

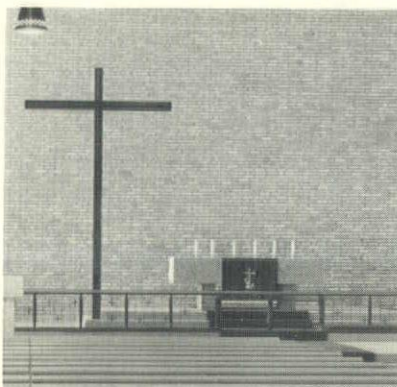
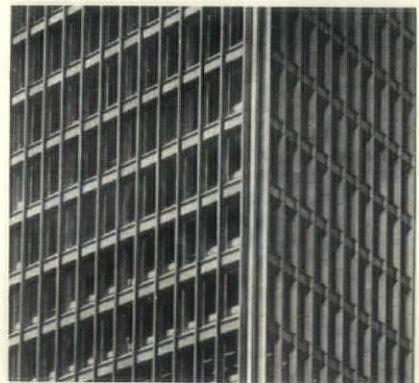
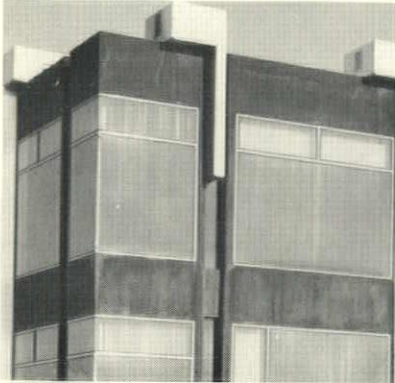
# BULLETIN

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# BULLETIN

*michigan society of architects december 1966*

Volume 41 — No. 12

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN IS PUBLISHED FOR THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS TO ADVANCE THE PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

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Monthly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects, is published monthly at 28 West Adams, Detroit 26, Michigan. Entered as second class matter January 15, 1946 at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan under Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price, \$4.00 per year (members \$2.00). 50 cents per copy.

## Attorney General Rules on Sealing of Plans

The State Board of Registration has been concerned for some time regarding architects sealing engineering plans and professional engineers sealing architect plans and surveys and plats to be sealed by registered land surveyors.

This matter was taken up with the office of the Attorney General with the ruling opinion dated July 31, 1945,

that a separation must be made so as to require the architectural plans to be sealed by registered architects, engineering plans to be sealed by registered professional engineers and land surveys and plats to be sealed by registered land surveyors.

The official notice reads as follows: Building Plans: Nothing in this act shall prevent any owner from doing any of the architectural, engineering,

or surveying work mentioned herein upon or in connection with the construction of buildings on his own property for his own use, nor be construed as preventing a person not registered under this act from planning, designing or supervising the construction of residence buildings not exceeding 2,500 square feet per building in "calculated floor area."

For the purpose of this act "calculated floor area" shall mean that portion of the total gross floor area, measured to the outside surfaces of exterior walls that is intended to become habitable, including heater and/or utility rooms. For the purpose of determining the "calculated floor area" the following spaces will not be considered: (a) crawl spaces, (b) unfinished and nonhabitable portions of basements and attics, (c) garages, (d) open porches, balconies and terraces.

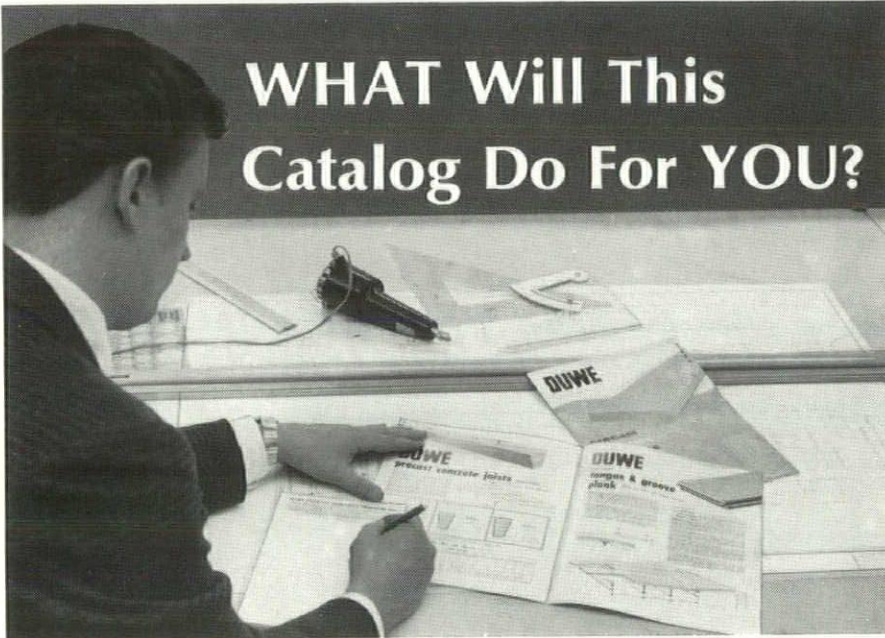
After this act becomes effective it shall be unlawful for any public official of this state or any political subdivision thereof to accept as a public record or for filing as public record a plan, specification, report or land survey which does not bear the seal of a registered architect, registered professional engineer or registered land surveyor as required by this act, except for public works costing less than two thousand dollars or residential buildings containing not more than 2,500 square feet of calculated floor area as defined herein.

On July 31, 1945, the Attorney General's Office in their Opinion #0-3801 wrote as follows: "We are of the opinion, in accordance with the statute above set forth that a separation must be made so as to require the architectural plans to be sealed by registered land surveyors. We do not believe that it was intended by the legislature that the above terms should be used interchangeably or synonymously.

The Enforcement Division of the State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors may take action against anyone issuing a Building Permit when they are in violation of Act 240 P.A. 1937 (as amended).

This opinion from the Office of the Attorney General was received by the State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors on October 3, 1966.

