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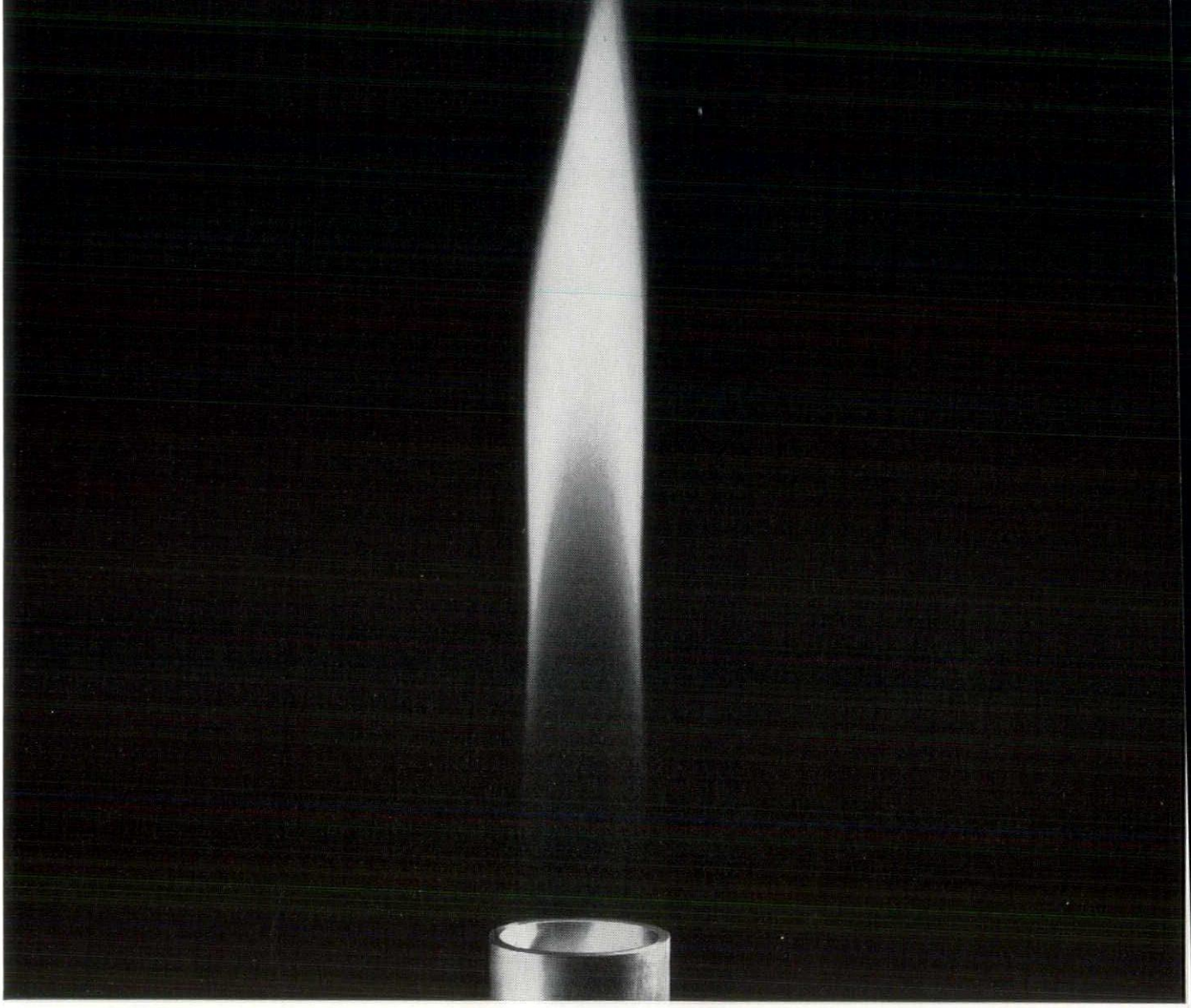

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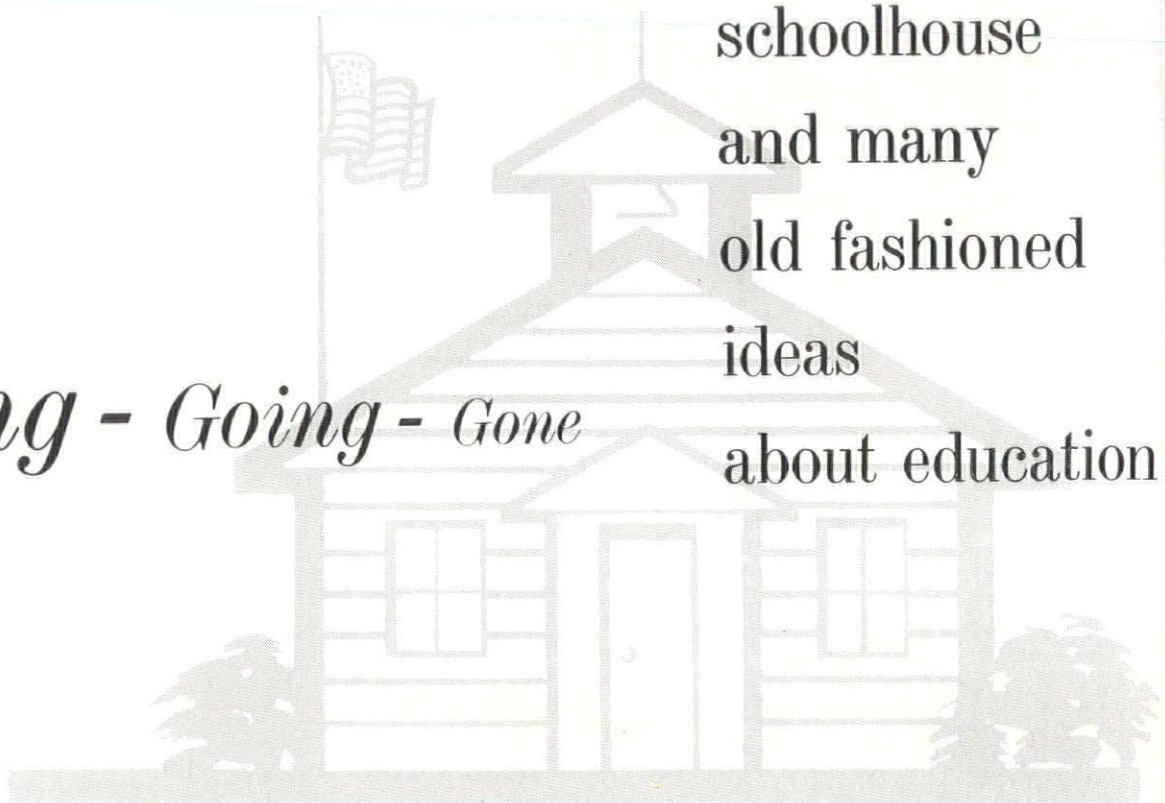
Going - Going - Gone

the one-room schoolhouse and many old fashioned ideas about education



The one-room schoolhouse, symbolic of the rigid three R's type of education, may be only a memory by the end of the 1960's. There were 200,000 of them in 1916—today there are less than 40,000. Every day eight or nine one-room schools are abandoned.

Also fading, but not so quickly, are the stereotyped ideas of learning by rote, repeating the right answers at the right time for the all-powerful grades, and generally conforming to an outmoded ideal of what education is all about.

Changes in educational philosophy, obsolescence of old structures and the well-publicized population explosion offer a triple-barreled challenge to creative architecture. Dwelling on census figures alone can stagger even the most experienced school planners.

Statistically, the need for schools in the sixties and beyond is a number one national concern. The 1960 census measured a population growth of 28 million over the 1950 census, a percentage jump of 18%. Two-thirds of this growth had taken place in suburbia. At least 30 million *more* persons are expected to be included in the 1970 count.

If *where* students are going to learn is a challenge to the architect, so, too, is the matter of *how* they are going to learn.

"Some hold the belief that it is cheaper to teach by authority than to waste time experimenting and striving to encourage creativity in students," says Dr. E. Paul Torrance, director of the Bureau of Educational Research, University of Minnesota. "I hope that notion will soon be discouraged."

Addressing a creative education symposium held this past summer at the University of Buffalo, Dr. Torrance reviewed a checklist of characteristics of the "ideal student" which 450 teachers in the audience were asked to fill out. He said if teachers rate courage low and give high ratings to such characteristics as courtesy, obedience, popularity with peers, doing work on time and willingness to accept judgment of others, "I fear such a set of standards will produce a variety of pupils who are more ripe for brainwashing than for brainstorming."

At the same symposium, Dr. Clifford C. Furnas, chancellor of the University of Buffalo, said, "The hope of the next generation is absolutely the matter of maintaining our imagination, our drive and our creativity."

The long tradition of learning in a group, while sitting in rows, listening and doing together, is not entirely invalid, but it's not the whole idea, states Dr. Joseph W. Menge, associate dean, College of Education, Wayne State University.

"Education in today's world must foster the inquiring spirit of the individual," Dr. Menge says. "Learning is an individual experience. Desire to learn is often squelched early in life while the student studies for grades, not personal satisfaction; parents' approval, to the exclusion of that of the student himself; and to fulfill social pressures which are often over emphasized."

An instructor who must understand 30 or more individual characteristics and readinesses for learning, has tremendous demands to translate that understanding into workable instruction. Schools, through the teachers, should foster learning, thinking, and self-reliance to probe intellectual problems.

How can architects promote zest for learning? One important factor, according to Dr. Menge, is greater architectural attention to creating, with space, attractive and encouraging atmosphere for the adults who are to work creatively to stimulate young minds to learn. The prototype of the staid, unbending teacher, unconcerned with living and the world outside of room 107 must be shed.

Office buildings, Dr. Menge says, apparently have taken atmospheric requirements into account for the past 20 years. Similarly, creative teaching demanded by present education standards can be enhanced by greater concern for adult physical and psychological requirements in school buildings.

"Architects have an obligation to design facilities which are going to shape us. They have an obligation to provide physical atmosphere for learning and thus foster psychological atmosphere for learning," states Dr. Menge.

"In the world of the 1960's, with its boundless limits for necessary education, flexibility must be a key. A broader attitude of being and of life itself is necessarily embodied in education and its institutions."

Schools as centers of learning are also becoming community resource centers for inquiry. Adult learning is an important consideration. Another is year-round learning, giving full use to buildings. Longer days increase schools' utility.

From the learners' point of view, the aim of the schools should always be to provide a setting in which students can stand erect as independent individuals. This is the theme detailed by Esther J. Swenson, professor of elementary education, University of Alabama, in *Education in Transition.*

"To young people particularly, the school building is all too often the most attractive interior they ever see; it is important that it be made as attractive an environment for learning as possible," Professor Swenson says. "School children need something to take root in. They need the security of warm human relations in a school where they can feel at home."

Applicable to many types of educational buildings is a recent report by Harold Gores, president of Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., established by the Ford Foundation for school research. He urges colleges and universities to probe their "inner space" to find better ways to provide for expanding enrollments and greater demands for education.

Speaking at a physical facilities conference held at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, he said, "It will not be enough merely to double facilities to accommodate doubled enrollments or to squeeze more students into underutilized space. Learning space also must be improved to accommodate the new educational methodology and technology."

The conference addressed by Mr. Gores brought together representatives of 35 institutions of high education to study proper utilization of classroom space and physical facilities.

"The twin explosions—in enrollments and in knowledge—have caused American colleges and universities to probe their inner space for better ways to provide room for learning," Mr. Gores said. "Their experimentation portends a revolution in the shape of the campus, its classrooms, laboratories, dormitories and offices.

"The rectangle will give way to round, hexagonal and other building shapes more adaptable to flexible space arrangements. Learning areas will be clustered and suited to both large and small group instruction. Classrooms, libraries, even dormitories will be wired for the new electronic learning devices. All will provide space for individual study."

A basic premise for architectural achievement that keeps pace with that of education is urged by Wayne University's Dr. Menge. "Creative architecture for schools of the sixties is dependent on architects achieving and/or maintaining close relationships with those concerned with education in all forms. Awareness of continuing changes in educational patterns will help them create the appropriate physical atmosphere for fostering zest for learning."

Award Winning Schools

Featured this month are several of the schools designed by Michigan architects which have received honors in 1961 and 1962 from the American Association of School Administrators.

At the 1962 AASA convention, held in Atlantic City, 275 entries were selected by the Exhibit Jury for final exhibit. Of these, 27 entries were singled out for AASA citations.

Serving on the Exhibit Jury were: Edward J. Anderson, superintendent of schools, Wayland, Mass.; Edwin B. Cromwell, AIA, Little Rock; Samuel E. Homsey, AIA, Wilmington; Herbert W. Schooling, superintendent of schools, Webster Groves, Missouri; Arnold C. Tjomsland, Washington State University, Pullman; and Fritz von Grossman, AIA, Milwaukee.

Their impressions of the exhibit as a whole are presented in the following critique. Attention is called to innovations and trends in design, to new approaches to the use of space, to adaptation of facilities to new developments in instruction to use of new materials, to site utilization and development, to the growing importance of mechanical aspects of school plants, to approaches made to insuring the safety of the occupants of the buildings, to thermal and visual environment, and to provocative problems in school plant construction that yet remain unanswered.

