

MONTHLY ILLINOIS SOCIETY BULLETIN

« OF ARCHITECTS »

VOL. 18.

FEBRUARY - MARCH, 1934

Nos. 8-9

The Outlook for School Building Improves

As everyone knows, school house construction in common with construction of all kinds has been on the decline for the last five or six years. The extent of this decline may not be so well known. According to figures which I have before me, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Co. for states east of the Rocky Mountains, the value of new school house construction for the year 1929 amounted to \$381,908,000. From this sizable total, the amount of contracts let have receded in an increasing ratio until last year the total contracts let for this last area scarcely reached \$25,000,000. This is only between 6% and 7% of the volume of school building enjoyed before the crash, and it probably does not represent the extent of the decline in territory immediately contributory to Chicago. The depression has hit harder here than in some other places, and especially in Cook County the local tax situation has made it impossible to keep up with running expenses and pay teachers, to say nothing of considering building projects no matter how badly they were needed.

However, there is now reason to believe that the bottom has been reached. The Government, as a part of its recovery program, has aided the school situation in several ways. The mere fact that over three million people have gone back to work and now have a job will help the payment of taxes and will increase the school income. The Civil Works Administration has put a large number of men to work on school buildings, repairing equipment, painting, decorating, and in making minor improvements. This class of work may not help the architect much, but there will be some jobs where supervision will be needed and, in any case, this work is being paid for from a source not usually available and the school will be just that much better able to undertake new work when it becomes necessary. The most important boost to school building and the source from which the school architect will receive the most benefit, is the program of the Public Works Administration which allows the financing of non-Federal Public Works Projects.

The Public Works Program has been slow to get under way but now contracts are beginning to be let on new school buildings and additions, applications for which projects were filed in the summer and early fall, and architects all over the country and the building industry in general are beginning to feel the benefit of this increased activity. The Public Works Administration is working on the basis of aiding the financing of any worthy and needed school project, especially where there is unemployment in the locality, to

the extent of giving an outright grant of 30% of the cost of labor and materials used in the project and loaning the money to finance the other 70% of the cost. The school district involved must be able to give security for the 70% loan. In other words, it must be able to legally vote and must vote a bond issue of 70% of the cost of a project before the government approval is effective. This is the usual procedure, although some other forms of security for the repayment of the 70% are provided for in the law. The bonds draw 4% interest. In other words, if a school district can vote 4% bonds covering 70% of a project, the PWA will take the bonds obviating the necessity of finding a buyer for them in a demoralized bond market, and will furnish all of the money needed for the project.

There are some drawbacks and regulations that go along with the Government aid. For instance, Government projects must be done on a thirty hour week basis, certain preferences as to who are employed and a certain scale of wages must be observed by the contractors. This scale of wages in many cases is higher than the local scale in the district and the general effect is to raise the cost of the project over what it would have cost if built without Government regulation. In most cases this increase will not be as much as the 30% grant and the mere idea of getting something without having to pay it back has been sufficient incentive to start projects that have lain dormant for three or four years.

In regard to the extent to which the PWA program has affected school building, the figures up to January 1, 1934, show that 411 projects having a total estimated cost of \$49,514,792.00 have actually been approved. The total number of applications up to the same date, of which the above 411 projects are a part, cover 1505 projects of a total estimated value of \$191,972,157.00. Many of these applications will yet be approved and with some of the larger cities making sizable requests, as for instance New York with \$17,000,000, Los Angeles \$25,000,000, and Chicago \$14,000,000, it does not seem unreasonable that school house construction may be placed under contract during 1934, possibly to the extent of \$150,000,000.

Of the 1505 applications for Federal funds for school house projects made to the Public Works Administration up to January 1st of this year, the following table gives the status of those originating in the four states immediately surrounding Chicago.

State	Applications		Allotments Approved	
	No. of Projects	Estimated Value	No. of Projects	Estimated Value
Wisconsin	43	\$8,364,366.00	4	\$995,630.00
Illinois	24	7,888,890.00	10	5,696,652.00
Indiana	6	837,000.00	3	117,400.00
Michigan	25	8,030,000.00	0	0
	98	\$25,120,256.00	17	\$6,809,682.00

The schools that are to be built this year under the stimulus of the Public Works program are for the most part buildings that were first planned or thought of three or four years ago. In other words, they are to provide for needs that had developed in 1930 or before. Since that time the schools have been continuing to function and the potential needs to pile up, so that if recovery continues, there is still more building that will be added to the list as the finances of the various districts improve. In short, there can be no doubt that school house construction passed the low point a month or two ago or some time to come, and the prospect for a steadily rising curve for this year is practically assured.

—*Ralph C. Llewellyn.*

10,000 People Working on Real Property Inventory

Schedules have been completed and more than 10,000 men and women have been taken from the rolls of the unemployed and are now busily engaged in securing the data to be assembled in the Real Property Inventory being conducted by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, according to Willard L. Thorp, Director of the Bureau.

This survey, financed by Civil Works Administration funds, will cover a selected list of 63 cities with a population in excess of 10,000,000, every state being represented by at least one city.

These cities are of different sizes ranging from very small to large places, and they represent different types of development and different industrial characteristics. All of the buildings within these cities and their suburbs will be noted, and detailed information will be gathered on those which are used for residential purposes. The field work for this project must be completed by February 15.

The Inventory will find out and record four general types of information in a house-to-house canvass carried on by the "White-Collar" unemployed in the cities to be surveyed; (1) Number of houses, their occupancy, vacancy, their population density, family units and extent of doubling up; (2) general data as to the type of building, material of construction, condition, age, repairs needed, and those not habitable and fit for the wrecker; (3) improvements, sanitary equipment, elevators, heating apparatus, gas, electricity, water supply and refrigeration; (4) financial data to include rentals, property values and ownership.

The census will cover what is practically a virgin field; the data will answer some of the questions as to the character of existing housing facilities and will determine statistically whether it is true that the country is filled with thousands of houses that should be replaced; whether there is overcrowding or an actual shortage of adequate housing facilities. It will furnish facts that should be valuable to the new housing and slum clearance projects. The data should have value for Congress in planning legislation; to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and other public and private credit agencies as a basis for more intelligent extension of credit; to local communities in city planning and tax revision projects; to real estate dealers, builders and contractors in business planning. According to Dr. Thorp, this project will hasten recovery in the building industry by supplying a source of hitherto uncollected or unassembled data.

Inauguration of this project has brought forth hearty endorsement and expressions of approval from many national and local organizations; as well as enthusiastic support from business leaders in every section of the country.

Commendatory expressions have been received from local chambers of commerce, real estate boards, building and construction groups, architects, dealers in plumbing and builders' supplies, building and loan associations, and mortgage and banking groups. They are likewise co-operating whole-heartedly with the technically trained supervisory personnel of the Bureau of the Census who are directing the field work of the Real Property Inventory. This co-operation is proving of material assistance in securing the information to be recorded on the schedules.