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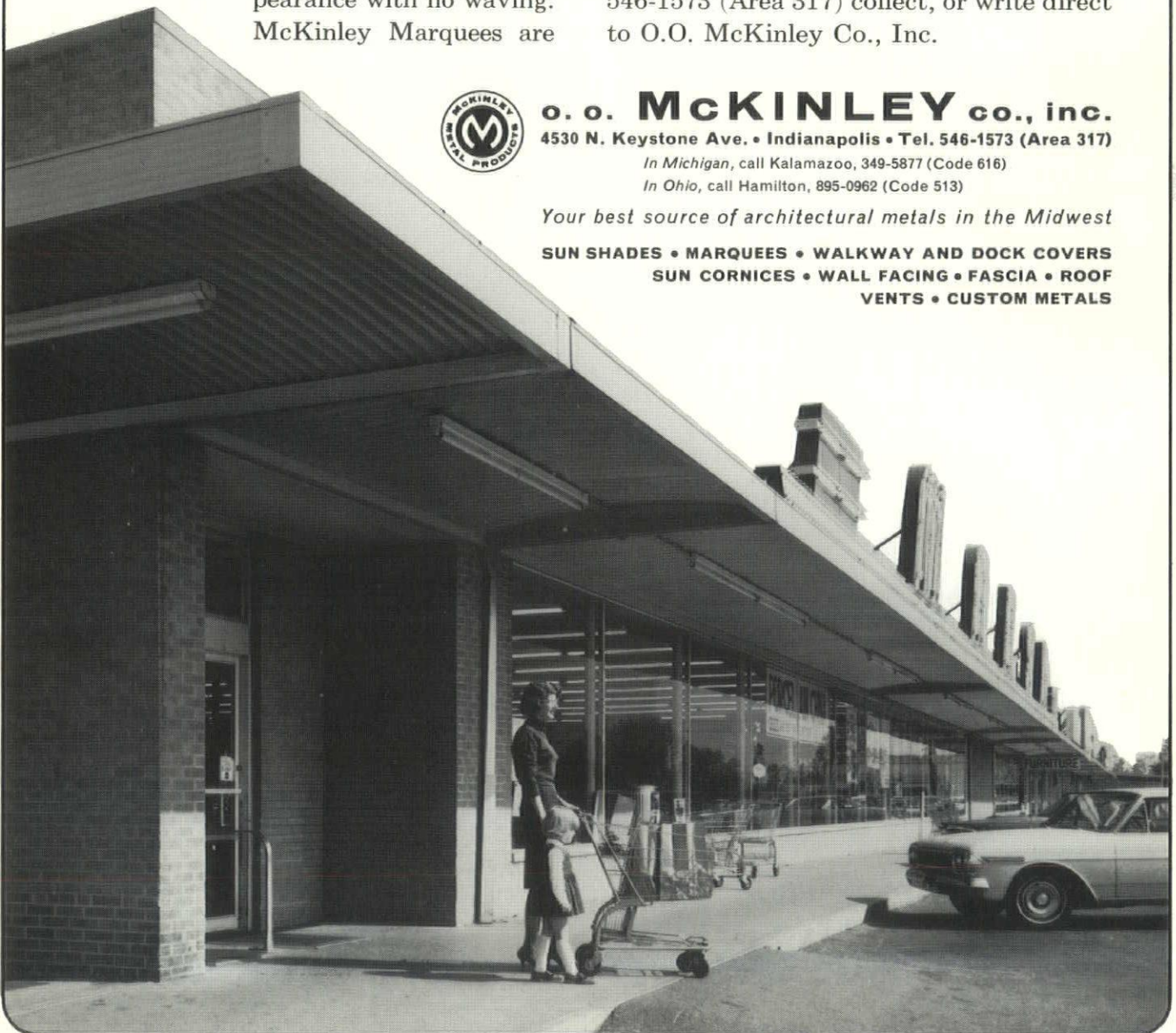
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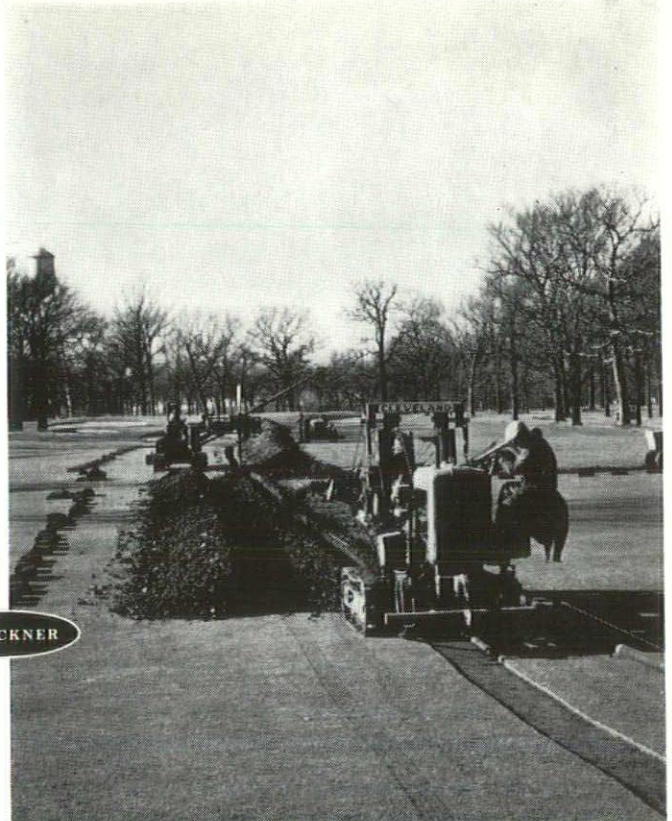
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## NEWS

### GAO Receives AIA Report on Fees

The requirements of modern design and building construction have made the 27-year-old federal limitation of 6 percent on architectural and engineering fees for government work obsolete and detrimental to the economic interests of both the government and the design professions.

This is a conclusion reached by The American Institute of Architects and contained in a study of statutory architect-engineer fee limitations delivered today to the General Accounting Office.

The AIA position paper, prepared to assist the GAO in its government-wide study of interpretations and applications of fee limitations, urges repeal of the 6 percent limitation originally established by Congress in 1939.

The Institute points out that for nearly three decades, the fee limitation has been written into law for other agencies without any recorded Congressional examination of the rationale for the limitation or of changed conditions.

Among other findings, the study maintains that:

The cost of architectural services has risen faster than the cost of construction, due primarily to the complexity of today's buildings and component systems;

The limitation, while considered fair in 1939 for relatively simple structures, is now completely unrealistic for laboratories, electronic facilities, remodeling and rehabilitation services and specialized structures, such as nuclear facilities;

Because of the limitation, an architect frequently cannot allow as much time for research and design as the project needs, thus preventing possible cost-cutting design solutions.

The AIA report, containing statements of architects throughout the country, concludes also that the increasing probability of financial loss works against the best interests of the government because of a resultant loss of interest in federal projects by outstanding professionals.

A long time-lapse between conception of a project and completion of the structure, with the architect's fee based on an estimated construction cost, which does not take into consideration changing economic factors during the design and building process, discourages many professionals from accepting federal work.

The AIA report to GAO calls for repeal of the statutory limitation and suggests instead that an architect's fee should be negotiated on the basis of the size, nature and complexity of specific projects, the usual procedure with private clients.

The Institute also recommends a government-wide review of construction practices, including methods of negotiating fees, to provide for uniform procedures throughout all agencies.

### Harper Hospital Completes Building

Harper Hospital has completed its \$2,500,000 medical apartment building at Beaubien and Mack. It is the first hospital-owned building to be completed in the Detroit Medical Center and also the first housing in the Center.

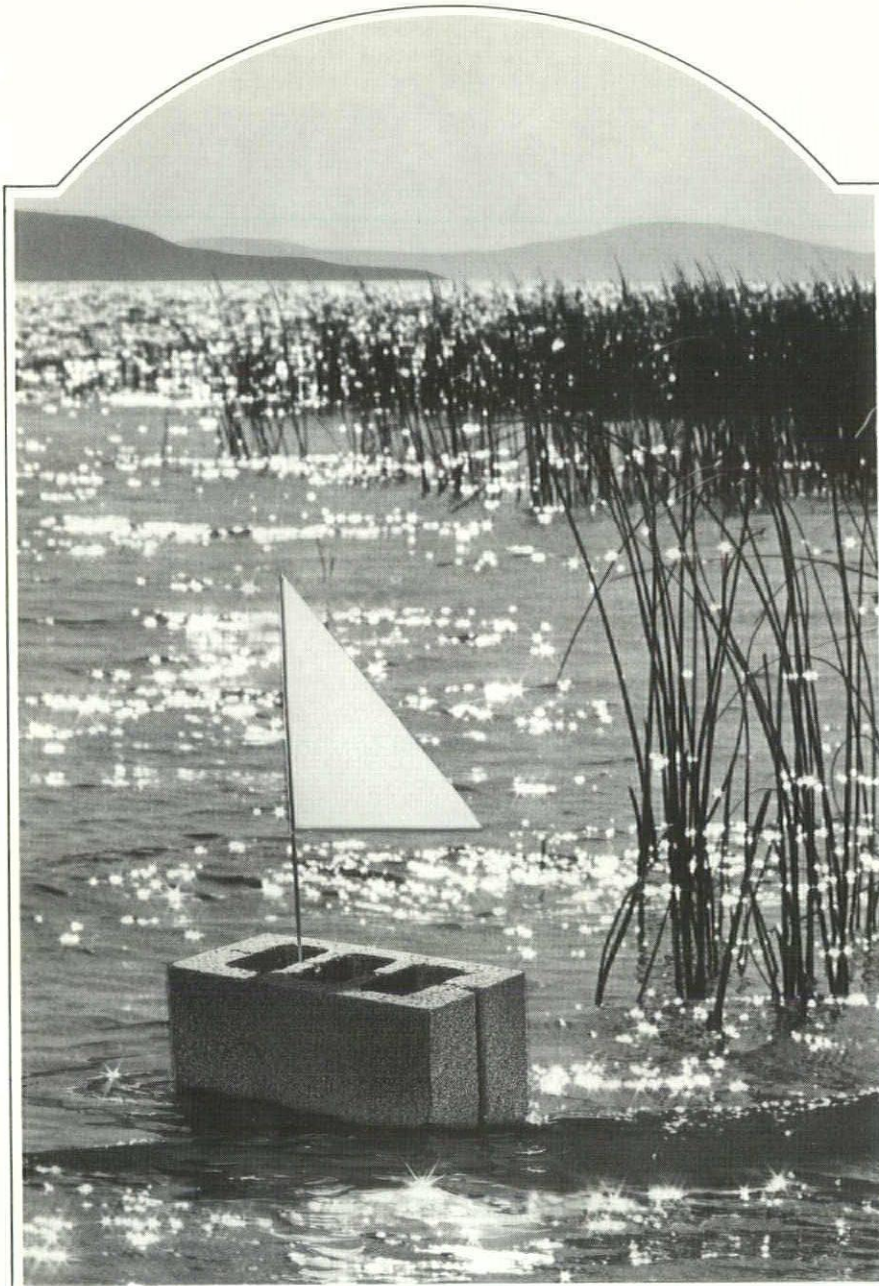
The nine-story structure was designed by Harley, Ellington, Cowin and Stirton, Inc. Malcolm R. Stirton, executive vice president of the firm, said the building will accommodate 143 interns and resident physicians. Included will be 96 single studio-type rooms and 47 one- and two-bedroom apartments.

