

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



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Standard Accounting System For Architects

OF IMMEDIATE INTEREST TO ARCHITECTS ENGAGED ON U.S.H.A.-AIDED HOUSING PROJECTS

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THE OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects

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The President's Message

A MATTER of immediate concern to the architectural profession is the scale of architectural fees that the Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, the Honorable Nathan Straus, will permit to be paid during 1940 to architects on U.S.H.A.-aided housing projects. The scale will be of personal interest to possibly a hundred architects: it is of great interest to every architect because of the effect it may have on fees on other projects.

A review by representatives of the Administrator and The Institute of the fees in effect on housing projects for 1938 has been in process since July of this year. The Institute has been ably represented in the review by Walter R. McCornack, Dean of the Department of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Vice-President of The Institute; William Stanley Parker, Past Secretary; and John R. Fugard, Treasurer.

Mr. McCornack reports in this OCTAGON (page 7) that The Institute representatives could not find any justification for any reduction of fees indicated by the costs submitted for the review by more than thirty architects rendering services on housing projects. He reports the data was inadequate and incomplete, and that the ideas of the representatives of the Administrator as to what constitutes costs and profit were quite at variance with the declarations of The Institute concerning those matters.

The Administrator was very desirous of having The Institute endorse a reduced schedule, but stated he deemed it essential to promulgate a lower schedule almost immediately, even if it did not receive The Institute's endorsement. There was no doubt

in his mind that it was essential to have accurate factual data uniformly arrived at for a proper review of fees, and on that account agreed to issue the new schedule for 1940 only and at the end of that year to review it with The Institute to determine if any fee therein was unfair to either the public or the architectural profession. He felt the coming year would give the time and the opportunity necessary for collecting the essential factual cost data, as enough projects should be completed during that period to permit the architects to know and properly record the total costs of rendering their services on the projects, and furnish for review a fair cross-section of those costs.

In order that the cost data obtained in 1940 would be on a uniform basis, the Administrator stated he would immediately advise that all architects engaged on housing projects should set up uniform cost accounting procedures, which, if feasible, should accord with the methods prescribed by The American Institute of Architects in its Manual of Accounting.

The Executive Committee of The Institute considered carefully the matters discussed with the Administrator and in the reports it had in hand and concluded that The Institute could not approve a schedule of reduced fees on the basis of any evidence before it. It notified the Administrator to that effect and further stated to him that, in view of his intentions to issue the schedule for 1940 only and to restudy the fees in the light of more accurate cost data, The Institute would advise the profession to accept the new fees for the one year period, do all in its power to aid the Administrator in

assembling the essential cost data, and then review the fees with him at the end of that year to determine if any of the fees was unfair to either the public or the architectural profession.

The schedule of architectural fees to be issued by the Administrator for 1940, with comparisons with the fees in the 1938 schedule, is as follows:

**SCHEDULE OF REVISED ARCHITECTURAL FEES FOR 1940
U.S.H.A.-AIDED HOUSING PROJECTS**

Estimated Improvement Cost	WITHOUT SUPERVISION				Fee to be Added for Supervision
	Existing Percentage	Existing Fee	Revised Percentage	Revised Fee	
\$ 200,000	4.00	8,000	3.82	7,640	2,000
400,000			3.74	14,960	4,000
600,000			3.66	21,960	6,000
800,000			3.58	28,640	8,000
1,000,000	3.75	37,500	3.50	35,000	10,000
1,500,000			3.25	48,750	11,000
2,000,000	3.30	66,000	3.00	60,000	12,000
2,500,000			2.75	68,750	13,000
3,000,000	2.80	84,000	2.50	75,000	14,000
3,500,000			2.30	80,500	15,000
4,000,000	2.40	96,000	2.12	84,800	16,000
4,500,000			1.96	88,200	17,000
5,000,000	2.10	105,000	1.81	90,500	18,000
6,000,000	1.95	117,000	1.68	100,800	20,000
7,000,000	1.85	129,500	1.61	112,700	22,000
8,000,000	1.80	144,000	1.58	126,400	24,000
9,000,000	1.75	157,500	1.54	138,600	26,000
10,000,000	1.70	170,000	1.50	150,000	28,000

There were several fundamental reasons why The Institute representatives did not reach a conclusion with the representatives of the Administrator. Some phases of these fundamental differences I want to discuss here; others are discussed by Mr. McCornack in his article. The final conclusions as to the basic ideas involved will influence the future practice of every architect and affect the compensation he will receive.

The Institute believes and has repeatedly declared that adequate and proper housing for the low income groups must be produced at the lowest possible cost consistent with good design, good construction, and the proper placement of the project. It believes that every such project should be examined to determine whether or not there are present in it excessive costs due to governmental regulations, procedures, or operations or to inflated realty values; or to excessive costs of labor or unfair trade or other practices; or to excessive fees accruing to any professional or other group; or to excessive profits made by any contractor or producer of materials, in connection with the project.

The fees paid for architectural services are only one item of such costs that should be examined.

Differences arose in analyzing the data because the representatives of the Authority did not include in costs the same constituent items that the representatives of The Institute did. The latter used the items prescribed by normal accounting methods and by The Institute in its Manual of Accounting; the representatives of the Authority included only some of those items. Unless the cost data being compared and analyzed is based on like items of cost and the amounts of such costs are derived from uniform accounting procedures, it will not be possible to make proper comparisons or draw accurate and well-founded conclusions from them. The Institute issued its Manual of Accounting to bring about uniform items of costs and uniform procedures of cost accounting in the architectural profession, calling particular attention to the fact that strictly comparable costs of services were essential before any scale of fees could be set up that would be fair and enable the architectural profession to maintain itself on a sound financial basis.

Professional fees are not based on costs of service only, for such costs do not reflect the value of the advice and counsel rendered. Such costs are fundamental, however, to any study of fees, and every architect should furnish them promptly and without question, in his own interest.

Architects' costs on housing projects fall into the same categories as do their costs on any normal building operation:

first, costs incurred prior to the execution of their architectural contracts, which The Institute, in its Manual of Accounting, calls Development Costs;

second, costs incurred subsequent to the execution of their architectural contracts and continuing until their working drawings, specifications, and contract documents are completed, which The Institute calls Production Costs; and

third, costs incurred during the construction and completion of a project, which The Institute calls Administration Costs.