These 275 entries, representing every general section of the country, clearly suggest that new school buildings are better equipped and more functional than school buildings were a few years ago. They are more open and fluid. Almost delicate touches of human interest have been added. The feelings of children of all ages, of teachers, and of parents and other citizens of the community have been taken into consideration to a greater degree than in past years. The intricate processes of teaching and learning and the safety and well-being of children have clearly been basic points of departure in planning the great majority of school buildings entered in this exhibit.

Educational specifications for many of the school buildings have been carefully thought through and well drawn. There are a number of striking examples in the exhibit of facilities designed to serve forward-looking educational programs. Study carrels, small conference rooms, and instructional spaces of varying sizes add degrees of flexibility.

The provisions made for teachers' work spaces and for getting the ever-increasing amount of materials and equipment in the hands of pupils and teachers when needed; the use of classroom furniture, fixtures, and equipment scaled to the ages and needs of pupils; the approaches to relieving crowding and congestion that are always problems in large schools; and the attention given to the function of administrative control are but a few of the indications of improvements in planning and construction.

There are many examples of creative and imaginative use of form and design in creating inviting and pleasant environments for teaching and learning. Unique and pleasing adaptation of the architecture to the site, to the surrounding community, and to the type of educational program to be served will be noted again and again in the exhibit. In three particular instances experimental projects show efforts being made by architects, administrators, and communities of people to find new and better solutions to the school problems that confront them.

While marked improvements in educational planning are being made, in many instances educational specifications are too far in the background. The character of the educational program is not clearly discernible. Not all administrators are taking full advantage of their opportunities and responsibilities for making the educational program the basic point of departure in school plant planning.

There are outstanding examples in the exhibit where flexibility has become an integral part of the design and arrangement of space. But there are still plants that are stiff, rigid, formal, and restraining, and that look dull and ordinary. Creating spaces that can be readily adapted to the task to be performed continues to be a provocative problem. Architecture that shows a feeling of warmth, friendliness, and playfulness characterizing the nature and spirit of children needs further encouragement. Architects and administrators alike are clearly challenged to develop buildings that have a less institutional look, that are less antiseptic.

Window space, particularly in recent years, has been used to good advantage in creating a free home-like atmosphere. As the use of glass diminishes, some other means must be found to achieve this purpose. In some instances architects have made commendable effort to solve this problem through imaginative use of materials and furnishings, together with features of the design that suggest broader vistas, that are scaled to human interests and adapted to psychological needs.

There are many buildings in the exhibit with inside rooms—inside rooms in which a child may spend as much as a half day or perhaps all day. The questions must be asked: Does excluding him from an outside view become difficult and tiring for him? Are designers sacrificing the physical and emotional well-being of a child for a mechanical advantage? There are good examples in this exhibit of imaginative and creative efforts to make interior classroom spaces inviting and at-

tractive. More designing of this type is needed as the number of interior classrooms increases. This is a difficult problem for administrators and a provoking challenge to architects.

Effort to provide complete air conditioning at the lowest possible cost has been a fundamental consideration in planning many school buildings. Air conditioning, badly as it is needed in most localities, should not take precedence over the instructional program in shaping the design and character of the building. It is but a mechanical device comparable to heating and plumbing equipment.

A way must be found to install and to use in an economical manner this essential element of the school plant without detracting from or impairing the total teaching and learning environment. The proper orientation of the building, restraint in use of materials that build up BTU's, proper use of plantings, and provisions for the ready change of air in classrooms are important factors in the thermal environment that should be carefully weighed in every school building plan.

With changes in the instructional program architects are searching for new ideas in the use of space. The rectangular classroom may be becoming outmoded. Movable partitions are more prevalent, but they bring with them some new and difficult problems to the teacher, the administrator, and the architect. If they are to be successfully used they must be economical and easy to operate, and they must serve a useful purpose. Some folding partitions are placed in positions where they have little chance to be effective because the total design does not meet the commitment to the educational program envisioned. The size and shape of the space with the folding partition in place or removed must be usable and practicable. If it is not good space in both instances, the folding partition has not truly served its purpose.

Educational television has become an accepted fact as a physical property. But its real success depends on how it is used. Putting in television cable without a clear conception of the use of television in instruction strongly suggests the need for further study of this problem. Unless educators continue to do creative thinking about its use and probing with research into its possibilities, it may become a one-way street that leads to nowhere. They must not abdicate their leadership responsibilities in this or in any other aspect of instructional planning. This is the very essence of good school plant construction.

There are a number of buildings in the exhibit that are being constructed as parts of redevelopment programs in congested slum areas of big cities. These buildings are bright spots to children living in undesirable neighborhoods. More buildings of this kind are needed and more money spent on them could well be justified. Even in the best of these plants, to little attention has been given to the fine arts; to the provision of trees, plants, and grassy places; and to outdoor play spaces.

The cost of the mechanical contracts for heating, plumbing, ventilating, and the use of electrical power is rapidly rising. There was a time not long ago when 22 to 25 percent of the school building budget went to mechanical contracts. Now it is 40 percent and in some instances even higher. Every mechanical device that is added to the school plant brings with it the potential problem of getting out of adjustment and of failing to function properly at an inopportune moment. One of the biggest complaints about school buildings comes from breakdowns of mechanical equipment. Architects are challenged to get better equipment, to be on the alert to keep mechanical engineers from running away with the job, and to insist that they have the same drive for economy that is exemplified in other aspects of school plant planning.

School buildings are becoming safer. Single-story construction contributes to this end. As buildings become more open, it is easier for the occupants to become aware of fires in time to evacuate without panic or loss of life and to give a better chance to extinguish them before serious property damage occurs.

The junior high school is perhaps the weakest link in school plant planning. At this school age there is great difference in the degree of maturity. Junior high school pupils are in the transition stage from children to adults. There is a noticeable lack of stability about them. They are reaching, groping, and striving to find themselves in an adult world that they do not understand. Their purposes fluctuate from day to day, and their emotions are bubbling almost to the overflowing point. Shaping an educational program and constructing school plant facilities that are tuned to these needs and that can meet them in an appropriate manner is one of the most challenging problems in the whole field of school plant planning.

Whether the visitor to the exhibit makes a careful analytical study of each and every school building plan on display or reviews the total exhibit in only a casual manner, he will find it a rich source of new ideas. He will see innovations in the use of space, equipment, and materials. He will see how architects and administrators have wrestled with the old problems of cost, safety, and congestion. And he will see approaches to constructing facilities that can be readily adapted to changes in the instructional program that will inevitably take place as the years go by.

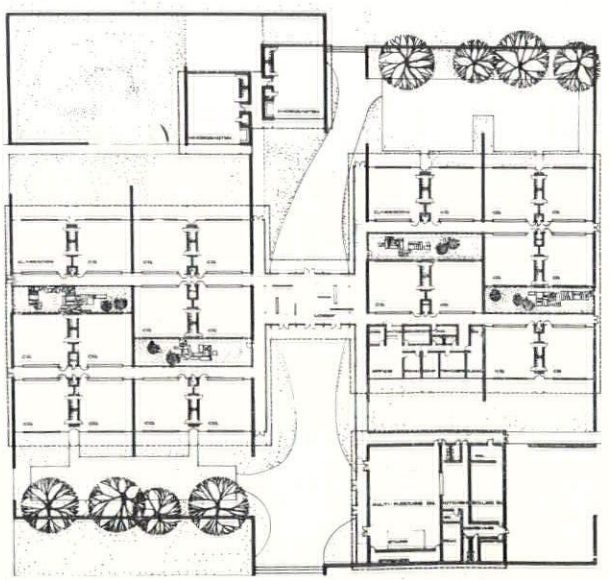
Westchester Elementary School

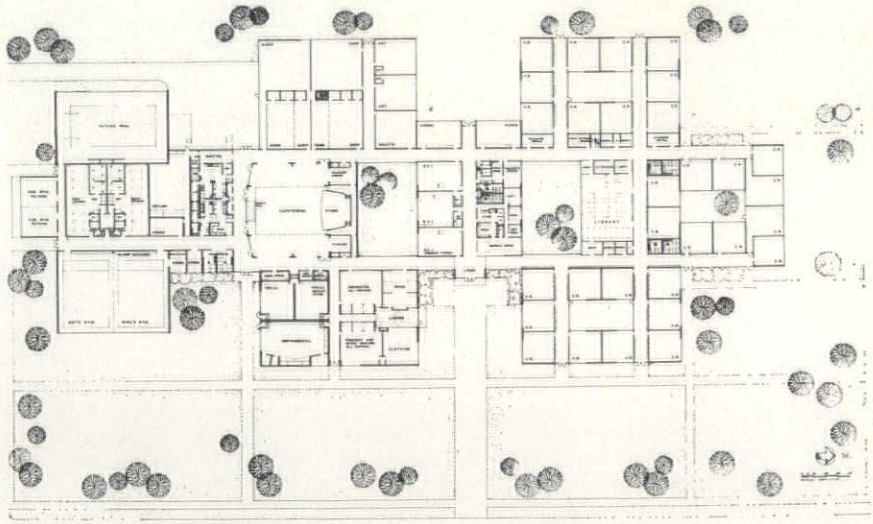
Birmingham, Michigan

Eberle M. Smith Associates, Incorporated
Architects and Engineers

Otis M. Dickey, Superintendent

Citation: Well organized plan—crisp clear-cut design. Excellent handling of sun glare with controls built in through design. Commendable grouping of classroom units around open courts. Well located administrative offices. Good teaching space.



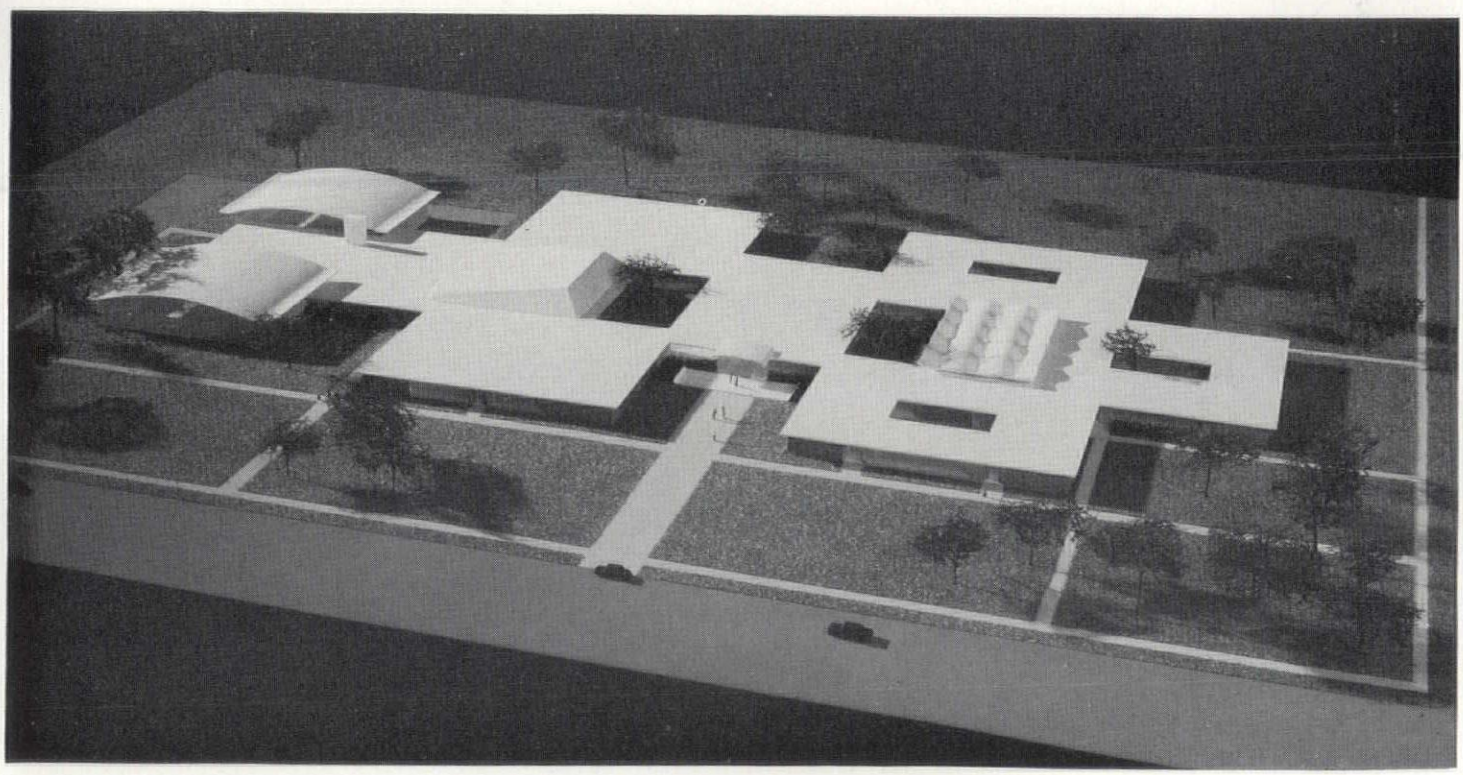


Tarapata-MacMahon Associates, Incorporated
Architects and Engineers

William Howard Taft Junior High School *Detroit*

Samuel M. Brownell, Superintendent

Citation: A compact well designed school building scaled to the interests and needs of individual pupils and planned to aid in the transition from the intimacy of an elementary school to the less personal atmosphere in a larger secondary school. Judicious handling of glass areas. Pleasing interior design. Commendable flexibility in instructional spaces.



