planning*

The Congress will commence with an official reception, which will be attended by H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden. On one of the evenings

during the Congress, the delegates will be the guests of the City of Stockholm at a dinner-dancing party to be held in the famous Town Hall.

During the Congress the delegates will have the opportunity of visiting Stockholm and its environs: eight different sight-seeing tours have been arranged. Immediately preceding the Congress they will also have the opportunity of taking part in a two-day visit to Visby on the Gotland Island.

Three post-congress tours have been arranged, and delegates may choose between two rather long tours and one which is somewhat shorter in length and duration.

For details apply to the Secretary, Mrs. Paula Schäfer, International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, 47, Cantersteen, Brussels.

With The Chapters

NEWS NOTES FROM CHAPTER SECRETARIES

Arizona.

The Chapter recently conducted its first Architectural Show. The exhibition of photographs, together with a few sketches, was hung in Tucson at the civic art gallery and was open to the public. It will be shown later in Phoenix.

As a part of the show an educational exhibit consisting of sample plans and specifications, contract forms and other A.I.A. documents and a number of posters explained the value of employing an architect and exhorted the public to consult him. Invitations were sent to all practicing architects in the State to participate and, while we were disappointed in having only half of them in the show, we hope that next season the Chapter can sponsor one broader and greater.

President Mahoney has stimulated interest in the meetings by calling upon various members to speak upon problems of practice. We have enjoyed hearing these men speak upon such subjects as the "Contractor and What He Expects of the Architect", "The Architect and the Structural Engineer", and the "Examination of an Applicant for Registration".

We are pleased to observe that this chapter has doubled its membership within the last year and that we are busy, not as busy as we should like to be but too busy to worry, too busy to send in our reports and too busy to participate 100 percent in a show.

FREDERICK W. WHITTLESEY, *Secretary*

Baltimore.

There was a splendid attendance at the April luncheon meeting of the Chapter. Reports and discussions of regional meeting, State legislative bills, Federal legislative bills, revisions of by-laws, regional plan, and the New York World's Fair came so thick and fast that the secretary has just about come to the surface for air.

The Chapter has accepted the invitation of Director Edmund R. Purves to hold a Regional Meeting in Baltimore on June 9, 1939, to discuss unification and other matters. This meeting will be made the occasion for a luncheon to the chapter presidents, and a chapter banquet in the evening.

Henry P. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee on Public Measures Affecting Architecture, rendered a splendid account of his stewardship relative to the House and Senate bills which would not have favored architects, but which fortunately failed to pass. Mr. Hopkins made it known that many architects assisted him by going to Annapolis in connection with these bills, and wishes to acknowledge the splendid cooperation on the part of the Maryland Society of Architects.

Chapter President John H. Scarff advised the Chapter of the telegrams received from Walter R. McCornack, Chairman of The Institute's Committee on Housing, relative to housing bills in Congress, and of the Chapter's part in wiring Senators and Congressmen to vote against such bills.

Francis H. Jencks, former secretary of the Chapter, discussed the matter of changes in By-laws to conform to The Institute's requirements, and reported that this work will be in the hands of the secretary shortly.

Both William M. Ellicott, Honorary Chairman, and D. K. Este Fisher, Jr., Chairman of the Parks, Parkways and Regional Plan Committee, held the members at high pitch for their many and diverse reports on the work of the Maryland State Planning Commission, the Regional Plan and the State's participation in the New York World's Fair. The work of both of these gentlemen seems to be untiring, especially when we keep in mind that Mr. Ellicott is the father of the Maryland State Planning idea, and has served some 27 years in this splendid work, which seems to be about to bear fruit.

Not alone from an aesthetic standpoint, but from an educational one as well, the architects of the Chapter now seem destined to become specialists in the purchase of rare architectural volumes, if we are to judge from the request of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, which has asked the Chapter to make a selection of architectural books for its famous library.

The Chapter now has in hand many corporate membership and associateship applications, which

will greatly increase our membership, and bring together many fine men having one common interest.

LUCIEN E. D. GAUDREAU, *Secretary*

Boston.

At the April meeting of the Chapter, there came up the discussion of the new Institute By-laws as related to the work of committees. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that there was a tendency toward elaboration and complexity of procedure; that while the validity of the claim for regional representation on committees was admitted, in operation it tends to slow the processes of the committees and to make cumbersome their operation.