During the recent review, the representatives of the Administrator did not include any costs of the *first* category, but only those incurred by the architects after they had signed their contracts; i. e., costs in the *second* category.

Those of you who have had housing projects know that the costs you had to incur before your contracts were signed were very substantial sums, and that you would not determine profits before charging those preliminary expenses in your costs.

In setting up costs of the *second* category, the representatives of the Authority did not include all the items of such costs that must be included if architects' practices are to be conducted on normally sound financial bases. For instance, they did not include any charges for interest or for bad debts or other losses, or for carrying the architects' practices through business depressions, or for management. Management is the most important function the architect must exercise as the executive of his practice, and the charge that should be made for management is defined by The Institute to be the amount of salary that will pay the reasonable expenses of the architect's living. Unless these fundamental items of cost are recognized and included in the make-up of costs, it is not possible to determine whether the practice has earned a net profit or has sustained a loss.

The representatives of the Authority, on the

other hand, have stated that whatever is left of the architect's fees after he has paid his draftsmen and ordinary office expenses should be only enough to permit him to have a good living, which would seem to mean that architects are not to be permitted to earn enough to protect their practices, charge any of their own time as costs of their practices, or to earn any profits.

Nothing but this trend of thought could have led to the reduction of the 1938 fees by a sliding scale which lessened the total amount to be paid to the architects as the sizes of the projects increased. It was admitted that the fees in the 1938 schedule were so graded that the percentage of earned profit would be the same whether the project was large or small; if it had been desired to maintain the latter relations, the reductions would have been like percentages applied to all fees. Making reductions by a sliding scale indicates a belief that responsibilities do not increase as projects grow larger, and tends to level off to common amounts the money that can be earned by architects on housing projects. The leveling off idea has been encountered in many phases during the last few years, but The Institute has not endorsed a philosophy which seems so deadly to the development of the initiative and practice of the individual.

The same trend of thought was apparent in the analyses of drafting costs made by the representatives of the Authority. From the data filed by some architects, it was evident they had substituted for draftsmen to increase their earnings. When that occurred, the Authority's representatives considered that the differences between the actual amounts such architects reported they had paid for drafting and the amounts they normally would have had to pay if they had employed draftsmen constituted a part of the architects' "good living". The Institute has declared that when architects do this they should charge to drafting costs their time spent at drafting, at draftsmen's proper wages, and that such charges should be carefully differentiated from the charges for their time as managers of their practices. When the architects did not charge their drafting time they reported drafting costs so sub-normal in some cases as to make such costs useless for comparison purposes.

It is regrettable that the architects in such cases have failed to recognize that all factors of the archi-

tectural profession should take their part in U.S.H.A.-aided housing projects. U.S.H.A.-aided housing projects are public enterprises, and when draftsmen are excluded from taking their rightful part in them public interest may suffer and the profession should not be surprised if draftsmen take measures to protect their interest by ways and means to which professionally-minded men do not normally resort.

It is inevitable that any schedule of fees which does not permit a professional practitioner to earn an adequate dividend or net return on his practice must lead him to lower the quality and adequacy of the services he renders, in his attempt to avoid a financial loss. He should not be forced to that choice. Inferior and inadequate architectural services inevitably will follow lowering of fees below the amounts the architects have found necessary to enable them to give first-class services and earn adequate livings.

The Administrator recognizes the value of having housing projects supervised by the architects who design them. This present position of the Administrator reiterates the position he took in 1938, and is a most gratifying recognition of the fact that it is of the best interest to the projects that their construction be supervised by those who design them. It is also a recognition of the fact that it is good management and administration to place the complete responsibility for the design, construction and erection of each housing project in the hands of an architect, the one most interested in bringing out the best results.

In the amounts of fees payable for supervision the Administrator has made drastic sliding scale reductions—more than sixty percent from the old schedule in some cases. No data whatsoever as to the actual costs of supervision were submitted for review, and the reductions, in the judgment of The Institute, are unjustifiable and have been arbitrarily made for the purpose of cutting down and leveling off the amounts that the architects can earn on the U.S.H.A.-aided projects.

The fact that sub-normal fees lead inevitably to unsatisfactory services is the principal reason The

Institute is so concerned with the lowered fees now proposed by the Administrator. Dangers are ahead for the housing program and the architectural profession if fees are established that do not permit the architects to render services of the highest quality and to earn fair profits.

Toward the close of 1940 the representatives of the Authority and The Institute will again meet in an endeavor to conclude if any of the fees in the 1940 schedule are unfair to the public or the architectural profession in any particular. The representatives must have accurate and uniform cost data as bases of discussions, and every architect on a housing project immediately should set up uniform cost accounting that will produce the essential data. The Administrator and The Institute both urge this.

During that review The Institute will ask for the consideration of some changes in the provisions of the architects' contract issued by the Administrator. The contract is of excellent form and its provisions are simply and clearly expressed and well arranged. Some contingencies, such as adequate protection of the architects in the matter of prevailing wages and against delays and changing decisions of the Authorities are not, in the opinion of The Institute, properly provided for, and The Institute will endeavor to have the Administrator provide that protection in a later document.

Fees on projects other than U.S.H.A.-aided projects are likely to be affected by schedules of fees of the nature of those now being set up by the Administrator. It is difficult to make clear to the public that such fees are set up under special circumstances for special cases; for the public is apt to consider that any fee in the schedule is a maximum fee applicable to any kind of project, public or private.

The architectural profession should be very conscious of this tendency to consider only the amounts of the fees involved and to disregard entirely the vastly more important consideration of the quality of services rendered for the fees, and it should combat aggressively every act that tends to depreciate the quality or the value of its services.

EDWIN BERGSTROM.

Architects' Fees

United States Housing Authority Program

BY WALTER R. McCORNACK, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE

DURING the development of the P.W.A. Slum Clearance Program a fee schedule was agreed upon by the architects and the representatives of the P.W.A. The schedule was based on the theory that repetitive units and less work in detailing, because of the simplicity of the structures, would justify some reduction of the percentage fee generally accepted as a minimum basis of payment for architects' services. This of course was on the assumption that the generally accepted fee was a fair compensation for the amount of services the architect must perform on housing projects of the nature proposed.