Waverly Junior High School

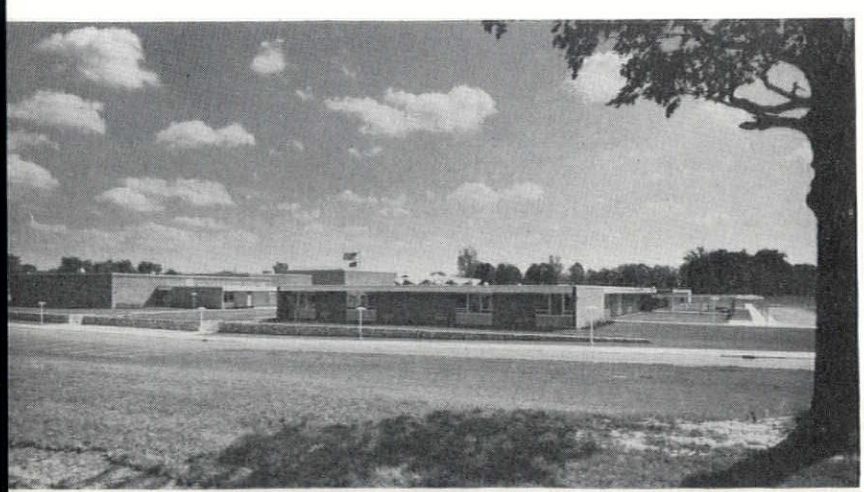
Lansing, Michigan

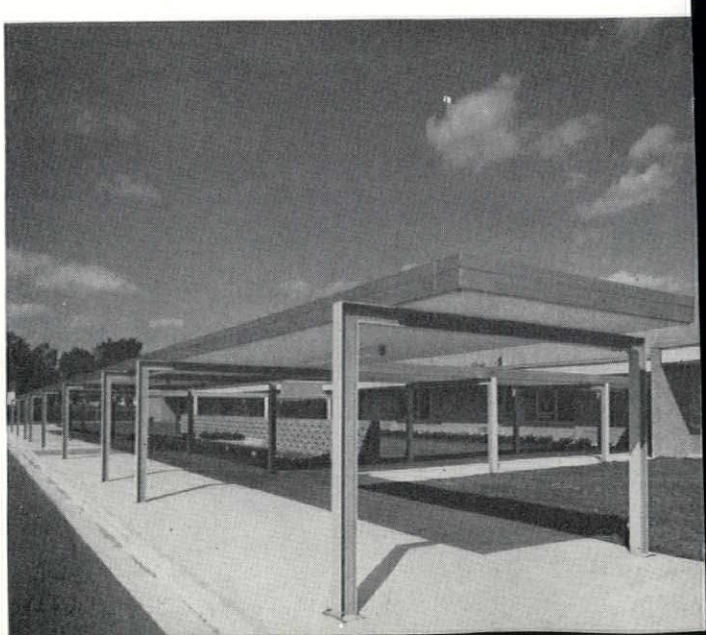
Charles W. Lane Associates, Inc., Architects

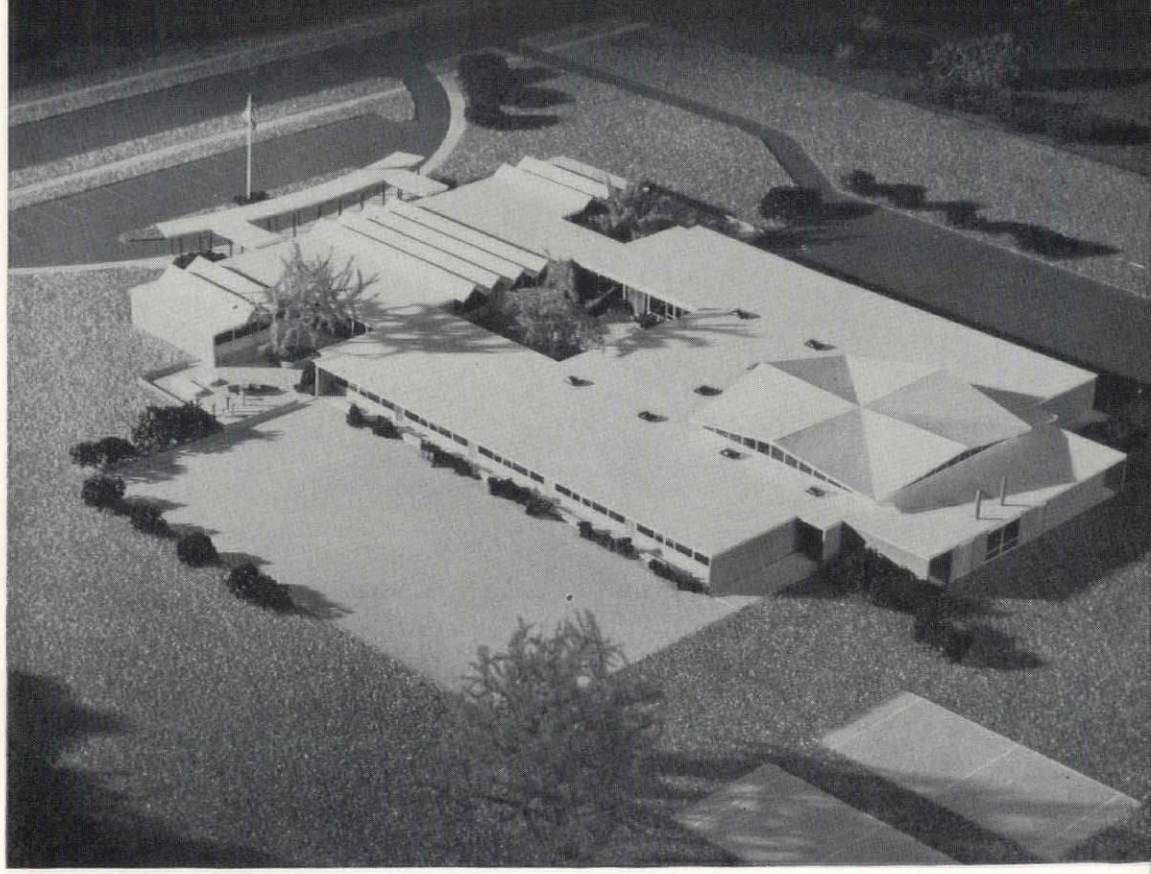
Johnson, Johnson & Roy
Site Development Consultants

Edwin B. Olds, Superintendent

Citation: Fluidity, flexibility, and a sense of freedom have been created in this well designed school plant with excellent grouping of spaces. Adequate corridors provide for an easy flow of traffic. Library well located.