It was felt that there was a tendency to take the initiative from committee chairmen by the centralization of power in The Institute Board.

The hope was expressed that action may be taken by The Institute Board to simplify methods of procedure.

At a later meeting, in a discussion of the relation of the architect to a political committee, after a somewhat protracted discussion on method of selection and attitude of The Institute member, the question arose of when is an architect not an architect. There was cited the action of architects who are not members of the Chapter, who took advantage of the code of ethics set down by The Institute to supplant Chapter members with a prior claim to the work. It was suggested that members of the Chapter might recognize only other members as bona fide architects and not be controlled by what non-members do.

Mr. Austin, the historiographer of the Chapter, made the trenchant remark that, in his research, he had found that these questions had vexed the Chapter at its very beginning, and from this discussion it was apparent that no progress in finding a solution had been made in the interim of seventy years.

At the meeting of the Chapter on May 2, there were ninety-six members and guests present.

The Harleston Parker Medal was presented by the City of Boston, for outstanding achievement in architecture, to Cram & Ferguson for their design and execution of the Chapel of St. Mary and St. John in Cambridge.

The Fifty-fourth Rotch Travelling Scholarship was awarded to Mr. W. E. Hartmann, M.I.T., '38.

The Chandler prizes were awarded as follows:

1. C. A. Lawrence, Jr., 2. Richard M. Samuels,
3. B. Leonard Krause, 4. I. M. Pei.

The Boston Society of Architects Weekend Prize was awarded to Mr. Arthur Malsin, of Harvard, and the Boston Society of Architects Prize to Mr. John G. Kelly, of M.I.T.

Marking Dean Emerson's retirement from the Architectural Department of Tech, he and Mrs. Emerson were presented with a silver salver by their friends in the chapter.

HOWARD T. CLINCH, *Secretary*

Brooklyn.

The regular March meeting of the Chapter was well attended and proved to be a most animated session because of the controversy pending in the City as to whether or not a tunnel or a bridge should be the means of conveyance from the Battery in New York to the Borough of Brooklyn.

Nearly every member participated in the discussion, some in favor of a bridge and others in favor of a tunnel. The final consensus of opinion was that further study be given the matter before the Chapter passes a resolution favoring either.

A former Associate member was received as an Institute member, and two new Associate members were added to the ranks.

A most interesting lecture entitled "Old New York" was given by Miss Aileen G. Barlow of the Museum of the City of New York.

The members of the Chapter turned out in large numbers for the April meeting, to honor two distinguished guests, Mr. Richard H. Shreve, Regional Director of The American Institute of Architects for the State of New York, and his partner, Arthur Loomis Harmon, President of the New York Chapter.

Mr. Shreve gave a most interesting talk on several matters of importance pertaining to The Institute, and spoke especially regarding housing.

Fresh in everyone's mind was the recent fire which occurred in the Glass Building at the World's Fair, designed by Shreve, Lamb & Harmon. Mr. Shreve explained in a humorous vein how greatly the newspapers had exaggerated the account of the damage.

Mr. Harmon discussed the matter of cooperation between Chapters, and outlined some recent innova-

tions effected by the New York Chapter.

The Nominating Committee of the Brooklyn Chapter submitted its list of nominees for office to be voted upon at the annual meeting in May.

HENRY V. MURPHY, *Secretary*

Central Texas.

The regular dinner-meeting of the Chapter held on April 10, was strictly a business meeting. Reports were heard from officers and committees.

Each May, the Department of Architecture of the University of Texas has its "Wind-Up" banquet and dance honoring the graduating seniors. At this time, the Chapter is host to visiting Institute members from the other three Texas chapters at a luncheon. This year, a garden party is also being planned for the visitors and their wives.

CLIFFORD H. JAMES, *Secretary*

Columbus.

The Chapter has not forgotten the Washington office entirely, but I can say that the charge of negligence might be preferred and conviction obtained. However, perhaps a suspended sentence would be a fair verdict and we will try to be deserving of that consideration.