In 1938 when the United States Housing Authority took over the slum clearance program, conferences were held by the Administrator and a committee of The Institute to determine a scale of fees that would be fair to the public and the architectural profession. The general scale of the fees agreed on was the same as that developed under the P.W.A. and it was agreed that at the end of one year they would be re-examined in the light of such facts as might be developed from cost data to be submitted by architects operating under the fees, to determine whether or not any of the scheduled fees was excessive. This re-examination has just been concluded.

Based on the cost data obtained, The Institute's committee can see no reason for any further reduction of the fees and it recommends that The Institute continue its study of the fee schedule, examine it from all points of view, and that it take a strong position on the question of proper fees as related to a proper study of the Housing program. The committee found, however, that any conclusion was impossible because of the widely differing ideas of the two groups.

The chief point of the argument of the Authority representatives was that the profit to the architects, as analyzed by them from the cost data collected and compiled by them, was very much too high. They construed profit to be the amount remaining after the architects' normal office expenses and

drafting were paid. Thus it is quite apparent that they did not take into account all the elements of cost which must be considered in a true evaluation of any business enterprise. The Institute's Committee considered the costs from the standpoint of what it is necessary to do to maintain an architect's office on a sound financial basis.

The Institute has declared that profit is the sum that remains after the architect has paid for his normal business expenses, drafting, supervision and overhead; for a fair salary for his services as manager of his practice, which must be based on the responsibility he assumes; and for the maintenance of his practice under adverse business conditions. From The Institute's standpoint, therefore, the profits are the "dividends" which the architects' business earns and like all normal dividends, is the amount which is left as the architect's personal surplus after all his expenses and costs mentioned above have been deducted from his fee.

Any other basis of setting up costs or defining profit is certainly contrary to the sound business principles that have created in this country a better standard of living than in any other country in the world, and no profession should accept any principle governing compensation that seems to be based on interference with private endeavor or that seems to deprive individuals of reasonable liberty in the conduct of their businesses, and tends to destroy decent living standards, and should resist to the end every such type of encroachment upon the rights of private practitioners.

The committee in their discussions, pointed out to the representatives of the Authority that three important main points at issue were as follows:

First, if the fee is further reduced and the architect is therefore unable to provide properly for maintaining his practice during periods of depression, then the continuity of employment of draftsmen which once existed in our profession is destroyed, and the profession is endangered by this fact. The Authority insists upon the so-called "prevailing wage" being paid to all draftsmen, which wage, in

some brackets, is neither prevailing nor justifiable. Yet at the same time, the Authority is issuing a fee schedule that is not based on the costs of the prevailing wages to draftsmen that are actually being established in some localities. The Authority is insisting on cuts in the fees, failing to admit that, in an intelligent study of housing projects to reduce costs and thereby increase the number of housing units, the value of continuity of employment must be recognized. Continuity of employment is the important element, rather than the amount of the weekly wage. This fallacy as to wages and employment exists throughout the building trades, where the hourly wage rate is held inviolate and no attempt is made to produce more hours of work.

Second, further reductions of the fees will make it impossible for architects to spend the time and money to study their housing problems as they should be studied. When that happens it is inevitable there should appear a tendency to provide stock plans, standardized specifications, standardized methods of construction, standardized types of materials, and standardized methods of site planning. In other words, there will be a general tendency to freeze the thinking on housing problems, which, for the sake of being able to make a slight reduction in architects' fees, constitutes a short-sighted and dangerous policy which will ultimately tend to break down the U.S.H.A. program.

Third, a point at issue relates to supervision. Though the Administrator recognizes the value of supervision, by the architect, the drastic cuts in the supervision fees proposed by him are not justified by any data submitted for review.

Supervision is one of the most vital services furnished by the architects. Only by supervising his work does the architect become an architect in the true sense of the word, as the drawings and speci-

fications he prepares are only the instruments with which he molds his building, and his presence on the job is necessary to bring out the full value and spirit of his drawings and specifications. Without this contact, the architect cannot remain the master builder, and the profession will gradually lose its ability to construct buildings that reflect the spirit of a great art.

One of the chief causes of the disintegration of buildings is the fact that their construction was not properly supervised, and staggering losses to owners and those who have financed the buildings testify to this very serious condition.

Architects must be so compensated that they can engage competent assistants and give the proper amount of their own time to the work of superintending their buildings as they progress. In most cases there is little or no saving when the owners put on their own superintendents who have not the slightest conception of the spirit in which the building was designed, and little or no interest of their own.

There are countless examples of large savings made for owners by the performance of architectural and engineering services of the highest quality, and to contend that the cost of a job will be reduced by reducing the architect's proper fee for the performance of services of the finest quality is a very weak argument.

It is not necessary to go into the details of the cost figures submitted by the architects at this time. The committee feels that the broad principles upon which professional fees are based should be carefully considered by the profession and an early start made to publicize the fact that an architect's responsibility cannot be properly exercised by him unless he is paid a proper compensation for rendering his services.

Edward Langley Scholarships For 1940

THE American Institute of Architects from January 1 to March 1, 1940, will receive proposals of candidates for Edward Langley Scholarships for the year 1940.

Awards will be announced about June 1, 1940.

Awards may be made to residents of the United States or Canada.

These scholarships are awarded annually for advanced work in architecture, for study, travel, or research, as the holder of the scholarship elects. Awards to undergraduates are precluded, but awards may be made to architectural draftsmen who desire to do undergraduate work or take special courses in architectural schools. An award in a succeeding year to a holder of a scholarship is not precluded.

Competitive examinations will not be used as a method of selection.

The scholarships are open to all persons engaged in the profession of architecture. To facilitate making the awards, such persons are grouped as follows:

Group 1.

(a) Architects in active practice;

(b) Architectural draftsmen employed by architects, whether the draftsmen are engaged in drafting, writing specifications, supervising or acting as executives, and whether or not they are college graduates.

Group 2.

(a) Teachers in schools of architecture;

(b) Students about to graduate from such schools;

(c) Graduate students of such schools who are engaged in post-graduate work either in college or in travel.

