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DEMETRIOS CHAPTER HOUSE, 1919 Indiana Ave., Columbus, Ohio;

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ANDRONICUS CHAPTER HOUSE, 710 W. 28th St., Los Angeles, Calif.;

THE ALUMNI CHAPTERS

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Chicago, Bernard E. Hult, A.A., 5753 N. Sacramento Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Kenneth A. Smith, A.S., 846 Ainsle St., Chicago, Ill.
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Frank Wesley, Jr., A.S., 128 W. Kenworth Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

Indianapolis, William King, A.A., 604 E. 13th St., Indianapolis, Ind.; Russell Burkle, A.S., 431 Massachusetts Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

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THE SMALL HOUSE PROBLEM

By CLAIRE W. DITCHEY, Iktinos '15

A talk given before the Detroit Institute of Arts. This article is condensed from the account in The Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects.

To proceed with some degree of logic, it will first be necessary to define our small house and relate it to housing in general. Obviously, we are not expected to discuss the small house which a wealthy man might build. Perhaps it would be better to attempt a brief description of the various classes of houses and then detach from houses in general, the particular class which is to be considered this evening.

In this day of extreme specialization, the man who earns his living as an automobile worker, for instance, takes in the matter of housing what specialization provides that he may acquire. With the money he receives for screwing bolts here and there on the cars that glide by him, he buys what the market affords. Housing has never in this country been intelligently provided in all classifications and it was not until Herbert Hoover's administration that a national conference on the subject called by President Hoover, decided that there was a very serious housing problem and that something should be done about it. It was not until President Roosevelt's administration that concrete steps were taken to do anything about it and by that time the problem had assumed such gigantic proportions that only a very modest beginning could be made. President Hoover's conference arrived at the conclusion that if private initiative did not do something about housing for the lower income group, the government would; under President Roosevelt, the government did. Private initiative has been primarily interested only in those phases of housing where ready and very remunerative markets existed, with the result that in certain categories a poor and inadequate supply of houses was produced, while in other categories there was an over supply.

Two conditions which resulted from this should be mentioned at this point; First, that many people who are not provided with new or modern houses to fit their needs and pocket books must find homes in "second hand" or "cast off" houses, i.e., houses which were originally built for people of higher incomes, but which because of depreciation, obsolescence, change in neighborhood character, and kindred faults, no longer appeal to the original owners and thus become available at greatly reduced prices to people whose financial circumstances would not have normally warranted their occupying houses of such original pretensions; Second when prosperity was lush, too many pretentious houses were built. People whose financial situation gave promise of improvement, abandoned their modest quarters for these more modern and elaborate homes, only to be forced to surrender them during recent times of stress, thus demoralizing the market in this particular category, and making these houses available at distress prices.

No scientific formula for the proper ministering of this basic need of shelter has been definitely made and although as has been mentioned here, national cognizance of the dire need for intelligent interest and control has been taken by the government, only a modest start in one field or branch has been as yet accomplished, and even this movement has been handicapped and thwarted by opposition on the part of those who are either misinformed or ignorant of the problem, or who feel that the government is usurping a private prerogative, or who for some other reason, honest or otherwise, are not in sympathy with the movement.

Beyond such active governmental participation as has just been described, housing of all sorts is subject to restrictions placed upon it by State and local housing codes, fire and health regulations and by the stimulus to sounder construction and better design which the Federal Housing Administration has given. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, in rehabilitating the mortgage market also produced a decided interest in better construction in the small house field.

Other important items which affect housing are zoning, taxes,
transportation facilities, proximity to shopping and recreational centers and to schools and churches. Social agencies have made substantial contributions to the solution of housing problems by focusing attention upon evils produced by bad housing, such as spread of crime and disease, tax delinquencies, fire hazards, etc.

The battle of the styles still carries on, although here again I believe a trend toward the better may be discerned. But why is it that we worship words so much? This is called Colonial and that Old English or Norman and so on. Although some inspiration from these various styles may have been gleaned I am sure an Englishman would not be overcome with nostalgia at the sight of some of our so-called English houses nor would our Colonial forefathers feel exactly at home in our Colonial interpretations.

The truth is that many of our modern standards of living cannot be accommodated by the old styles, and we are forced to design our houses—and other buildings as well,—in the spirit of our time using the new materials and inventions to the best advantage and satisfying function in a gracious modern manner rather than sacrificing to meet the restrictions of an outmoded style.