The cities that are included in the Real Property Inventory are the following:

ALABAMA, *Birmingham; ARIZONA, Phoenix; ARKANSAS, *Little Rock; CALIFORNIA, *San Diego, *Sacramento; COLORADO, Pueblo; CONNECTICUT, *Waterbury; DELAWARE, *Wilmington; FLORIDA, *Jacksonville; GEORGIA, *Atlanta; IDAHO, Boise; ILLINOIS, *Peoria, Decatur; INDIANA, *Indianapolis; IOWA, *Des Moines; KANSAS, Topeka; *Wichita; KENTUCKY, Paducah; LOUISIANA, Baton Rouge; Shreveport; MAINE, Portland; MARYLAND, Hagerstown; Frederick; MASSACHUSETTS, *Worcester; MICHIGAN, *Flint; LANSING; MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, *St. Paul; MISSISSIPPI, Jackson; MISSOURI, Springfield, St. Joseph; MONTANA, Butte; NEBRASKA, Lincoln; NEVADA, Reno; NEW HAMPSHIRE, Nashua; NEW JERSEY, *Trenton; NEW MEXICO, Albuquerque, Santa Fe; NEW YORK, *Syracuse, *Binghamton; NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville, Greensboro; NORTH DAKOTA, Fargo; OHIO, *Cleveland, Zanesville; OKLAHOMA, *Oklahoma City; OREGON, *Portland; PENNSYLVANIA, *Erie, Williamsport; RHODE ISLAND, Providence and environs; SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston, Columbia; SOUTH DAKOTA, Sioux Falls; TENNESSEE, *Knoxville; TEXAS, Austin, *Dallas, Wichita Falls; UTAH, *Salt Lake City; VERMONT, Burlington; VIRGINIA, *Richmond; WASHINGTON, *Seattle; WEST VIRGINIA, *Wheeling; WISCONSIN, *Racine-Kenosha; WYOMING, Casper.

—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Department of Commerce, Washington.

*Applies only to Metropolitan District.

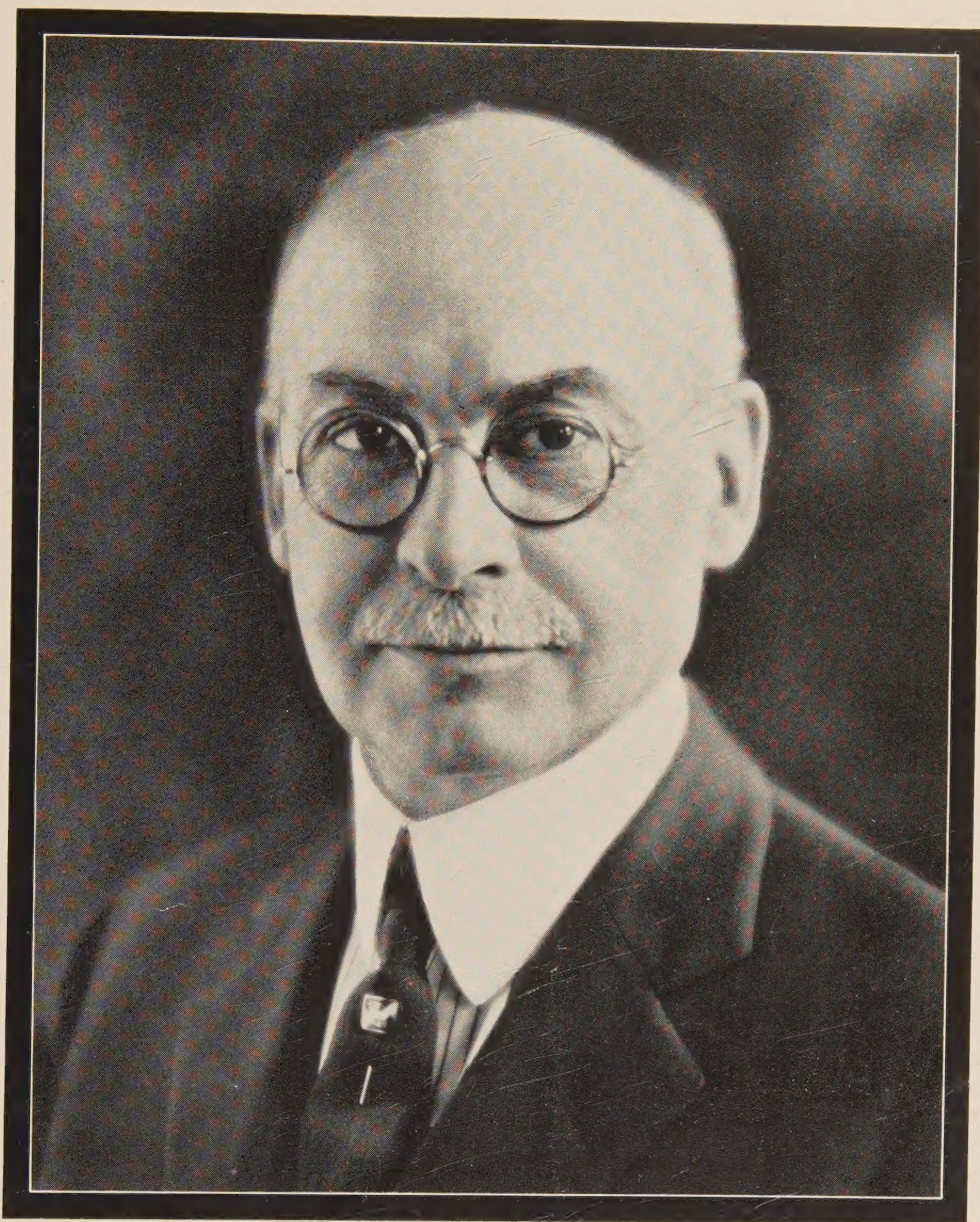
I.S.A. Employment Efforts

The Illinois Society of Architects, through the office of its Financial Secretary, has been very active in endeavors to find employment for architects and architectural draftsmen. Men have been placed in jobs through the CWA under the Lincoln and West Park Boards, Board of Education, and other public bodies. For a time at least, no new registrations are being made until Washington officials now in Chicago have completed their survey. The authorities have naturally much difficulty in finding positions that many of the applicants are peculiarly fitted for.

"Remedies of government loans alleviate but cannot cure. Our economic system operates on huge bonded indebtedness which has become a mere form of currency, but against the home owner it discriminates in the cruelty of its application. Of the ultimate outcome we are confusedly uncertain. Perhaps mortgagees and municipalities will eventually own most of the homes in some sort of feudalism and we shall become a nation of renters. Perhaps home owners instead of giving mortgages will incorporate and issue bonds for future generations to repay with more bonds.

