

munities at Wheeler and Pickwick dams are of a more or less temporary nature except that in each place some fifteen houses of a permanent type have been provided for the use of the operative and maintenance forces after the completion of construction work on the dams. Even the temporary houses, however, are not flimsy shacks. All have baths, kitchen sinks, insulated ceilings—all the essentials of decent, sanitary, comfortable living. The kitchens at Pickwick Camp are fully electrified and the houses are electrically heated as an experiment and demonstration in complete electrification for low-cost housing. Stove heat is provided at Wheeler.

Quaintness and cleverness do not enter into the design or equipment of T.V.A. houses. Nor are they based upon "model" plans for the "average family"—whatever that is. They are adapted to the region and to the people who make them their homes. These houses are simple but not crude, inexpensive but not skimped, roomy

but not luxurious. There was no set approach, either "modernistic" or "traditional," merely an honest attempt to design houses that were functional, adapted to the locality, and making use of native materials to the greatest possible extent. They do not pretend to offer a cure-all or a solution of the housing problem once and for all. In meeting our own needs, however, there have been developed ideas of real value and solutions of merit.

It should be emphasized that in working out these houses the T.V.A. has proceeded on the assumption that the objective of the science of applied home economics is to promote real homemaking and home life, to contribute to the happiness and well-being of flesh-and-blood people. In arrangement, construction, everything, these houses are based upon the habits, the desires, the comfort, and the contentment of a varying group of human beings rather than on standardized formulas applicable to a world of robots.