For example, modern methods permit the economical manufacture of glass in large panes. Science has taught us that sunlight is very healthful. Therefore we should have large windows of glass. But most of the traditional styles were developed in an age when glass was expensive and difficult to manufacture in large pieces, and therefore the windows were small. And if a house today is to be designed in one of these styles, we must forego the advantages of our time and slavishly follow the demands of a style developed under much more primitive conditions. We do not make similar concessions today in the matter of dress (with so many women present, I venture this statement with some timidity).

I never saw any bankers running around in togas in their Greek and Roman banking temples and I am sure we men have definitely discarded silver buckles and hose although the Colonial tradition in horses still persists. We seem to be in a transitional period; we cling to much of our architectural past while freely accepting the innovations of the present. Time was when new materials could not venture forth as much, but had to be disguised as some age-old material. Linoleum made its debut in high society as a substitute for tile and marble although in certain situations, it is superior to both. Metal furniture was first made to imitate wood and was subject therefore to the limitations of wood, although it possesses greater strength and may therefore be lighter. The architect in those times, when starting on a new commission, searched his library diligently for precedent and fitted into his design as best he might, the innovations of this time, without disturbing too much the spirit of the past which he felt he must capture. . . . (Mr. Ditchey at this point offered several concrete suggestions for the better planning of the small house. It should be designed from the inside out; it should not contain long halls or more than a minimum of doors and partitions; some provision should be made for using the garden as additional space in clement weather; the garage should be attached if possible; the exterior should be a modest reflection of the interior and not that of a large house reduced in size.)

The ideal way of subdividing is not to lay out so many lots but to conceive of the subdivision as a community of homes, and secure for each home site privacy, pleasant exposures, freedom from desirable encroachments, facility of access to shopping and recreational centers, to churches and to schools.

Modern fast transportation should have a decided influence in making for larger or super blocks, less cross streets, and therefore less crossing hazards.

The small house problem is one vital to the life of our nation. It has been aptly said that there is no better citizen than the one who wants to own his own home. There could be no better evidence of his stability and his unwavering confidence in his country. It behooves everyone who may, to be interested in housing. Bad housing is a detriment which extends far beyond its unfortunate occupants; it is a blight upon the city which sooner or later wrecks its ruin in the form of social delinquencies and unhealthful surroundings.

In a country so enamored of its high accomplishment in mechanical innovations, and its efficiencies in other directions, it is surely not improbable now that the public attention has been directed toward housing, that a compelling interest in this problem will hasten general and much needed improvement. Our schools today are not content to stop at the teaching of the three "Rs." Our children's teeth are examined and their health otherwise scrutinized. They are prepared to be healthy as well as intelligent citizens of tomorrow. I trust that this benefit will be extended to include an inculcation of what constitutes a good home so that an enlightened public lay opinion will bring this blessing to a fuller realization for succeeding generations.

PROFESSOR BRADFORD FETED

Courtesy The Ohio State Monthly

Emeritus Professor Joseph N. Bradford, Demetrios Honorary, official photographic historian of the University, sat at a flower-decked table in the Faculty Club the evening of November 14 and heard his professional colleagues proclaim him their "grand old man."

The occasion was the testimonial dinner in honor of the erstwhile University architect, by the Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, faculty members of the Department of Architecture and alumni, in recognition of his years of productive work in advancing the profession of architecture.

Harry Reichard, Demetrios '13, associate University architect, was toastmaster.

There were reminiscences aplenty in the talk by Professor Charles St. John Chubb, Demetrios Honorary, speaker of the evening.

He told of some of the incidents of Prof. Bradford's early days as a student, of his first position with the Pennsylvania Railroad; and later of his being named assistant in drawing and mechanical engineering in 1885 by Dr. Edward Orton, first president of the University.

Professor Bradford was named University architect in 1912. To him is given the credit for the systematic planning of the campus, the grouping of buildings in which related subjects are taught, such as the engineering quad, the athletic center, the agricultural, horticultural and forestry axis, the dormitory locations, etc.

Professor Chubb recalled that when the Stadium was planned many urged that it be built on the site of old Ohio Field. Professor Bradford opposed that plan insisting that the only feasible place was its present location. Present day parking problems of the crowds that throng the campus on game days are proof of his far vision. (Continued on page 16)
THE NEW ARCHITECTURE BUILDING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By GEORGE HOEDINGHAUS, Andronicus ’33

The College of Architecture and Fine Arts at the University of Southern California is occupying its new building this fall. The structure already is receiving comments as being one of the outstanding professional-school developments in the country. In connection with the building is a spacious gallery which will be used to house the university’s art collections as well as traveling and loan exhibits which are shown on the campus.