"But of this we are certain. Shelter is as elemental a necessity as food and in a nation surfeited with both, no family should be deprived of either for debt. The penalty of worry, loss, notoriety and often deficiency judgment and bankruptcy is out of all proportion to the crime of inability to pay interest and taxes."

—Quid Nunc, Architects League of Northern New Jersey.



Harry Bergen Wheelock
H. A. I. A.

Charter Member, Illinois Society of Architects

**Born, Galesburg, Illinois,
July 12, 1861**

**Died, Evanston, Illinois,
January 8, 1934**



Officers

JOHN R. FUGARD	<i>President</i>
520 N. MICHIGAN AVE. TEL. SUPERIOR 4622	
TIRRELL J. FERRENZ	<i>Vice-President</i>
511 WASHINGTON AVE., WILMETTE, ILL.	
GEORGE B. HELMLE	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS	
ALPH C. LLEWELLYN	<i>Treasurer</i>
38 S. DEARBORN ST. TEL. CENTRAL 1969	
EARL HAUBER	<i>Secretary</i>
25 E. JACKSON BLVD. TEL. HARRISON 5955	
W. L. PALMER	<i>Financial Secretary</i>
160 N. LASALLE ST. TEL. CENTRAL 4214	

Board of Directors

for One Year.....	LEON E. STANHOPE	HENRY J. SCHLACKS
for Two Years.....	E. S. HALL	TIRRELL J. FERRENZ
for Three Years.....	WILLIAM P. FOX	ELMER C. JENSEN

Board of Arbitration

RICHARD E. SCHMIDT

HERBERT HEWITT	ERNEST R. GRAHAM
N. MAX DUNNING	GEORGE C. NIMMONS
ELMER C. JENSEN	IRVING K. POND

Editor Monthly Bulletin

ARTHUR WOLTERS DORF, 520 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

Committee on Public Information

E. S. HALL, CHAIRMAN TIRRELL J. FERRENZ ARTHUR WOLTERS DORF

† Harry Bergen Wheelock †

1861 - 1934

Harry Bergen Wheelock was born in Galesburg, Illinois, on July 12th, 1861, and died at his home in Evanston, Illinois, early in the morning of January 8th, 1934, in his seventy-third year. His parents, George and Sylvia Bergen, having died before he had reached the end of his eighth year, Harry Bergen was adopted in 1869 by O. L. Wheelock of Chicago, an architect not only with a large and important practice but of a sturdy and righteous nature.

After a preparatory schooling, Harry was sent to college, spending the years 1881 to 1883 at the University of Michigan in the Civil Engineering course. Without waiting for a degree he returned to assist his father in the practice which he assumed a few years later upon the elder Wheelock's death.

There must have been a background of strong character in Harry's parents which passed on to him and pointed him ever in the right direction; a direction from which he never swerved. His grandmother Bergen was the daughter of the redoubtable Cyrus Field who conceived the idea and succeeded in laying the first Atlantic cable. On June 15th, 1886, he was married to Irene Frances Grosvenor of Monroe, Michigan, the refined and cultured daughter in a family socially and politically prominent. She was his comfort and stay until her death in October of 1927. Of this marriage between Harry and Irene two children sprang, Sara Grosvenor and Loyal Bergen, who still survive.

Harry Wheelock, almost immediately upon joining his father in the architectural field, began to make his influence felt along a line which he never ceased to travel and on which he still was travelling bravely when a swiftly striking disease laid him low. In March of the year 1885, Harry

Wheelock was made secretary of the first meeting which was called to form an Association of Architectural Draftsmen, shortly thereafter to be known as the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club.

Eighteen of the twenty draftsmen invited were present at that meeting and it may not be irrelevant to mention the names of those then present who carried on with Harry Wheelock from that night and who held later, as did he, high office in Chapter and Society,—all of whom with the exception of the writer have preceded him into the Great Beyond,—William A. Otis, George Beaumont, William Carbys Zimmerman. But one or two of the bright and adventurous spirits who organized the original Sketch Club still live to remember those days—possibly there is but one.

Harry Wheelock had much to do with organizing the work of the Illinois Society of Architects, at that time the Chicago Architects' Business Association. He was charter member and acting president during first president John M. Van Osdel's incumbency, second president of the Society and president again in 1906. He was president of the Chicago Chapter of the A.I.A. from 1925 to 1927.

In all the years of his long association with them Harry Wheelock headed or was an efficient worker on many important committees of the architectural organizations and, too, was on many public commissions. His life was devoted to public and private service. He was the prime mover in securing the licensing of architects in the State of Illinois and it was largely through his efforts that the Registration Act was passed by the Illinois Legislature. He was appointed to the first Board of Examiners of Architects and served on that Board for many years. He presented a paper on this topic when he was elected to Fellowship in the A. I. A. in 1911. He designed many notable structures in and around Chicago, among them the James Patton Memorial, New Nurses Home of Evanston Hospital, Methodist Book Building, Chicago, the Patton Printing Building and the Presbyterian Home; and for the past thirty-five years was the architect for the Moody Bible Institute.

The open frankness of his nature and the evident unselfishness of his purpose made him forceful in his dealings with men individually and collectively. There was dignity in his mien even in the lighter moments of social intercourse; the smile which irradiated his countenance was from within. His voice, sharp or full-rounded, at times appealing, had in it always the ring of sincerity.

Harry Wheelock was endowed with all the characteristic qualities of friendship. He was more than an acquaintance to anyone who knew him—he was a friend. He discovered the finer qualities in others and was not dwarfed by what he considered great or fine in his neighbor.

In this radiance of friendship, of loyalty, of devotion to men and to good causes the lasting image of him who was Harry B. Wheelock remains ever with us.

May I suggest that this memorial be spread upon the minutes of the Chicago Chapter of the A. I. A. and upon the minutes of the Illinois Society of Architects and that copies be sent to the son and daughter who remain to cherish the memory of a noble father. —Irving K. Pond.

Joint January Meeting

At the monthly meeting held in the Architects' Club of Chicago on January 16, the Illinois Society of Architects again joined forces with the Chicago Chapter, A. I. A., with an attendance at dinner of 85, which swelled to 125 for the regular program. John R. Fugard, President of the I. S. A., functioned as chairman throughout the evening, which included the joint business meeting of the Chapter and Society as well as the program.

Secretary Heimbrod read a letter from President B. E. Greer of Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, requesting the name of the architect who took first prize, a few years ago, in an exhibition in Chicago with a pencil sketch of Richard Furman Hall on the campus of Furman University. Any information on this point should be sent to Carl E. Heimbrod, Secretary, Chicago Chapter, A. I. A., 20 North Wacker Drive.

