

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

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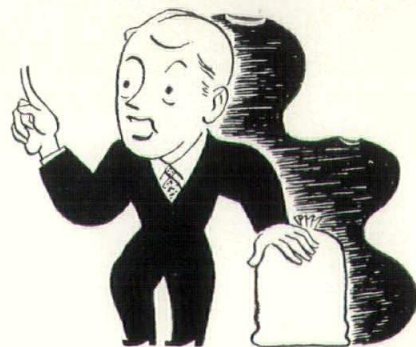
NORTHERN STATES



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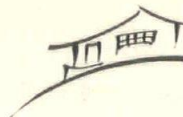
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Acknowledgments

MANY USEFUL SUGGESTIONS for construction and equipment were made during the building of the Banning cottage, by my associate, 1926-1933, Van Evera Bailey, Architect, now of Portland, Oregon.

For the working drawings and many of the novel and unusual details used for the first time in this building I am indebted to Mr. Frederick A. Strauel, Architect, of Minneapolis, who has shared in all my architectural explorations since 1914.

The Palm Springs hogan was planned by my wife, Cecily O'Brien Purcell, who for a number of years has made extended studies of the functional interrelations between living space, furniture, and people as families. The decorations and furnishings were also hers, in association with my life long friend, Douglas Donaldson, Craftsman-Decorator of Hollywood.

Mr. Bailey also assisted with architectural design and working drawings of the Palm Springs play house and in successfully developing many an ingenious new solution for old construction habits.

For an appreciation of the importance of site and the architecture which arises from sensitive integration to Nature as expressed in the immediate surroundings of a building, I am indebted to my life long friend, Mr. John Jager, Architect, of Minneapolis.—W. G. P.

Adopt the Metric System

IF THE UNITED STATES is to perform its function as the "Arsenal of Democracy" to the highest degree it would seem of prime importance that we adopt universally the metric system.

Certainly it must be extremely confusing and conducive to delay when ships and guns of our allies are brought into our drydocks for repairs and it becomes necessary to convert from millimeters to fractions of an inch and vice versa. Let us assume that a battery of British guns at Singapore are being reinforced with a battery of American equipment backed up with American shells. During the fighting the British guns run out of ammunition — there are plenty of American-made shells available — but they don't exactly fit the bore of the other equipment.

The above cases may or may not be technically correct — yet they suggest scores of possibilities wherein the fact that we have not adopted the metric system may mean more than we now realize.

Our engineers and scientists are versed in the metric system and in fact use it quite generally. The utter simplicity of the system makes one wonder why we must still adhere to the much more complicated nondecimal method.

The change-over would, of course, be expensive and could not be accomplished over night, but a start now in certain fields with a view towards universal adoption should be given consideration.

— H. W. F.

GIVE YOURSELF A BUILD-UP!

Or, "What is Home without Another"



by William Gray Purcell

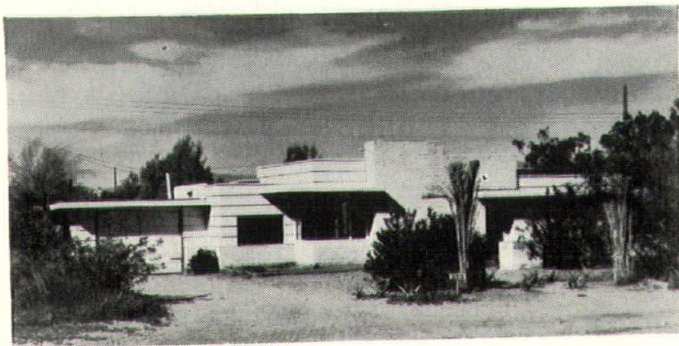
THERE IS A GROWING REVOLT in Minnesota against vacations. The men go fishing or sit on the cabin porch and smoke, while the women get more meals in worse kitchens than at home.

And the summer hotels — that's a sad life — nothing to do but eat, play golf and dance. You can do that better in your own town at one tenth the expense.

I have known a number of persons who went back to the same stuffy room in the same summer resort hotel year after year all their lives. Of course the proprietor was annually improving his place, building new rooms, getting new equipment, and it was pathetic to see the frustrated interest that these paying patrons took in work which they really wanted to do themselves but could only watch being done and pretend it was theirs. It reminds one of the fifty thousand infantile adults in U.S.A., who play with toy trains because too much general prosperity and a bored life in over-convenienced houses on small city lots has defeated their real longing to drive a fire engine, build a fence, carry in the fire wood, sack grain, make cider or gallop "skalley hootin' down the lane" behind the old farm team.

Physical "Exercise" Also Sterile

For the man who sits at a desk, drafting board, or machine, something done for him by a machine is not



Winter Vacation Hogan at Palm Springs

what he desires in order to recreate himself. He craves, without knowing it, a certain kind of physical hardship, a different kind of work and in particular, a new mental focus for the creative force which is pent up in him — which is indeed restive in every one of us.

We have got to get clear on the fact that you *can't* buy a good time.

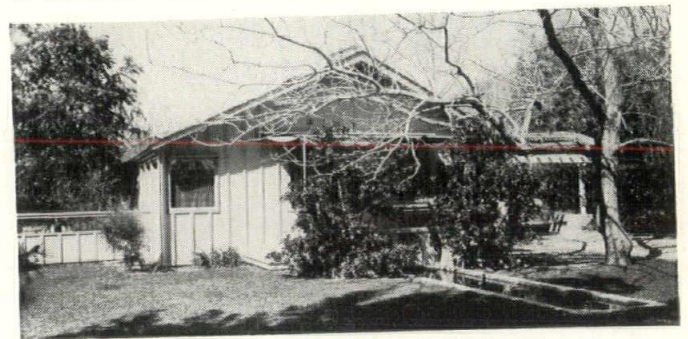
Automobiles are the hypnotic candlelight to a kind of human "mothiness." Sitting in a fast moving vehicle is no fun — only a bad habit — except in so far as it simplifies normal transportation nuisances. Having fun on an automobile journey is largely in the starting and the arriving. "Seeing the country?", — well, yes, but only in so far as you imagine yourself doing

something about that seeing. "Some day we must come back here and climb these mountains, or fish this stream, or walk in that woods, or sail on that lake, or build ourselves a cabin."

This modern hectic "travel" is a world in which you are always going to do something that you never quite pull off . . . and that's truly a frustration. The best fun, first and always, has as its largest factor getting quit of frustrations, physical, mental, emotional, — yes, and moral, for goodie goodies.

Doing Something About It

Well, here's my practical story with a sample of how it worked. And was it fun! . . . it was, for several



Week-End Foot Hill Cottage at Banning

hundred people. (Good heavens! No! Not all at once.)

Here is my specification for how to have fun:

Not more than 1½ hours away from your home by auto (3 hours per week is enough time to waste as chauffeur), search out a small plot of ground selected for:

- a. picturesqueness
- b. remoteness from neighbors
- c. interesting approach
- d. water supply
- e. and many requirements too numerous to list.

Unlike the wise Chinese we have no municipal or county astrologers so that all the additional important and practical characteristics you will have to study out and verify for yourselves. But do not buy until you have also seen it on a rainy day.

"Or, I know what he is going to recommend, and it's the old stuff."

No indeed!, and I have to warn you at once that the objective of this program is not to acquire a week-end house on this lot, but to take as long a time as possible in *not* acquiring one. My whole sermon on "how to have fun" proceeds on the universal experience that all fun must be found in doing — there is none in having. And of course we at once face the paradox which is the "Yin and Yang" of all life, that, for example, golf is fun *doing* but nothing to show for it, except a

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

bad heart at 62, while craftsmanship produces concrete, tangible, usable evidence of the fun and the labor. And we just said we were going to tolerate no "having"! Well, consistency is *not* a virtue. We leave you to resolve the paradox of such philosophy, but we are going to guarantee you a satisfying experience.

Don't Undertake Too Much

Now be careful, here's where you spoil the whole enterprise, practically everyone does. If you project for yourself too complete a rancho, and begin work on all of it, you will get discouraged waiting to get it finished—and in this enterprise there is *no* waiting—each day must be *complete* and satisfying in itself. Read the story "Only Five Short Blocks." *Reader's Digest*, December, 1941.

And don't tie your program to anything that's a chore—if it isn't fun, don't do it. And vary it, have a number of different aspects of your new world and work a little at each. "If I could only afford to go to the South Seas—or to Alaska—or Cuba—" But ro-

mance is not geographical—and you can have adventure every week end, only an hour's run from your home. How the Tahitians or Koyukuckers would love Minnesota!, if they only could afford to come here.

And, yes, don't get too absorbed in "eats." It's the easiest way in the world to spoil everything. The object of any such an enterprise as this is to shake yourself out of the daily grind—give your "feelings" a little recreation. A one-dish meal, says my wife, with a sweet, some fruit and no fuss.