Named in honor of its donor, the College of Architecture and Fine Arts is called the May Ormerod Harris Hall. It is built around two large courtyards, which afford many opportunities for display of students’ work as well as ample natural light and out-of-door studios. In keeping with the other buildings of the campus, Harris Hall carries a somewhat modernized Romanesque style and its openness and color are very much in keeping with the climate and spirit of Southern California.

Designer for the art and architectural group was Ralph C. Flevelling, prominent Los Angeles architect. Included in the building are two drafting rooms, each of which accommodates more than 100 students, a painting studio, a freehand studio, two lecture rooms, a seminar, and an auditorium. One of the outstanding features of the Harris Hall is the library, which gives the students immediate access to the College’s collection of references and drawings.

Many departments are featured in the building which indicate the broad artistic interests of the students and the faculty at the University of Southern California. A well-equipped ceramics studio with an especially built kiln is an outstanding unit. There is a studio with tools and equipment for the production of the finest jewelry. Another studio provides for any type of sculpture and modeling work. Photographic darkrooms are provided and a studio and shops for work in industrial design are included.

With the opening of the new building, there was placed on display in the Elizabeth Holmes Fisher Gallery an exhibit valued in excess of one million dollars which included the Percy Rockefeller collection as well as the permanent Fisher collection. The Elizabeth Holmes Fisher Gallery in reality contains three galleries where continuous displays will be maintained for the university and the public.

Dean Rexford Newcomb, Anthemos Honorary, has written another book, Old Kentucky Architecture, concerning architectural types in that state before the Civil War. Plans, accurate measured drawings, 90 plates in half-tone incorporating some 180 photographic illustrations, and 40 plates of measured details make up the volume.
YEAR END CLEARANCE

WHAT to write about a week before Christmas for a magazine which is dated January but will do well to be in your hands before February? Shall we wish you a Happy New Year or will you be our Valentine?

We imagine a certain proportion of our readers feels that we should stick to fraternity matters and let the professional magazines talk about architecture. This is probably especially true of those whose acquaintance with it ended when in the first grades in Design I came in, years ago. Anyway we were amused while back in reading through another fraternity's publication in which a writer was suggesting architectural improvements for Chapter houses. "If your fireplace and mantel look bad" he wrote, "have a carpenter put on some wood boards and stain them red!" (Does anyone want to buy a well-used 42" T-square?)

In Pencil Points about a year ago Mr. Leon Keach discussed the theory and practice of soldiering in architects' offices. It was a very amusing article and you could do a lot worse than dig up that particular copy and read it. We always have thought that the privilege of soldiering was part of the job—like free cokes to a drug clerk. We have known a lot of draftsmen in our not always very amusing article and you could do a lot worse than dig up a book or two on double entry.

If a particular job showed a substantial profit it didn't worry him too much if a month elapsed before the next one. The days between seemed as long as the First Stone Age. Bob and I developed a technique of placing a meaningless drawing on our boards and while we discussed the movies and the factory activity and everyone was happy.

We were initiated into the fine art of soldiering at a very tender age. Our first employer was infected with the bacillus double entry. If a particular job showed a substantial profit it didn't worry him too much if a month elapsed before the next one. The days between seemed as long as the First Stone Age. Bob and I developed a technique of placing a meaningless drawing on our boards and while we discussed the movies and the factory activity and everyone was happy.

We have been an eight to ten year instead of a one year sabbatical leave for Leon Arnal who left early last summer for France. In the morning by light of bonfire and study lamps in order to get the shell on her back, just so we could return a "borrowed" extension ladder to a nearby job. In daylight the finished turtle looked like a hag with her hair down, but at night, while bathed in streamy smoke (produced by a hidden grass fire and an electric fan), infiltered by greenish blue and red light, a phenomenal denizen of the murky deep had been created. Her stubby tail and jaw were operated from inside the turtle. The pivoted tail and jaw were operated from inside the turtle.

The days between seemed as long as the First Stone Age. Bob and I developed a technique of placing a meaningless drawing on our boards and while we discussed the movies and the factory activity and everyone was happy.

Well, here we are again. Everybody well and happy, except Lisk, who was roped in on another blind date. The old house is still standing and quarterly exams are yet a week to come. We've had some fun and even thought seriously about working. All the actives came through initiation without a scratch; we took Grand Prize in Homecoming decorations; and those of us who went to Michigan for that game returned safely under cover of dark. Yes, I guess we're doing all right.