Secretary Heimbrod read a letter of sympathy written by Secretary Baldwin of the A. I. A., Washington, D. C. in the Chapter and Society's loss by the death of Harry B. Wheelock.

E. Stanford Hall reported that Judge Rush, presiding in Cook County Circuit Court, finds that architects' plans are instruments of service and when used on a second job, the architect is justified in making a second charge.

An announcement was made of the appointment of Thomas E. Tallmadge to the National Advisory Committee of the Historic American Building Survey.

The chairman announced that 4000 condemned Chicago buildings, not wrecked by order of the Chicago Building Department in the past by reason of lack of funds, were now to be wrecked and ground cleared through the CWA.

The chairman then called upon Irving K. Pond to present the memorial address in behalf of the Society to the memory of its founder member and acting first president, Harry B. Wheelock. Mr. Pond's address is printed in full in another column of this issue of the Bulletin. Following Mr. Pond, E. Stanford Hall contributed his appreciation of the services rendered the profession by Harry B. Wheelock. He stressed particularly the fact that the first Board of Examiners of architects in Illinois appointed by the Governor was composed of Dr. N. Clifford Ricker of the University of Illinois, Dankmar Adler of Chicago, Harry B. Wheelock, Chicago, Peter B. Wight, Chicago, and a political member from far downstate; that the framing of examination papers devolved upon Dr. Ricker and Mr. Wheelock as well as their marking and that Mr. Wheelock, from the very beginning of the functioning of the law, dwelt upon the necessity of better education on the part of practitioners.

The subject of the fixed program as announced on the invitations was "Promotion and Sale of Architectural Services by Photography," with Ralph Fallert of Eastman Kodak Company speaker. As a preliminary, the chairman introduced Mr. E. R. Tyson, Chicago Manager, Eastman Kodak Company, who spoke interestingly on one hundred years of progress in photography. Then came Fallert with slides. Fallert is a demonstrator and salesman of the products of the great Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, New York, and as such there is probably no doubt of his great success, but as an advisor on how architects can get jobs as demonstrated by his remarks accompanying certain photographs on the screen, this reporter is moved to say that Fallert's efforts were valueless. The speaker might just as well assume to advise the defense lawyers in a criminal case now running, that if they would show the jury a photograph of Elmer, Dr. Wynekoop would be cleared of criminal charges. And again he might as well advise a surgeon, who desires consent of a patient to operate, that if he will show said patient a good photograph of gallstones he has extracted, or diseased liver, or cancerous tissue removed, and state that the patient is still alive and kicking, that then the surgeon

would obtain unlimited consent to operate. All this is said not to censure Fallert, but rather the Program Committee which assigned this subject. It was unreasonable to assume that a demonstrator of photography was a competent person to advise architects how to get jobs.

The pictures on the screen started moving with Fallert talking using first remodeled store fronts with the "before" and "after" pictures. These caused considerable hilarity for every architectural journal in the past year has published much better subjects than Fallert showed. He followed these with very interesting pictures of residences, both in- and exterior, details of Deering Memorial Library in Evanston, and, best of all, Fallert's own photographs—still pictures—of the Century of Progress, with magnificent lighting and wonderful cloud effects. Here Fallert was on his own territory and spoke well. There were many questions put to him bearing on how certain effects were achieved in the pictures.

Then came a demonstration on the screen of a new type of apparatus known as Ciné Kodak Special, followed by moving pictures taken with this apparatus, an apparatus that permits of slowing up or speeding or stopping the picture at any point. There is attached to it a gadget by which all but the desired detail may be blotted out. The pictures, too, from this instrument were very fine, particularly those showing acrobatic feats and diving at a swimming pool.

The speaker then showed Architect Swern's movie films of Albany Hospital. These pictures were hazy, overburdened with captions and not particularly to the point to interest architects. There was the patient and her mother alighting at the hospital entrance from a cab, movement of these women into the hospital to the desk, up the elevator to a private room; pictures of a nurse, of the rear elevation of the coiffure of two switchboard operators, and other pictures of like importance. Were these shown to demonstrate the power of salesmanship of movies for architectural service?

The climax came in the showing of Century of Progress movies in Kotacolor with 16 mm., which were most interesting and demonstrated to the assembly the truthfulness of color reproduction by photography of the colorful scenes of last summer's exposition.

Metropolitan Housing Council

Responding to the call of John R. Fugard, thirty-six men representing seventeen organizations actively interested in Chicago's rehabilitation, including Building Commissioner John E. Ericsson and his Deputy, Robert Knight, met on January 19 at the Palmer House to listen to an address by Jacob L. Crane, Jr., Federal Consultant to the Illinois State Planning Commission.

John Millar reported that the local CWA was ready to furnish labor to private parties to wreck condemned structures where the necessary materials are provided by others than the CWA.

Mr. Crane in his address believed that the experience of the Federal Housing Division of NIRA had by now demonstrated that housing on a large scale for those unable to pay more than \$6 per room per month rental, would necessarily have to be done by the Federal Housing Corporation; that such housing could only be done where a fraction of the original investment was a Government grant and hence could be struck off. He believed that to carry out a proper housing plan for Chicago, six hundred million dollars would be required to spread over a twenty-five year program; that it could only be achieved by trial and error and in this way new standards would be set.

The Federal Housing Corporation would necessarily need a Metropolitan Housing Council made up of leaders of thought from every field touching such an enterprise. He recommended the formation of a Metropolitan Housing Council. In closing he ex-

pressed his conviction that reconstruction of towns is an all important factor.

Alfred Stern, Chairman, Illinois Housing Commission, did not share Crane's belief that the matter of low rental housing necessarily revolved upon the Federal Housing Corporation. Charles Goodspeed, speaking for the Housing Committee of the Commercial Club, endorsed Mr. Crane's conviction. J. D. Hunter of the Council of Social Agencies dwelt upon the importance of demolition of slums. Marshall Kraig, contractor and property owner, after much listening to addresses and considerable thought on housing during the past two or three years, was still in doubt but not without hope. Henry K. Holsman dissented from Mr. Crane's views on the impossibility of financing through private capital, by assuring the company of his conviction, through trial that private properties could be assembled, the landowners putting in their holdings as equity.

Under Chairman Fugard's leadership, a resolution was passed authorizing him to appoint men to work as a committee to the end of creating for Chicago a Metropolitan Housing Council.

Proposed Changes In Income Tax Laws

In keeping with the other aspects of the "New Deal," a reform of existing income tax laws seems to be in prospect. The technical staff of accountants and lawyers maintained by the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, have recently submitted numerous revolutionary proposals. Recommendations were then made by the Treasury Department and although there remains much to be clarified and agreed upon, it appears that the two proposed recastings of the law are in substantial accord on several major points.