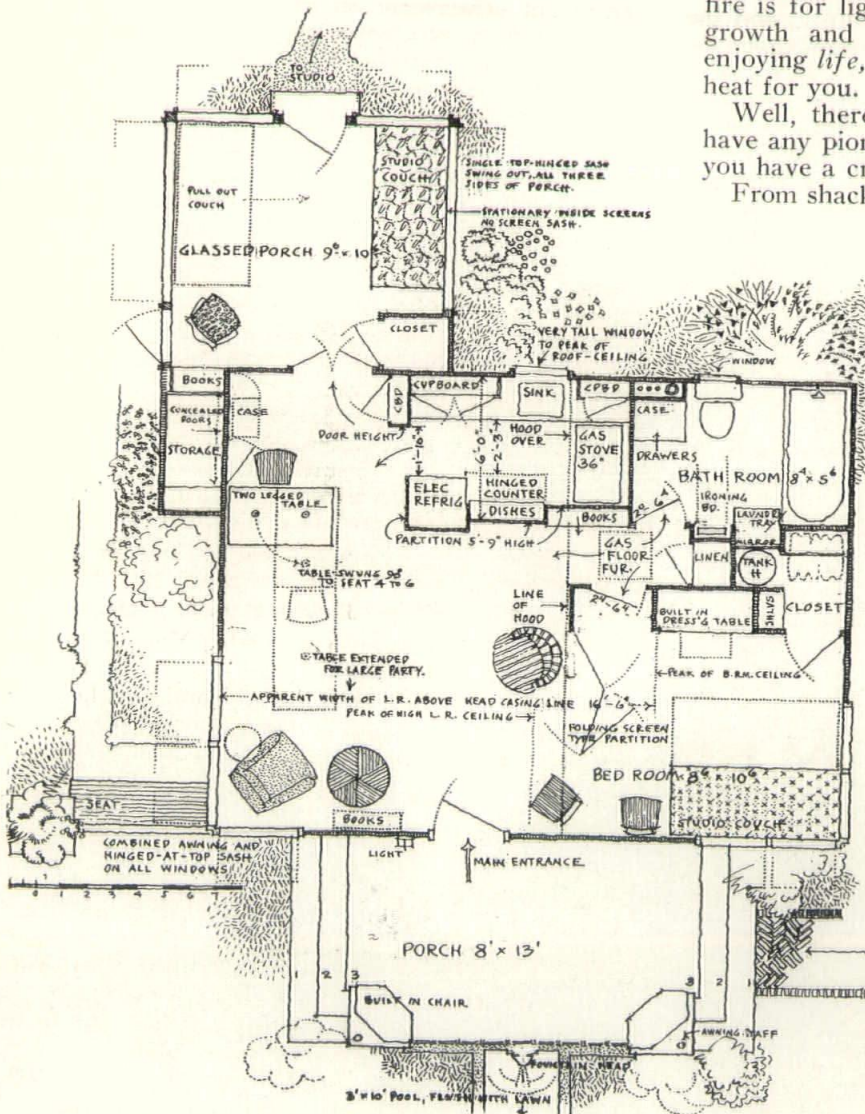
All Right Then, the Land Is Yours

First erect a simple open fronted "lean-to" and a rock cooking hearth. No gasoline stoves, and none of these grilling contraptions that look like a place where a house has burned down. The object is not to cook food quickly and easily. If that's what you want, stay home or go to the drug store counter. Everything about this enterprise must be just the opposite of what you are prompted to do in the advertisements, that is, "No equipment." Just as few "things" as possible. The fire is for lighting it—for smelling it—watching its growth and death—hearing its crackling voice—enjoying life, not watching some machine provide blue heat for you.

Well, there is no use belaboring the idea. If you have any pioneer spirit, if you are still a craftsman or you have a creative urge, the course is clear.

From shack to lockable shed off to one side—where

THIS IS THE PLAN of the Banning foothill cottage. It is only 18'-6" by 24'-6" not counting the porches. But the surprising thing about this house in use, is that it not only provides comfortably the accommodations of a much larger dwelling, but it seems to be twice that size. Indeed, after people have lived in it and you give them the feet and inches they won't believe it. This is largely due to the fact that the area given over to bedroom, practical closets, utilities and bathroom, on the right side of the plan, is not separated from the living room—dining room—kitchen integration, by a hard and fast wall, and also that the ceiling, the high ridge of which centers on the house (see notation), extends on over the bedroom and bathroom ceilings to make the cubic contents width of the living room actually 1/3 wider than its floor plan width. And yet, of course, there are not jags or constructional incidents in the tented bedroom or level bathroom ceilings. Sectional drawings or even photographs do not give the idea satisfactorily.



THIS LITTLE OUTDOOR PENTHOUSE STUDIO in the foothills under San Geronio mountain has throughout a sort of story book quality that makes it just a bit unbelievable even when you're living in it. The romantic effect is due in part to an exceedingly carefully planned control of color, the quality of light by day and by night, and also to the careful managing of the petite scale of everything. I have discussed the importance of this size factor in the design of small dwelling places in two articles, "O, Doors" and "More Doors" in the December, 1940, and January, 1941, issues of *NORTHWEST ARCHITECT*. This place, its architecture, landscape and furnishings, is a good demonstration of what can be accomplished by the simple, natural and unforced maneuvering of those relative values which are inherent in a project, with no drafting fashions, no design tricks, no conscious "architecture." The furniture, rugs, equipment and so on have been brought together in such a way as to secure a very, very intimate, heart-of-the-family, homelike feeling—nothing arty or penthousey or "modern" and yet everything is exceedingly fresh and as far as possible from being traditional.

you can later keep tools and materials. From shed to the first cabin unit with earth floor and little singing wood stove, later a fireplace, more rooms and so on.

Contributions to Defense

At this point, if you have good ordinary top soil you will consider making your next step with *pisé de terre* rammed earth construction, the cheapest, most durable, warmest, coolest, and driest of building materials. Hannibal's rammed earth signal fire towers still stand in the Pyrenees after 2000 years. Uncle Sam, Department of Agriculture, will send you free illustrated Bulletin No. 1500 telling all about it with methods and details. Or send 25c to *Coronet Magazine*, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, for a copy of the March, 1941, number, or write to Mr. A. B. Lee, Box 171, Washington, D. C., who is a *pisé de terre* fan.

Always proceed from shelter towards enclosure and not too much comfort. Always make each step a complete and satisfying thing in itself and not too much of a step. Plan, plan, plan, use your head all the time. The relation between what you propose to do and the site and surroundings are more important than the shelter itself. Planning does not mean arranging, it means organizing, integrating. You are now in the great laboratory of nature with a whole world of new things to find out about. This whole thing has got to have religious values — genuine convictions. If you are not now some kind of a "nut" you've got to become one. You are making a retreat for your jazzed and propagandized soul. If your body gets rained on it will do you good. Otherwise forget all this and just go fishing or duck hunting, drive 135 miles before breakfast at 80 miles per hour, ruin your nerves and your stomach, get back to Monday's office burned out.

**"... the People came 'round,
and they said 'you'll be drowned' ..."**

Pretty soon your friends will want to come along and help. Most of them will be no help. Don't tell everybody what you are doing, keep it dark. There are certain types of unimaginative, slap-dash, clowning people that will just ruin everything. Joy is serious, laughter is the sound that happiness makes, not the after-rattle of a joke. Almost at once you can spend

the nights there and soon your real soul companions will want to sit about the late campfire with you, or make things around the rainy day stove.

Finally your enclosure will be large enough to sleep a little party and there will be week ends and weak middles that will coax your friends to go out for a rest. When you can't go, give your friends the key, you will be surprised at what surprised us with our little hogan at Palm Springs. This was built in 1932 to provide a job for some depressed associates. The architect and his bride, who were also the builders, lived in a canvas shack on the back of the lot. They gradually built themselves into this growing ranch house in miniature, which started as a pretty simple idea and acquired more space, more rooms, and more fun little by little.