The awards will be made and the grants determined by a Committee of The Board of Directors of The Institute. In making awards, all candidates from both groups will be considered as a single group by the Committee, and scholarships will be awarded to those who, in the judgment of the Committee, are best qualified therefor by reason of character, ability, purpose, and need, regardless of place of residence or whether they are Group 1 or Group 2 candidates. The amount of grant with each scholarship will be determined in accordance with

the need and purpose of the candidate and the funds that are available. Only a very limited number of awards can be made in any year, so, to avoid unnecessary disappointment, a candidate should not be proposed unless his qualifications are outstanding and it is evident the profession will be benefited by an award to him.

HOW TO PROPOSE CANDIDATES

Group 1 (Office) Candidates.

Proposers. Any architect in the United States or Canada may propose any other architect or architectural draftsman residing in the same country as a candidate for an award in GROUP 1.

Form of Proposal. Every proposal of a candidate in GROUP 1 shall be made in duplicate on A.I.A. Form S70, which may be obtained from The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Filing Proposals. All information and data required shall be filled in on the proposal form, and both the original and duplicate proposal shall be sent to The Secretary, The American Institute of Architects, at the address given herein, so as to reach there not later than March 1, 1940. Proposals received after that date cannot be considered.

A proposed candidate may be requested to submit examples of his work and to appear before a representative of the Committee.

Group 2 (School) Candidates.

Proposers. The faculty or head of any architectural school in the United States that is a member of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, or the faculty or head of any architectural school in Canada whose standing is satisfactory to The Secretary of The American Institute of Architects, may propose any teacher in such school, any student about to be graduated from the school, or any graduate student engaged in post-graduate work in the school or in travel, as a candidate for an award in GROUP 2.

Form of Proposal. Every proposal of a candidate in GROUP 2 shall be made in duplicate on A.I.A. Form S70a, which may be obtained from The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Filing Proposals. All information and data re-

quired shall be filled in on the proposal form, and both the original and duplicate proposal shall be sent to The Secretary, The American Institute of Archi-

itects, at the address given herein, so as to reach there not later than March 1, 1940. Proposals received after that date cannot be considered.

Architect To Find City A Better Employer

THE architectural profession of New York threw off the celebrated jinx of *Friday the Thirteenth* by coming through with a court decision returning to the profession a part of its lost market. For years during the depression there has been a growing tendency, as almost everyone knows, for governmental agencies to encroach to some degree on the regular established fields of private enterprise. Architects did not escape the trend. They were up against the competition of the power of sovereign states and also the Federal government, not to mention counties and cities. But now they have their day of jubilation and it started on Friday, October 13, when Eidlitz, French and Sullivan, prominent firm of attorneys specializing in building industry matters, was handed an opinion by Mr. Justice Miller of the New York Supreme Court upholding the Eidlitz' firm view that the use of the words "as consultants" in the new city Charter should not be so narrowly construed as to curtail the employment of full architectural design and supervision on City work.

The proceeding was brought to restrain the City of New York from entering into a contract with William Gehron to prepare plans and specifications and supervise the construction of a new building for the Harlem Hospital, on the ground that the New York City Charter, as amended, permitted architects in private practice to be retained by the City only in a limited capacity and at a very limited fee. Eidlitz, French and Sullivan appeared for Mr. Gehron and also for the New York Chapter of The American Institute of Architects as *amicus curiae*.

The detailed decision by the Court follows:

Section 683 of the present Charter of the City of New York originally provided that "It shall be the duty of the department (of Public Works) * * *

4. To employ qualified architects in private practice for all architectural service in connection with structures or projects the cost of which shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and such service shall

be performed under the supervision of the department".

Thereafter, by chapter 922 of the Laws of 1937, subdivision 4 of section 683 was amended to read as follows: "The department may employ qualified architects in private practice as consultants in connection with buildings, the cost of which shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and such consulting or advisory service shall be performed under the supervision of the department". The amendment was enacted pursuant to an emergency message from the governor to the Legislature, sent at the request of Mayor LaGuardia, pursuant to Article XII of the Constitution, dealing with home rule. The mayor's request stated that "This act (the proposed amendment) is clearly for the purpose of clarifying a provision of the new charter which was intended to be permissive and not mandatory as now worded." In approving the bill after its passage by the Legislature the governor pointed out that under section 683 in its original form "the Department of Public Works *must* in all cases employ architects in private practice, if the project shall exceed \$100,000.00", and that "this bill would remove the rigidity of the provisions and insert a flexible method." Neither in the mayor's request nor in the memorandum written by the governor in approving the bill was there any reference to any intention to do more than make permissive what was then mandatory. The history of the amendment negatives any intent to modify the original provisions of section 683 by narrowing and limiting the type of services for which outside architects might validly be employed.

Even apart from the history of the charter amendment, it is the court's opinion that in authorizing the employment of qualified architects "as consultants" to render "consulting or advisory services" the Legislature did not intend to differentiate between architectural services generally and consulting services in a technical and limited sense. This conclusion is fortified by affidavits submitted by what

petitioner admits is "an impressive array of architects" to the effect that the term "consultant" as related to architectural services does not connote any specific limitation of such consultant's services and to the further effect that the services of an architectural consultant are not merely limited to giving advice or suggestions, but may and often do extend to the preparation of complete plans and specifications and the superintendence and supervision of construction work. These affidavits state that the terms "architectural consultant" and "consulting architect" fix no limitation as to the extent of the services to be performed by the consultant, but are used merely to describe situations where the

expert and special ability of the consultant to deal with a particular situation is retained by an owner in connection with a particular project.

In the court's opinion subdivision 4 of section 683 of the charter, in its amended form, was intended merely to authorize the employment of outside architectural advice and services, without limitation as to type or character. The present motion, which proceeds on the theory that the retention of the respondent Gehron to render general architectural services violates subdivision 4 of section 683, is accordingly denied.

Reprinted from The Dow Service Architects' Weekly Building Material Price Supplement.

Recent Appointments

THE President of The Institute announces the appointment of the following Institute members to serve as representatives of The Institute on the technical committees indicated:

William Van Alen, New York Chapter, National Bureau of Standards Standing Committee for Automatic Mechanical Draft Oil Burners.