We have meetings on the second Wednesday of each month. The March meeting took a turn for the better. The firm of Pettit and Oman had just moved into new quarters, and the matter was made the occasion of a real house-warming. The admission charge was taken seriously by a few and some unusual knocking devices were shown. A fine, appropriately engraved brass door knocker was one of the prize winners. A well-designed scroll suitable for framing was signed by all present.

The business of the evening, although limited, included discussions of the proposed amendments to the registration laws of the state now pending in the legislature. Just how the Chapter might best participate in the annual home show was discussed pro and con, mostly the latter, as it has been done for the past several years. I am quite sure this chapter would appreciate hearing from other chapters on this subject. A home show without architects' participation is not desirable, but how can this participation include some benefits that are at least partially as tangible as the expenses involved?

The Chapter has held two joint meetings with the Columbus Section of the Architects' Society of

Ohio, and I am pleased to report that the best of feeling prevails between the two groups.

A Chapter Codes Committee is engaged in trying to revise and bring up to date our local building code which is of almost pre-war vintage. Such an activity is well within the scope of this profession and something worthwhile may be accomplished. But few persons really appreciate the size and importance of such a task, and sufficient time and funds are not usually available to insure that the job be done well.

The Membership Committee is also showing a little more than the usual spring spirit, and we are hoping for some results. There are a number of real worthwhile prospects to work on, so that our roster should be on the up-grade again in the near future.

For the first time in many years, the Chapter now has a regular meeting place. Having accepted affiliation with the local Builders' Exchange, we have a large, well-furnished and conveniently located meeting place which we believe to be conducive of better attendance.

R. C. KEMPTON, *Secretary*

Connecticut.

The regular meeting of the Chapter was held on April 12 at New Haven, Connecticut. The afternoon program included an inspection trip through the recently completed administration building of the Southern New England Telephone Company. Two films were also presented, one devoted to the construction of the building, and the other depicting the hurricane problems faced by the Telephone Company immediately after the September storm passed through this locality. The business session was held immediately after dinner at the Quinnipiack Club.

HAROLD D. HAUF, *Secretary*

Detroit.

At the Chapter meeting on April 27, President Hyde announced the election to membership of Thomas H. Hewlett, Owen A. Luckenbach, George J. Haas, C. William Palmer, Otis Winn, Maynard Lyndon and Eberle M. Smith, who were welcomed as the latest additions to the Chapter rolls. The proposed changes to Chapter by-laws were approved.

Director Clair W. Ditchy announced plans for a regional meeting of chapters and state societies in

the Great Lakes District at Notre Dame University, tentatively set for June 23 and 24. He outlined an impressive program with prominent speakers on housing, city planning, public information, membership, unification and other subjects.

It is expected that such interchange of ideas will be helpful to all groups in the district, with the possibility that Illinois and Wisconsin will accept invitations to attend.

With the approval of The Institute of the Indiana and Kentucky Societies' state association membership applications, the Great Lakes District will be the first to boast complete unification.

Following the Chapter dinner, members adjourned to the auditorium of the Detroit Institute of Arts for a lecture by Professor David Varon, who addressed an audience of architects and laymen on "Present Architecture and Coming World Harmony." Mr. Varon's drawings were exhibited about the lecture hall and he illustrated his talk with rapid sketches in chalk and color crayons. He had spoken in the afternoon under the auspices of the Detroit Board of Education and it was through the cooperation of Mr. Albert Kahn that he was retained for the evening, sponsored by the Detroit Chapter.

TALMAGE C. HUGHES, *Secretary*

Florida South.

Work goes on, apace. Attacks are being made and campaigns planned on a number of different fronts.

The Southern end of the Florida peninsula is infested with architects. In the Greater Miami area, with a population of some 200,000, there are 144 registered architects. A plethora indeed! The F. W. Dodge Corp. has record of 82 individual offices, and the classified section of the telephone directory lists 64 names under "Architects". Who will starve first? What kind of a schedule of charges and standard of practice will result? You figure it out. The Chapters' Committee on Practice is having its own fun with the situation, and doing a fine piece of work.

We are making a concerted effort to enroll more associate and junior associate members from among the sturdy rising generation, and to make the Chapter work and its meetings interesting to them. The results are beginning to show, and the meetings beginning to grow.

The Committee on Public Information is working with Chapter members to get signed articles on appropriate subjects with architectural implications, for publication in the local papers. So far, the results are mainly promises, but chairman Spohn is both patient and persistent. We all have confidence.