The primary object is prevention of tax avoidance through elimination of present loopholes in existing laws and, secondarily, a more equitable distribution of the tax burden among all taxpayers. Unfortunately in many instances the methods that would achieve these desired ends would also stifle seriously legitimate business. Congress is thus, to some extent, in an exceedingly troublesome dilemma and it is probable that all desired or proposed changes will not be enacted in the present session. However, several modifications will probably be adopted and comments on some of the more important will be found in the following paragraphs.

It is proposed to modify existing tax rates so that only one normal tax rate will apply, possibly 4% on individual incomes. Surtax rates would then be increased to compensate for the loss in revenue from the reduction of the present 8% normal tax on all taxable incomes, in excess of \$4,000. One effect of such a plan will be to increase slightly the tax on net incomes over \$7,000 with the greatest increase coming between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Another result will be substantially higher taxes on incomes composed largely of dividends and tax free interest, now exempt from normal taxes.

Professional men and others with incomes from salaries, fees, etc., will be heartily in accord with another proposal which would revive in modified form the credit against taxes formerly allowed on earned incomes. It was suggested that this credit be applicable only to incomes of \$25,000 or less.

Another change would abolish the right of husband and wife to file separate returns. Previously, if the wife had an income separate from that of her husband, it was advantageous to file individual returns rather than a joint return for both, because of lower rates on the two smaller incomes. Among other objections to the present situation are eight states having community property laws (of which Illinois is not one) in which the wife is automatically possessed of one half of the joint income. Unfortunately in these eight states husband and wife could take advantage of this situation and thus pay substantially less tax on the family income than residents of the other forty states who were ordinarily unable to

show an appreciable part of the husband's income as belonging to the wife. An example will show this advantage clearly; assume the husband has an income of \$100,000 from salary and taxable interest. If the couple were citizens of Illinois the income tax thereon would be \$31,100. In one of the community property states each would pay \$8,700 or a total of \$17,400. Thus it would cost \$13,700 more in income tax to be citizens of Illinois rather than of California, which is one of the community property states. Possibly all the exodus to California was not caused by the attractive climate.

From the standpoint of prevention of tax avoidance probably the most important reform is the redrafting of the reorganization and exchange sections. It seems a fair generalization that more income taxes have been avoided by ingenious tax counselors through utilization of these provisions than in any other fashion. Originally they were meant to be applicable only to legitimate business readjustments but in providing laws therefor Congress has been faced with covering the most intricate of the legal and business fields. No set of specific provisions could possibly be adequate. It is now proposed to protect bona fide business reorganizations while closing the door on tax avoidance by a general section permitting the Treasury Department to draft its own regulations to meet contingencies as specific cases arise.

Personal holding companies, so-called "incorporated pocket-books" are also the subject of new proposals. At present they are successfully used to avoid surtax on large incomes. Under the suggested reforms such organizations would pay a much higher rate on income than the usual corporate rates. With careful drafting of the law allowing the Internal Revenue Units to exempt legitimate family corporations while at the time giving them wide administrative power to meet the tactics of the actual evader will probably correct this evil.

Sales between members of a family for the purpose of establishing losses would also be rendered ineffectual. Deductibility of interest on loans, the proceeds of which were used to purchase tax exempt securities, appears certain of abolishment. Gambling losses are also likely to lose their place as deductions for income tax purposes.

The important thing which troubles the nation at large, however, is the question of higher rates. No one knows definitely, of course, what new rates will be adopted. Conjecture would indicate the likelihood of an increase for the purpose of providing additional revenue to meet governmental demands. With this possibility in mind the reforms proposed become significant since less objection will be raised against higher taxes if the public at large feel that a conscientious effort has been made to spread the burden so that each pays his just share.—*M. D. Frantz, C.P.A.*

Central Illinois Chapter Election

At the annual meeting of the Central Illinois Chapter A. I. A., the following officers were elected for the 1934 Chapter year: E. E. Lundeen, Bloomington, President; C. W. Macardell, Springfield, First Vice-President; B. L. Hulsebus, Peoria, Second Vice-President; E. L. Stouffer, Urbana, Secretary-Treasurer. The directors are P. R. Hooten, Bloomington; R. S. Gregg, Peoria; L. H. Provine, Urbana.

Architecture and Art Objects

The estate of John W. and Adina Mitchell of Los Angeles, California, is offering several excellent works of art and architecture for sale, which can be incorporated in several types of buildings, such items as a bronze door, a bronze well-head and a marble fountain. Photographs of various items can be seen by communicating with Mr. Carl E. Heimbrodt, Secretary of the Chicago Chapter, A. I. A., 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, State 8887.

Historic American Building Survey

Northern Illinois District, No. 26

The Historic American Building Survey, whose genesis was described by Thomas E. Tallmadge in the last number of the Bulletin, is now in full swing in Northern Illinois, Earl H. Reed, Jr., having been duly appointed District Officer on December 24. An immense amount of organization work had to be accomplished in the shortest possible time. The architectural profession will doubtless be glad to learn that of the 23 men composing the Northern Illinois quota, 22 were secured and set to work before the recent curtailments imposed by the CWA came into effect.

The choosing of 23 names from a CWA registration list of unemployed architects and draftsmen, totaling 348 in Cook County alone, was a formidable responsibility. Two factors were realized at the outset. First, that only the most highly qualified men should be included, as Illinois records when sent to the Congressional Library would have to compare favorably with the rest of the country. And second, that such a result could not be arrived at with fairness without the active co-operation of representative professional groups.

The following organizations were accordingly solicited by the District Officer to submit lists of CWA registered unemployed: Chicago Chapter, A. I. A., Illinois Society of Architects, Architectural Departments of University of Illinois and Armour Institute, Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, and the Women's Architectural Club of Chicago. Their co-operation resulted in an influx of applications to the District Office totaling well over 200 and including also many names of unaffiliated persons. Our list of workers, therefore, represents a true section of the architectural scene. About 15 applications were also secured from Northern Illinois counties, outside of Cook, from which no choice has yet been made possible on account of the CWA restrictions previously mentioned. Thanks are due for this effective and prompt help extended by the profession.

A survey made during the past seven years by the District Officer has proved to be an effective basis for choice of the Pioneer Buildings to be measured in our District. Numerous suggestions have also been made by the State and Chicago Historical Societies and by interested individuals for which we are grateful, and it is fully expected that our traveling parties will also make important contributions in this respect.

Following the excellent instructions issued by the Office of National Parks of the Department of the Interior, the Chicago Chapter, A. I. A., acting through its Executive Committee, appointed Thomas Tallmadge, Russell Walcott and Herrick Hammond as professional members of the Northern Illinois Advisory Board, who in turn selected C. J. Hambleton and Joseph Ryerson to act with them. It has been the duty of this committee to select and determine the priority of the projects, sixty-six in number, which will be measured and drawn. It is also of interest to know that Mr. Tallmadge's name has been added to the list of architects serving on the National Advisory Committee through the enthusiastic endorsement of professional bodies and persons in our state, thus assuring a representation of the Midwest.