Our most satisfying accomplishment of the past three months was to receive Grand Prize in the annual Homecoming decoration competition. We've never gone through a faster two days than those spent in building a turtle. For many years the turtle has been an Illinois-Ohio State trophy, ownership determined by the game, once alive but now immortalized in wood. Our homecoming reproduction measured approximately thirty feet long and eighteen feet high, constructed in three dimensions with wood stripped ribs covered with dyed muslin. We worked until three o'clock in the morning by light of bonfire and study lamps in order to get the shell on her back, just so we could return a "borrowed" extension ladder to a nearby job. In daylight the finished turtle looked like a hag with her hair down, but at night, while bathed in streamy smoke (produced by a hidden grass fire and an electric fan), infiltered by greenish blue and red light, a phenomenal denizen of the murky deep had been created. Her stubby tail flipped at the smoky "water," seeming to keep her in balance, and with flame spouting from her eyes, powerful jaws snapped at a hook and line held by Coach Schmidt fishing from the ridge of the house. The pivoted tail and jaw were operated from inside the turtle.

Initiation this fall was as much a success. The four men who

(Continued on page 16)
Alumni News

Anthemios Alumni

Courtesy Professor L. H. Provene, Anthemios Honorary

Chauncey M. Buck, Arch. '32, 25 E. Walton Place, Chicago, is now in the Construction Department of Montgomery Ward and Company.

Arthur A. Carrara, Arch. '37, is doing designing, drafting, and supervision, for Herbert B. Beidler, Architect, 952 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Carrara reports the firm's work as being principally store design, with a few residences.

Edward Thomas Clinton, A.E. '28, is Assistant Architect with the National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska. He prepares plans and specifications and supervises construction.

Ralph W. Crain, Jr., A.E. '30, has a new house located at 1123 N. Frederick Street, Arlington, Virginia. Crain is an estimator in the Cost Review Section, Technical Division, U. S. Housing Authority, checking estimates of local housing authorities. The Crains have a son, born February 16, 1939.

William P. Crane, II, Arch. '28, 1920 E. Genesee Street, Syracuse, New York, is teaching in the Department of Architecture at Syracuse University. Crane is licensed to practice architecture in the State of New York.

George F. Fritzinger, A.E. '35, 9705 W. Main Street, Belleville, Illinois, is employed as estimator and salesman for B. Goedeke and Company, East St. Louis, Illinois.

Carl A. Gerfen, A.E. '30, 1811 Smith Street, Houston, Texas, writes most enthusiastically of his recent move. He is busy on the construction of small homes in Houston, being fortunate in having a partner who has had experience in all phases of construction. Gerfen reports that he has never seen as much activity in any one city as that going on in the development of Houston, and intends to stay there permanently.

Harry J. Harman, Arch. '30, is employed in the office of Harford Field, Hinsdale, Illinois. His address is 3842 Central, Western Springs.

Donald R. Hodgson, Arch. '37, 1108 S. First Street, Champaign, has taken a position teaching Mechanical and Architectural Drawing and some Architectural History at Champaign High School.

Bernard E. Hult, A.E. '36, 5753 N. Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, is studying painting at Yale University during 1939-40. His address there is 1412 S. Tyler, Little Rock, Arkansas. His address is 1412 S. Tyler, Little Rock.

The Russells have a son, J. A. Russell, Jr., born October 19, 1938, their second child, their first being a daughter, age 5 years.

Kenneth A. Smith, A.E. '35, 846 Ainslie Street, Chicago, is in the Architectural Department of Montgomery Ward and Company, Chicago, doing heating, ventilating, and plumbing design work for their department stores.

John E. Spann, A.E. '31, and Mrs. Spann, announce the birth of a son, Richard Nelson, on October 30, 1938. The Spann family resides at 1225 Chase Avenue, Chicago, and John is with Jones and Laughlin Steel Company.

Otis Winn, Arch. '29, is employed by the Detroit Housing Commission, 1707 Water Board Building, Detroit, Michigan. Since March 1938, Winn has been Associate Architect, working on planning and building of low rental housing projects for Detroit. Last December the Commission had under way four projects for a total of sixteen and one-half million dollars, one of which will contain 2150 dwelling units and will cost approximately ten and one-half million dollars.

Glen Yockey, A.E. '28, resides at 1810 Autumn Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, and is Technical Director, Memphis Housing Authority, 13th Floor Shrine Building, in charge of planning, designing, and supervising of 8 million dollar low-cost housing program.