The Chapters' work on lumber grading and standards has borne some fruit. The Southern Pine Association has placed a qualified inspector here whose services are available to all of the building industry. The inspector reports cooperative help from the FHA and Building Inspectors' offices.

MARION I. MANLEY, *Secretary*

Kansas.

The Chapter held its annual meeting on April 1.

Eleven members of the Chapter were present for the formal meeting in the morning. At a noon luncheon and an informal afternoon meeting the Chapter members present were joined by thirty other architects, guests and students from the Departments of Architecture of Kansas University and Kansas State College.

We regret to say that this was our first meeting in twelve months, but due to the rush of meeting PWA deadlines we must say that this was the first breathing spell that many of the architects of the state had had in twelve months.

The principal speakers at the informal meeting were Royden E. Reed, Assistant to the Regional Director of the PWA, and Joseph E. Smay of the Department of Architecture of the University of Oklahoma, and Regional Member of The Institute's Membership Committee.

An open discussion of the past, present and future of the PWA was held and the Chapter went on record favoring the adoption of House Bill 4576 which provides for a permanent PWA set up.

A lively discussion of the problems confronting the architects of Kansas was also held. Steps were taken to form a Kansas State Society of Architects and affiliate it with the Kansas Chapter.

A committee was appointed to foster a movement to get as many members as possible to attend the Seventy-first Convention of The Institute in Washington in September.

THOMAS LARRICK, *Secretary*

Kentucky.

The testimonial dinner to C. Julian Oberwarth, on April 27 at the Pendennis Club, Louisville, proved to be the most successful open meeting the Kentucky Chapter has sponsored in many years. All Registered Architects were invited, and the response was very gratifying.

The members of the Kentucky Chapter felt tribute was due Mr. Oberwarth for his splendid work as Secretary of the Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects of Kentucky, and particularly for his time and effort in the drafting and introduction of a new, stronger registration law at the last session of the Kentucky Legislature.

Howard A. Churchill, of Lexington, graciously acted as toastmaster and, on behalf of the Kentucky Chapter, presented to Mr. Oberwarth a modern doll house for his young daughter. The house was complete with electric lights, running water, carpets, furniture, draperies, and even groceries; and the Chapter is indeed indebted to Miss Louise Leland for her excellent selection.

BERGMAN S. LETZLER, *Secretary*

Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The Chapter held its May meeting in conjunction with the Engineering Society of the State of Pennsylvania at the University Club in Erie on May 4.

A talk regarding the reconstruction of the William Penn home at Philadelphia was given by the contractor who is doing the reconstruction work.

J. HOWARD HICKS, *Secretary*

New York.

The activities of the present Membership Committee of the Chapter have resulted in a larger number of new members than have been admitted for many years. The policy of having occasional lunches or dinners tendered by older members of the Chapter to young architects who might be candidates for membership, seems to have been responsible in considerable part for this increase. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, the election of six new members was announced and the application of five more, three of which were for Chapter associateship.

The New York Chapter went through a period

of intensive activity in connection with the modification of the terms of the Smithsonian Gallery of Art Competition. There is very general satisfaction that as a result of The Institute's representations the Federal authorities have changed the original provisions so that the winner of this important competition may execute the working drawings in his own office.

The New York Chapter is beginning to awake from the coma induced by an almost simultaneous opening of the New York World's Fair 1939, and the rendu of the Smithsonian Competition. Occasional familiar faces are beginning to appear again at the Architectural League for lunch and conversation has once more gotten back to the progress of the famous Battery-Brooklyn Bridge,—or Tunnel, as the case may be.

Speaking of the World's Fair, the monthly Chapter meeting is scheduled to be held there on May 22 to honor, among other persons, the Board of Design and visiting Architects from abroad. The Fair has impressed all comers, quite naturally, with the vastness of its organization, the success of which springs in no small measure from its capable handling by the Chairman of the Board of Design, Stephen F. Voorhees, recently President of The Institute. The scale of the Fair is so vast that even the crowd of 600,000 people who were present on the opening day hardly made a dent except in the commissariat.