To date, seven projects are well advanced, as follows: Frame Cottage, 723 West Congress Street; Old First Baptist Church, Monroe and Morgan Streets, both in Chicago; Heideman Wind Mill, Addison; Graue Water Mill, Hinsdale; Swartout House, Waukegan; Pre-Emption House, Naperville; Hinsdell House, Elgin. Parties are now measuring one project in Warrenville and eleven in the city of Galena, where approximately one-third of our effort must be expended. Another party will soon be measuring six projects in the Nauvoo region.

Very adequate quarters in the McGraw-Hill Building have been donated the Survey for the conduct of the work through the courtesy of John R. Fugard, President of the Illinois Society of Architects, to whom thanks are extended for this and other aid. Without the untiring aid of Rudolph J. Nedved, acting in the capacity of Senior Squad Leader and executive assistant to the District Officer, our rapid organization progress would not have been possible. Our squad leaders and members are a splendid and capable group of men. Their morale is at highest pitch and upon them rests the final responsibility of successful outcome of the Survey in Northern Illinois. Of this there can be no doubt provided Government aid is continued.

There is strong likelihood, based upon Washington advices, that the Historic American Building Survey will not be curtailed by February 15, as at present contemplated, but will be extended to May 15 next, with possible increased personnel, to the end that all of our Advisory Committee's priority list can be adequately cov-

ered. Since this is a minimum list and these fine pre-Civil War structures are fast disappearing, it would be an aid to the cause of good historical architecture if letters of endorsement from the profession and especially of outside groups of persons of influence were forthcoming to the District Officer, 520 North Michigan Ave., which could then be in turn forwarded to Washington. We have urgently striven for an increased quota, adequate to the large number of unemployed architects and draftsmen in Northern Illinois, so far without success. It now appears that such letters may accomplish this much desired result.—*Earl H. Reed, Jr., District Officer, Northern Illinois District.*

Central Illinois District, No. 25

Work under the Government's Historic American Building Survey in the south half of the State of Illinois, although still in its infancy, promises to produce results that will be most valuable. Illinois is rich in her pioneer structures of historic and architectural interest, and to be able to preserve records of them in the archives at Washington is certainly a "dream come true" for many.

Illinois history has been filled with events well worthy of permanent remembrance. The immigrants from the east and the hunters from Kentucky gradually wended their way across the Ohio, leaving much of their influence in such towns as Albion, New Haven, Shawneetown, Elizabethtown, and down to the point at Cairo. Coming around the bend and to the north, we strike the old French settlements at Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, etc.; regions that already have or are fast losing their characteristics of the past. The present, therefore, is certainly not too soon to preserve what might, overnight, be lost forever.

The widely scattered nature of the Southern and Central district both in regard to the selection of an Advisory Committee and to the selection of the personnel to be drawn from the unemployed architects and architectural draftsmen, presented an immediate problem in organizing the district.

The first step was thoroughly accomplished in the selection of the following Advisory Committee: Thomas E. O'Donnell of the University of Illinois, Associate Professor of Architecture and member of the State Board of Art Advisors; Charles M. Thompson, Dean of the College of Commerce, University of Illinois, a man with a marvelous knowledge of the historical spots in the State; Bryant E. Hadley, Assistant State Supervising Architect of Springfield; Paul M. Angle, Librarian of the State Historical Library at Springfield; Frank N. Emerson, Architect of Peoria.

Through the courtesy and co-operation of Professor L. H. Provine, head of Department of Architecture at the University of Illinois; C. Herrick Hammond, State Supervising Architect at Springfield, and Clarence Buckingham, architect at Jacksonville, we have been able to establish bases and drafting room headquarters at these localities. Measurements sufficient to record plans, elevations, sections and details in such a manner as to provide information for reconstruction will be undertaken. Photographs of the buildings and surroundings will also be taken to supplement the drawings.

At this writing squads have been completely organized at the three bases and six persons are in the field. Their efforts are being concentrated on the Old John Marshall House, Shawneetown (first bank in Illinois), the Old State Bank, (now National Bank) Shawneetown; and the Old French House and Thompson House in Albion. All necessary arrangements have been completed for recording the Holy Family Church, Cahokia, and the Jarrott Mansion, Cahokia; Beecher Hall, Illinois College, Jacksonville; Governor Duncan House, Jacksonville, and the Presbyterian Church, Winchester.

Government approval has been received on the following additional structures: Old State Capitol Building, Springfield; Abraham Lincoln Homestead, Springfield; Old Supreme Court Building, Mount Vernon; Pierre Menard House, Old Kaskaskia; Old State House, Vandalia; Old Court House Building, Thebes; Old Court House, Chester; Halliday Hotel, Cairo; Loomis Hall, Shurtleff College, Alton, and the Old Presbyterian Church, Chester.

Further research and the compiling of structures subsequent to those mentioned above indicate a seemingly endless list of possibilities that would record the culture and mode of living of the early pioneers.

I wish to acknowledge the very kind assistance and co-operation of Thomas E. Tallmadge and of Earl H. Reed, Jr., Chicago, Northern District Officer for Illinois.—*Edgar E. Lundeen, District Officer, Central Illinois District.*

"We note that Sears-Roebuck is quitting its home construction after sustained losses. Big business and small business and never the twain shall compete. Happy were those days when the collective suburban societies of New York worth perhaps a hundred-and-a-quarter dollars reasoned with dear old Sears Co. worth a hundred-and-a-quarter millions."—*Quid Nunc, Architects League of Northern New Jersey.*

New Planning Opportunities In Illinois

More than 125 authorities, comprising architects, landscape architects, mayors, planning officials, and other municipal authorities, met on January 10 in a one day conference at the University of Illinois to discuss city, regional and state planning that may be possible under state and federal aid through CWA and CPA programs.

The morning session opened with an address of welcome by Professor Rexford Newcomb who outlined the purpose of the conference by picturing the coming new era of planning now possible for city, region, state, and the nation of tomorrow. He sketched briefly the trend in recent years from the earlier garden city movement down to present day possibilities, and pointed out that although many isolated projects had already been carried out successfully, the future demands a comprehensive scheme where each project could be made a part of a Master Plan for the whole nation. He pressed a challenge to all the professional and civic groups involved to grasp the opportunity now afforded by state and national recovery programs to enter fully into the spirit of the time and plan wisely and broadly to meet the new conditions which present, to planners, an unparalleled opportunity to be of great service.