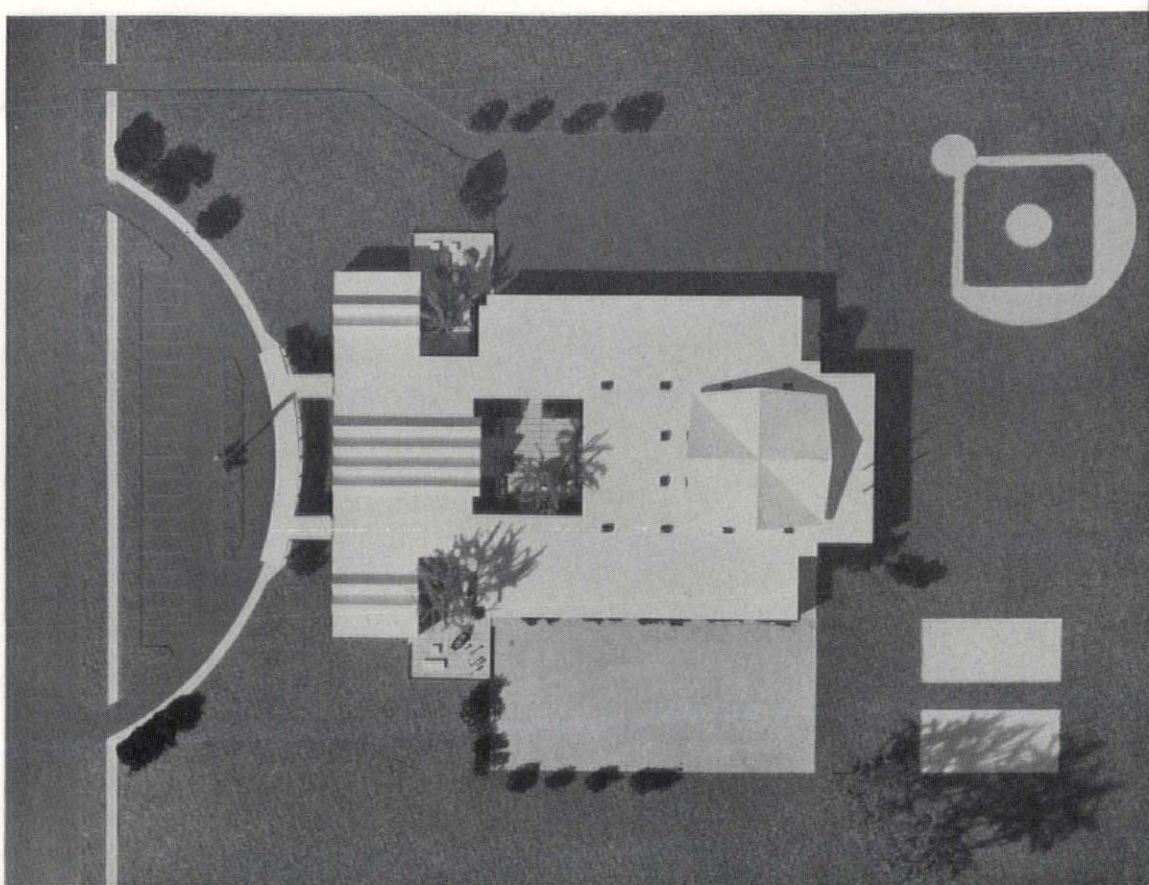


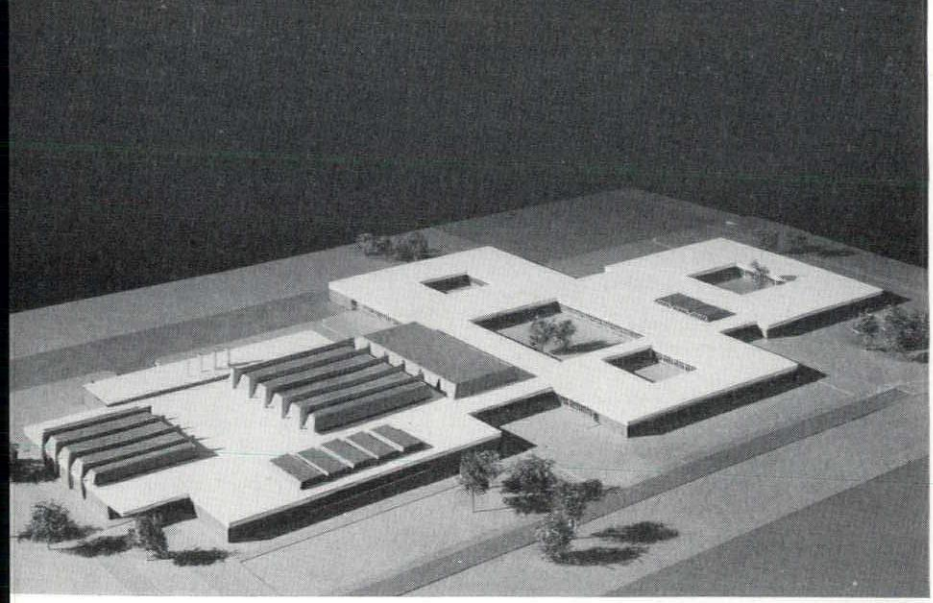


Kempton Elementary School

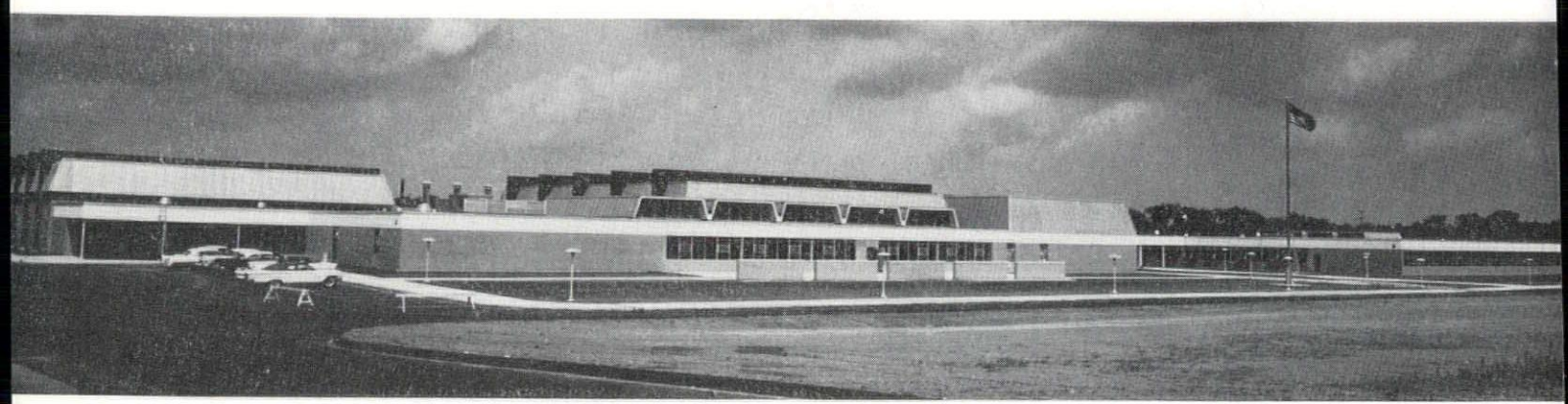
Saginaw, Michigan

Frederick E. Wigen Architect and Associates Incorporated





Eberle M. Smith Associates, Incorporated
Architects and Engineers

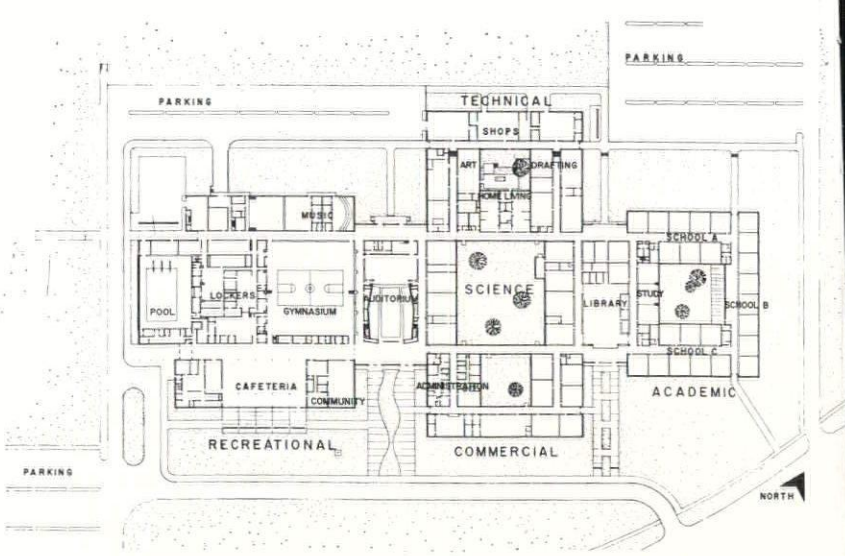


Southwestern Community High School

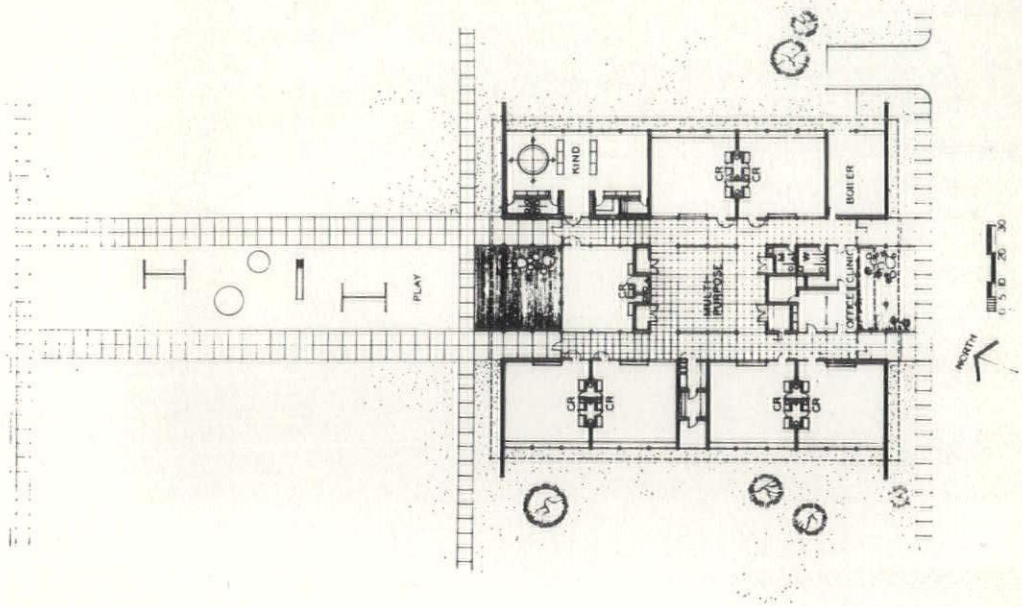
Flint, Michigan

Spencer W. Myers, Superintendent

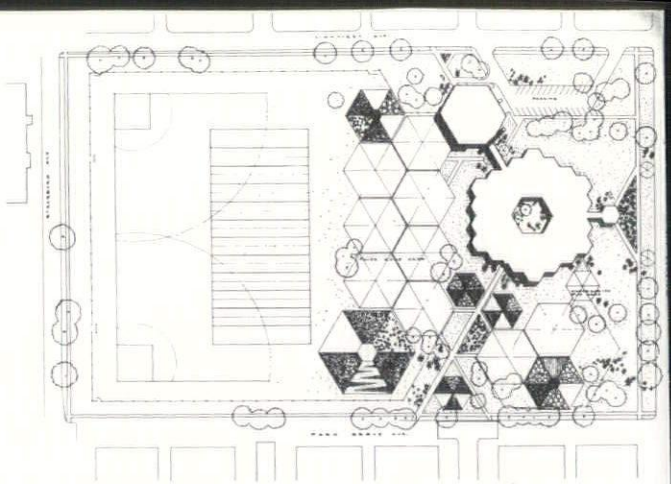
Citation: A good solution to the problem of housing a large high school. Good architecture, simple clean-cut lines. The special community activity room is a notable feature of this plan.



Linn Smith Associates, Incorporated
Architects and Engineers



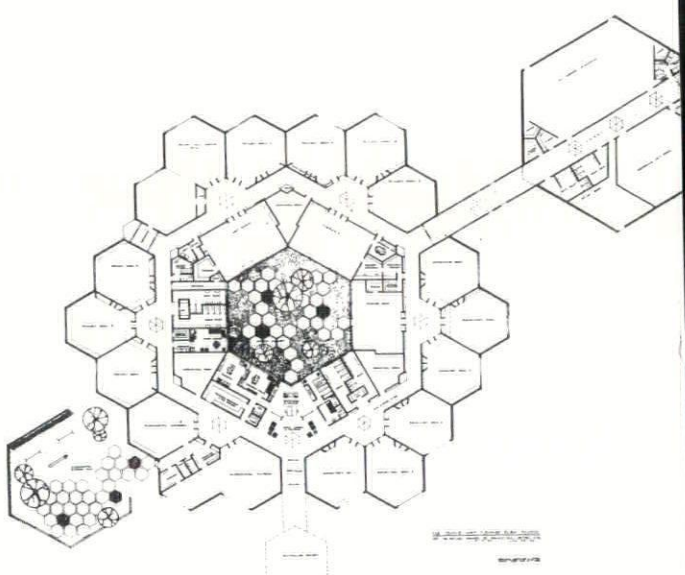
Louis Tendler Elementary School *Detroit*

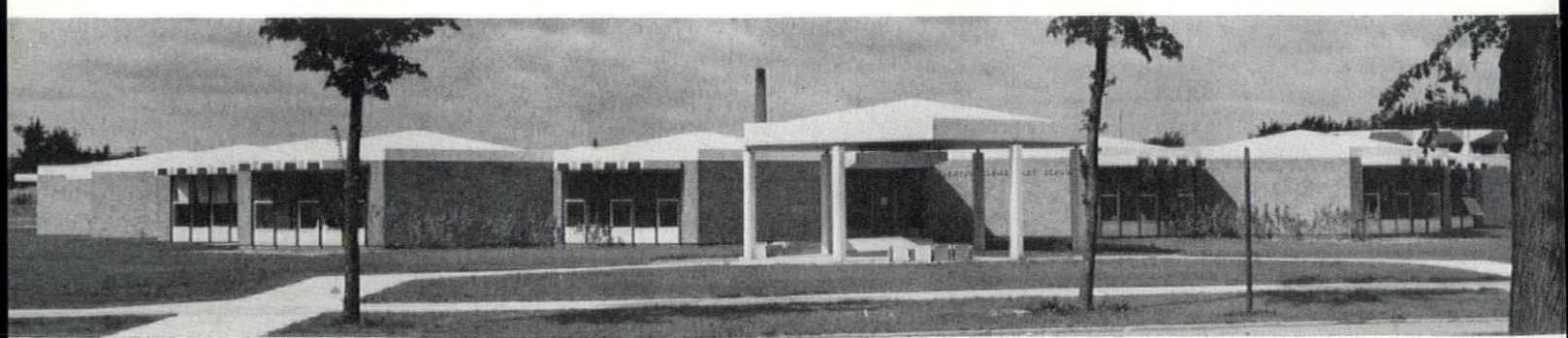


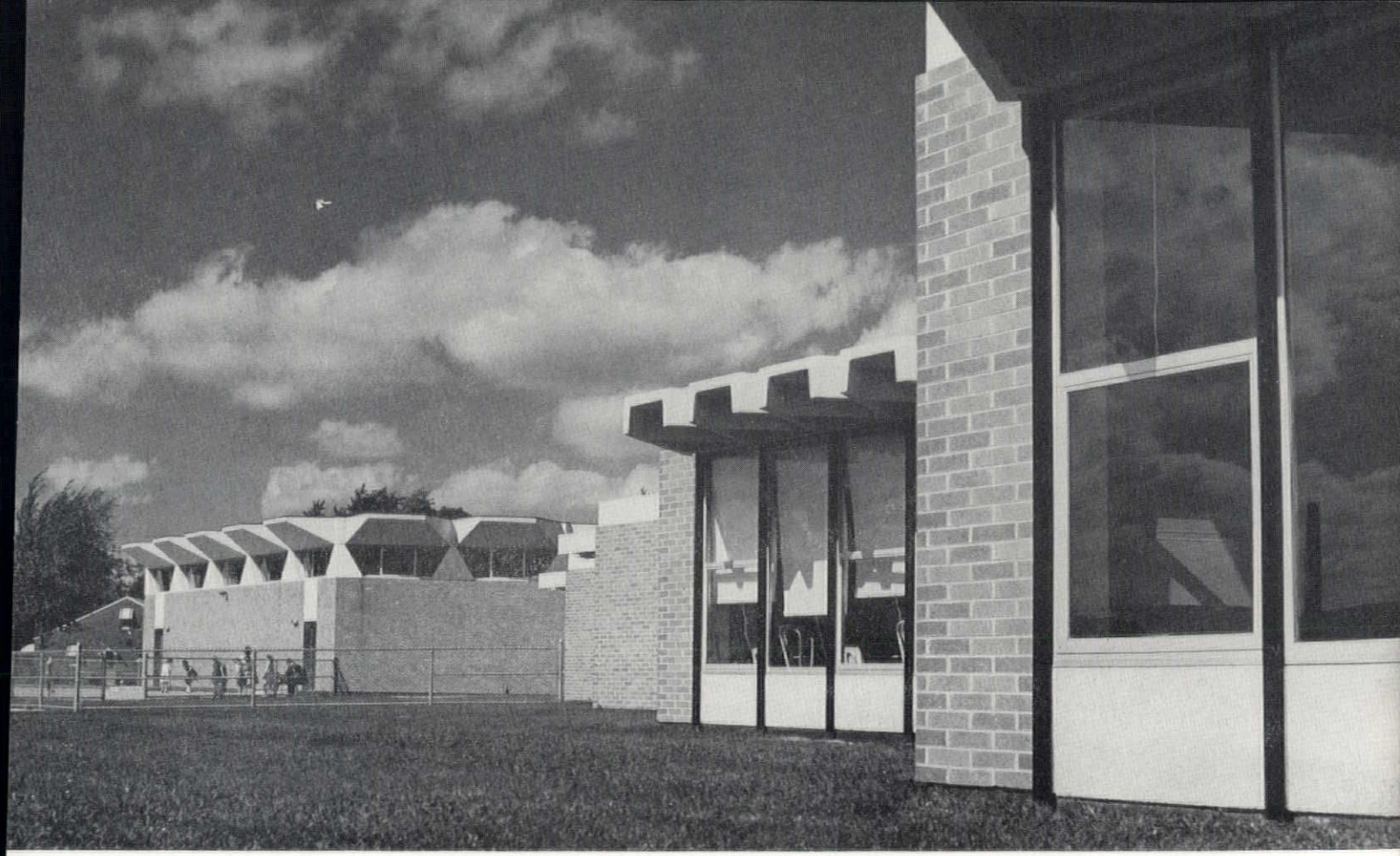
Jennie May Fleming
Elementary School *Detroit*