Irwin S. Porter, Washington, D. C. Chapter, National Bureau of Standards Standing Committee for Solid Hardwood Paneling.

Leon Chatelain, Jr., Washington, D. C. Chapter, National Bureau of Standards Standing Committee for Sanitary Cast Iron Enameled Ware.

Jarrett C. White and Theodore Irving Coe, Washington, D. C. Chapter, National Bureau of Standards Standing Committee for Hardwood Interior Trim and Molding.

Jesse L. Bowling, New York Chapter, National Fire Protection Association Committee on Air Conditioning.

The 1940 Convention—Announcement

THE Institute has selected Louisville, Kentucky, as the place of its Seventy-second Convention. The dates are May 19 to 25, inclusive, 1940.

Information concerning the program, special attractions in the way of entertainment, equalization of delegates' expenses, hotel accommodations, and other matters will be transmitted to the membership in various numbers of **THE OCTAGON**.

The invitation to hold the Convention in Louis-

ville was extended by the Kentucky Chapter of The Institute and by the Association of Kentucky Architects.

On behalf of the entire profession in Kentucky, the Chapter and the Association extend a cordial invitation to every member of The Institute to come to Louisville in May. Kentucky hospitality at its best will be in store for those who accept.

Reserve the dates now—May 19 to 25, inclusive.

Irving K. Pond

1857-1939

There was never a finer exponent of American architecture in its great fifty years, from 1880 to 1930, or a better exponent of what an American architect should be, than "I. K."—as we all called him. I am proud to have known him as a close personal friend, for many years, and I think the sense of personal loss transcends the consciousness of the loss sustained by the architectural profession. He was certainly the "scholar and gentleman", also a creative architect, and a philosopher in the best sense of the word. He was, more than all, perhaps, a singularly vital human being, generous, appreciative, and with a great gift for friendship.

A conservative in the best sense of the word, he had that forward look that belongs to a creator of real things. Architecture was to him not archaeology, still less was it anarchy. His active life filled the space between the romantic archaicism of the eighteen-eighties and the sanscoulottism of the nineteen-thirties. His work was free, expressive and personal, and it always belonged where it was, both in space and time. Much of the good that developed after the turn of the century, he anticipated, but he had no commerce with the ill things that came with the good.

I said he was a real philosopher, and this is true. He saw beneath the visible form of architectural works down to the social, economic and historical fundamentals. Temporary and evanescent impulses interested him not at all. He knew that essentially all the arts were one, and I am not sure

that music was not to him the most vital influence in the creation of great architecture. His very noble book "The Meaning of Architecture" deserves to be far better known than it is now, or, as a matter of fact, ever was. It places the art of architecture on that high plane where it always stood in history, and where, in some way, it must be placed again.

Irving Pond was eighty-one at the time of his death which, though a great loss to his friends, could not be termed untimely. He had lived through, and played a good part in what may sometime be known as the latest episode in "The Rise and Fall of American Civilization". The world had gone away from him, questing after strange things with which he could have little sympathy. Reality had given place to illusion, and I. K.'s life and art and philosophy were founded in reality. He was a Humanist after the old and true sense of the word, not in accordance with its contemporary and distorted interpretation. He is well out of the general mess in which the world has involved itself, and yet had he lived for another five years, however disheartening may be the event, his sound philosophy of life could only have had the effect of showing him the inevitable "change beyond the change", in which he could quietly have rested.

He deserves long to be remembered as a fine exponent of a great period in the record of a noble art.

RALPH ADAMS CRAM.

Irving K. Pond Memorial Service

THE Chicago Chapter sponsored a service in memory of Irving K. Pond, Past President of The Institute, at Hull House on Nov. 15, inaugurating a memorial exhibit of Mr. Pond's work.

Representing The Institute at the services, were

C. Herrick Hammond, Past President of The Institute, John R. Fugard, Treasurer of The Institute, Alfred Shaw, Regional Director of the Illinois-Wisconsin District, and Leigh Hunt, State Association Director.

Necrology—Fellows and Members

As reported to The Institute from October 25 to December 5.

Fellows

Kirtland Cutter
Emery Stanford Hall

Alfred H. Granger
D. Everett Waid

Members

Henry J. Baringer, Jr.

Charles H. Bauer

J. L. Heckenlively

Structural Service Department

BY THEODORE I. COE, TECHNICAL SECRETARY, STRUCTURAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Cracks in Exterior Building Walls.

The U.S.H.A., with the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards and the New York City Housing Authority, has announced the undertaking of a series of tests to determine the causes of cracks in exterior building walls of low-rent housing projects should they appear.

Experiments are being made concurrently in New York on the roof and walls of the "Red Hook Houses" and the "Queensbridge Houses" low-rent housing projects and on a one story experimental building erected at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington on the same plan and specifications of government project buildings that have developed wall cracks.

It is stated that while the primary purpose is to reduce maintenance costs on low-rent housing projects on the U.S.H.A. program, the findings should be of value to all builders and property owners.

Measuring points have been established on roof slabs and exterior walls where strain gauges will record movements of masonry or concrete as slight as one ten-thousandth of an inch. Periodic readings will be taken during the next year and cover a full cycle of temperature and shrinkage changes.

The most modern scientific equipment will be used and the factors to be measured will include: deflection, shrinkage, curling of concrete slabs bearing on masonry walls, and the relative thermal expansion and contraction of the masonry walls and the concrete slabs.

It is expected that these calibrations, when studied, will suggest preventive measures.

Brick Engineering.

A handbook on "Brick Engineering", the publication of which has been awaited with interest, has just been made available by the Structural Clay products Institute.

Its 400 pages contain not only complete engineering data and specifications but a description of manufacturing processes, the historical background of brick, information of value concerning brick masonry, efflorescence, weather resistance, sound transmission, and many details of design and construction,

including veneered, cavity wall and reinforced brick-work.

A Bibliography of References and Glossary of Terms are also included.

While priced at \$4.00, practicing architects and engineers may obtain a copy, postpaid, for \$2.50 from the Structural Clay Products Institute, 1427 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Standards on Cement.

All of the Specifications and Test Methods issued by the American Society for Testing Materials covering cement are included in a recent publication entitled "A.S.T.M. Standards on Cement".