Built to help attract medical staff members to the Detroit Medical Center, the building includes special features for young families. Among these are family laundry facilities, a playground and convenient storage areas. Each floor contains a lounge, the first floor also has recreation and social rooms, a library and reading room.

The building is completely air-conditioned, with controls in each suite. All living quarters are carpeted and completely furnished, including built-in appliances in the apartments. The J. L. Hudson Co., of Detroit, provided interior design.

Other firms cooperating in the design and construction of the building were Crane and Gorwic Associates, planning and urban design consultants for the Detroit Medical Center; Eichstedt and Grissim Associates, landscape architects; A. Z. Shmina and Sons Co., general contractor; Zeni-Maguire Co., mechanical contractor; Colonial Electric Co., electrical contractor.

When landscaping is completed, the large parking area will be concealed behind terraced lawns. A mall will connect the building with Harper Hospital after Brush Street has been eliminated as part of the Medical Center development plan. Space is available on the site for another residential building.



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## Ellis/Naeyaert Announce Appointments

Ellis/Naeyaert Associates Inc., Architects & Engineers, Warren, Michigan recently announced three staff appointments in their rapidly growing organization. Joseph J. Macewicz has been appointed Manager of Project Planning, William C. Krell as Assistant Chief Structural Engineer and Alvin F. Blair as Chief Architectural Designer.

Macewicz brings to the organization 14 years in project planning, engineering and facility management. He was formerly a project manager with A. J. Boynton & Co. and manager of construction services and property for Walker Manufacturing Co. Macewicz will represent the corporation in the Wisconsin, Illinois area. A graduate of Tri-State College, Mr. Macewicz received a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering.

Krell was formerly supervising structural engineer with the Portland Cement Association; chief structural engineer with Smith Tarapata & MacMahon; associate and consulting structural engineer with R. H. McClurg & Associates. Krell has a Master of Science degree in Civil Engineering from Wayne State University, is a registered professional engineer in Michigan and Illinois; a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Concrete Institute and Engineering Society of Detroit.

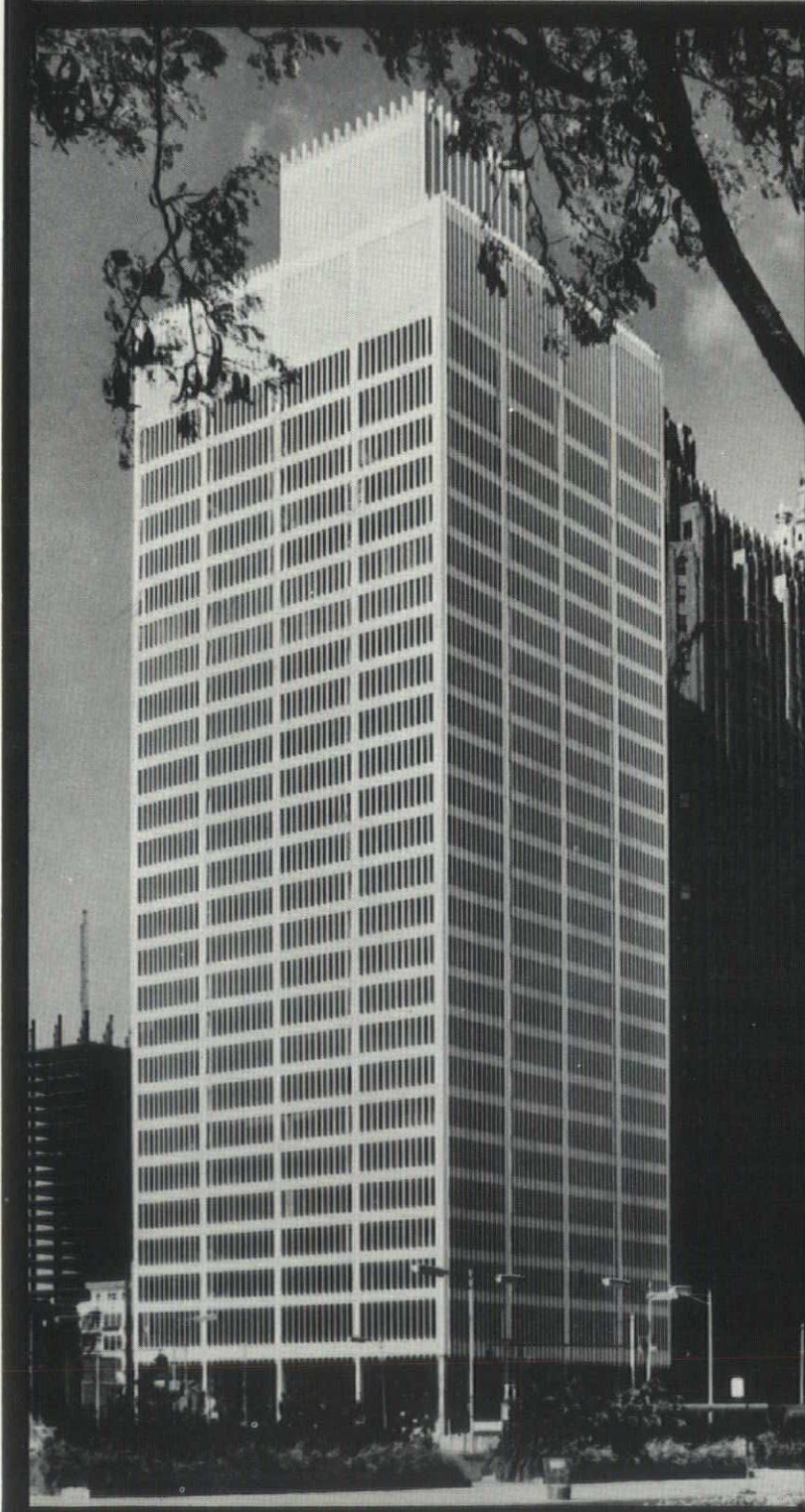
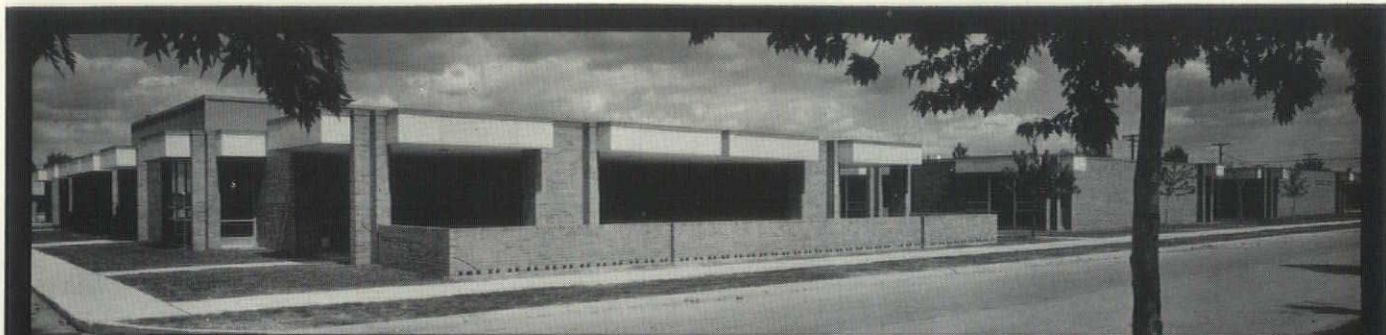
Blair was previously associated with Harley, Ellington, Cowin & Stirton as administrative designer in charge of college and university projects and was associated with various other architectural firms in the Detroit area as an architectural designer and project architect. Blair is a registered architect in the State of Michigan, a member of the American Institute of Architects, and the Engineering Society of Detroit.