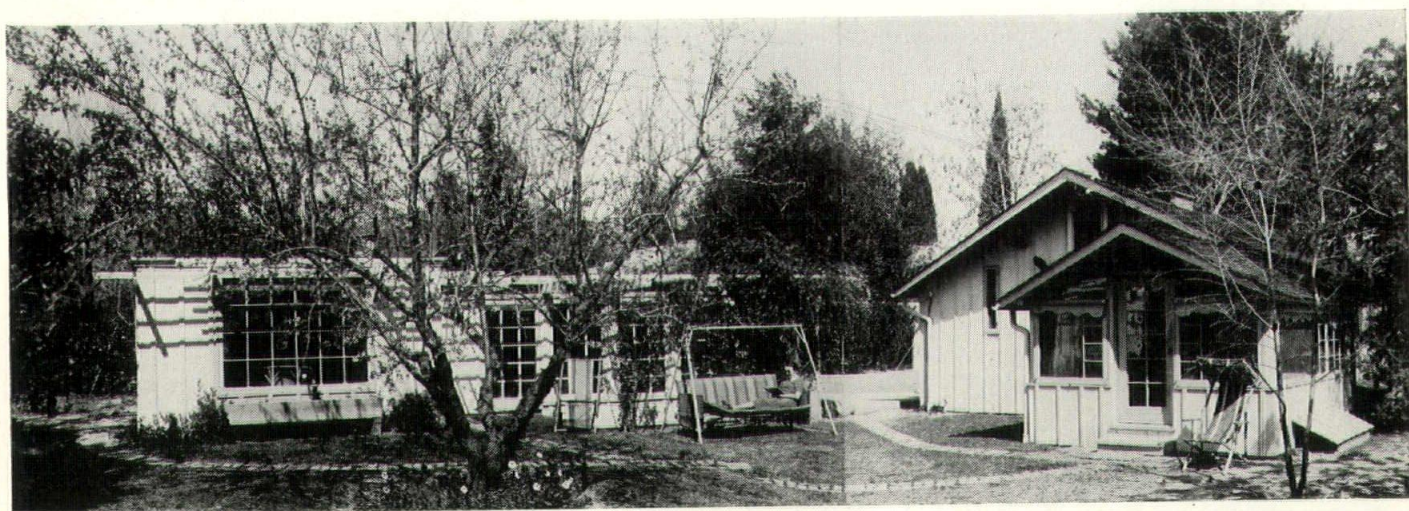
Proof of the Pudding

After the first units of this Palm Springs hogan were complete enough to take care of the desert heat, cold, cloud bursts and dust storms, it occurred to us that when not otherwise in use it would be nice to invite our friends to go down for a week end. This caught on with such enthusiasm that I can perhaps give you the picture best by recounting events of one sample reason of the ten years we had it.

Let us take the winter of 1937-38.

Now Palm Springs is so warm in the summer, 120° with very hot nights, that few remain there unless of necessity. On September 15 the house painter and his assistant went down to open up the place, touch things up a bit, and they took their wives along. From then on until the following April there was some party there every week. Nurses, Librarians, University Professors, two different families of refugees from Germany, Scripps College girls, a New York broker and family, all the friends we knew, and friends of our friends we never saw, six or eight at a time, with plenty of children, and we surprised ourselves — couldn't believe it! — when we counted up more than 150 of them for the season, and what a good time they had.

Old friends from the east said their stay of ten days was the high point of their trip and an experience that they would never forget. We asked ourselves just *why* people seemed to have so much better a time in



This picture shows the studio window to left, with brick walk to a door in "L" corner; and next to the right are the four side windows of the garage. They were inexpensive and don't look so garagey as does the usual fancy wall with a sash or two in it. The sliver of a bath window is seen and bathroom also has a ceiling transom window in a dormer to the north. You can see the top of the very tall double hung kitchen window (over the sink) which extends to ceiling, but can be opened with the shoulder height "meeting rail"—The "roof-peak-dormer," cord-pull operated, for free summer ventilation in this hot desert region, can be seen on the roof. The unfortunate cold frame gadget is the mistake of a carpenter called in by phone for emergency termite ventilation—it is to be revised.

this little place than the other places they had been or could easily have gone.

Age Old Human Urge

I believe that the answer lies in the old Greek story of the hero Antios, son of Terra, the earth mother, who was mighty in strength as long as he had one foot on the earth.

People these days are insulated from life. The vitamins which have been absent from our civilized food without our knowing it, have also been removed from our other contacts with living things. Between us and the blessed substances of the live world, we have built barriers of glass, plaster, metal and beautiful woven materials. Between us and the only sensible reasons we have for continuing to live at all we set up a myriad of *things*, and have fashioned a complex of mechanical devices to do for us the very things that really deep down we long to do for ourselves. We surrender our power, our skill and our time and thus deprive ourselves of the only sequences and relations that make life satisfying. I am reminded of the young people in the east who this summer have been going about actually paying communities to be allowed to work for them at manual chores.

One of the most interesting reactions of these apartment house and city dwelling guests who went to this Palm Springs hogan of ours was that instead of wanting to sit around in sun chairs like those uninspired people who have "retired on an income" in the magazine advertisements, they all with one spirit seemed impelled to sweep the terraces, water the plants, dig in the desert, make the beds, rearrange the furniture, scrub the kitchen, do the dishes. Not one of the parties but made a strong effort to do the impossible—leave the place in better condition than the perfect way in which it was turned over to them by the last party.

Mountain Summers

About the same time and for the same reasons we began to build another summer playhouse in the San Geronio foothills at an elevation of 2,500 feet where it is not so warm. We are still building additions making little improvements.

Everybody makes the mistakes of starting too big, reaching for too much, wanting it *now*, hiring it done instead of doing it, so there is really nothing more needing to be done, and so no more fun.

I am showing you the plan of this Banning cottage. For ten years now this little board cabin has also provided the scene for about as delightful a series of week-end parties and happy vacations as one could imagine.

We later completed the tool room in the double-double garage as a studio where two more can sleep. In both the Palm Springs hogan and the Banning Foothill cabin it is the really worshipful eagerness to be candid and unashamed of construction and useful equipment that gives these places to live an atmosphere of real joy. The things that you see and touch are not the covering or surface of the building or its mechanisms but you are always in immediate contact with the very thing itself.

"As You Like It"

I am sure that most of you will agree with this Sunday school lesson of mine because we found that everyone loved our play houses. You will now doubtless resolve "to be good" about your houses and things just as you do in response to my brother evangelists. But take my word that being simple, honest, and kind

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1941



Purcell, Feick, and Elmslie, Architects.

GIVE NATURE A CHANCE. The Chinese say that half of the architecture is the selection of "place-where," and the "how" of the building upon it. And they are right. This picture will say, what I've tried so hard to get over to you in these pages, because this lovely scene is right in the heart of a thickly populated district of Minneapolis and only four miles from the city hall! Of course if Mr. Mueller, the original owner, had not captured it when he did in 1911, it would all have been destroyed by the real estate developers.

with "building" and "using" is just as difficult as it is in social and religious relations.

The pressure of national magazine advertising, of strong habit, of familiarity with your own surroundings, of social conventions, of fear of ridicule for non-conformity in unessential things—all these unite in a mighty pressure to keep you from returning for spiritual refreshment to the fountains from which your whole being arose. Shakespeare was impelled to cry out on this very curse three hundred years ago.

*"Hath not old custom by contrast made this (for-
est) life more sweet*

*Than that of painted (and streamlined) pomp?
Are not these woods*

*More free from peril (to one's soul) than the
envious court (or night club)*

*The Season's differences . . . the winter's wind;
these are counsellors,—*

Sweet are the uses of adversity

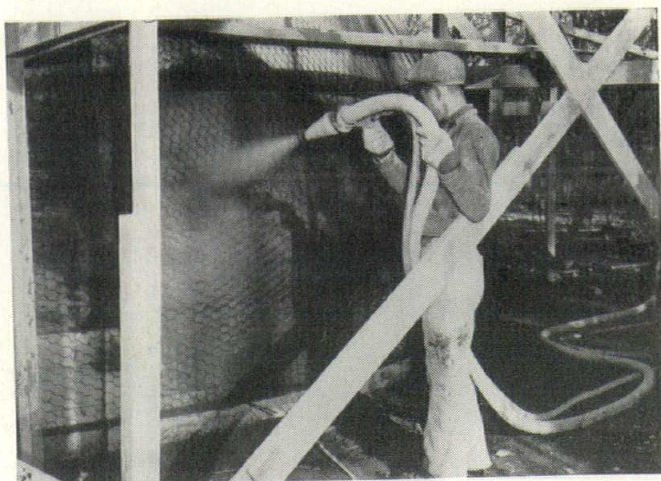
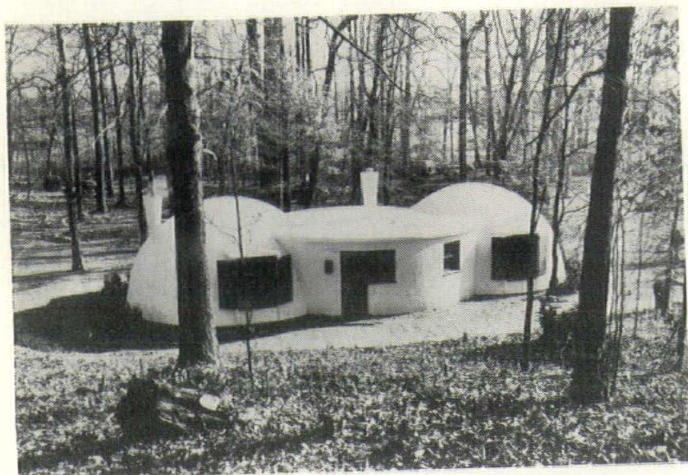
*And this our (primitive) life, exempt from public
haunt*

*Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."*

AS YOU LIKE IT. ACT II, SCENE 1.