It has looked for many months as if the New York State legislature were going to side-step the Housing Bills which were authorized in a Constitutional Amendment passed last fall. The past week has seen a frenzy of activity in Albany, however, and with only a few more days until the expected adjournment, it now looks as if a bill might be born. Whether the legal obstetricians will make a good job of its remains to be seen.

ROBERT B. O'CONNOR, *Secretary*

Philadelphia.

The May meeting of the Chapter, to which all members of the participating organizations and their ladies were invited, was held before a private viewing of the Exhibition of Architecture and its Allied Arts, arranged by The Art Alliance, The T-Square Club and The Philadelphia Chapter.

The Executive Committee had decided that the

Medal of the Philadelphia Chapter should be awarded this year, if the Jury agreed that the work exhibited was worthy of the award. Richard J. Neutra, William Lescaze, Holabird and Root, and Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, all from other cities, were invited to submit exhibits and D. Gilmour Clark, Landscape Architect, was requested to send photographs of the Westchester County Park System.

An important division of the Exhibition was the collection of the work of the late Charles Z. Klauder, arranged in a separate gallery as a memorial to this distinguished member of the Chapter.

In addition to Philadelphia architects and landscape architects, the Philadelphia Housing Authority and the Board of Education, submitted photographs. Craftsmen's exhibits included the Henry Lee Willet Studios, the Talbot Company, the Iron Craftsman and others.

After a speech of welcome by John Frederick Lewis, President of the Art Alliance, Mr. Larson called upon Mr. Neutra for comments.

The Jury, consisting of William G. Perry, Wm. J. H. Hough and Paul A. Davis, III, Chairman, was called upon to report. Mr. Davis announced the unanimous selection of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building, Howe and Lescaze, Architects, as the recipients of the 1939, Philadelphia Chapter Medal.

THOMAS PYM COPE, *Secretary*

Pittsburgh.

The Chapter held an Architectural Exhibit at the Carnegie Galleries at Pittsburgh from March 25 to April 9. The exhibits were confined to the work of the members of the Chapter and the student body of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

One interesting feature of the exhibit was the display of seven models, four of which were prepared by members of the Chapter and three by the students. An attendant was on duty every afternoon and evening and it was estimated that 2500 persons attended the exhibit.

A specially prepared booklet containing a statement of the objects of The American Institute of Architects, the names of all members of the Pittsburgh Chapter and a brief story, "The Architect" was prepared by Charles M. Stotz, vice-president of the Chapter. 800 of these booklets were distributed to those attending the exhibit.

The Chapter feels that the exhibit was highly successful and was of great interest to the public at large.

RODY PATTERSON, *Secretary*

Utah.

On March 29, 1939, at the First National Bank Building, the Utah Architects met with the members of the Mortgage Bankers, Lumbermen's Association, Real Estate Board, and Brick Manufacturers' Association for the purpose of organizing and selecting a Board of Directors for a small house service bureau. A week previous to this meeting, the members of the different associations met and selected the name of "Mountain States Building Bureau" for the small house service.

The members of the Chapter were the guests of the General Electric Supply Corporation on May 10 at their newly constructed showrooms at Salt Lake City, Utah.

The architect's were treated to a well prepared dutch lunch and each architect received a fountain-pen presented through the courtesy of the General Electric Supply Corporation.

After lunch the architects were taken into the new auditorium where a motion-picture was presented showing the copper industry, after which Mr. J. E. Bloomquist demonstrated the all-electric kitchen.

WILLIAM E. NELSON, *Secretary*

Washington, D. C.

The April meeting afforded a most interesting discussion by the membership of the timely subject of housing. A report of the Chapter's very active housing committee concentrated on legislation and housing, the Washington, D. C. Architect and the housing market, and mass production trends and housing.

On legislation the report explained 12 bills which were reported out of committee in the current Congress from some 90 bills introduced which in one way or another would govern great blocks of architectural work. The report deplors the fact that reports and dissemination of such possible and enacted legislation are not available to the architects of the country through Institute channels. It should be borne in mind that while a great number of such bills die in committee, nevertheless those which sur-

vive become the law of the land.

The report pointed out the existence of an extremely active local building market in which the architects do not participate. The District of Columbia, twelfth in U. S. city population, is fourth in building expenditure and highest in per capita building expenses. Of the private work built in the District only 17% is filed by registered architects, 5% by builder-owners and 78% by "designers". (The D. C. building department allows anybody to file plans, a matter which now is under serious consideration of the architects.) Statistical

charts forming part of this report showed in detail the factors which determine the non-participation of D. C. architects in the private housing field. These factors are almost wholly of economic nature.