## AKA Associate On CSI Panel

Joseph F. Ebenhoeh, Jr., chief architectural specifications writer for Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, participated in a panel discussion of "Testing and Construction Quality Control" at the November meeting of the Construction Specifications Institute.

A charter member of CSI, Ebenhoeh has written extensively on the use of specification-type finish schedules for textbooks and leading trade journals. Recently he revised the chapter on specifications which appears in the latest McGraw-Hill Building Construction Handbook.





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## NEWS

Dear Madame:

I noticed something in the paper Sunday about an exhibition now available in this area and free of charge. I'm just wondering why you don't set it up in the City-County Building or some other central place. It should have the widest possible distribution, not only in Detroit but out in the suburbs too. I wouldn't just wait until someone requested it; I'd even take it on tour perhaps. Maybe you could even make a musical out of it.

Seriously though, I think you should set it up for a few weeks at a time at various locations, even in shopping centers. Why not introduce it on school assembly programs. Where they really need something like this is in the new cities just incorporated from former townships: Troy, Sterling, Livonia and Novi.

But then again, what's the use. I have in mind the recent case of the people at U. of D. and the officials of Pontiac: ". . . they talked about a building and we talked about a concept."

I'm afraid the concept of urban planning will not be greatly furthered by the mere display of 72 illustration boards, although this can help. Really I think the problem lies elsewhere; I would locate it as a problem of *LAND*

I think you know what I mean without me having to spell it all out: the relationships between local government, zoning, county boards and municipalities, lot sizes, speculation if farm acreage etc. etc. . . . anyway you know what I mean. Now let me plead with you as Architects to get busy and take some initiative directly in our urban sprawl. Why don't you, the Detroit Chapter, acquire and assemble some large tracts say in Livonia or Troy. Why don't you do the developing and contracting as a little miniature "demonstration cities" project right here in our own metropolitan region. Why don't you take the leap? Why don't you show what can be done with open clusters rather than wait for "developers" and officials to come to you. We might be waiting until eternity unless someone starts to take the initiative. Instead of merely advising and drawing up plans for an already existing piece of property that someone else presents to you, why don't you go out and assemble tracts and develop them as they should be: with open clusters, "tow" housing (like Mies' in Lafayette Park), commons, further provision for growth, limited and moderate rise buildings and apartments, deferred plans for landscaping, separation of traffic etc. etc.: in short, urban planning. You people have just got to stop waiting for someone else to pick

up the ball, for officials to come to you with a parcel of property; it's you people that ought to go to the officials or become developers yourselves.

Specifically I have in mind the situation in the new suburbs. Let's take Livonia as an example. Last weekend I came across 7 Mile Road after coming south through Novi and Northville. In these areas are still large tracts of open land and plastered all over are signs saying "in this area see Selden Realty (or who ever it was; I'm not sure now) for information pertaining to this acreage." As you speed along you see all kinds of offerings for 80, 90, 120 acres. What's gong to happen? Are we just going to sit here while all this is subdivided into small, equal lots on which will be put a single dwelling?

Why don't you people go out there (with the help of any large institutional investors or some other progressive figures that might be able to swing large resources) and start snapping some of these parcels up. In other words get into the act. Begin some where; just don't mope in your private trade magazines (Peter Blake) about the lack of planning and the terrible wastage of suburban land. You waste so much space, paper and tripe in these fruitless moral discourses. No one listens either, except the professionals



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themselves. Need I say more; I urge the architects to get into the real estate business.

You say the local officials won't let you plan creatively. Of course, they won't. That's just the point; you have to go out and acquire this property and then HOLD it for as long as it takes to get zoning laws changed. This will take politics and education. In the mean time by holding these parcels you might be helping to keep down speculation and at the same time "preserving open spaces" as the Kennedy rhetoric once urged us to do back in the 1960 election. (By the way, whatever happened to that program?)

Well, maybe it's all just a waste of time and effort; you might even thank me for my trouble. I'd hope, however, that you people would begin to take an active political interest in getting zoning laws changed and acquiring land for a more harmonious arrangement than little boxes on little lots abutting honkee-tonk commercial strips without trees and with only poles as vistas.

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## THE PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY PLANNERS ACT

To what extent will the "professional community planners act" (passed by the 73rd Legislature of the State of Michigan and approved by the Governor on July 11, 1966) effect the practice of architecture in the state of Michigan?

The act will undoubtedly have some effect upon the architectural profession in Michigan but the answers as to what kind of effect, how much and when are not easy to identify. The first few sections of the "act" define the act, its scope and intent. The "interpretation" of these sections, will, in the final analysis, determine the effect of this act upon the architectural profession.

*Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "professional community planners' act."*

*Sec. 2. As used in this act:*

(a) "Board" means the state board of registration for professional community planners.

(b) "Comprehensive community plan" means a unified document of text, charts, graphics or maps, or any combination, designed to portray general, long-range proposals for the arrangement of land uses and which is intended primarily to guide government policy toward achieving orderly and coordinated development of the entire community.

(c) "Community" means village, city, township, county, region, metropolitan area, state or combination thereof, except state supported colleges, universities and institutions.

(d) "Professional community planner" means a person registered in accordance with the provisions of this act.

(e) "Department" means the department of licensing and regulation.

*Sec. 3. A person registered under this act may use the title "professional community planner" or "community planner".*

*Sec. 4. (1) A registered professional community planner may engage in the preparation of the comprehensive community plan including the preparation of planning studies which assist in the preparation of the implementation of the comprehensive community plan.*

*(2) Only individual persons shall be granted registration under this act.*

*(3) No professional community planner shall engage in the practice of architecture, engineering or land surveying, as defined in Act No. 240 of the Public Acts of 1937, as amended being sections 338.551 to 338.576 of the Compiled Laws of 1948, unless duly registered as an architect,*

*professional engineer or land surveyor in accordance with law.*

*Sec. 5. A professional community planner shall place a seal upon his work or the planning work for which he is responsible with a seal bearing his name.*

*Sec. 6. (1) Every person applying for registration under this act shall:*

*(a) Be of good moral character.*

*(b) Be required to pass a written examination, and when deemed necessary, an oral examination, prescribed by the board, except as provided by section 7.*

*(c) Have not less than 6 years of planning experience, except as provided in subdivision (d), in the types of work necessary to the preparation or implementation of comprehensive community plans, not less than 2 years of which shall have been in the United States.*

*(d) A minimum of 2 years of planning experience, as described in subdivision (c), is mandatory. A maximum waiver of 4 years may be allowed for 1 degree only as follows: Doctorate or master's degree in planning, 4 years' credit; Bachelor's degree in planning, 3 years credit; Doctorate or master's in a related field including, but not limited to, architecture; landscape architecture; civil engineering; sociology; economic; geography; political science; or public administration, 3 years' credit;*

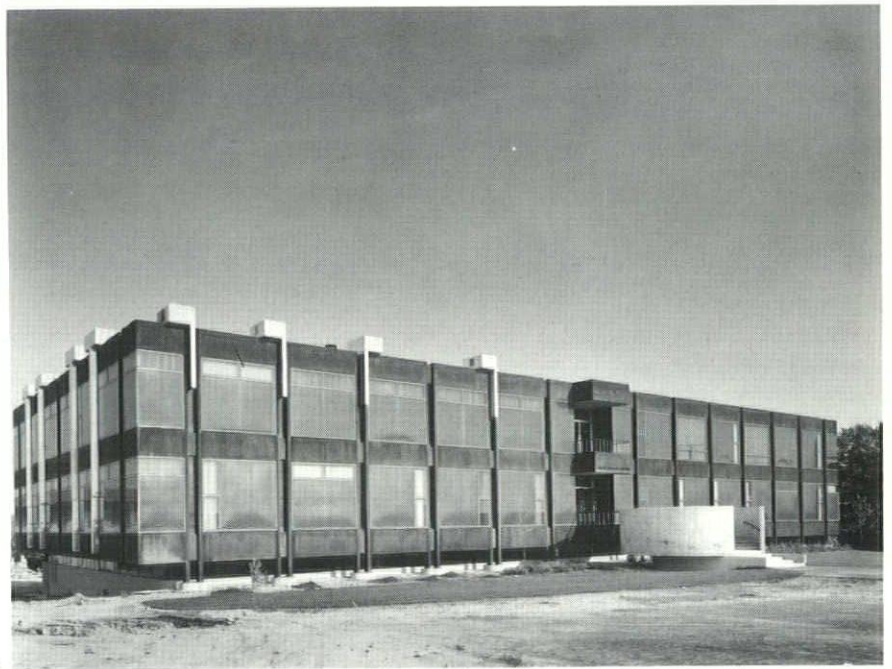
*Any other degree in a related field, 2 years' credit.*

As the need for planning continues to accelerate the legislation and control of those who practise planning becomes increasingly important. The design oriented professions of architecture, engineering and planning, however, face a task which in scope and breath is quite unrelated to professions such as law and medicine which are also controlled by legislation. Both architects and planners are dependent upon a large number of support professions which provide the broad base of knowledge needed to handle the problems of physical design at a large scale. The architect or planner when applying the seal which bears his name to the documents which describe and specify a physical design knows full well that his seal represents not an individual but a team effort.