It takes a really religious resolve and the necessity for being born again out of the sodden world of get and have into the bright, stimulating, highlands of do and give. So stay with it! The rewards are compounded.

West Coast Houses Blown Up!



The Latest in Low Cost Houses Utilizes Novel Construction Method

New construction technique employing the combination of inflatable rubberized cotton fabric balloon forms, over which concrete is shot by the gunite process, currently is being demonstrated on a Defense Homes Corp. project at Falls Church, Va., near Washington.

The balloons, which may be made in either hemispherical or semicylindrical shape of any practical size desired, may be removed after the initial layer of gunite has hardened for 24 hours and be used again for subsequent units. Possibilities of application of this new building process to farm homes, stables, granaries, all other types of farm buildings as well as city dwellings, warehouses, ammunition magazines and countless other construction jobs immediately suggest themselves.

The Falls Church Defense Homes project is devoted to the production of inexpensive dwellings, each comprised of two hemispherical sections erected several feet apart and connected with a covered areaway divided into entrance hall, bath and kitchen.

One of the hemispheres is divided by a wall into two ample bedrooms and the other is a spacious living room with fireplace. A surprising amount of closet space is obtained by taking advantage of the corner areas wherever vertical walls are joined to the arc of the outer shell, or dome.

Originator of the balloon building process and designer of the houses under construction at Falls Church, is Wallace Neff, West Coast Architect. Construction on the project is by the Case Construction Co., of San Pedro, Calif., and the balloons, or inflatable hemispheres, were especially designed for the purpose by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., pioneer builder of airships and balloons for United States Army and Navy.

Vern D. Case, head of the construction company, estimates that concrete houses identical or similar to those now being erected at Falls Church could be produced at the rate of 100 in 60 days or 200 in 90 days, using only four balloon forms in the construction cycle.

Outline of the building processes employed on the initial project gives best insight to the almost unlimited possibilities for this type of construction for housing, farm buildings, barracks, dormitories, hangers, warehouses, and various other building enterprises.

First step is preparation of a circular concrete floor, or base, approximately 23 feet in diameter. Spaced at frequent intervals around the outer perimeter and imbedded in the concrete are steel hooks which are used to anchor sections of small pipe bent to the same arc as the circular base's circumference.

Flat side of the uninflated balloon is laid out on the concrete base. Entirely around the base, or flat side of the balloon, is a series of grommets, or eyelets, and these are tightly laced to the hook-anchored pipes with stout cord to hold the balloon firmly in place. The balloon is now ready for inflation from an air line to a pressure of approximately one and one-half pounds to the square inch.

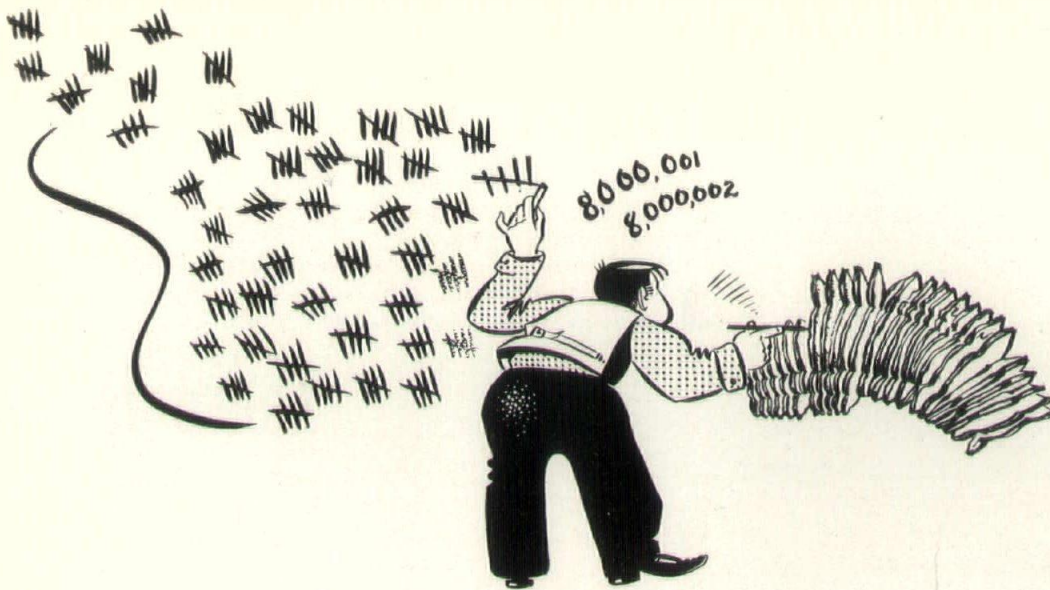
When fully inflated the balloon is dusted with a compound to prevent concrete from sticking to it. The whole hemisphere next is covered with two-inch, 16-gauge welded wire mesh, to serve as a bond for the concrete which is shot over the entire balloon to a thickness of approximately one inch by the gunite process. Framework for doors, windows and other desired apertures are fixed in place before applying the gunite, so concrete can be shot around them, making the frame an integral part of the shell.

The concrete used has a high strength factor and dries quickly. The gunite mixture's strength factor is approximately 7,000, compared with a strength factor of 2,000 for ordinary concrete.

It takes between two and one-half to three hours to shoot the concrete for the shell and 24 hours later the balloon may be removed and set up for the next section.

The outed surface of the resultant inner shell is vapor-sealed with an asphaltic base compound, applied by stiff brush, and the structure is ready immediately

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT



HOW GOOD ARE YOU AT COUNTING AIR CELLS?

You'd need microscopic vision, a bushel of pencils, and a couple of years of spare time to tabulate the air cells in a bag of MasterFil Insulation! Composed of heat-expanded vermiculite ore, MasterFil "puffed rock" granules are honey-combed with tiny air cells—millions of them. Sealed in place at the time of processing, these unchanging air cells enable MasterFil to maintain uniform optimum density after installation.

With the Government calling for fuel conservation on a major scale, insulation has a real job to do. Now more than ever, MasterFil will be appreciated for its heat stopping ability and for the ease with which it can be installed. Remember—MasterFil doesn't have to be blown, stuffed, nailed or fitted. It is poured into place right from the sack, and flows around all obstructions. MasterFil cannot be fluffed up or

packed. You can use it to equal advantage in both new construction and existing buildings.

Two other characteristics of MasterFil add to its value as an insulation. Each granule has multiple layers of thin, porous fins that actively resist heat absorption by the insulating material itself. In addition, MasterFil's mineral-plated vermiculite surfaces have a heat reflective value all their own. Few, if any, other materials are so well equipped by nature for their jobs. Proof of this is the fact that MasterFil's thermal conductivity is only 0.26 per hour per degree at 6 pounds density.

Keep MasterFil in mind whenever you specify insulation. We believe you'll agree that the combination of high efficiency, uniform density and ease of handling offered by MasterFil is too good to be overlooked.

THE B. F. NELSON
401 Main Street N. E.



Manufacturing Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

for application of insulation. Insulation in the form of ground pulp in an asphalt emulsion may be sprayed on to a thickness of approximately one and one-half inches, or a specially prepared blanket of the same thickness of balsam wool may be applied in even shorter time.

Over the insulation again is placed a covering of wire mesh and the final coat of gunite is applied to a thickness of between two and three inches. After the outer layer dries, the building may be painted any desired color with paints which permit breathing so that any trapped moisture may escape.

Interior fitting and decorating proceeds in the conventional manner.

Gunite consists of standard Portland cement and sand mixed dry and carried from the mixer by a conveyor into an air lock known as a cement gun. The mixture is forced through rubber hose to the nozzle in dry form. Another hose brings water to the nozzle and hydration takes place as the concrete ingredients are emitted together.

The balloons are of tough rubberized cotton fabric construction, quite similar to that employed in the production of automobile and truck tires.

In Unity



There is Strength

We rightly judge other nations' morale by the way they sustain their normal life under abnormal stress. As evidence of the British people's morale, their motto "business as usual" is often cited and admired. What does this oft-abused and much-discussed phrase mean?

In this country "business as usual" means preserving the processes of production and distribution that support any effort this nation may make. It does not mean retaining things that never were essential to the nation's life, nor is it petulant protest against unavoidable readjustments; rather it indicates a clear perception that we are to have anything to defend and something to defend it with, the sources of essential civilian supply must be kept at highest efficiency, for they are also the sources of essential military supply. How else do we get defense? Food, clothing, medicines, machine tools, raw materials, transportation, housing, reliable information by newspaper and radio—all these are defense essentials and all of them are products of "business as usual." Automobiles, for example, are now as necessary as shoes; how could defense workers get to the shops without shoes or automobiles? The nation is justly proud of its speed in enlarging its defense production plants, but how was that enlargement made possible? Only by using more and more of the things produced by "business as usual"!