Samuel M. Brownell, Superintendent

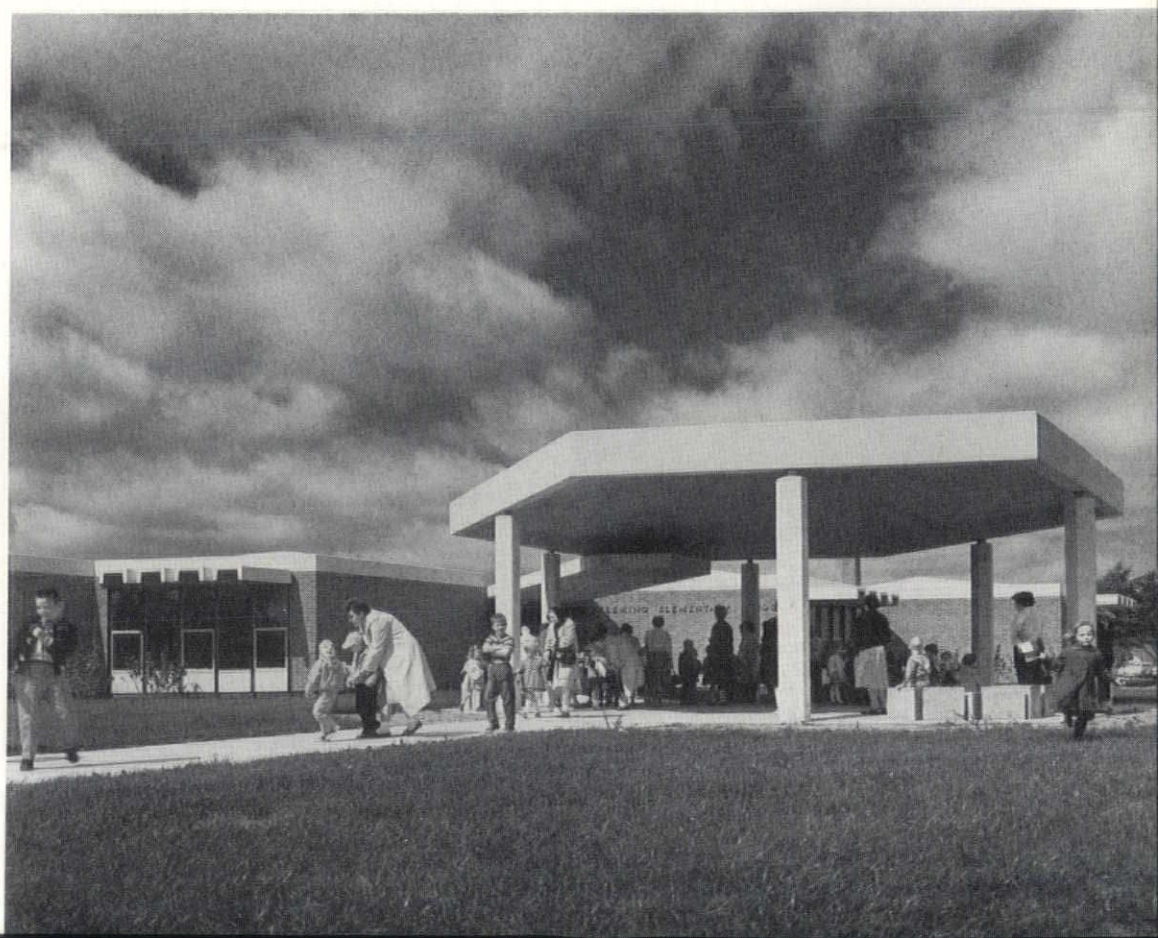
Citation: A compact plan designed to minimize noise and congestion. Excellent handling of difficult architectural forms. Clusters of self-contained classrooms skillfully grouped around activity areas. Imaginative and creative planning.

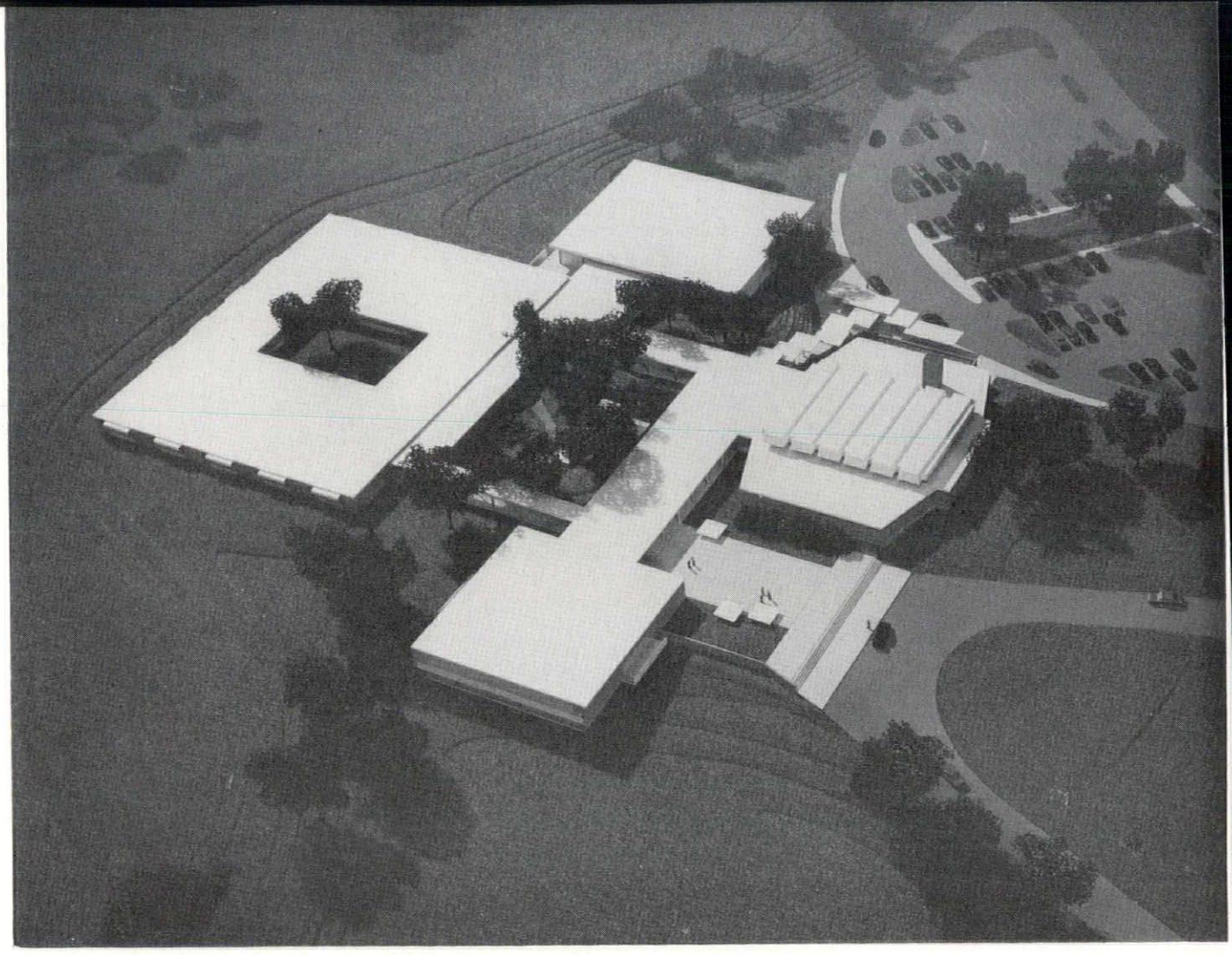






Meathe, Kessler &
Associates, Inc.
Architects





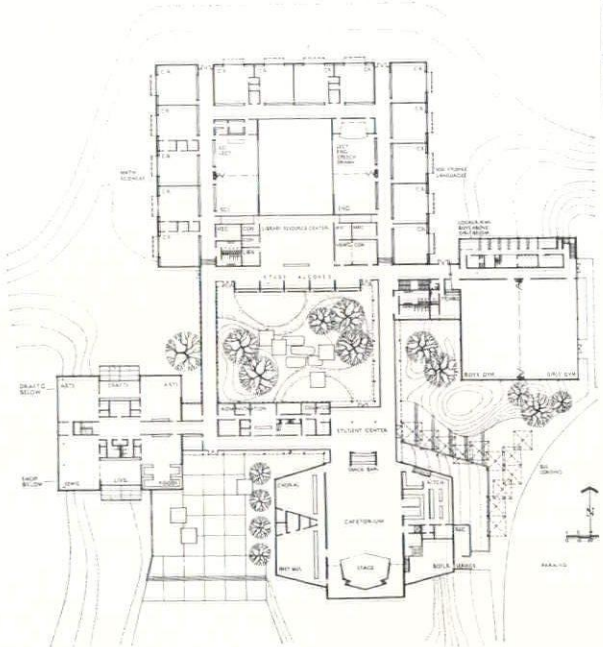
East Hills Junior High School

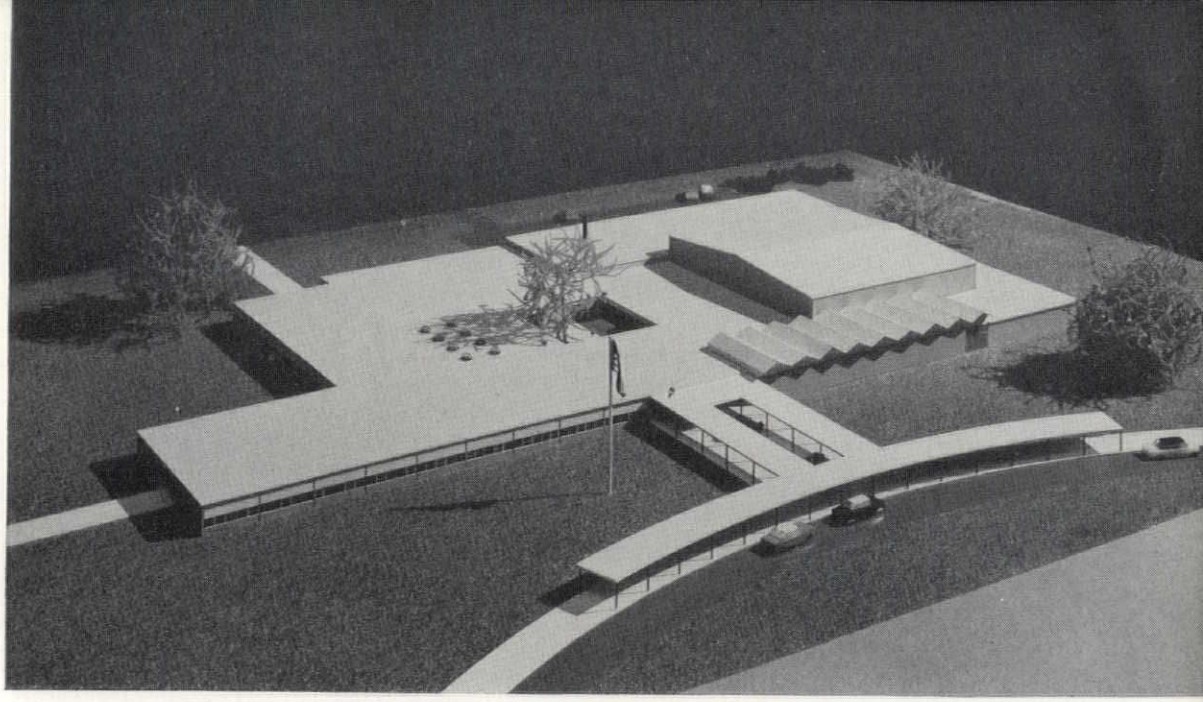
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

Eugene L. Johnson, Superintendent

Citation: A commendable school plant. Good grouping of major units around central court. Effective site utilization. Skillful architectural expression of a forward-looking educational program.

Tarapata-MacMahon Associates, Inc.
Architects and Engineers





Smith & Smith, Associates, Architects

Ward Cottrell Junior High School

Marine City, Michigan

Success Story in Detroit

Attractive buildings, creatively designed with more instructional space per pupil at reduced construction costs, distinguish Detroit's $90-million public school construction program as it rounds out the first phase of a ten-year plan.

Success of the program is not accidental. Credit for the achievements recorded thus far, and for those anticipated when the plan is completed, belongs to many.

Work of individuals and groups in strengthening the effectiveness of Detroit's educational program is lauded by Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, superintendent of Detroit schools since 1956. He cites citizens' interest, extensive planning and reliance on private architectural firms. Vital, too, is the voters' support of $60 million in bonds and $30 million in millage.

Enthusiastic praise is also given to Dr. Anthony Adinolphi, assistant superintendent in charge of Detroit school housing from 1957 until last August when he was named director of planning and architecture for the University of the State of New York Construction Fund Authority.

"Dr. Adinolphi was a tremendous asset to Detroit schools. In the five years he was with the system he developed and supervised our building program showing great ability, imagination and certainly the utmost of dedication," says Dr. Brownell. "Without a doubt he is today one of the outstanding school construction experts in this country."

Dr. Adinolphi himself praises private architectural firms which "are making an immeasurable contribution to the city's creative school architecture." Thirty such firms have been retained in order to achieve the fullest creative services of their profession. Their work is concentrated on 86 projects of new and rehabilitated buildings.