Perhaps someday this characteristic of the design professions can be recognized through legislation which acknowledges the role of team effort. Until that time let us hope this new legislation will serve to unite the professions of architecture and planning in a cooperative attitude which can best solve the problems created by our rapidly urbanizing society.

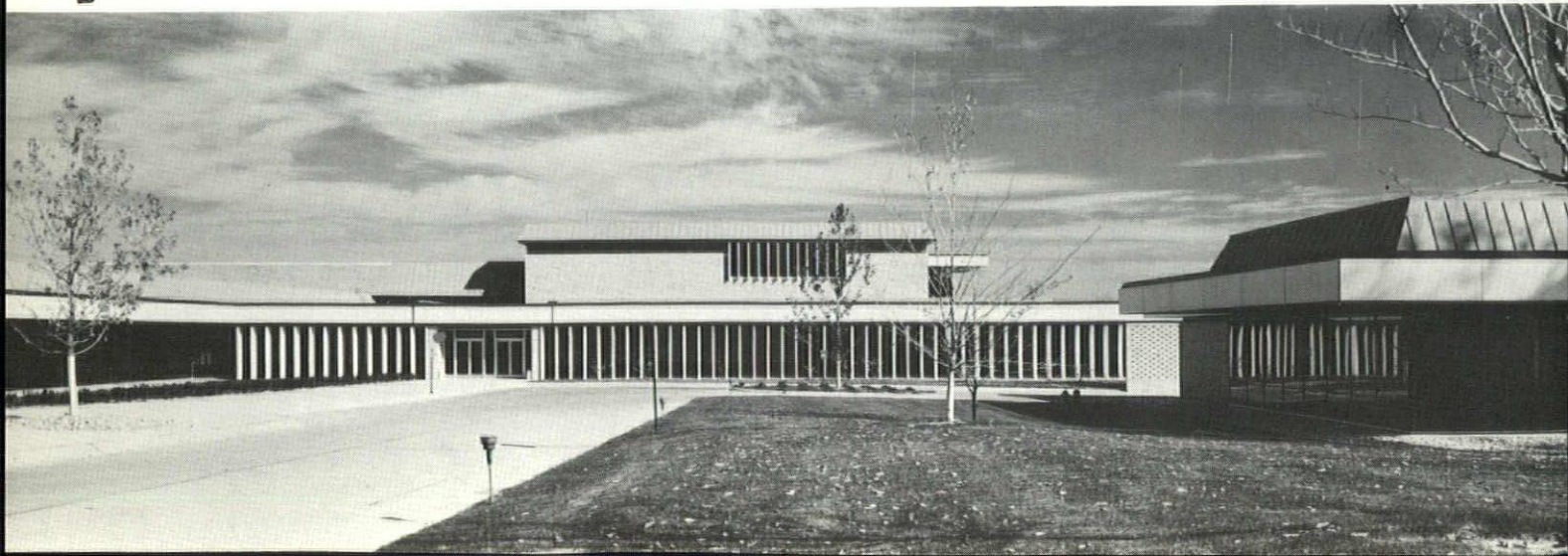
**1966**

**DETROIT CHAPTER HONOR AWARDS**



**A**

**B**



# FIRST HONOR AWARD

## **A** Loutit Hall of Science Meathe Kessler & Associates, Incorporated

*Jury Comment: The best of the submissions — should be noted this was a unanimous choice from the first ballot. The architect should be complimented on the site selection and the excellent and seemingly easy manner in “bridging” to the rest of the campus.*

*The plan is simple — straight-forward core plan — in obvious but acceptable functional arrangement. The artistry is more clearly revealed in the “mannered” and controlled exteriors. The use of materials and of detailing make this building so successful. The darkened structure of the upper floors setting on the firmness of concrete at the ground floor seems natural to this plan.*

*photo: Balthazar Korab*

The jury for this year's awards consisted of five prominent Minneapolis architects headed by Ralph Rapson, FAIA and including Bruce A. Abrahamson, AIA, Thomas Hodne, AIA, Valerius L. Michelson, AIA, and George Raftery, AIA.

The jury's comments on each award winner are included:

## **B** Manufacturing, Laboratory and Office Building of Avon Products Albert Kahn Associated, Architects and Engineers

*Jury Comment: To relate successfully the diverse functions of large factory warehouse space to the smaller, more intimate requirements of office and administration is a difficult architectural problem resolved in this case with skill and sensitivity. The jury particularly commends the continuity of forms, the control and creation of a variety of exterior spaces, the success in breaking down the volume contrast between required manufacturing and office spaces, the concern for providing a pleasant working environment in and around the building, and the general consistency of architectural development.*