A selected list of references on "Portland Cement" is also included. Copies may be obtained for \$1.00 each from the American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Hardwood.

A well illustrated and descriptive booklet on "American Hardwood, Dimension, Wall Paneling and Interior Trim", edited by W. D. Le Roy Nuebrech, Chief, Lumber and Allied Products Sections, Forest Products Division, has been published by the U. S. Department of Commerce and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. at 10¢ per copy.

National Bureau of Standards Research on Building Materials and Structures.

The following Reports have been added to those previously listed in THE OCTAGON.

BMS20 Structural Properties of "Twachtman" Construction for Walls and Floors.

BMS21 Structural Properties of a Concrete-Block Cavity-Wall Construction.

BMS22 Structural Properties of "Dun-Ti-Stone" Wall Construction.

BMS23 Structural Properties of a Brick Cavity-Wall Construction.

BMS24 Structural Properties of a Reinforced-Brick Wall Construction and a Brick-Tile Cavity-Wall Construction.

BMS25 Structural Properties of Conventional

Wood-Frame Construction for Walls, Partitions, Floors, and Roofs.

BMS26, Structural Properties of "Nelson Pre-Cast Concrete Foundation" Wall Construction.

BMS28 Backflow Prevention in Over-Rim Water Supplies.

BMS29, Survey of Roofing Materials in the Northeastern States.

BMS30 Structural Properties of a Wood-Frame Wall Construction.

The price of these Reports is 10¢ each (except No. 25, which is 15¢), and copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Regulations for the Installation of Air Conditioning, Etc.

Pamphlet No. 90, issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, contains the Regulations of the Board for the installation of air conditioning,

warm air heating, air cooling and ventilating systems as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

The rapid increase in the installation of equipment of this character in existing, as well as new, structures and the importance of observing the requirements intended to provide protection against the spread of fire and smoke and thus reduce hazard to human life and the cost of insurance render this pamphlet of considerable practical value.

Manual of Accident Prevention in Construction.

The American Standards Association has approved as an American Recommended Practice the Manual of Accident Prevention in Construction—A10-1939, submitted by the Associated General Contractors of America.

Copies of the Manual may be obtained from the Associated General Contractors of America, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., price \$2.00, postpaid.

Committee on Fire Protection Engineering Education

Walter R. McCornack, F.A.I.A., Dean, School of Architecture, M.I.T., has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee on Fire Protection Engineering Education created by the National Fire Protection Association to develop and extend fire protection study in technical schools and colleges and schools of architecture in the United States.

The Committee will survey the existing situa-

tion and, in cooperation with interested educational and fire protection and prevention authorities, prepare material for fire protection instruction to the end that engineering and architectural graduates may acquire sufficient knowledge of fire protection to understand its importance, to recognize a fire protection problem, and to know the sources of technical information necessary for its solution.

Public Information

BY WILLIAM ORR LUDLOW, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, A.I.A.

A Letter to the Chairman from William T. Warren.

The Home Show was sponsored by the Birmingham Real Estate Board and put on at the Municipal Auditorium by a promoter. He built and decorated all of the booths and sold space to realtors, contractors, and to various people handling building material and equipment.

The registered architects of Birmingham took a double booth for which they paid about \$150.00 for the week of the exhibition. We decorated our own space and exhibited plans, perspectives, photo-

graphs and models of attractive houses done by the local architects, but with the strict condition that no individual architect's name was shown or mentioned.

One of the architects or his representative was at the booth continuously to explain and boost architecture and to educate the public as to the value of architectural services in home building. Considerable interest was shown and we felt that our time and money were well invested.

The promoter sold the broadcasting rights to one station, WAPI, and they in turn sold time on

the air to various exhibitors. No charge was made to the architects for their radio time, since our talks were educational and not for any individual advertising.

My talk was made from the radio station. Other architects and prominent citizens were interviewed over the radio at the show as part of the general publicity. No charge was made for radio time for

these talks. WAPI was very generous and public-spirited so far as the architects' educational program was concerned, and I hope they made some money on the advertising time sold to exhibitors.

The architects' booth was outstanding in its simplicity and good taste and the architects' radio talks were favorably commented upon because of their interest and lack of individual advertising.

The Producers' Council, Inc.

THE following organizations have been recently elected to membership in The Council.

Blue Diamond Corporation, Lt'd., Los Angeles, California; Mr. John Vandenburg, Official Representative.

The Homasote Company, Trenton, N. J.; Mr. F. Vaux Wilson, Jr., Official Representative.

National Door Manufacturers Association, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. S. O. Hall, Official Representative.

Portland Cement Association, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. W. D. M. Allan, Official Representative.

Stran Steel Division of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. George Haas, Official Representative.

Members Elected

Effective November 6, 1939

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Name</i>
GRAND RAPIDS.....	*Frederick W. Knecht

Effective November 9, 1939

KENTUCKY	*Hermann Wischmeyer
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Effective November 10, 1939

FLORIDA SOUTH.....	*Bruce Paxton Kitchell
GEORGIA.....	Daniel Herman Bodin

GRAND RAPIDS.....	William Henry McCarty
NEW YORK.....	Newton Philo Bevin, John D. W. Churchill, Edwin Birger Olsen

ST. PAUL.....	Philip Charles Bettenburg
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SOUTH TEXAS.....	George Warren Rustay
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VIRGINIA.....	William Bland Dew, Jr.
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* Re-elected.

With The Chapters

NEWS NOTES FROM CHAPTER SECRETARIES

Central New York.

R. H. Shreve, Regional Director, was among the guests of the Chapter at its annual meeting in Elmira at the Elmira City Club on October 7. It was agreed to continue the Chapter awards for "Excellence in Design" to the schools of Architecture at Cornell and Syracuse, and to the person who in the territory of the Chapter achieved the highest grade in the state examination.

Walter H. Cassebeer said the Historical American Buildings Survey had received new vigor and

requested the cooperation of Chapter Members knowing of buildings worthy of documentation, in submitting the names and locations, so that the records of these buildings may be preserved.