Since defense calls upon the whole vast variety of American skills and energies, the idea at the root of this motto should have the effect of making us all emergency conscious. Some of us are called to work directly and exclusively for defense, in the armed forces or in industry. Others of us are given defense work to carry along with our own. But most of us find ourselves left with just the ordinary daily job. That is, while Government is working to defend the American economy, most of us have the not less important duty of keeping the American economy going. It is not so glamorous a post by far, but those assigned to it should be helped to understand that it is just as essential and just as patriotic as any military or naval post and that the tens of millions of daily transactions of production and exchange are absolutely indispensable to the nation's economic health and vigor.

If this were only a 30-day emergency we could all drop everything for its duration and hie us away to the camps, but since it promises to last, and since civilian work has a higher ratio of importance to military work than ever before, we take a practical view of it. In Napoleon's time two soldiers in the field could be sup-

plied by one civilian. Today, in mechanized warfare, the work of 18 civilians is required to maintain one soldier in the field—the ratio between soldier and civilian has been just that heavily reversed. Surely this suggests that the economic process that supplies our armies is not a secondary matter.

We have the smaller businessman particularly in mind tonight. Although he is part of the very backbone of our service of supply, he is often the first to be imperiled by the sharp restrictions. The importance of smaller businesses as sources of employment and production is likely to be overlooked in our haste—with rather costly consequences sometimes. It must not happen here as it has elsewhere that small independent industries shall be unintentionally ruined and then be gobbled up and monopolized by syndicates that always lie in wait for such profitable wreckage. Businessmen who produce usable, life-sustaining wealth are, in their way, as important to the State as statesmen are in their way; statesmen would have little scope for action, armies would have little to defend and nothing to defend it with, were it not for these men.

However, no difficulty, no hindrance, can relieve us for one moment from our duty. Meeting difficulties in these times is part of the citizen's soldierly service. Just now everyone is more important to his country than to himself. Let every manufacturer and merchant, big and little, know that every piece of goods produced and exchanged for necessary use in a pulse beat denoting the stronger heartbeat of our national economy. Let him know that profiteering is a form of disloyalty, and avoid it by keeping prices close to costs and controlling costs as far as he can. In that mind, for the country's sake, we shall endure the initial maladjustments in hope of their speedy correction, and shall look upon our business service as our station in the defense line.

The President has spoken; the Congress is acting; the national policy is clear. It now becomes our duty as businessmen, as shopmen, as citizens in every walk of life, to mobilize our energies wholeheartedly and unitedly behind the Chief Executive in full support of the nation's emergency defense program. Disunity is confusion, it is also encouragement to the arch-aggressors of the world; but right is might, and unity is the strength that wields it.

By W. J. CAMERON,
on the Ford Sunday Evening Hour.

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

★ War Department

Defense Projects—(Professional Services) Construction Advisory Committee

Personnel: Major Gen. Wm. D. Connor, Republic 6700
Chairman Extensions 2291
F. J. C. Dresser 2292
Alonzo J. Hammond
Forrest S. Harvey
R. H. Tatlow, III
Secretary: H. Van Rensselaer
Office of the Quartermaster General
R.R. Retirement Bldg., 4th and D Sts.,
S.W., Rm. 1086, Washington, D.C.

Civilian Appointments—field positions, as inspectors, superintendents, etc.

J. T. Willett, Acting Chief
Civilian Personnel Section Republic 6700
Construction Div., Quartermaster Corps
Extension 2501
R.R. Retirement Bldg., 4th and D Sts.,
S.W., Rm. 1118, Washington, D.C.

Military Appointments—reserve officers and others seeking commissions

Lt. Col. H. M. Andrews, Chief Republic 6700
Reserve Officers and Training Branch
Extension 2725
Quartermaster Corps
R.R. Retirement Bldg., 4th and D Sts.,
S.W., Rm. 5613, Washington, D.C.

★ Navy Department

Defense Projects—(Professional Services)

Lt. Comdr. E. J. Spaulding, CEC USNR Republic 7400
Extension 2666
Bureau of Yards and Docks
Navy Building, Room 1609
Washington, D.C.

Civilian Appointments—field positions, as inspectors, superintendents, etc.

Carl F. Kuldell Republic 7400
Bureau of Yards and Docks Extension 2491
Navy Building, Room 1512
Washington, D.C.

Naval Appointments—reserve officers and others seeking commissions

Lt. Comdr. J. S. Leister Republic 7400
Bureau of Yards and Docks Extension 2472
Navy Building, Room 3434
Washington, D.C.

★ Federal Works Agency

Public Buildings Administration

N. Max Dunning, Architect Assistant District 5700
Procurement Division Building
Extension 508

(Federal Warehouse), Rm. 725
Seventh and D Sts., S.W.,
Washington, D.C.

United States Housing Authority

Gilbert Rodier Republic 1860
Director of Project Planning Division
Extension 4032
Old Interior Building, Room 5327
Washington, D.C.



Washington WHO'S WHO On War Work

★ United States Council of National Defense

Advisory Commission

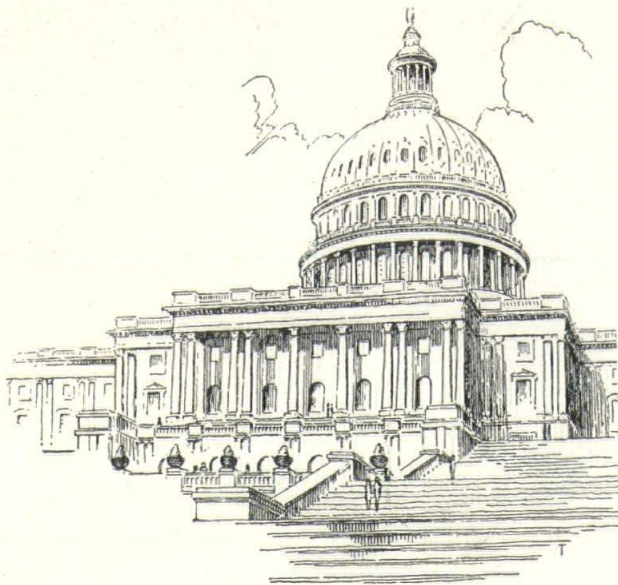
Charles F. Palmer Republic 5050
National Defense Housing Coördinator
Extensions 346
1600 Eye Street, N.W., Room 302 347
Washington, D.C.

★ Office of Production Management

Sullivan W. Jones, Chief Republic 7500
Housing Priorities Branch Extension 456
Room 310, 462 Indiana Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
Henri Rush, Priorities Specialist Republic 5050
Temporary Bldg., "D", Room 2237
Extension 1073
4th and Independence Ave., S.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Editor's Note: M. W. Del Gaudio, State Association Director of the A.I.A., has furnished the above list of officials and it is printed in NWA in the hope it may be helpful.

WHAT'S WHAT IN WASHINGTON



The following excerpts from the Congressional Record of Dec. 11, 1941, should be of vital interest to all architects.

Mr. Jensen (Iowa). What would the gentleman think about a provision in this act which would read in effect that in carrying out the provisions of the act preference should be given to the employment of competent engineers and architects in private practice, on the basis of competence and at established rates of compensation?

Mr. Halleck (Indiana). That suggestion has been called to my attention by people in my own district. I have not had a chance to talk to members of the Legislative Committee about it, but I rather think that they will be heard upon it.

Mr. Lanham (Texas). Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Halleck (Indiana). Yes.

Mr. Lanham (Texas). I think my distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. Jensen], if he will listen to me in my opening remarks, which I hope will be brief, will be quite content about that matter. I am going to discuss the matter just as soon as this rule is adopted.

Mr. Jensen (Iowa). I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Halleck (Indiana). I shall be glad to have the gentleman from Texas do that, because I was impressed with the suggestions of these people, who said, why not give some of this work to us, we are small, and, of course, work that these people might be doing now will not be carried on, and if they can be helpful on this program, I think they should be given a chance.

Mr. Lanham (Texas). Of course, it is the intention to use them, but the adoption of the amendment that they have recommended I think would be unfortunate, not only for them, but in a good many other respects. I think I can explain that to the entire satisfaction of the gentlemen who have received these telegrams. I have received them, and they are all of a similar nature, and, of course, emanate from the same source. I doubt if there is a Member of Congress who has not received similar telegrams and letters. I think I can explain what will be done and that it will be entirely satisfactory to the architects.

Mr. Halleck (Indiana). I know that the gentleman from Texas would be the last man to complain of these people because they send these telegrams. That is their right, and I think they should be taken care of.

Mr. Lanham (Texas). Absolutely; and I am in sympathy with taking care of them. They are suffering now when practically all construction is being done by the Government. I think the statement that I shall make will give assurance to the Members in that respect.

Mr. Jensen (Iowa). Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Halleck (Indiana). Yes.

Mr. Jensen (Iowa). Does not the gentleman from Texas believe that because of the fact that these architects are right there on the ground, it will tend to expedite the work and also save considerable money?

Mr. Lanham (Texas). I do think so, and they are going to be used.