*photo: Balthazar Korab*

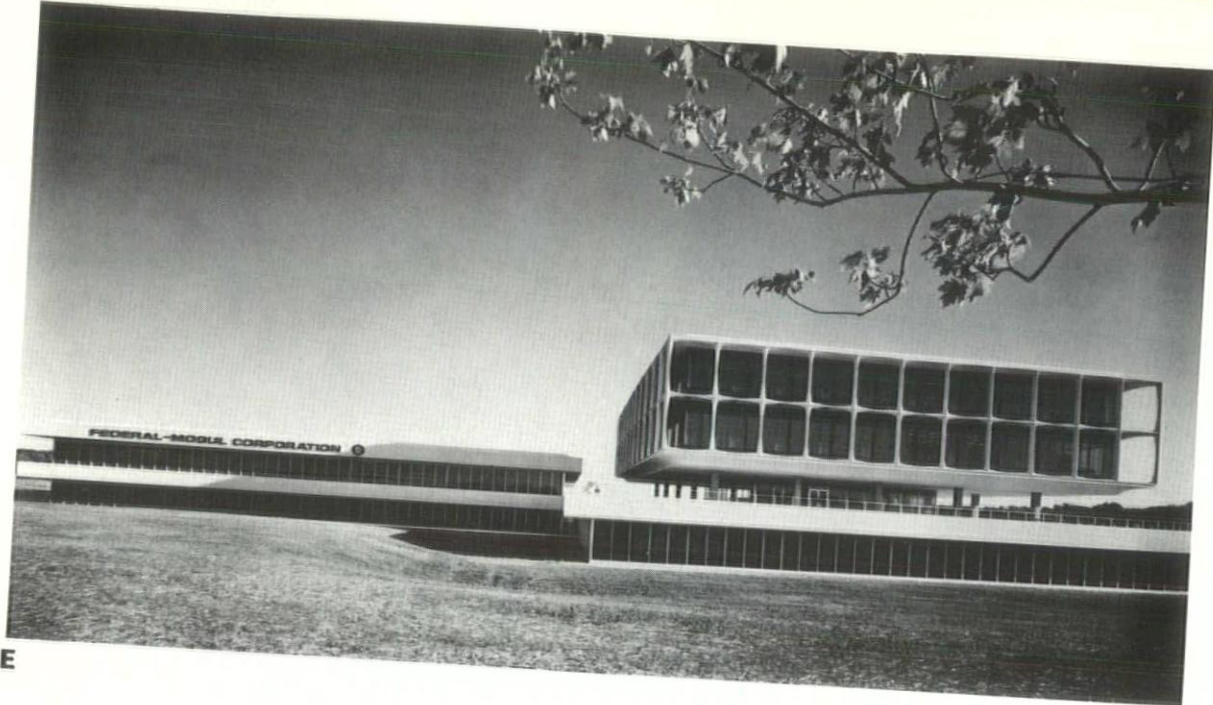


# AWARD OF MERIT

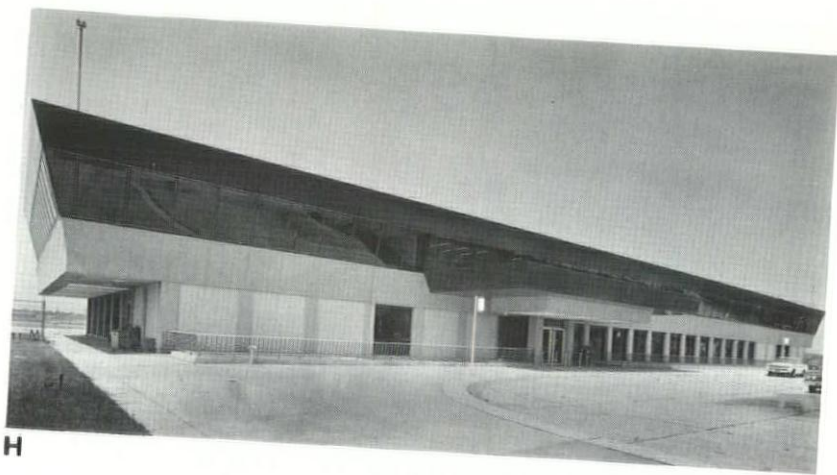
## **C** Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates, Incorporated First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Detroit

*Jury Comment: The jury commends this high rise office building for its thoughtful solution to an extremely difficult and unique urban site problem. The over-all form and mass of the structure, the sensitive use of material and detail and the relation of the building to the site, the adjacent buildings and the civic center plaza are considered both appropriate and logical.*

**C**



E



H

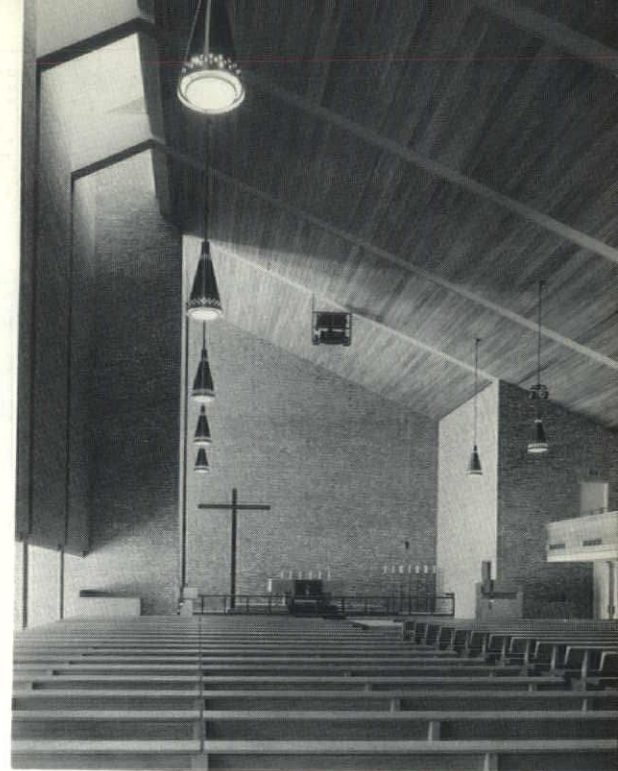


F





D



G

## AWARD OF MERIT

### **D** John Frederick Oberlin Homes Meathe, Kessler and Associates, Incorporated

*Jury Comment: The mere fact that the resultant design are public housing projects deserves an award. The idea of scattering the individual units around the neighborhood merits commendation but the jury felt the architectural solution was rather forced and not at par with the apartment unit.*

*The typical apartment building plan was ingenious in sensitively breaking up the usually dull and dreary corridor giving an unpretentious and interesting exterior massing. The repetitious yet random scattered window openings provide a unity enriching the facade although it was thought an occasional variances in size would have better expressed the space use and improve the interior. The choice of an amenity site and building placement was also noteworthy.*  
photo: Balthazar Korab

### **E** Staff and Divisional Office Complex — Federal Mogul Giffels & Rossetti, Incorporated

*Jury Comments: Well organized plan resulted in a building of great and dignified simplicity.*

*The apparent desire of the client to emphasize the hieratic relationships within the corporation (management seat versus division offices) has found a clear, formal expression. The decorative treatment allotted to the management quarters (pseudo-sunscreen) although justifiably non-structural in appearance is somewhat too thin even for prestressed concrete. This is especially unfortunate because the horizontal supporting elements bearing the lowest floor of the management unit are concealed by a weak and non-committal soffit.*

## HONORABLE MENTION

### **F** Park North of Elwood Park Redevelopment Eberle M. Smith Associates, Incorporated

*Jury Comments: The need for improved city living environment kept this relatively successful project within the award categories.*

*The site plan and general cluster massing seemed the most successful parts of this design. A great deal of criticism was centered on the "push and pull" forms, cute detail cliches; mixed reactions were expressed regarding the validity of the auto/service core combined with a "sitting court." In retrospect, the overall design concept indicated a sensitive approach toward offering pleasant living.*  
photo: Balthazar Korab

### **G** Our Shepherd Lutheran Church Glen Paulsen and Associates, Incorporated

*Jury Comment: Commended primarily for its bold and monumental internal spacial quality, this church was criticized for the relatively insensitive handling of architectural detail and liturgical appointments. Externally the strong and vigorous form suffers in the relation and termination of the clerestory above the chancel area.*

### **H** Air Terminal Building Albert Kahn Associated

*Jury Comment: Perhaps the most controversial of the submissions. Commendable for use of materials.*

*The heavy base in concrete with the dark band of windows and porcelain facia was questioned, as was the forced order. Some jury members felt this change and order was successful. This did seem like a logical and strong statement with the planning restrictions imposed.*  
photo: Lens-Art Photo

# TESTING AND CONTROL OF QUALITY

*by Louis A. Welt, Vice-President,  
The Detroit Testing Laboratory, Inc.*

In the Construction Industry, as in most other fields of production or manufacture, the customer likes to know that he is getting what he pays for. In the mass production industries quality control is an accepted practice and is taken for granted by the consumer. He knows from the reputation of the manufacturer, and possibly from previous experience with the brand, that he can (or can not) depend on the proper performance, stability or other quality of what he buys. Quality control is a production-line function, and the job of controlling quality is made simpler by reason of the repetitive and automatic nature of the manufacturing process.

In the Construction Industry control of quality is usually more involved. Here the quality of the building products themselves can often be controlled in the manufacturing plant, but when the products are put together or erected at the site, each operation is manual and dependent upon the skill, care, and reputation of the individual contractor or workman. Automation is difficult under these circumstances.

Control of a structure's quality is often more important than just seeing that the owner "gets his money's worth." Safety for a long period of years is involved, and many times it is the safety of a large number of people and a great value of contents and building. A careful and exacting design and engineering effort is wasted if the steel isn't welded properly or the concrete isn't properly cured.

## THE ARCHITECT-ENGINEER'S RESPONSIBILITY

It has long been recognized that the architect and engineer were charged with the responsibility of ensuring that proper specifications were drawn up and that they were complied with. This is to insure the owner's interest. How this is accomplished is, of course, a decision of the architect or engineer on behalf of the owner.

In many cases the architectural firm has assumed all responsibilities for quality control on the job site. Other times the services of an independent testing laboratory are employed. It is this phase of quality control that will be the principal scope of this article.

Who should employ the laboratory? What services can a laboratory properly and efficiently perform? To whom

are they responsible? These are some of the questions that we hope to answer.

## WHO SHOULD EMPLOY THE LABORATORY?

The American Council of Independent Laboratories has established an Architects and Engineers Committee, charged with the responsibility of formulating policy concerning the employment of testing laboratories on construction jobs and determining the best methods of formulating this policy.

Mr. Charles Wright, former President of the American Council of Independent Laboratories, in writing on this subject recently, stated, "This committee was formed because of abuses which existed in the construction industry. It was common practice for the contractor to retain the laboratory which was to inspect the quality of work and materials the contractor used on the project."