The following new officers were elected:

President.....	Paul Hueber, Syracuse
Vice-President.....	Robert T. Bickford, Elmira
Secretary.....	L. C. Dillenback, Syracuse
Treasurer.....	Leonard A. Waasdorp, Rochester
Member of Executive Committee,	

C. Storrs Borrows, Rochester

After the meeting a trip was made to Quarry Farm,

where is located the octagonal building where Mark Twain wrote many of his books.

L. C. DILLENBACK, *Secretary*

Chicago.

The Chicago School of Architecture, which, although a separate entity, was organized by the Chicago Chapter, is now complete and is being operated by a committee of the chapter, consisting of Jerrold Loebel, Earl Reed, and Robert Allen Ward. The school is at last a reality and is being very well attended, and ably directed by Paul Schweikher, a recent addition to the chapter. Each pupil in the school is required to be a Junior Associate member of the Chicago Chapter, which requirement has led to considerable interest among the younger men in the activities of The Institute.

The Chicago Chapter annually sponsors an Architects' Ball. Plans for this party are now virtually complete, the date having been set for January 12. The proceeds of this activity are used to endow the Chicago School of Architecture.

Last year, it will be recalled, the Ball, which was in a Hollywood setting, was a tremendous success with some two thousand guests in attendance.

At the October meeting, Mr. Robert Kingery, Director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, called on the architects of Chicago, in a stirring talk, for assistance in the myriad problems which confront this body. A very deep interest in Zoning and Civic Planning has been aroused. Working committees have been set up to cooperate with the Mayor's new Chicago Planning Commission when the personnel of this committee becomes public.

Webster Tomlinson has recently been made a Member Emeritus by The Board of Directors of The Institute.

The Chapter deeply regrets the loss, through death, of Irving K. Pond, a Past President of The Institute, who, for many years, has been active on behalf of the profession in general and the Chicago Chapter in particular. A memorial service for Mr. Pond was held under the auspices of the Chicago Chapter, and in conjunction with a number of Chicago Institutions, by whom Mr. Pond was much beloved.

GEORGE T. SENSENEY, *Secretary*

Detroit.

At the annual meeting of the Chapter, at the Fort Shelby Hotel, October 18, Arthur K. Hyde was elected president for the ensuing year, Robert B. Frantz as vice-president, Talmage C. Hughes, secretary, Malcolm R. Stirton, treasurer and Ralph R. Calder, director.

A moment of silence was observed in memory of Herbert G. Wenzell, vice-president of the Chapter, who died on May 28, 1939.

The meeting was spirited and interesting, indicating considerable progress the past year and definite plans for the future.

Recognition went to eight new members elected since the last annual meeting.

Reports of officers and committee chairmen brought out recommendations for closer cooperation in civic affairs, the creation of the office of executive secretary, the launching of a more comprehensive public information program, and development of an annual Architects' Exhibition and Producers' Show.

Announcement was made of the appointment of Talmage C. Hughes as vice-chairman of The Institute's Committee on Public Information. Mr. Hughes plans a speakers' bureau to serve on radio programs, in schools, churches, service clubs and other organizations interested in hearing talks on architectural subjects.

On October 24, Mr. Albert Kahn spoke on "Industrial Architecture" at the Detroit Institute of Arts. As this was during the week of the Detroit Automobile Show a great deal of publicity in the newspapers and on the radio resulted, and a recent issue of *Life Magazine* featured Detroit and the automobile industry with special reference to Mr. Kahn as the No. 1 Industrial Architect of the United States.

TALMAGE C. HUGHES, *Secretary*

Florida South.

This Chapter is particularly purse-proud because it had three Delegates in attendance at the 1939 Convention, with a fourth member-at-large. For the information of the in-lying precincts, this has never happened before. We remember, back in 1927, receiving a last-minute, frantic, telegram from Secretary Hosmer, asking us to go to the Convention as the Florida Chapter Delegate and

he didn't even know that we were a woman.

The Chapter welcomes C. Adriance Smith II, into the ranks. Mr. Smith is associated in practice with L. Phillips Clarke, West Palm Beach, and has transferred his membership from the Delaware Chapter.

The Miami Builders Exchange has a new way of selecting architects. Since the Exchange is supported by the building industry, it is receiving a great deal of aid in its building program, gratis. The architects agreed to contribute their portion of the work, and that presented the problem of selecting the professional servants without offending anyone. It was decided to have the Miami and Miami Beach Districts of the Florida Association of Architects each elect one architect, and the Chapter elect a third, to associate themselves on the work. The outcome, Miami Beach—John Skinner, Miami—Robert Law Weed, the Chapter—Marion I. Manley.

With the passing of the summertime doldrums, we hope the Chapter news will take on new interest. Almost everyone has skipped out of town for a spell, but with the snow flying in the north—they'll be back.

MARION I. MANLEY, *Secretary*

Kansas.

The Kansas Chapter was one of the organizations which sponsored the Kansas Building Forum, which was held in Wichita, Kansas, on October 19 and 20. The Chapter held its annual meeting in conjunction with the Forum. The Chapter met during the time scheduled for round tables for the various trades and organizations. A full attendance resulted from combining the Forum and the Chapter meeting.

Four members of the Kansas Chapter attended the Seventy-first Convention of The Institute in Washington in September, namely: Charles Shaver, Salina; A. R. Mann, Hutchinson; Joseph M. Kellogg, Lawrence; and Paul Weigel, Manhattan. Mr. Shaver and Mr. Mann were the official Chapter delegates.

PAUL WEIGEL, *Secretary*

New Jersey.

The October meeting of the New Jersey Chapter was held on Columbus Day with only about twenty-

five present. Some members bawled us out for holding the meeting on a holiday, but if we don't hold the meeting on the second Thursday of the month, some of the boys don't read their notices and show up on that day anyway; and then *they* bawl *us* out—what to do!

Chapter president Neil Convery announced a thoughtfully prepared list of committees and delegates to the Convention at Washington—Messrs. Arthur Starin, Neil Bogert, and Art Holmes reported as to the proceedings at the same. So did

CLEMENT W. FAIRWEATHER, *Secretary*

Minnesota-St. Paul.

A joint meeting of the Minnesota and the St. Paul Chapters was held on October 12, attended by fifty-three members and guests.