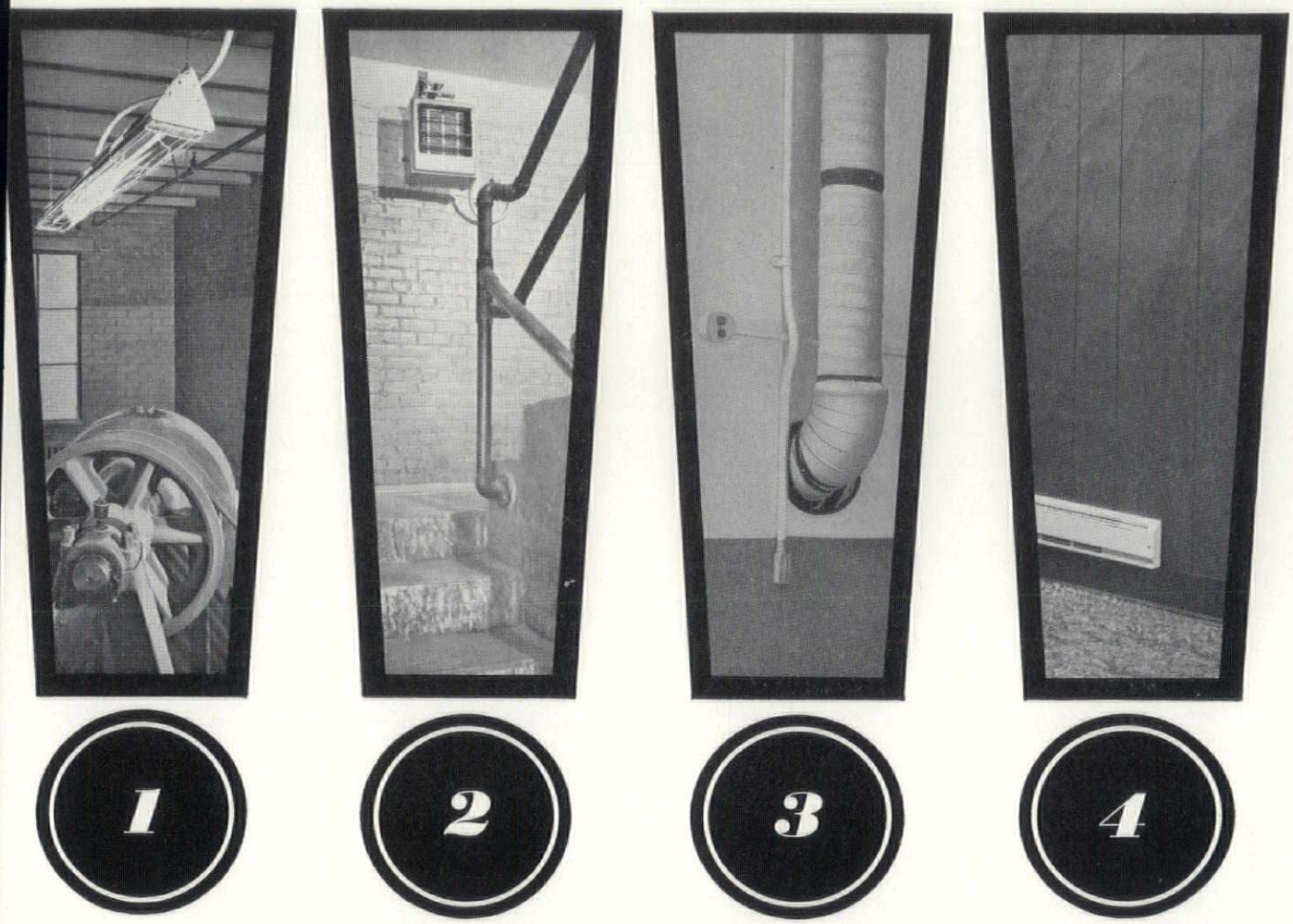
Combining utility, economy and beauty, the new buildings have bettered record of schools built from 1953 to 1959, Dr. Adinolphi says. The older structures provide an average of 24 square feet of instructional area per pupil at an average cost of $1,000 per pupil. Example of the improvement is the newly opened Jennie Fleming School with its 28 square feet of instructional area per pupil at a cost of $837.

Actual designing of the new schools has been preceded by basic guides supplied to the architects by neighborhood project advisory committees. Appointed by the Board of Education and Superintendent Brownell, they determine educational and community needs for each building.

Thus far, these groups have involved 1200 citizens. Each committee is composed of 8 to 15 members, including residents of the area to be served by the new school, school principals, teachers, and non-teaching employees, as well as representatives of the School Housing Divisions, city agencies and the architect.

Many months of careful work goes into each collection of educational specifications. Detailed studies cover the geographic area and its inhabitants, youth population and its characteristics and needs, employment prospects, conditions for effective learning and specifications for each room. Indicative of the thoroughness of such reports, the table of contents for specifications for Philip Murray High School covers nearly three single-spaced pages.

The idea of the project advisory committee was one of many recommendations made in 1958 after a two-year study by the Citizens' Advisory Committee on School Needs. Under the leadership of George Romney as chairman and Edward L. Cushman as vice chairman, the committee offered detailed suggestions to implement one of its major themes "Give the schools back to the people." *N.H.*



Four Electric Heat Applications that solve problems at the Russell Industrial Center

Russell Industrial Center is an 11-plant complex at Russell and Clay Streets which is being converted to an "apartment house for industry." Sixty manufacturing and distribution firms are already headquartered here, and over 500,000 square feet of space is still available for division into smaller units.

Mr. Ray Wetherby, the Center's General Manager, says, "To cut operating costs, one of the first things we did was to raze the old central heating plant. The fuel-fired furnaces we installed maintain minimum temperatures in manufacturing and storage areas. We chose electric heat for offices and other areas where people spend considerable time, and for special problem spots."

Here are typical examples of how electric heat is used: ❶ In the elevator penthouses, radiant electric quartz lamps are provided to keep machinery "limber." ❷ Forced air electric heaters heat open stair wells. ❸ Electric heating cable, wrapped around pipe, keeps loading dock sprinkler systems and feeders from freezing. ❹ Most of his tenants—and Mr. Wetherby—specified electrically heated offices. A radiant electric baseboard installation is shown in this illustration.

For complete information about electric heat, the modern flameless way to solve heating problems, call WO 2-2100, Ext. 2865. Outside Detroit, call the Edison office nearest you.

Detroit Edison

NEWS

MSA MEMBERS INVITED TO DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

All members of the Michigan Society of Architects are extended an invitation from the MSA Board of Directors to attend board meetings scheduled for the rest of the year.

Dates for remaining sessions of 1962 include: Wednesday, October 17, Northwood Inn, Detroit Chapter Annual Meeting with MSA; Monday, November 12, site to be selected, with Mid-Michigan chapter; and Tuesday, December 18, McGregor Memorial Community Center, Wayne State University, Detroit.

DETROIT GOLF LEAGUE

An all-day golf outing at Oakland Hills Country Club on Tuesday, October 9 and a dinner dance at Plum Hollow Country Club on Saturday, November 3 will conclude the ninth season of the Detroit Architectural Golf League.

Membership in the organization this year totaled 150, half of whom are architects and engineers. Those interested in joining next season are invited to current events, according to Chuck Martin membership chairman. For additional information, call Mr. Martin at WEbster 3-1335.

ADULT EDUCATION COURSE

John W. Jickling and William Lyman are conducting a 12-week course, "Architecture of the Western World" for the University Center for Adult Education, Detroit, sponsored by Wayne State University, University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan University. Summary of the course contents is offered in the catalogue description.

"The course will attempt to give the individual an understanding of basic architectural values through lectures, slides and discussions on selected buildings that have influenced the development of Western architecture from the ninth century to the present. Each of twelve sessions will be devoted to one or more particularly significant buildings that demonstrate the effect on the art of architecture of the changing spirit of changing times—the impact of social, religious, economic and political life and the other arts as they have been expressed through the use of new materials and changing spatial concepts."

ACOUSTICAL CONSULTANTS

Organization of the National Council of Acoustical Consultants, an association of firms of professional acoustical engineers, was formally announced August 31 in Chicago.

Officers are: president, Howard C. Hardy, Chicago; vice president, Michael J. Kodares, Long Island City, New York; and secretary-treasurer, Robert Lindahl, Trenton, Michigan. Directors are Daniel C. Fitzroy, San Rafael, California and R. M. Towne, Seattle.

Membership in the new council is open only to firms or corporations having primary interests in acoustical consulting engineering. All principals in the particpating firms are registered professional engineers.

Yosh Machida, formerly of Jahr-Anderson-Machida Associates, Inc., announces his private practice of architecture as: Yosh Machida, AIA, 24661 Ford Road, Dearborn, Michigan.

DETROIT LEAGUE OPENS SEASON

Launching its 41st year, the Detroit Architectural Bowling League opened the 1962-63 season on September 7 at Olympic Bowling Center. The season consists of 34 weeks of interleague matches and extra-league tournaments with the Suburban Architectural Bowling League, Builders & Traders Bowling League and Detroit District Dentists League.

Sixteen teams rolled off, including Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, league champions trying to retain the title for the fifth consecutive year to gain permanent possession of the accompanying trophy. The team now has permanent possession of the Architect's Trophy.

Other league teams are: Lester H. Davies, Structural Engineers; Giffels & Rossetti, Associated Engineers and Architects; R. J. Davis, Engineers; McGrath & Dohmen, Architects; Albert Kahn, Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc.; Herman & Simons, Architects; Leo M. Bauer, Ralph R. Calder, Architects; Ted Rogvoy, Architect; Michigan Testing Engineers, Inc. Harley, Ellington, Cowin and Stirton, Inc., Architects and Engineers; Hyde Bobbio, Inc., Mechanical & Electrical Engineers; Albert Smith, Engineers; Boddy, Benjamin & Woodhouse, Architects and Engineers; and Diehl & Diehl, Architects, Inc.

UNIVERSITY DESIGN TEAM

Linn Smith, FAIA, of Birmingham, was one of ten architects who participated in the Rice Design Fete, a design workshop jointly sponsored by Rice University of Houston, Texas, and Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., of New York. Mr. Smith and his designer Bill Demiene spent ten days working with a team of four students from four different universities designing a two year college. The designs produced by the ten architects are being published in book form. Publication is set for early November.

SUBURBAN BOWLERS

Twenty teams of the Suburban Architectural Bowling League opened the year's schedule on September 6 at Northlanes. Their sixth year of activity, the current season includes 34 weeks of competition.

Bowlers include teams from: Robert Zannoth Agencies; Minoru Yamasaki Associates; Litewall Co.; Fontanesi & Kann, Austin Engineers; Calumet Structural Steel; Gatchell & Burwell; Hubbell, Roth & Clark "Blue"; Odell, Hewlett & Luckenbach "White"; Hubbell, Roth & Clark "Gold"; Jahr-Anderson Associates; B. L. Brinkley.

Odell, Hewlett & Luckenbach "Blue"; Dunn Blue Print Co.; Swanson Associates; Ervin E. Kamp & Associates; Migdal & Lane; Snyder & McLean; K. F. Leinninger & Associates; and Bennett & Straight, Inc.

CIVIC DESIGN COMMITTEE

A feature of the Detroit Chapter's Annual Meeting will be a report by John Haro, Chairman on the activities of the Civic Design Committee during the past year. President Paul B. Brown states "this Committee has had a very active year and has made an outstanding contribution to the Chapter and the City of Detroit and will be of great interest to all members." This report will be the only one presented at this meeting.

builders & traders EXCHANGE

During a recent meeting of the American Society of Association Executives in Washington, D. C., construction trade association executives met in a workshop session to discuss the impact of change on the future of our industry and the role of associations in aiding the industry to meet the problems of change. The following comments are taken from the report of that workshop session.

"The consensus among those attending our workshop was that the government could be expected to intensify its efforts to regulate the affairs and activities of the business community—regardless of which political party occupies the White House or holds a majority in Congress.

"In this connection, it should be pointed out that several members felt our industry had itself to blame in large part for this dilemma, in that we had failed to do an effective job of policing and regulating ourselves. The thinking seemed to be that this (government regulation) will become even more of a problem in the future, unless trade associations take the lead in encouraging self-regulation.

"The problem of increased production costs is plaguing many segments of the construction industry—and a principal cause is that, in many lines, organized labor is pricing itself out of the market. Here again, the government is compounding the problem by legislating wages through such laws as the Davis-Bacon Act.

"Just as intense competition in the construction industry has brought about more and more mergers and an increased rate of business failures, so do our people look for a greater consolidation of trade associations in this industry—a merger of those whose functions overlap or duplicate the work of other groups.

"We spend a great deal of time talking about new product developments in the construction industry but probably the over-all trend can be summed up best by stating that there appears to be in the offing a "marriage"—or combining—of more and more materials—wood with plastics, or wood with aluminum, for example—to take advantage of the principal attributes of each material while negating its pri-

mary drawbacks. Here again, the construction industry—especially its building materials segments—is looking to trade associations to lead the way.

"Consumer buying habits of the future are expected to be influenced in large part by our current explorations into space. Our workshop discussion indicated that the space race is going to require more and more manufacturers and their trade associations to sell their products to the public on the basis that here is something new, here is something modern, here is something completely in step with the fast-paced, changing times.