"Without indicting contractors, it can be said that permitting a contractor to hire a testing laboratory to check his own compliance with specifications makes as much sense as asking a plaintiff's lawyer to argue in favor of the defendant in the same case. On the other hand, it is entirely logical for the independent laboratory for testing materials and performance to be selected by the Architect-Engineer and paid by the owner, either directly or through a contractor's allowance set up in the specifications."

"The professions of the architect and the engineer are dedicated to the owner and his interests. They have long sought to raise professional standards and ethics, establish fair fees for services rendered, and eliminate bidding for services. Ensuring that specifications are complied with and that the owner gets his money's worth are basic obligations of the architect and engineer."

"Practical and legal responsibilities of the testing laboratory are tied with those of the architect-engineer-owner. A laboratory must be in a position to make test reports without bias or external pressures, give prime allegiance to its ultimate client, the owner."

"The Architects and Engineers Committee has obtained policy statements from the national offices of the American Institute of Architects, the Society of American Registered

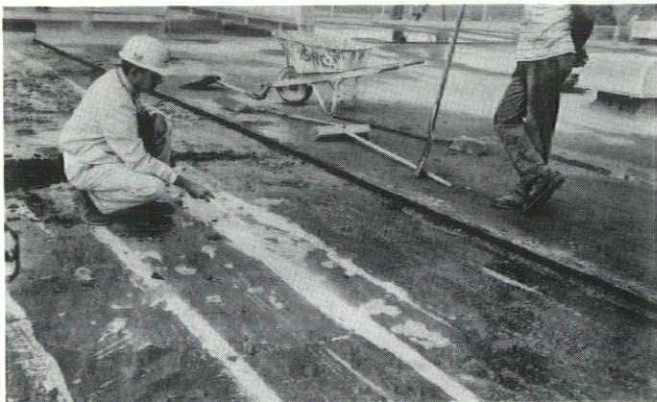
*Detroit Testing Laboratory inspectors check welding of structural steel members on one of Detroit's newest skyscrapers.*



Architects, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the National Society of Professional Engineers, the Consulting Engineers Council, and the American Concrete Institute."

"In effect, each group has said that it is in the owner's best interest to have full control of the independent laboratory for quality tests on all construction, and that payment for the testing should be by the owner."\*

Many architects today are writing the testing laboratory by name into the specifications. The architect decides, with or without consultation with the owner, which laboratory is best suited to control quality on the structure. Payment can be made direct to the laboratory by the architect or owner, or a contractor's allowance can be set up in the specifications, in which case the testing becomes a construction cost. Either way, the laboratory is still responsible to the architect and the owner.



*Detroit Testing Laboratory inspector checks roofing materials and procedures during application to protect owner and contractor.*

Ethical and experienced laboratories prefer this arrangement because it removes them from any pressures on the part of the contractor. Collections may be difficult and influence may be exerted if you try to tell a contractor's client that his work is not good enough. When the contractor is not the client, there can be no pressures even in case of disagreement.

When the laboratory reports to the architect and/or owner, it insures that all phases of construction required to be tested by the specifications are so tested. Work to be checked becomes the choice of the testing laboratory and the architect's field representative. The contractor is not given a choice which he might otherwise have.

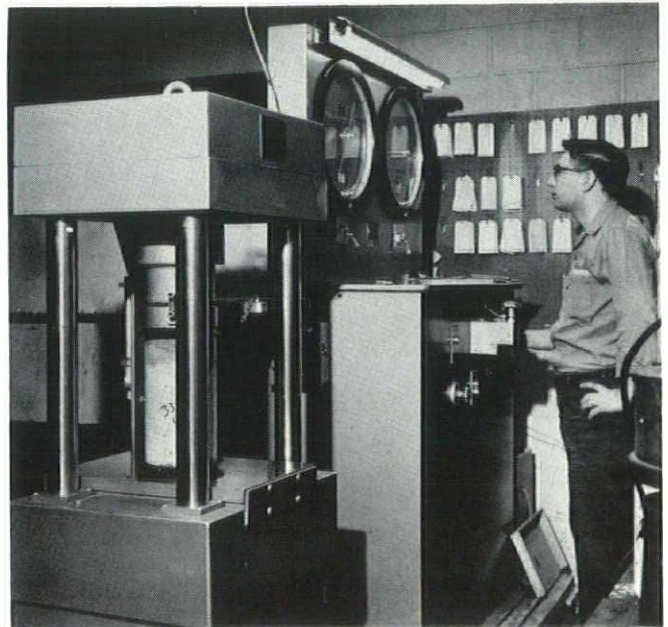
*\*Research/Development, October, 1966*

### **WHAT SERVICES CAN A LABORATORY PERFORM?**

A well-rounded independent testing laboratory can test or control literally everything from the ground up. Such matters as soil borings, foundation recommendations, and soil analysis, are necessary for the design of a structure.

Once the actual construction has started, the independent testing laboratory can accomplish a great variety of tasks in quality control. Starting below ground, caisson inspection insures that the depth and size conforms to the specifications. Foundation load tests verify the load-bearing ability of piles. Compaction tests avoid possible sinking or settling of that portion of the structure on filled land.

When it is time for concrete to be poured, on-site testing includes water-cement ratios, percent of air, yield, and general control of pouring schedules and techniques. The laboratory inspectors can take and should be given, complete control. "Piecemeal" concrete control does not do the proper job. Concrete, even of proper mix, could, for instance, be poured into a caisson at intervals too far apart, causing cold joints. If the laboratory personnel have complete responsibility, they can eliminate this type of oc-



*400,000 pound capacity tester at Detroit Testing Laboratory performs compression tests on concrete cylinders, building blocks, and other structural materials.*

currence.

Cylinders of concrete, poured on the job, are tested for compressive strength. This can usually be arranged at the site, if needed, or more conveniently, cylinders are sent to the laboratory for proper curing and compression testing. When cylinder test results are questionable, cores are cut in the actual poured concrete for verification of compressive strength. The laboratory also may check the ready-mix plant for conformance of plant and trucks to State specifications.

The independent laboratory is equipped to inspect structural steel for proper erection. Bolts are torqued, welders qualified, and welds are inspected by magnetic particle or x-ray methods.

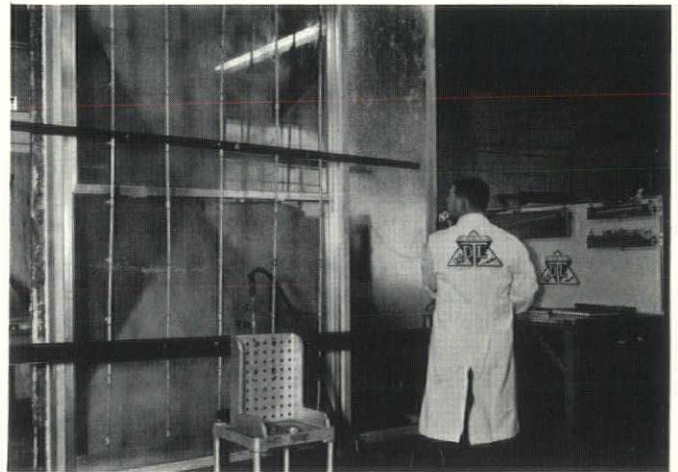
Often an inspector is sent to the fabricating shop to check the steel before it is delivered to the project. Here he can qualify welders, check welds, check alignment of members, verify proper spacing of members and other dimensional inspection as to conformance to blueprints and specifications.

Curtain walls and windows usually must meet the standards set forth by the architect or some industry-wide association. These tests are most often made in the laboratory where wind and rainstorms can be simulated in accordance with standard procedures. If wall construction is of pre-cast concrete panels, these are subjected to load tests.



*Pile, loaded with 250 tons of steel by Detroit Testing Laboratory engineers to verify its load supporting ability.*

Throughout the interior or exterior of the structure, the independent laboratory can be of assistance. Such items as mortar, floor materials, plumbing, heating, or electrical installations can be verified.



*Curtain walls are tested for water resistance, air infiltration, and uniform load in accordance with AAMA and NAAMM specifications, on the job or in the laboratory.*

When it is time to roof in the building, the laboratory performs a qualitative inspection daily of the roofing application procedures. Quantitative analysis of the weight of the roofing materials is usually performed in the laboratory.