Mr. Brooks (Louisiana). Mr. Speaker, I join with what has been said. I have received letters from practically every architect in my district, and it seems to me that the local architects are in a position to adapt the type of house and the structure to the local climate, the local conditions, and that, therefore, they are in a position to render outstanding service in this construction program.

Mr. Lanham (Texas). Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Nichols (Oklahoma). Oh, yes.

Mr. Dirksen (Illinois). Mr. Speaker, there is one matter today I wanted to allude to. You will observe that in this bill there is no restriction upon the use of private architects and private professional services. I think this is a matter in which the Congress has been rather derelict, and particularly so at a time when it becomes increasingly difficult for trained men functioning in the building architectural field to get along. We should consider for a moment these restrictions that are placed upon the building of houses. They may not cost more than \$6,000, and difficulty is experienced even below that ceiling. Materials are not available. Obviously it does not warrant the services of an architect. So today the 24,000 architects in the United States of America are faced with a real serious problem. In a great many cases they have had to dissipate their staffs that they recruited over a period of time from experienced architects; and, as a result, with no private building, no Government building available today, they are in the position of a neglected group in the country. It is a matter that richly deserves the attention of Congress.

I was going to offer an amendment to the bill to make in mandatory that these professional services be required, but after conferring with the gentleman from Texas I am content to abide by the language now carried in the bill, that no restriction shall be placed upon the use of competent, private engineering and architectural service.

Mr. Reynolds, who is the Administrator of the Public Buildings Administration and the Federal Works Agency, has given assurances that wherever necessary the services of private architects will be employed. I have every reason to feel that he will. For a great many years I have been sitting across the table from Mr. Reynolds in connection with appropriations for the Federal Works Agency and for the Public Buildings branch before that became a part of the Federal Works Agency. I believe him to be a man of real ability. He is a man of energy, he has had long experience, he has come up from the bottom, and he is one of the good administrators who is really trying to do a job. So, if this bill passes, it means that this building will be reposed in that agency of government which has always been considered as the permanent construction agency of the Government.

Mr. Eaton (New Jersey). I agree with the gentleman as to his estimate of Mr. Reynolds. He is a very unusual, high-class man. But if he now announces that he will take care of our architects in this construction, what is the objection to putting that in the bill and giving that same assurance?

Mr. Lanham (Texas). Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Dirksen (Illinois). I yield to the gentleman from Texas to answer that question.

Mr. Lanham (Texas). As I stated a few moments ago, when we get into the committee I will be glad to explain that and I think it will be to the entire satisfaction of my beloved and distinguished friend from New Jersey and other Members.

Mr. McGregor (Ohio). Going back to the gentleman's statement relative to architects, does not the gentleman feel that the plans and designs of houses when they go into a local community should conform to the type, planning, and tradition of that particular community?

Mr. Dirksen (Illinois). I think the bill contemplates that very thing.

Mr. McGregor (Ohio). I call the gentleman's attention to page 6, where it says "so far as practicable."

Mr. Dirksen (Illinois). May I say to the gentleman that obviously when we draw language for a bill to govern the whole housing program, there has to be some leeway, there has to be some flexibility. There may be difficulties so that a portion of that housing program may for one reason or another deviate somewhat. I do not know that you can nail down an agency so close by means of legislative language. Otherwise, it would be necessary to come back here and get relief before they could complete a project.

Mr. McGregor (Ohio). Is it not a fact that that particular language would allow the Federal authorities, if they so desired, to absolutely ignore your local people? It says "so far as may be practicable."

Mr. Dirksen (Illinois). I think that is good language. There has to be some flexibility.

* * *

Mr. Lanham (Texas). We can only build so far as it is practicable under the cost limitations.

We will make them conform to the act in planning and design in keeping with the traditions of the city itself, so they cannot build a \$10,000 house under this bill just because it may be a \$10,000-house neighborhood.

Mr. McGregor (Ohio). I am wondering who determines that cost value. Is that determination in the Federal authorities or in the local authorities?

Mr. Dirksen (Illinois). Let me make this observation, and then I shall yield.

There is one other thing in this bill that I think is very important. It provides that these projects must in each case come back to the Committee on Appropriations for

(Continued on Page 18)

WHAT'S *What* in Washington



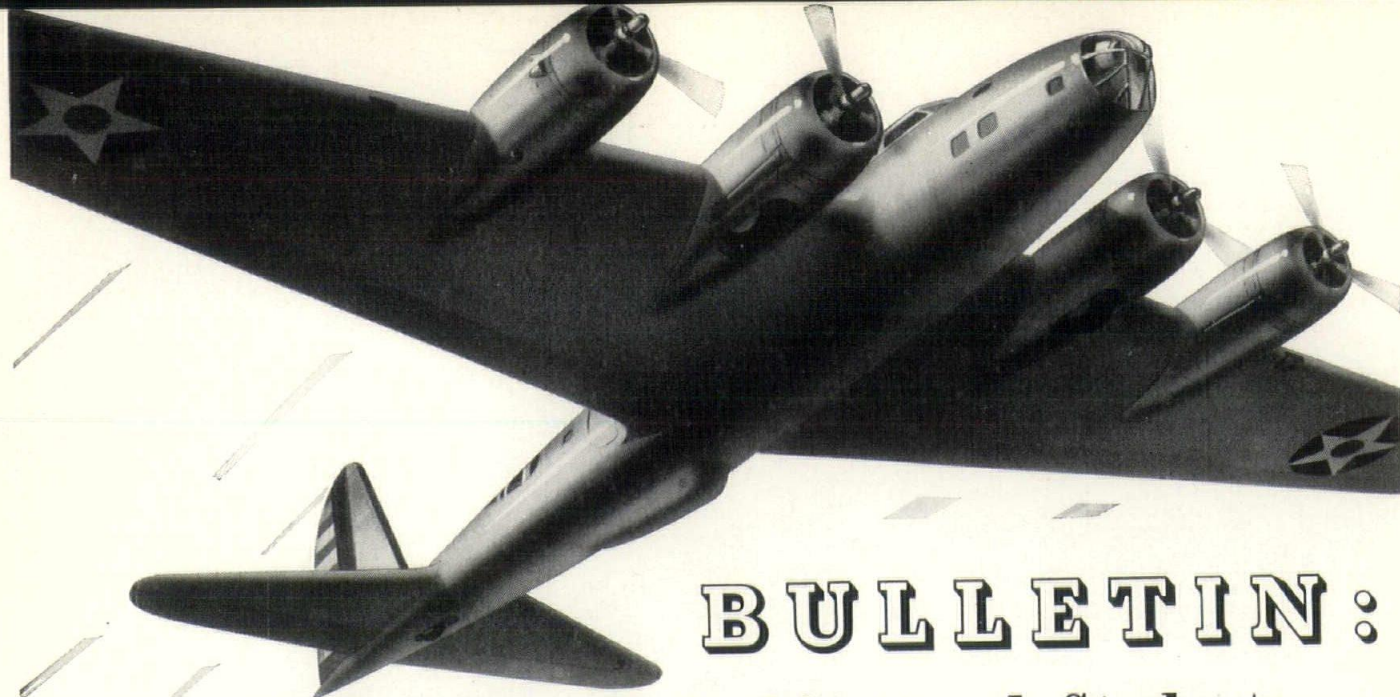
Lanham Bill

Debate Argues for Private Architects



CONGRESSMAN
YOUNGDAHL
IS
ACTIVE





BULLETIN:

Re: Deferment of Architectural Students

STATE HEADQUARTERS SELECTIVE
SERVICE

St. Paul, Minnesota

December 5, 1941

BULLETIN No. 135-41

(Copy received by School of Architecture, University of Minnesota, Dec. 9, 1941.)

SUBJECT: Deferment of Military Service of Students in Architecture and Graduates in Architecture—Supplement to Bulletin No. 74-41, this Headquarters, dated May 10, 1941.

This Headquarters has concluded a study of scarcities in the field of Architecture. As a result of these studies from sources which are considered reliable, it is believed that we may anticipate an increasing shortage in this professional field. The studies point to a 30% decrease in architectural students in the country now as compared to 1930. The total graduates in 1941 were 409 as against 589 in 1930, based on statistics in 33 schools. The School of Architecture at the University of Minnesota is the main source of supply between Chicago and the North Pacific Coast; it serves the northwest region, including Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas and Montana, as well as Minnesota itself. The school's enrollment for the last five years has averaged 100 students, and its graduates, 13. The number graduated next year will be proportionately small.

Graduates in Architecture may and do engage in many activities not related to the common understanding of Architecture. They employ themselves variously as construction and engineering draftsmen, inspectors, designers and superintendents of construction in defense projects and at army and naval bases. In industry they are included as supervisors, industrial designers, architectural draftsmen, production men, and, in rare cases, as tool designers. They may be found in any or all of the defense activities and in filling vacancies created by losses in normal industry. The requests for graduate architects at the University last year exceeded the number of graduates, and additional requests have likewise remained unfulfilled. It is believed that such requests for next year's graduates will exceed the supply to a greater extent.