"One of the primary functions of trade associations in the next five years will be to help their members secure new markets. This isn't as difficult as it sounds when you consider how trade groups representing retail lumber dealers have helped that segment of the construction industry acquire two significant new markets since World War II—(one) the home repair and modernization market and (two) the market for leisure-time or vacation homes.

"More and more we can expect to see greater cooperation between trade associations representing different industries and those representing different segments of the same industry. This will be brought about by the pressure for higher and higher wages, by the threat of increased regulation at the federal, state and local levels, and by mounting competition from abroad.

"Also, if our crystal ball has not deceived us, within the next five—or at the most, the next 10 years, there will come into being one clear-cut voice, one over-all spokesman for the nation's construction industry — something our members feel there is an urgent need for now.

"To sum up, then, gentlemen, the next five years will see more and more pressure on the trade association executive to provide the leadership necessary to enable his industry to stave off the stifling effects of greater government control.

"On the promotion front, we can expect to see increased trade association sponsorship of institutional advertising programs as more and more companies pool their resources to promote their common interests in the most efficient way.

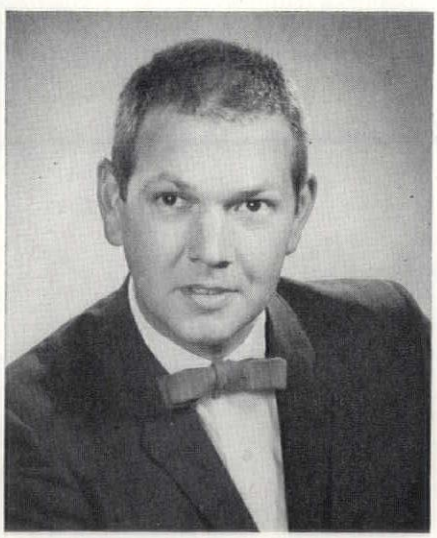
"Also, it is our conviction that we'll see a rebirth of the rugged individualist in the next five years—a reawakening of the businessman who isn't afraid to speak up and speak out on public issues—to tell the government what it should and what it shouldn't do in the way of modifying the law of supply and demand. Almost daily we see building up new pressure demanding release from the tight grip of government control—and our workshop session yesterday was in keeping with this trend.

"As was pointed out in our discussion, the trade association executive has a clearcut responsibilty to encourage the principals of his industry to strike a militant posture whenever their personal or business rights are threatened by a growing bureaucracy.

"And, finally, the future of the trade association movement in this country is bound up inextricably in the caliber of men who will manage our associations.

"Clearly, these must be men who will —in every sense of the word—provide leadership.

"At this crucial hour in world history, American business and industry aren't looking for hired servants to run their trade groups. They're looking for men with initiative, for men who will assist them in reaching the right decisions, for men who can be relied on to help them shoulder the ever-increasing, complex responsibilities of modern management."



Norman Kline, AIA, has joined the staff of Kainlauri, MacMullan, Millman Associates, Inc., architects and engineers, Ann Arbor. Mr. Kline, formerly with Alden B. Dow, Inc., Architect, Midland, will manage a branch office in Petoskey and also maintain a field office in Onaway during the construction of the Onaway Area Community School.

CAMPUS NEWS

At the University of Michigan, Walter Sanders, chairman of the Department of Architecture, has announced the award of fellowships and scholarships for the academic year 1962-63.

Zane J. Anderson was awarded the "Booth Traveling Fellowship in Architecture." With the $1500 from the bequest of the late George G. Booth of Detroit and Bloomfield Hills, Mr. Anderson will travel to Paris and Rome to study the process of design and the attitudes assumed during this process.

Charles Albert Ahlstrom, B.Arch. February 1962, was awarded the Architecture Alumni Scholarship of $3,500. He plans to correlate his graduate work practical experience leading to the Masters Degree and eventual private practice.

Recipient of the Albert Kahn Graduate Fellowship in the amount of $1,000 is Phillip W. Jones of Sausalito, California. He received the degree B.Arch at U-M in June 1959.

James Lee Haecker, B.Arch. 1962, is the recipient of the Daverman Merit Award in Architecture established by the J. & G. Daverman Co. in Grand Rapids, and awarded annually to an outstanding senior student in the amount of $1,000. He also received a U-M teaching fellowship for 1962-63.

Other teaching fellowships in the Department of Architecture have been granted to Kailash Dua, Ved Prakash and Sewa Barmi, all graduates of Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi, India; to Vincent Hatlen of North Dakota State College, and Wirochai Wongpanit of Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.

Appointment of Roger D. Clemence as instructor in architecture has been announced by the Department of Architecture, University of Michigan. Mr. Clemence received the B.A. degree, with honors, from Amherst College in 1957, the degree B.Arch., with honors from the University of Pennsylvania in 1960, and the degree Master of Landscape Architecture from Pennsylvania in 1962. He served as graduate assistant in engineering mechanics at Pennsylvania from 1958-60, and was awarded the Theophilus Parsons Chandler Fellowship for 1960-61, and 1961-62.

Fifteen scholarships of $750 each have been granted to schools from coast to coast by the Tile Council of America in its announced efforts to support the architectural profession and, in the long run, to improve America's building. The Tile Council is an association of 25 leading ceramic tile firms which manufacture about 80 per cent of this country's tile.

Receiving the grants are: The Catholic University of America, University of Cincinnati, Harvard University, University of Kansas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Miami University (Oxford, Ohio), Montana State College, University of Oregon, University of Pennsylvania, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Rhode Island School of Design, Texas Technological College, Tulane University, University of Virginia and Washington University (St. Louis).

Of the $750 total, $500 is to be used as a grant or loan to a needy and worthy student, and $250 for improving courses in building materials. Exact use of the money is left up to the school, according to Chester Wenczel of Trenton, New Jersey, president of the Tile Council.

New dean of the School of Architecture at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute is George A. Dudley, former director of the Office for Regional Development and secretary of the Planning Coordination Board for the State of New York. A Yale University alumnus, with graduate degrees in architecture and city planning, Mr. Dudley at one time was associated with the firm of Harrison and Abramovitz, architects of Rockefeller Center in New York, and later served as secretary of the board of international consultants for the design of the United Nations Headquarters.

At the University of Colorado in Boulder, the five-year program in architecture, formerly offered within the College of Engineering, has been established as a separate school as of July 1 of this year. A new curriculum designed to take full advantage of this separate administrative status is being planned. Students will be accepted into the new school in the fall of '63. The full-time staff of ten architectural faculty members will be augmented during the coming school year by practicing architects from the area who will serve as visiting critics, particularly in the area of architectural design, and by special lecturers who will be brought in for concentrated programs during each semester.

Summer Activities of Colorado's School of Architecture involved participation in the university's creative arts program. Major contributions were gallery talks and exhibits of the works of Bernard Maybeck and Mies van der Rohe. Also presented was a Smithsonian exhibit "One Hundred Years of Colorado Architecture."

There is no end to the silly scholarly interests that actual, living, modern, scientific, respectable American citizens will take up rather than do an honest day's work clearing slums and keeping down divorce.

—Jacques Barzun in Adventures of the Mind

One of a group of connected buildings located along a wooded ravine, this new building of the School of Architecture, Lawrence Institute of Technology, is scheduled for October opening. A garden court with pool and flowering shrubs is a central feature. A library, auditorium, exhibition hall and a loggia surround the garden. Architects, Earl W. Pellerin and Theodore Daubresse.

ANNUAL MEETING

DETROIT CHAPTER, AIA

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1962

NORTHWOOD INN
2593 WOODWARD
at 11½ Mile Road
BERKLEY, MICHIGAN

DINNER AT 7:00 PM
MEETING AT 8:00

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

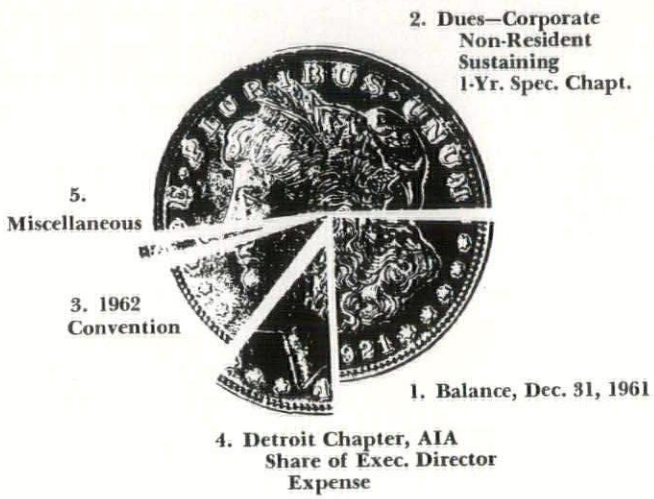
The MSA Dollar

James B. Hughes, Exec. Dir.

The current budget of the Michigan Society of Architects for 1962 contemplates the receipt and expenditure of better than $30,000.00. The accompanying chart presents graphically the sources of income of MSA and for what purpose each dollar received will be used. Specifically, the budget is broken down as follows:

Receipts

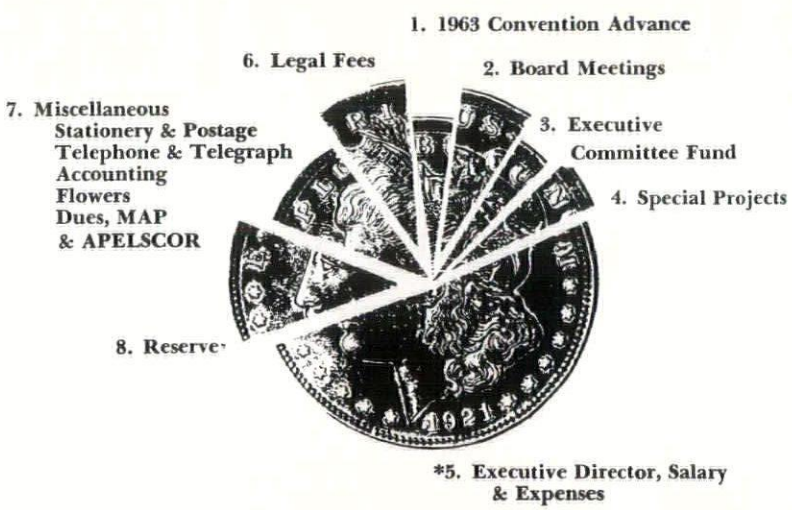
		% of Total
1. Balance, Dec. 31, 1961	$ 8,898.88	28.4
2. Dues—Corporate	5,400.00	52.8
Non-Resident	600.00	
Sustaining	7,000.00	
1-Yr. Spec. Chapt.	3,500.00	
3. 1962 Convention	2,425.00	7.8
4. Detroit Chapter, AIA Share of Exec. Director Expense	3,000.00	9.6
5. Miscellaneous	425.00	1.4
	$31,248.88	100.0



Disbursements

		% of Total
1. 1963 Convention Advance	$ 500.00	1.6
2. Board Meetings	900.00	2.9
3. Executive Committee Fund	1,100.00	3.5
4. Special Projects	2,000.00	6.5
*5. Executive Director, Salary & Expenses	17,000.00	54.3
6. Legal Fees	3,000.00	9.6
7. Miscellaneous		
Stationery & Postage	1,400.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	1,100.00	
Accounting	250.00	9.6
Flowers	100.00	
Dues, MAP & APELSCOR	150.00	
8. Reserve	3,748.88	12.0
	$31,248.88	100.0

*A portion of this expense is paid by Detroit Chapter, AIA (See Receipts-Item 5). Although not included in this budget, in the future, MONTHLY BULLETIN will pay a proportionate share of the Executive Director's salary and expenses.



The borrowing of up to $10,000.00 against MSA assets for the purpose of underwriting the initial expenses of publishing Monthly Bulletin was authorized by the Society at the Mid-Summer Conference. To date, no money has been borrowed and will not be unless it is absolutely necessary.

This budget is for MSA only; the MONTHLY BULLETIN operation is entirely separate. MONTHLY BULLETIN is paying office rent, staff salaries and other expenses related to the publication of the magazine and the maintaining of a headquarters office for the Society and the Detroit Chapter. In the future, those costs which apply to all of these functions will be prorated on the basis of 20%—Detroit Chapter, 30%—Monthly Bulletin and 50%—MSA.

As of September 15, 1962, expenditures amounted to $25,382.67. Total assets of the Society, including bank balances of $2,118.33 amount to $23,002.60.

NEWS

New Firm Formed by Kissinger, Kampner, Holzhauer

Architects Stewart S. Kissinger, Burton L. Kampner, and Ralph N. Holzhauer have established the new architectural firm of Kissinger-Kampner-Holzhauer, Inc., with offices at 1310 North Telegraph Road, Dearborn, Michigan.

Formerly known as Stewart S. Kissinger Associates, the principals are graduates of the University of Michigan and members of the American Institute of Architects and Michigan Society of Architects.

The firm is currently engaged in work on various educational, religious, housing and commercial projects throughout the metropolitan area. These include buildings for the Henry Ford Community College in Dearborn, an elementary school for the Southgate Community School District and a senior citizen apartment house in Wyandotte.

Architectural Plaza Entries Due Oct. 15

An Architectural Plaza will be one of the highlights at the annual convention of the Michigan Association of School Boards. The meeting will be held in the Civic Auditorium, Grand Rapids, November 8-9. The Plaza has been planned with the support and approval of the Michigan Society of Architects. School board members and administrators from hundreds of Michigan school districts will attend the convention along with special invited guests.