Reports were given by various delegates on the recent convention in Washington, D. C., and committee appointments for the 1939-40 year were made.

It has been the practice, during the last few years, to hold a joint meeting at least once a year of the Minnesota Chapter, which has its office in Minneapolis, and the St. Paul Chapter. The Minnesota Chapter has developed a form of meeting which has tended to create an atmosphere of friendly association. The meetings are held in quarters so arranged that the dinner and the meeting itself can be held in separate rooms, if desired, so as not to conflict with each other.

The dinner, which generally starts at 6:30, is preceded by cocktails, and is followed by a business meeting and the regular program.

This type of meeting has, during the past two years, increased the membership and interest in the Chapter.

The regular monthly meeting of the Minnesota Chapter held November 23rd was devoted to the first of a series of talks on the resources of the state of Minnesota and their pertinent relationship to the building industry and architecture.

The first talk, by Mr. Herbert Miller, secretary of the Minnesota State Resources Committee, was general in its scope as to the trends of agriculture and industry in Minnesota as well as to undeveloped resources within the State.

ROY NORMAN THORSHOV, *Secretary*

New York.

The Chapter together with other local architectural bodies recently intervened as a "friend of the court", in an action sponsored by the civil service interests to restrain the City from awarding a hospital commission to an architect in private practice selected by the Department of Public Works. The grounds alleged were that the City Charter prohibits such award except for consulting service and that the award contemplated something beyond that limitation. The case was argued and the decision was awaited with utmost interest due to its importance to the entire profession.

The Court sustained the award of the project to the architect on the grounds that such restriction was not mandatory but permissive and on the further ground that the consulting service of an architect was held to legitimately embrace the full and complete architectural service, as we know it, including plans, specifications and supervision. Our Washington confreres helped the local fight with valuable advice and information which contributed considerable assistance to the labors of President Frost of the Chapter, Chairman Foley of the Legislative Committee and the Chapter's attorneys, Eidlitz, French & Sullivan, Esqs., who together bore the major brunt of the contest.

The Chapter furthermore, through its Legislative Committee, has instituted effective measures to oppose a bill pending in the City Council to limit private architectural work on City projects to purely advisory services only. The results thus far have been satisfactory though this measure resting in abeyance, pending the result of the legal proceedings, will probably be revived in the near future.

The Mayor's panel of architects for City Work as provided by the City Charter is again in process of yearly selection and the scope and extent of the architect's duties under the Charter will be greatly affected by these legal proceedings as well as the bill pending in the City Council. The Chapter is therefore in the midst of a far reaching controversy, one that will have a lasting effect on the welfare of the profession.

The recent meeting of the Chapter held on October 24th was enlivened with a highly instructive lecture on color as applied to architecture, by Julian E. Garnsey, color consultant to the World's Fair. Mr. Garnsey stressed the importance of the

color factor being considered at the earliest development of the architect's design and showed in a variety of ways how alterations in color and its combinations of hues, values and tints, however slight, could materially affect the design.

The meeting was further enlivened by good natured badinage on the architect's neglect of the finer points of color and its order of study and importance, both in his education and practice, and there was a lively exchange of witticisms between such masters of the profession and of repartee as Harvey Wiley Corbett, Francis Keally, Gerald A. Holmes and others. No casualties resulted and the meeting adjourned in good order and thoroughly color-conscious.

CHARLES C. PLATT, *Secretary*

Northern California.

Wednesday, October 11, 1939, was "Architects' Day" at the Golden Gate International Exposition. Between three and four hundred Architects and their guests, representing several of the Western States assembled to hear a brief ceremonial in the California State Building, then crossed the court to the San Francisco Building to meet informally at a cocktail party de luxe in the luxurious second floor lounge and terrace overlooking the Fair.

Mr. Abe Appleton made the hit of the occasion as Master of Ceremonies, reading a poem, "Exposition Ode", written by Mr. Irving F. Morrow in honor of the day.

The speakers included the honorable Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Chris Merchant of the California Commission, representing the honorable Culbert L. Olson, Governor of California, Mr. Leland Cutler, President of the Golden Gate International Exposition, Mr. James H. Mitchell, President of Northern California Chapter, A.I.A., and Mr. Harris Allen of Northern California Chapter.

Credit for the success of the affair goes to Mr. Wm. H. Knowles and his Architects' Day Committee, who gave deeply of their time and talents to arrange a very fine program.

Consensus of opinion was that "Architects' Day" was the best gathering of any sort that we have had in the Chapter.

JOHN DAVIS YOUNG, *Secretary*

CHAPTERS AND OFFICERS

PRESIDENTS (*) AND SECRETARIES (†) LISTED AS OF DECEMBER 5, 1939

- ALABAMA—*Jack Bass Smith, Steiner Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; †E. B. Van Keuren, 510 Farley Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
- ALBANY—*Gilbert L. Van Auken (Acting), Delmar, N. Y.; †August Lux, 100 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
- ARIZONA—*M. H. Starkweather, 40 W. Congress St., Tucson, Ariz.; †Richard A. Morse, 11 E. Pennington St., Tucson, Ariz.
- ARKANSAS—*H. Ray Burks, 702 Wallace Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.; †Lawson L. Delony, 2407 Louisiana St., Little Rock, Ark.
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- BROOKLYN—*Ralph M. Rice, 655 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; †Henry V. Murphy, 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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- CENTRAL ILLINOIS—*Walter G. Jameson, Alliance Life Bldg., Peoria, Illinois; †F. M. Lescher, 804 Architecture Bldg., Urbana, Ill.
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- COLORADO—*Roland L. Linder, 507 Insurance Bldg., Denver, Colo.; †R. Ewing Stiffler, 1925 Ivanhoe St., Denver, Colo.
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- OREGON—*Glenn Stanton, 528 Railway Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore.; †Rol L. Morin, 1603 Public Service Bldg., Portland, Ore.
- PHILADELPHIA—*Roy F. Larson, 1700 Architects Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; †Richard W. Mccaskey, 1510 Architects Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
- PITTSBURGH—*Lawrence Wolfe, 119 East Montgomery Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; †Rody Patterson, 2422 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- RHODE ISLAND—*John F. Hogan, 10 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.; †Samuel M. Morino, 26 Fenner St., Providence, R. I.
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