STUDENTS IN ARCHITECTURE

At the University of Minnesota, this is a five-year course in the School of Architecture, one year of which is pre-professional. Since these students are being prepared for an occupation in which there are anticipated or existing shortages in this region, and to prevent further aggravation of these shortages, it is in the national interest that they may be considered for deferment during the fourth and fifth years of the course.

ARCHITECTS AND RECENT GRADUATES IN ARCHITECTURE

State registration to become licensed architects in Minnesota requires five years' engagement in active practice, with each year completed in architectural schooling equivalent to a year in practice. It is believed that the majority of architects engaged as such in normal architectural pursuits are 28 years old or over. Registration as architects is required only for those charged with the final responsibility of the preparation of plans and their execution. The unregistered men include draftsmen, detailers, designers and similar. These are younger men, and it is they who are going into the defense activities. Recent graduates in Architecture are possessed of the necessary qualifications demanded by many industries and include a broad field occasionally remote from Architecture itself, yet employing the basic studies in the course of Architecture. These readily become key men in critical occupations. The constant demand for those having the training a graduate possesses has developed a shortage in Minnesota and the surrounding states. Many graduate architects employed by architectural firms have left this employment to become engaged in various capacities in the national defense program.

Individuals who employ their architectural training in critical occupations which are a part of defense objectives, or which are of normal national importance, may be considered for deferment when warranted by the circumstances presented.

For the State Director:
NORMAN D. DEAN
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

News OF THE MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

Officers and Directors, 1941

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PUBLIC RELATIONS AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORTS

The Public Relations Committee of the State Association and the Exhibition Committee of the American Institute of Architects are working as a combined committee to organize the first traveling exhibition of Minnesota architects' work together with a visual presentation of the reasons for hiring an architect. These committees have met and formulated an organization to subdivide the work of preparing the exhibition.

The first showing of the exhibition will be at the Minneapolis Builders Show, and its use from then on will be directed by the Steering Committee. We have donated space 17 and 18 in Section "A" on the main aisle from the entrance, in the Minneapolis Auditorium.

The Design Committee consists of:

Chairman—

Winston A. Close
Mrs. Malcolm Lein
Collis M. Hardenbergh
Del Corwin
Gordon Schlichting
Fred Klawiter

with Mr. Davidson of the Walker Art Center acting as adviser.

The most tedious and generally thankless task of collecting and selecting pictures for the exhibit has been delegated to a committee consisting of:

Chairman—

Oscar T. Lang
Ken Fullerton
James A. Brunet
Donald Setter
Allen Meinicke
A. Reinhold Melander
Mr. Bersback

However, every architect in the state is a member of this committee in that we will be asking for pictures from every architect. There will be no names on any pictures and no individual will be given credit for any work. Work will merely be designated as having been done by an architect. Everything in the exhibit will be for the good of architecture as a profession.

The more manual task of erecting and mounting exhibits according to the formulated plan of the Design Committee and from the material selected by the Selection and Collection Committee will be in the hands of the "Setting Up" Committee:

Chairman—

William M. Ingemann
Arnold I. Raugland
Ray Corwin
John Leadholm
Ted Krafft
Paul Haven
William Dorr

The publicity and arranging for printed matter to be presented to visitors at the exhibit will be handled by a committee headed by:

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Secretary

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All committee members are asked to please serve as active members as the success of the exhibit depends entirely upon the enthusiasm and diligent service rendered by every committee man. So far we have received assurance that we are being supported by both the State Association and Minneapolis Chapter of the Institute of Architects and expect the support of the Gargoyle Club of St. Paul as well as the St. Paul Chapter and the Duluth Society of Architects.

The degree of success of the exhibit depends upon the support of all architects and not upon any individual effort.

Yours sincerely,
Glynne W. Shifflet,
Chairman of the Exhibition Committee.

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Hans Larson

Thank you, Congressman Youngdahl!
Dec. 13, 1941

Mr. W. Tusler, President
Minnesota Association of Architects
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Dear Mr. Tusler:

The Lanham bill came up for consideration on Thursday. During the presentation of the bill by Congressman Lanham, I questioned him as to his attitude toward the utilization of local architects and professional services of engineering concerns.

He advised the House that he had made a visit to Mr. Reynolds wherein he got the promise from him

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

that no architects would be added to his staff and that wherever possible the services of local architects would be used.

I asked him if this was also the attitude of the Committee and he answered "yes." I further asked him if the language in the bill which provides that the designs of new projects should conform to the local architectural designs did not compel the Administrator to avail himself of the services of some local architects and his answer was "absolutely yes."

I am enclosing a marked copy of the Congressional Record giving Mr. Lanham's statement, including the questions that I have advised you about and his answers. I felt that if the intent and the understanding of the Committee were made a part of the Record, that we would be better protected in the future when this matter came up.

I appreciate your writing me and please be assured that I shall do everything in my power in behalf of our people.

Sincerely yours,
Oscar Youngdahl.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION ACTS ON "PEDDLING" OF REGISTRATION SEAL

Not long ago an unregistered architect (A) was directed by the city officials of his town (B) to design an addition to a City Hall and a new building for the Water Department. The drawings were prepared for approval by a governmental department (C), but such approval was not given because the signature on the drawings was that of the unregistered architect (A).

To obtain the approval of (C) (A) arranged with a registered architect (D), resident in another town, to add his name to the drawings even though he was not the author. (C) approved the plans with (D's) signature thereon and the building construction proceeded.

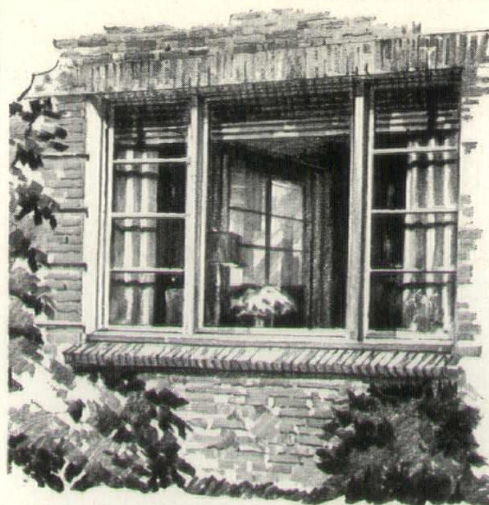
The plans for the new building for the Water Department were not approved by (C) because they did not have appended thereto the name or seal of a registered architect or engineer. The officers of (B) then arranged with (E), a registered mechanical engineer, to place his name and seal on the plans gratuitously after which (C) approved the plans and construction began.

The Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors held a hearing recently upon a complaint filed by a registrant against (D) and (E) charging misconduct in the practice of their professions. The hearing was attended by the Board and its attorney and (E); and the deposition of (D), now living at some distance from the Twin Cities, was received and considered.

Each of the registrants agreed with the Board's attorney as to facts which lessened the arguments and enabled the Board to reach a decision readily, and thereby saved the accused expense. After due consideration the Board found both (D) and (E) guilty of misconduct as charged. (D's) certificate was suspended for six months, but the suspension was stayed conditioned upon further lawful and ethical practice. (E's) certificate was not, because of certain extenuating circumstances, revoked or suspended.

Both (D) and (E) were severely criticized and their conduct condemned by the Board as were the public officers who encouraged the acts of (D) and (E).

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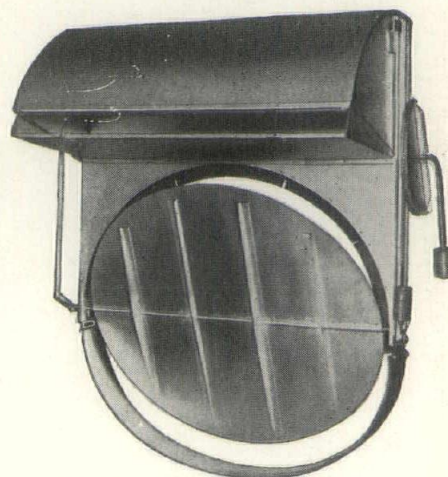
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WHAT'S WHAT IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 13)

an appropriation and for justification. It means that here is an over-all authorization, but if they set up \$8,000,000, \$10,000,000, \$20,000,000, or \$50,000,000 worth of projects they have to have their layouts and come before the Committee on Appropriations, and we shall have a chance to look at them, probably a chance to examine the specifications, and get a second idea of what they undertake to do. In the past that has never been possible. Here was a blank check, and only by going out into the field somewhere did we ever find out just how this housing project moved forward.

Mr. Dondero (Michigan). Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Dirksen (Illinois). I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Dondero (Michigan). Perhaps this question ought to be asked of the chairman of the committee. I wonder if any thought has been given to protecting the American taxpayer if private building facilities are sought in the construction of these homes and competitive bidding is resorted to, whether or not the man who files the lowest responsible bid is going to be given the contract to build these houses.