By mid September, seventeen architectural firms had entered a total of fifty-three mounts in the exhibition. The deadline for receiving entries is October 15th. For further information write MASB, Room 421 Education Building, M.S.U., East Lansing.

The people have the power to build cities in which their children can happily live and work and multiply. What they lack are the plans, and the funds . . . and the recognition that their peril requires a compromise with "self-interest."

—Robert A. Futterman
The Future of Our Cities

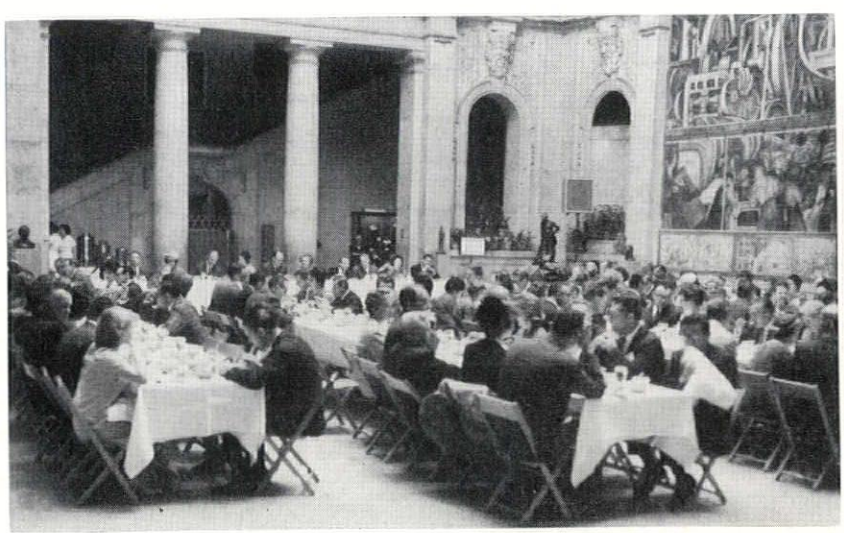
Registration for the luncheon and program at the Institute of Arts followed a pleasant and lively reception at the Scarab Club, hosted by William A. Bostick, club president. More than 150 architects and artists from all over the state, plus one architect-artist from Wisconsin, participated in the Allied Arts Festival sponsored by the Detroit Chapter of AIA.

Detroit Chapter

Allied Arts Festival

Early arrivals included, from left, Paul B. Brown, Detroit Chapter president; Charles H. MacMahon, MSA president; and John V. Sheoris, member of the Allied Arts Committee.

Louis Redstone, left, chairman of the Chapter Allied Arts Committee, discussed panel presentations with Willis F. Woods, center, director of the Detroit Institute of Arts, and Lawrence Fleischman, president of the Art Commission for the city of Detroit. Mr. Woods addressed the luncheon session on integration or art and architecture.



Luncheon at the Art Institute was followed by panel discussions moderated by Harold Binder. Highlighting fast-moving comments from the audience was a plea by Craig Smith, member of the Detroit City Plan Commission, for organizing a "Committee on Aesthetic Responsibility."

TO THE POINT

OVERLY FILM SHOWS YOU HOW TO $AVE WITH SAFETY

"Doors That Open To Everything But Fire" is a new film that shows architects, contractors and building owners how Overly U/L labeled doors and frames reduce fire damage and save lives.

Prepared after six years of continuous product testing at Underwriters' Laboratories, this 16mm color and sound film shows you the critical danger points where fire doors should be installed—and how fire doors can reduce insurance costs.

During a 12-minute showing, you'll see a review of the evolution of fire doors, including the latest advances in Overly's U/L testing program. Many of the doors you'll see also are rated for acoustical service, providing you with fire resistance and sound resistance.

This important film will be useful to you as well as your clients. To arrange for showings, write to: Manager, Underwriters' Product Sales, Overly Manufacturing Company, Greensburg, Pa.

* * *

Times Are Noisier *than they used to be, and many of today's buildings require doors that retard the transmission of sound. Overly now offers the architect a new line of high-performance acoustic doors—successfully tested for Sound Transmission Class Ratings up to 45db. Another new Overly acoustical door uses a unique construction to give you sound reduction and U/L labeled fire resistance. For more information on these acoustic doors, write to Overly or contact your Overly representative.*

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1235 Hoyt Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan

A. L. OPPENHEIMER
Detroit 1, Michigan

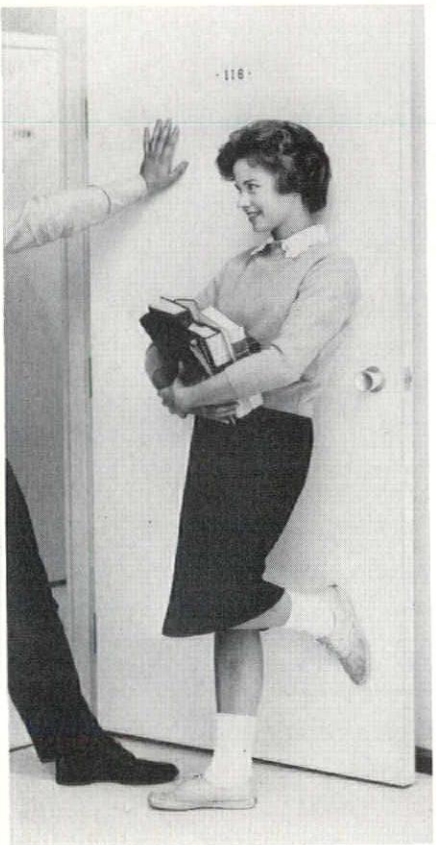
producer's council

To simplify the sometimes confusing specifying, ordering and ultimate installation of doors on large construction jobs, Formica Corporation has entered the door manufacturing business. In September, the company opened a 40,000 square foot plant in Tarboro, North Carolina for the production of lumber-core doors surfaced with laminated plastic. The plant enables Formica to supply a complete door package to specifiers.

The firm now offers the architect doors of high quality construction, surfaced in any desired color, pattern or woodgrain selection of Formica laminated plastic.

Formica LifeSeal Doors, carrying a lifetime guarantee, are designed for easy job-site installation and arrive at the job site completely pre-mortised and ready to hang. All orders for LifeSeal Doors will include hardware specifications allowing for pre-mortising.

The doors, moreover, are made to fit the openings where they are to be used, regardless of type of frame. They are individually packaged, with each package clearly identifying the position of that particular door in the building. Installation can be made even after completion of interior painting and floor finishing.



For school interior installations, Formica doors provide long life and ease of maintenance, as well as long-term economy. Both faces and stile edge are surfaced with Formica laminated plastic, available in a decorative line of colors, woodgrains and patterns.

Officers of Producers Council: (from left) Dick Grinnell, secretary; Charles Thornton, treasurer; E. M. Williams, president; Joe Panella, vice president. Fred Blackwood is second vice president.

STRUCTURAL CLAY SEMINAR PLANNED FOR OCTOBER

A four-session seminar on use of structural clay masonry in today's buildings will be held October 9, 17, 23 and 31 at the Rackham Educational Memorial Building, Detroit. Meetings will be held at 7:30 in the small auditorium. Sponsors are the Detroit Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute and the Structural Clay Products Institute.

Nationally recognized authorities in their field will discuss: new products and development; classification and manufacture of structural clay products; properties and design of clay masonry walls; mortars; use of standards in specifying structural clay products; and workmanship, with live demonstrations of walls being built. Question and answer periods will be included in all sessions.

For program and registration form, contact John Davis, 1510 Mutual Building, Detroit 26, or phone Woodward 3-8623. Registration for any or all sessions is $3. Early registration is recommended because of space limitations.

Advertisers Index

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Help from Monthly Bulletin readers is sought by Frank H. Lyon, Jr., of Battle Creek, in securing a January 1948 issue of *Architectural Forum* to complete a collection of the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Correspondence should be directed to him at Haughey, Black & Williams, Architects, 616 Post Building, Battle Creek, Michigan.

July 31, 1962

Dr. Anthony G. Adinolfi
Assistant Superintendent
Detroit Public Schools
1354 Broadway
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Tony:

Sincere congratulations on your new appointment as director of planning and architecture for the University of the State of New York Construction Fund. This is indeed a rewarding recognition of your fine performance here in Detroit.

I would like to express the appreciation of the architectural profession in Detroit for your successful efforts to achieve a more effective and satisfactory working relationship between architects and the school administrative staff. I believe that our profession, as a result, is making a fuller contribution to good school planning and design, and has been encouraged to take keener interest in the problems of developing good school construction.

You will be truly missed here, but I am pleased—as I know all who have worked with you are—that this fine opportunity for even greater achievement has been given you.

Sincerely,

Paul B. Brown
President
Detroit Chapter
American Institute of Architects

August 31, 1962

Mr. James B. Hughes, Editor
A.I.A. Monthly Bulletin
28 West Adams Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Jim:

Best wishes in your new work as editor.

The Bulletin has always been a medium we have looked to, for direct and forceful contact with those who lead and influence major policies of the building industry.

I will contact you in regard to rates, and other physical information soon.

Sincerely,

John P. Davis, Secretary-Manager
PLUMBING & HEATING
INDUSTRY

BRICK stirs the imagination!

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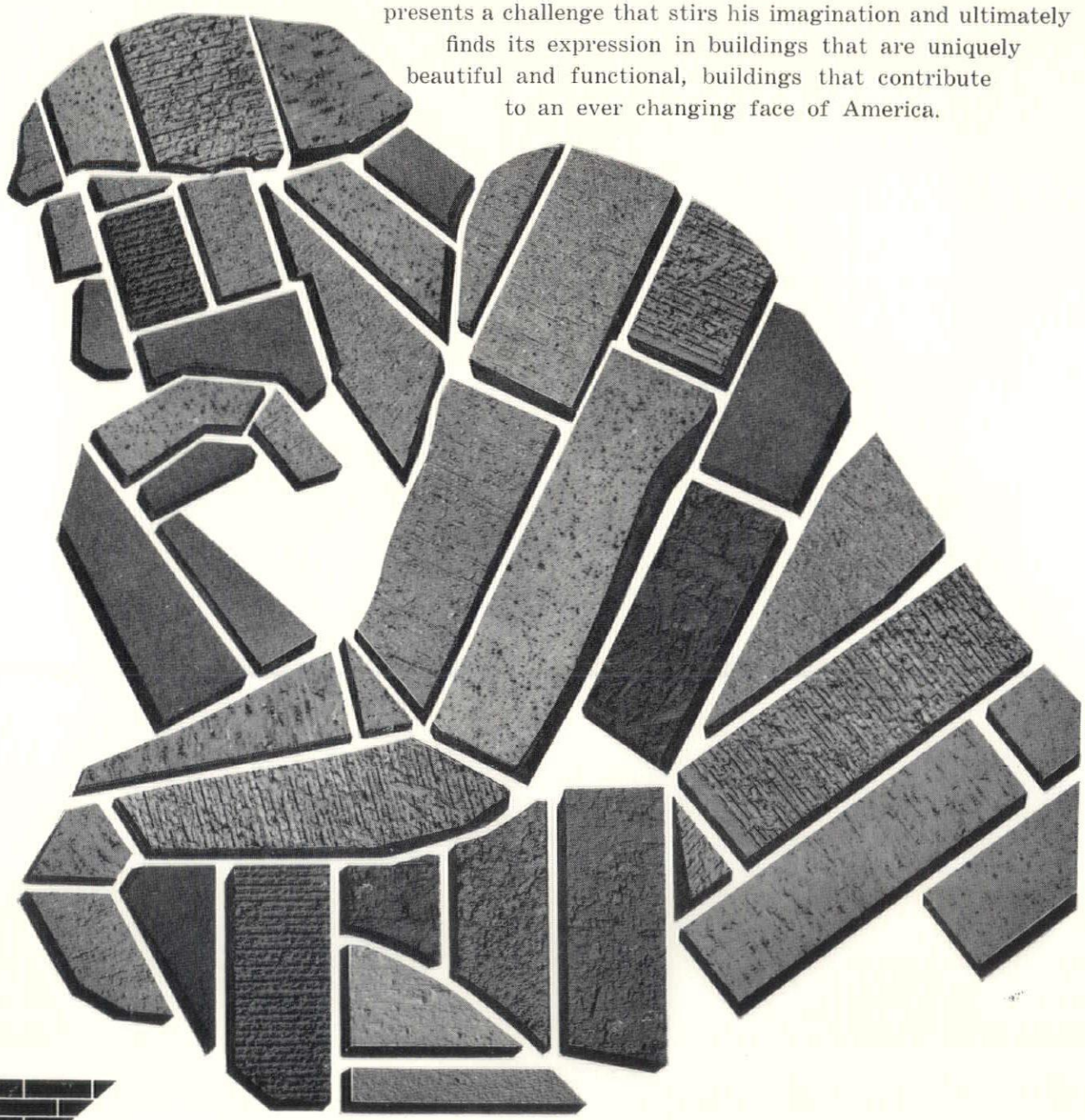

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— ADJUSTABLE FOR POST ALIGNMENT
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