The Conference was at once drawn into the real issue by the address of Jacob L. Crane, Landscape Architect and associate of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who spoke on "The Policies of the Federal Government in Relation to City, Regional and State Planning." He gave the aims of the National Planning Board in Washington as (1) to aid local planning, (2) to organize local planning on a national scale, (3) to correlate the various projects, and (4) to conduct comprehensive surveys of city residence, business housing, farm housing, and similar projects. Special consideration is also to be given to changes in industrial distribution, transportation, and agriculture. He also reviewed briefly all of the agencies now at work or contemplated in carrying out the Federal program, the work of which is being rapidly and effectively correlated.

The subject "Effective Planning Administration" covered by Mr. Bartholomew, gave a careful survey of the steps necessary to put into operation an adequate and effective planning program in Illinois. Some of the steps he deemed necessary were: to create a proper attitude of mind; to establish an educational program; to study the whole field of human relations for a more sympathetic understanding; to train citizens for social leadership; to place community welfare before individual profit; to study economics of planning to determine logical approach; to distinguish between the city and rural problems; to prepare a master plan and correlate all local projects; to create a sounder method of planning control; to find an effective means of carrying out a plan once formulated; to distinguish between the work of the various agencies of control, (a) national, (b) state, and (c) regional; and to obtain the necessary legislative action to permit each area of control to establish a planning body with powers of administrative control.

Following the luncheon, the Honorable Thomas Butler, Mayor of Alton, spoke on "Public Support for Planning." He commented in a most refreshing, humorous and human manner upon an aspect of city planning fully as important as the plan itself—namely, how to put the idea over in a community and actually get the plan into operation and to carry it through.

The afternoon session was under the direction of A. C. Gauen, President Tri-County Regional Planning Federation (Madison, St. Clair, Monroe Counties), Illinois. The opening address was made by Professor Karl B. Lohmann, Professor of Landscape Architecture, University of Illinois, who spoke on "The Present Status of Planning in Illinois." He set forth the scope of the work in the state and what is being accomplished by the large numbers of city and regional plan commissions already established. He then reviewed the work of the many state and local agencies: education, surveys, zoning, rural and city housing projects, state highways, forestry, conservation and park commissions, etc., and how their work might be correlated to harmonize with the Master Plan for the state.

Coming definitely to the issue, Robert Kingery, Acting Director, Department of Public Works and Buildings, State of Illinois, spoke on "What a State Plan Should Do for Illinois," and gave an explanation of the 10-point planning program for the State. (1) Preparation for a general zoning plan for the land of Illinois; (2) Investigation of present agricultural trends—in relation to the general zoning plan; (3) Examination and study of state park sites and monuments and carrying forth an aggressive recreation plan; (4) Investigation of sites for extensions of state forests, reservations, etc.; (5) Making a survey of the streams of Illinois in preparation for a detailed hydraulic engineering analysis; (6) Further study of stream sanitation now under the sanitary and public health departments; (7) Further analysis of secondary and tertiary roads; (8)

Investigation of all military and naval reservations; (9) Joint planning of the future needs of public welfare institutions; (10) Mapping of those sections of Illinois which have not been completely mapped by the U. S. Geological Survey.

William E. O'Brien, Wisconsin State Highway Commission, gave the closing address: "How One City Makes Use of Its City Plan." The speaker gave a detailed account of the various steps taken in putting into effect the city plan in Kenosha, Wisconsin.—Thomas E. O'Donnell, Associate Professor, University of Illinois.

Henry Harned and T. V. Wadskier

Chicago papers recording the death of Henry P. Harned on January 13, aged 84, early Chicago architect, calls to mind incidents in the early practice of architecture in Chicago. Mr. Harned was born in Philadelphia in 1849, came to Chicago in '72, entering the service of Theodore Vigo Wadskier, architect, remaining with Wadskier as long as Wadskier practiced and then succeeded to Wadskier's business. Harned's methods of practice were the same as Wadskier's—devoted personal attention to the client's needs, delegating to assistants nothing that the principal could carry out himself.

Wadskier was born in 1827 on the Island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, on a sugar plantation. When ten years of age, he was sent by his parents to Copenhagen to school, remaining in Denmark until he had completed his studies at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, where he had blossomed as a full fledged architectural student. About 1849 he sailed back to St. Croix, but finding unstable conditions by reason of South American Revolutions, he sailed for New York, arriving in April, 1850. New York detained him hardly at all, but at Philadelphia he lived and followed architecture for seven years. Then to Chicago in 1857 where he set up as an architect and prospered, designing and carrying out churches, business blocks and residences. The savings accumulated through years were wiped out by the Chicago Fire of 1871, and Wadskier, undaunted, continued practice in Chicago. At least one of his buildings still exists at 32 South Wells Street.

Harned, like Wadskier, mixed little with his professional fellows. Both were known to these fellows better by their buildings than by personal contact. Both reflected credit on their profession through honorable conduct, though both passed on unhonored and unsung by their profession.

Plym Scholarships for Illinois Graduates

By authority of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois the committee in charge announces the twenty-first competition for the award of the Francis J. Plym Fellowship in Architecture. The value of the Fellowship is \$1200 to be used toward defraying the expenses for one year in Europe for the study of architecture. The competition will be held in two parts, the preliminary during January and the final probably during February and March, and will be open to all graduates of the Department of Architecture in the curriculum in architecture of the University of Illinois who are American citizens of good moral character and who are under thirty years of age on June 1, 1934.

The Committee also announces the eleventh competition for the award of the Plym Foreign Scholarship in Architectural Engineering, open to all graduates of the Department of Architecture in the curriculum in Architectural Engineering of the University of Illinois, who are American citizens of good moral character and under thirty years of age on June 1, 1934. The value of the scholarship is \$700 to be used toward defraying expenses for six months abroad for the study of Architecture and Engineering.

For further information apply to L. H. Provine, Secretary, Plym Foreign Scholarship Committee, Urbana, Illinois.

National Association of Housing Officials

With Charles S. Ascher as Executive Director, there has been organized in Chicago the National Association of Housing Officials with offices at 850 East 58th Street. The organization will be a central bureau of information to serve as a clearing house or agency for all workers in the field of housing, public or private. They are anxious to be informed as soon as possible of any local group which is planning a legislative program so that their technical facilities may be made available to them before the draft has passed the point of being introduced as a bill. The officers of the organization are: Ernest J. Bohn, Cleveland, President; Alfred K. Stern, Chicago, Vice-President; Executive Committee: Bertram E. Geisecke, Austin, Texas; George Gove, New York; Edmond H. Hoben, Milwaukee; Coleman Woodbury, Chicago, Treasurer.

Rexford Newcomb On Kentucky Architecture

Dean Newcomb of the College of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Illinois, disclosed a pioneering interest in his careful research on architecture of Old Kentucky before the Art Extension Committee Meeting held at the University, January 16-18. The problems of early investigation in a little worked field, seem only to have added zest to the Dean's study. The object was to organize the loose architectural data into an historical and stylistic sequence. The material covered extends from the cabin of the early white settlers through Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival Periods, to the Civil War.