Mr. Lanham (Texas). That is done in practically all instances with reference to this particular construction. There are instances where speed is highly necessary in a particular area and where the construction can be done more economically under a negotiated contract by reason of the fact that the contractors in bidding, not being able to anticipate the market price of materials, will necessarily place the bids high, whereas the Federal Government in doing the building can comply with the existing market price. For that reason, there are cases in which we can use both systems.

[Here the gavel fell.]

* * *

Mr. Beiter (New York). The gentleman knows I have talked to him on many occasions in reference to the architects.

Mr. Lanham (Texas). I am just coming to that. I have been trying to answer these questions first.

I suppose approximately 200 Members of the House of Representatives have either written to me or spoken to me about telegrams they have received from architects. I have received some telegrams from my own district. I doubt if there is a Member of the House who has an architect in his district who has not received a similar communication. I take no exception to that. The similarity of the wording, of course, indicates very clearly that the telegrams were all inaugurated from the same source, and I take no exception to that.

They are proposing that an amendment be offered to give them preference in all of this housing that is to be done. I sympathize with the architects of this country. They have had a hard time. So have some of the engineers, landscape architects, and others. I want to see them get just as much work as they possibly can get, because Federal construction has limited their field except in certain instances.

We provide in this measure that the construction shall be done primarily—that is, aside from construction done by the Army and Navy Departments—through the Public Buildings Administration, which is the century-old permanent construction organization of our Government, and which has done the best defense-housing construction that the members of the committee have seen on their recent trip of inspection. Then we provide that the Public Building Administration may use the local housing authorities where they are competent and can carry on the work, under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Administration and the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to call attention to an assurance from Mr. Reynolds, Commissioner of the Public Buildings Administration, and I am sure that he is deserving in every

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respect of the encomiums paid him here today. He is a straight shooter, upon whose word you can rely. He has done the best housing we have seen in connection with this act. This is going to be a colossal task. *Mr. Reynolds has given the assurance that he is not going to add architects to his architectural force* in the Public Buildings Administration and that when he goes into these cities and towns, by reason of the fact that the provisions of this measure are that in so far as practicable in location and design this housing shall conform to city planning and city traditions, the first step he will take will be to get a local architect to help him carry on that work. You can rely upon what he says.

There are certain isolated communities where no architects will be necessary. I gave an example of a powder plant in a rural community where we may put up some temporary but livable dwellings to serve for a brief period and, of course, no architect is necessary in doing that. It would be foolish to prescribe that you have got to hire an architect to build those simple temporary dwellings. But in the instances of urban dwellings and in accordance with the provisions of this act, Mr. Reynolds said that the first step he will take will be to get the services of local architects and that he could not get along without them. . . .

We have the assurance of the Commissioner that he is going to use them, and that he could not get along without them in accordance with the purposes of this act, and that that is the first step he will take when he goes into these urban communities. That is just as good an assurance as I want that it will be carried out. I can see the implications and the intricacies of starting in here to put in preferences with reference to every character of service that is to be rendered under this act.

Mr. Beiter (New York). Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Lanham (Texas). I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Beiter (New York). I have also discussed this with Mr. Reynolds himself, and he has given me the same assurance that he has the gentleman. However, there is some justification for the complaint of the architects and engineers. It is a well-known fact that it has been the established policy of the Army and Navy Departments and other departments not to employ private engineers and private architects. They use their own men.

Mr. Lanham (Texas). But I may say to my friend that the Public Buildings Administration is launching now on a different kind of construction. It has not been doing it long, but the best construction that has been done under this act has been done by it. *Mr. Reynolds is not going to increase his architectural force; he is going to use these local architects.* It will be the first step taken to make these buildings conform in design to the buildings in the respective communities. If you start in on this matter of preference, you may as well go on down the line or you will have local people complaining that they are not given this, that, and the other preference that might necessitate delays in carrying on this construction. . . .

Mr. Lanham (Texas). As a matter of fact, we have it in the bill that it must be done according to the local planning and the local designs. We have the assurance of the Commissioner that not only will he give preference to these architects but he will, as his first step, select them in preparing the designs for these buildings under the terms of this act. But when you get into provisions of preference, you have to go right on down the line. It is unfair to express preference to one kind of service and not express preference to all kinds of service locally. I want them all to be used locally wherever they can be used. We have the assurance that they will use these architects locally.

Mr. Youngdahl (Minnesota). Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Lanham (Texas). I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. Youngdahl (Minnesota). I appreciate the fairness with which the gentleman and the members of his committee have gone into this whole problem, especially the problem in connection with the utilization of the services of the local architects. Is the attitude of the gentleman as now stated the attitude of the members of the committee also?

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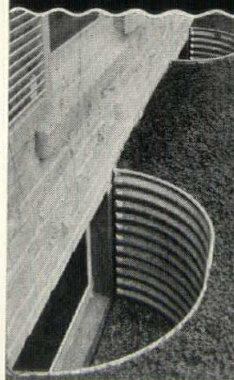
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Mr. Lanham (Texas). It is. We have gone into it very thoroughly. The local architects will be used. However, Mr. Chairman, this proposed amendment would cause a great deal of confusion. What we are trying to do is to obviate this criticism and these kinks in operation. Consequently, I make the statement that they are going to be used, and the Public Buildings Administrator has said that that will be the first step he will take.

Mr. Youngdahl (Minnesota). Does the gentleman feel, further, that the language placed in this bill as an amendment setting forth that the designs should conform to the design and location of local planning and conditions will more or less compel the Administrator to use the services of local architects?

Mr. Angell (Oregon). Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the committee on the excellent work they have done in bringing this bill before us. There are two items in this bill, in the brief time I have at my disposal, that I want to call attention to.

* * *

The other provision is with reference to the employment of professional services in the construction of these projects. We have had an unfortunate situation in my State in that a \$400,000 building project by another agency was carried on and they imported an architect from the outside to handle the project.

We have a large number of very fine architects who are skilled and expert in this particular type of construction. These men were available, but for political reasons others were brought in from the outside. I regret that the language of this bill is not more specific. It is unfortunate that it is a milk-diet provision. It merely provides that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the employment and utilization of the professional services of private persons, firms, or corporations; but there is absolutely nothing in the bill that provides that they shall be employed where they are available and where comparable conditions exist, or even that they shall be given preference. I think the committee should amend that section. I took this amendment up with the chairman of the committee while the committee was still developing the bill, but this weak provision was inserted in the bill, which will permit this agency to go forward in the future just as has been done by other agencies in the past. I have the highest respect for Mr. Reynolds; he may not be the man who will administer these projects. We are living in very serious, hectic days. No man knows when he goes to bed at night who will be at the head of one of these undertakings in the morning. We should provide in the generic law for the utilization as far as practicable in local communities of local people, so that the scandal of employing and the bringing in for political reasons of outside architects and other professional employes will not happen again.

[Here the gavel fell.]

* * *

Mr. Green (Florida). Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, the architects and engineers in my district are deeply interested in this matter. To what extent may their services be utilized under the present language of the bill?

Mr. Lanham (Texas). Their services will be utilized and used very liberally indeed. I tried in previous remarks to make a full explanation of that. I think they will be used much more liberally under the terms of this bill than if the amendment to which the gentleman referred and which many of us have received is included in the bill.

* * *

Mr. Lanham (Texas). Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Beam, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6128) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," pursuant to House

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

Resolution 382, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

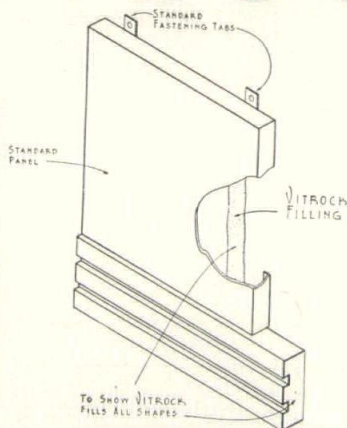
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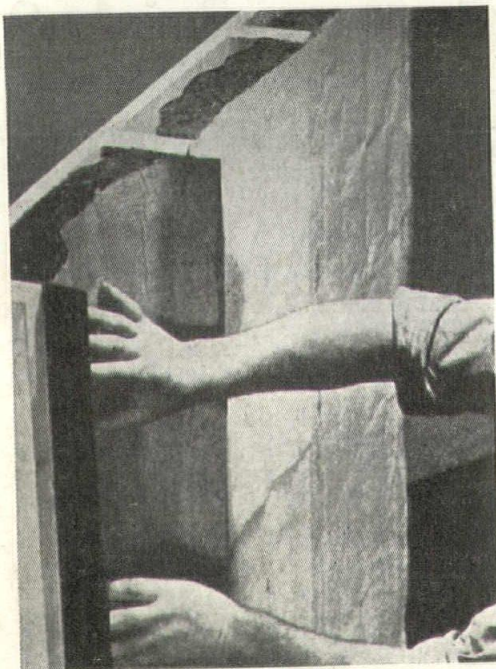
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