Demetrios Alumni

By Frank E. Wesley, Jr.

Latest news of interest in order that the directory of Arch may be changed is the election of officers that took place at our last meeting. New officers are:

Demetrios Alumni Association

President—J. P. Garwick, 205 Tibet Road
Vice-President—Eugene Schramm, 2999 Neil Avenue
Secretary-Treasurer—W. T. Halligan, 646 Rhoads Place

Columbus Alumni Association

President and Vice-President—Same as above
Secretary and Treasurer—Frank E. Wesley, Jr., 128 Kenworth Road

Columbus alumni are now holding weekly luncheons on Mondays at the club rooms of the V.F.W. Last year these meetings were held at the University Club.

Although Founders' Day is some four months in the future we are looking forward to another large banquet such as was held last year and J. P. Garwick has appointed as chairman for this year, Duke Renick who did such a swell job last year at the 25th anniversary.

W. R. "Dick" King has just moved into his new home located at 2011 Edgemont Road, Columbus. Dick is with the F.H.A.

Roger Morrow who is with the government in the Canal Zone spent a week in Columbus this fall while on vacation. He reports much activity in the Canal Zone due to military defense measures. Justus Koch is now contracting for himself. He formerly was with Claude Yost as architect's superintendent. He lives at 1366 Fifth Street, Columbus.
Shorty Kaltenbrun is now working for Richards, McCarty and Belford. Address: 261 S. 17th Street, Columbus.

Charles McGurer and Dick Prince now reside in Cleveland. McGurer is with the Cleveland Planning Commission and Dick is representative for Modine Manufacturing Company and lives at 18023 Hilgrove Road, N.E.

I am enclosing a clipping from the Ohio State Monthly for December. Professor Bradford is a Demetrios Honorary member and was the honored guest at the last Founders' Day banquet. So far as I know there are no names to add to the "Orange Blossom Division" of The Archi. The ranks of the unmarried have thinned out somewhat in the last few years, but there still are a few including Coady, Kennedy, Adrian, Easley, Kaltenbrun, and yours truly.

CHAPTER NEWS

(Continued from page 14)

went through: Russel White, hailing from Indiana; Howard Tuttle, from New York City; Mervin Scott and Robert Fussleman, thick blooded Ohio stock, claim they enjoyed all the hazing, almost. Mervin Scott excepted, who unfortunately smashed two autographed eggs in his pocket while executing certain duties. Russ White wore his pin several days and then lost it on purpose to a little Miss Phi Mu. I never could understand Fussleman but he tells me Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, got his pin and she hasn't written him yet.

Alums and members from other nearby chapters, as well as our own, dropped in occasionally, a thing which pleased us very much and showed more strongly than ever the true brotherly feeling among Alpha Rho Chi men.

Our pledging is going on steadily. More and more men in architecture here at Michigan are realizing the value of friendships acquired in banding together with others of similar interests. Our pledge class now numbers thirteen and all those pledged are really interested in the house, the actives, and the general spirit of the Fraternity. Plans are going forward for initiation ceremonies to be held very soon.

We close with a silent, but fervent prayer that the end of the first semester, which draws steadily nearer, will let all of us safely by, unscathed and unharmed, and that we will all be set to go on with renewed vigor the coming semester.

Professor Bradford Feted

(Continued from page 12)

Professor Chubb described his fine personal qualities, his friendliness to the younger men in the profession, his eagerness to help them and his deep kindness to all who knew him. He spoke of his artistic talents, and of his personality so forceful in its quiet sincerity.

Professor Bradford belies his near four score years. He is really interested in the house, the actives, and the general spirit of the Fraternity. Plans are going forward for initiation ceremonies to be held very soon.

Professor Bradford retired as University architect and professor of architecture in 1929, and has been working on his photographic history of the University since 1932. He has collected some 9,000 negatives of persons and events which weave together a most interesting history of Ohio State.

- Beta Theta Pi recently celebrated its one hundredth anniversary and Tau Kappa Epsilon its fortieth. . . Ken Black, Iktinos '25, recently lectured before the Detroit Institute of Arts on "Modern Architectural Theory." He is president of the Michigan Society of Architects. . . The ranks of well known architects have been further reduced by the deaths of Alfred Granger and Emory Stanford Hall, both of Chicago. Mr. Hall was the guiding spirit behind the registration of architects, both in his state and nationally, and everyone who had taken the Illinois Board exam came to know him as a man whose sincere interest in professional standards was above the ordinary.