The subject of mass production and fabrication trends in low-cost housing was illustrated by two excellent films which dealt in detail with contributions of architectural engineering applied to specific housing projects. The membership and guests, among them Director Edmund R. Purves, contributed to a lively discussion.

ALFRED KASTNER, *Secretary*

New Books

Richard Upjohn, Architect and Churchman.

By Everard M. Upjohn. *Columbia University Press.* \$4.00.

The first biography of Richard Upjohn (one of the founders and first President of The American Institute of Architects) has been written by one of his descendants, Everard M. Upjohn, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts at Columbia University. The book contains 109 illustrations of Upjohn's work.

Contents: Foreword, by Kenneth Conant; Preface; 1. Introduction; 2. Birth and Early Life; 3. Launching a Career; 4. Trinity Church; 5. Early Maturity—the Formation of a Style; 6. Production in Quantity; 7. Some Matters of Professional Practice; 8. Foundation of The Institute; 9. The Impact of the Victorian; 10. Epilogue; Appendix; etc.

"Richard Upjohn (1802-1878) worked at his profession during the period when the Gothic Revival, both in England and America, was the most important development in architecture. In the United States, Upjohn's leading position with regard to that movement is unquestionable. To a peculiar degree the mature stage of the Revival is his own work. He it was who brought knowledge and liturgy to bear upon the problem. Previous to him the style had been an amusing and sentimental affectation. After him there could be no doubt of its seriousness.

"Having worked in the period from 1835 to 1870, Upjohn affords a link connecting such a Greek Revival architect as Robert Mills with the later eclecticism represented by H. H. Richardson."

(*From a prospectus*)

American Yearbook—1939 Edition.

Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York. \$7.50.

The American Yearbook, 1939 Edition, has recently been released, and contains nearly a thousand pages—a record of events and progress of the year 1938.

The book contains seven main parts, including: Part One, Historical; Part Two, American Government; Part Three, Governmental Functions; Part Four, Economics and Business; Part Five, Social Aims and Conditions; Part Six, Science—Principles and Application; Part Seven, The Humanities.

The book was edited with the cooperation of a supervisory board representing forty-five national learned societies, and the section on architecture was prepared by Francis P. Sullivan, A.I.A., of Washington, D. C.

Small Public Library Buildings.

American Library Association, Chicago. \$1.50.

This book was prepared for the American Library Association Committee on Library Architecture and Building Planning by John Adams Lowe, of the Rochester Public Library, Chairman of the committee, and consists of forty-eight pages (8¾ x 11¾) of descriptive text, photographs, and floor plans of many small libraries throughout the country.

The book is primarily designed to assist libraries in planning a building, and takes up various phases of the problem, including the building committee, selection of architect, plan and design, cubic foot costs, book capacity, etc.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It was founded in 1776, and has since that time been growing in size and power. This growth has been the result of a number of factors, including the discovery of new lands, the immigration of people from other countries, and the development of a strong economy.

One of the most important factors in the growth of the United States has been the discovery of new lands. In 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas, and this led to the settlement of the continent by European immigrants. Over the years, more and more land was discovered, and this led to the expansion of the United States.

Another important factor in the growth of the United States has been the immigration of people from other countries. Many people have come to the United States in search of a better life, and this has helped to build the nation. The immigrants have brought with them their own skills and talents, and this has helped to make the United States a more diverse and powerful country.

The third factor in the growth of the United States has been the development of a strong economy. The United States has a rich natural resource base, and this has helped to make it a leading industrial power. The development of a strong economy has also helped to attract immigrants and to build the nation.

Finally, the growth of the United States has been the result of a number of other factors, including the discovery of new technologies and the development of a strong government. The United States has been a leader in the development of new technologies, and this has helped to make it a more powerful country. The development of a strong government has also helped to build the nation.

In conclusion, the growth of the United States has been the result of a number of factors, including the discovery of new lands, the immigration of people from other countries, and the development of a strong economy. These factors have helped to make the United States a young nation that is growing in size and power.