In these respective periods, Kentucky parallels the work along the Atlantic Seaboard where changes of styles occurred and were later transmitted over the mountains to Kentucky.

In this connection Mr. Newcomb submitted his chronology for Kentucky architecture, as follows, to explain the disparity between date and style in many a Kentucky example.

- A. Colonial (1767-1820)
 - a. Early Kentuckian (1767-1786)
 - First Phase (log cabins)
 - Second Phase (log cabins covered with clapboards and rough stone house)
 - b. Kentucky Georgian and Federal (1786-1820)
- B. Greek Revival (1820-60)

(The term "Colonial" is used stylistically)

Abundant examples of the "Early Kentuckian" period exist over a wide area. The simple one or two room cabin expanded into two units separated by the "dog-trot" porch, as in the Creel Cabin on the farm where Lincoln was born. In the second phase of this division the cabin grows into a well-planned house built of carefully squared logs on a stone foundation and later covered with clapboards and plastered on the interior.

At the end of the century, the elegant Georgian and Federal house made a belated appearance in Kentucky. Federal Hill (My Old Kentucky Home), Bardstown, echoes the Georgian manner of Pennsylvania and Virginia. This type culminates in historic Liberty Hall at Frankfort. Built of hand-made brick in Flemish bond with moulded string and base courses, this house is enriched with a splendidly conceived doorway, the finest Palladian window in Kentucky, and a correctly designed pediment. The chaste interior details evidenced the sure taste of the designers and reflect the quality demanded in residence architecture by Kentuckians at this time.

Gideon Shyrock (pupil of Strickland) introduced the Greek Revival in his native state and the Middle West. Various nobly porticoed structures indicate his sound capacity as an architect—as the Old Capitol at Frankfort; Blind Institute, Louisville, and Morrison College, Lexington.

The conspicuous temple-front residences of this period overshadow in popular interest either the Georgian or Federal type, in spite of the relative crudeness of their interiors. In conclusion, Dean Newcomb remarked that these "grand" houses reflected the enlarged prosperity of 1820-1860 and in that respect give the same accurate index into life and mood as had the earlier structures.—

J. G. Van Derpool, Associate in Architecture, U. of I.

Persian Muhammadan Architecture

Charles Fabens Kelley, Curator of Oriental Art, Art Institute of Chicago, says: "It is becoming more and more difficult to sustain the thesis that Gothic vaulting was developed independently in Europe when such material as is shown in the current exhibition of photographs of Persian Architecture becomes available to students of architectural history. Within the last twenty years a good deal of work has been done, notably by Dr. Friedrich Sarre of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Marcel Dieulafoy and Captain Creswell, to familiarize us with typical examples of Muhammadan architecture, but anything like a systematic survey starting with the earliest buildings has not existed."

In 1929 a series of trips was undertaken by Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, an authority on Muhammadan art and advisor to many art museums and art schools, to photograph monuments hitherto inaccessible and still very difficult of access on account of their sacred nature. To date about 1500 negatives have been made, many covering new ground.

Brick buildings hitherto unknown have shown the triumphant solving of difficult problems of dome and vault with many types which cannot be seen in Europe. In fact, Dr. Pope is convinced

that practically any form of Gothic vaulting known to students of European architecture can be found in Persia at an earlier date. It must be said that his documents seem to support this thesis.

During January two galleries in the Art Institute were given over to an exhibition of large photographs of these extraordinary buildings. The Persians have always been a nation of great contrasts—warriors and poets of great tenderness. This two-sidedness is mirrored in these buildings which are first of all true engineering feats and at the same time beautiful creations.

In the Scammon Fund Lectures at the Art Institute, Dr. Pope was assigned to lecture on January 16 in Fullerton Hall on "Ceramic Art of Persia." Dr. Pope said that the art of the potter was probably the least understood of the arts of Persia. Museum collections in America of Persian ceramic art have up to now been confused and unsystematic. The clue to all Persian art must be found in pottery for Persian ceramists have given us a flawless record of Persian art.

The architects of Persia confined themselves to forms that they wanted to enrich and which they desired to keep simple. They held to the majestic dignity of basic forms and clothed these in glazed tiles of ineffable beauty. These forms show schemes of composition that are characteristically Persian, but they do not give a record of Persian life. To understand the birth and growth of the aesthetic genius of Persia, it is necessary to turn, in the opening centuries, to the art of pottery.

Persian pottery is the supreme expression of that art because the artists recognized the character of the material with which they worked. Greek pottery has never been equalled for purity of form but the decoration is lacking in organic relation to the object. Chinese pottery is cold and formal. Only the Persians realized the necessity of the thorough integration of all the elements that make the perfect vessel. The vessel expressed its own character. The decoration was easy, gay and free, with the pattern fitting beautifully into the vessel itself. These elements produced the perfect unity of the whole.

This article might well close with the final words on this subject by the American architectural historian, Russell Sturgis: "It is the glory of the Persian designer of the Middle Ages that he knew where to stop and where to emphasize, how to combine by contrast and by harmonious gradation, and, in short, how to produce color decoration on a scale and with a faultless good taste which the other nations of the earth have never approached."

Howard Shaw Gallery of Architecture

Howard Van Doren Shaw was not alone an architect of note, his fine judgment in matters of art generally was recognized and he became a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago. He died in 1926. After his death, his friends and associates created a fund for the purpose of building to him an architectural memorial. The Art Institute trustees appointed David Adler and Robert Allerton from among their number to develop a plan whose consummation is now found in the Howard Van Doren Shaw Gallery of Architecture now on view in the Art Institute.

For the present this gallery shows an old shop front taken from Faversham, Kent, near London. It is of the 18th century. Its structure is of pine and incorporates a flat projecting bow window.

There are four doorways shown, three from 18th century London houses and one from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, of 1817. One of the English examples is of a very rare type in the Gothic-Chinese taste, a taste prevailing between 1745 and 1770. It borrows its form from the Gothic and incorporates the contemporary interest in the Chinoiserie. The American example is from Pennsylvania, where Moravians, Mennonites, Dunkers and Quakers settled. The German influence on the adopted style—the Georgian—has given the architecture of Pennsylvania an air of its own, distinguishing it from the Georgian in the other colonies.

There is also shown a fine English lead cistern of the same period—18th century. A number of architectural types are yet to be added to complete the projected survey of the Shaw Memorial.

"Law is not an abstract principle, or pure logic, detached from human events. If you take a principle of law, the ability of counsel, the temperament of the judge, his digestion and the night before, and put it all in a cocktail shaker, and shake it up, you get the decision. (A little wicked voice whispered to me that you should also mix a little "Pull" in it.)"—George F. Anderson.