When the heating contractor is through, the laboratory can check the balancing of the heating and ventilating system, air or water. This has been done in the past by the contractor himself, but more architects are finding it advantageous to have an independent source verify this important system.

On the parking lot, too, quality control is important. Asphalt is often checked at the batch plant. On the job, the base is checked for type and thickness, then the asphalt for thickness and quality.

On all these tests the laboratory provides its client with complete reports on each phase. Quantitative measurements are provided, exceptions to standards or specifications are noted, and corrective actions are supervised.

The development of quality building is dependent not only upon proper specifications but upon control and testing of all elements that are incorporated as a part of the building. Both owner and architect can control and test the quality of their building facility by employing a qualified independent testing laboratory.

# COMMITTEE ON THE STATE CAPITOL

a report.



In February of 1965, a proposal was made by W. C. Roege, P.E., Staff Engineer of the Michigan Senate to Richard N. Stuckman, AIA, then president of the Mid-Michigan Chapter. The proposal suggested that this organization might wish to take the "opportunity to present their views regarding future plans for the State Capitol."

It was apparent to the chapter that this was a matter which had state-wide significance. Because of this and the importance of such a task, they urged that the Michigan Society of Architects assume this responsibility. It was felt that the MSA as the collective voice of the architectural profession in the State of Michigan, could make a more representative and meaningful statement.

All eight A.I.A. chapters of the Michigan Region were asked to send delegates to attend a meeting to discuss the issue in September, 1965. This meeting resulted in the formation of the Michigan Society of Architects Committee on the State Capitol. The charge placed on this committee was to prepare a report which would make available the collective view of the architects of Michigan to the legislators of the State for their deliberations.

A great deal of work has been accomplished by all members of this committee. In addition to a number of meetings a significant amount of research was accomplished by individuals. Gordon Bugbee of Kalamazoo wrote an excellent dissertation which compared all 50 state capitols in our nation;<sup>1</sup> Kingsbury Marzolf, AIA, of Ann Arbor researched the history of construction of the capitol building itself;<sup>2</sup> Amedeo Leone, FAIA, of Detroit coordinated the Committee's work with the Capitol Development architects. Bill Kapp, FAIA, of Detroit; Warren Rindge, AIA; and Ken Welch, AIA of Grand Rapids all added greatly with their deep knowledge and appreciation of architectural history as well as practical knowledge of building usage of today; Dave Williams, AIA of Lansing was invaluable as secretary and constant help on the local level.

To reprint the entire report in the *Monthly Bulletin* would occupy many too many pages of this valuable publication. However an attempt will be made to brief, with excerpts from the report, its general intent and direction.

Many statements have been made about the Capitol Building of our State. Legislators, architects, engineers,

historians, editors and laymen alike have expounded for years about its present use and its possible future. Both those who have already expressed themselves and those who have not, will all be heard from in magnitude when serious considerations are made by the legislature to alter or end its usage. Its destiny, therefore, becomes very important not only to those who use the building but to all the people of the State of Michigan.

***Should the building be razed or replaced? Should it be remodeled? If it is historically significant, should it be restored? If it is restored, should it be completely restored and used as a museum, or partially restored and used for the functions of government? Is the building architecturally significant or is it merely a bad example of a poor period of the development of public buildings of our past?***

All of these questions have been asked and for the most part answers have been based on personal opinion. However, decisions as important as the future of this building cannot be based on opinion alone. They must be based on well qualified and indisputable facts.

One dominant fact concerning this building is quite obvious and indisputable. The building is extremely overcrowded. Even the most uninformed can recognize this and effort of those who must work in it to solve the problems involved cannot be denied. Michigan has a healthy growing government. This government needs space for an efficient organization of growth. There is no question that the building as it now must be utilized, does not outwardly reflect the forward thinking of one of the most prominent states of our Nation.

It is also acknowledged that at the present time several professional architectural and engineering contracts are in force. For the most part, these cover to date, structural, mechanical, electrical, and fire safety conditions of the building. It was not the purpose of this report to judge or evaluate this professional work. This material has been well conceived and without question must become an invaluable part of the organization of the final decision.

Let us look, then, at this building and its background. If it is significant, it should be quickly obvious. Reason cannot be forced. If preservation is even a possibility, where should its study and analysis be placed and how should it be directed?

## Historical—Architectural Significance

As one looks back in time, there can be seen a countless number of historically significant buildings. All over the world structures exist which represent the life and times of years long past. The architectural historian contends, and rightly so, that the most elucidating information of the past is its physical aspects — its structures. The written historical word tells us much today about yesterday. But when this knowledge is accompanied by existing physical three-dimensional form, almost an entire new world of information is discernable. The methods, talents, materials and way of life can be analyzed from any period of history by a technical surveillance of the different types of structures which functioned for its society.

But the structures all over the face of the earth range from ancient times to the present. How, then can it be determined what is historically significant and what is too new to be so termed. Is there a magic cut-off date? Proper criteria to determine if a building is important is a subject which has perplexed architectural historians for years, particularly as time creeps closer to the present.

It has been said that what happens today, tomorrow is history. This, technically, is correct. But much more than merely age has to be considered when a building is judged. Just because it is old does not make it good! How was it used; who used it; is the building important in its own right because it was a leader of its architectural style period; or did it just house a person or an event which was significant? These basic questions, as well as others, must be satisfactorily answered to determine the place and importance in the annals of history that a particular building holds.

The Architectural historian, particularly when dealing with the architecture of the United States, must also look over all periods of historical design, be it Colonial, Federal, Classical Revival, Eclectic, or Functional. Comparatively, each style must stand by itself and each is historically important. Architectural excellence must be judged within a single style period. Merely because a period is not particularly popular at the present time, does not imply that it is not good. Within that period there still remains excellent and poor examples of its development.

The State Capitol in Lansing, built in the 1870's is an example of the Classical Revival period in the history of American Architecture. It is a monumental building of cruciform plan surmounted by a high central dome, exemplifying the academic-classical composition and the rich ornamental craftsmanship of its era.<sup>3</sup>

The period of the 1870's has not been studied, published nor appreciated to the extent it deserves, but there are indications that the taste of scholars and laymen is rapidly approaching a better understanding and liking for the period. The fine materials, craftsmanship and furnishings of the 70's are particularly well represented here, in a good state of completeness, partly due to the careful maintenance the building has received.<sup>4</sup>

This building is one of the oldest existing capitols in our fifty states which has been altered or added onto the very least. While many historic or "old" buildings exist throughout Michigan and throughout the Nation, the intervention of progress has demolished or altered the original appearance and intent of the building, for the most part, beyond recognition. And this is to be expected, for progress cannot be halted but, for the architectural historian to find a structure which is as cleanly and as clearly original as is the capitol building of Michigan, it is truly an amazing and exciting find. From this view alone the architectural and historical significance of this building takes form and grows in importance.

There can be no better authority in our nation to judge the architectural significance of this particular building than Professor Harley McKee, AIA, a professor of architectural history at Syracuse University and one of the leading authorities on 18th and 19th century architecture in the United States. Professor McKee has over the past years lead many survey teams for the Historic American Building Survey, of the National Park Service. This branch of the Federal government has the responsibility of selecting for survey and recording in the Library of Congress all buildings of historical note in the nation. In 1965, Professor McKee directed a team in central Michigan which included a meticulous investigation of the Michigan Capitol Building which resulted in this building being selected to be so honored to be included in this national record.

Professor McKee states, "*Through the courtesy of A. N. Langius, John Baker,<sup>5</sup> and John Gefner, I was able to examine the building in detail, and I received photocopies of data and original architects' drawings. I have considered what I saw in comparison with my general knowledge of historic buildings in the United States and abroad, and have reached the following conclusions:*

*The State Capitol as a monument of historic and architectural merit. I rank this building high among the state capitols and public buildings of the United States; if it were in Europe it would rank among the notable public buildings there as well, and be visited by many tourists from America. It is among the oldest one-fourth of the state capitols still in use as a capitol. It is easily among the outstanding public buildings in Michigan, and should be valued as such by citizens of the state. The design is good, in an absolute sense, and also good for the period in which it was built. The composition and detailing is studied in character, much of it being refined and sophisticated. The materials are fine and the execution is skillful. I consider the interiors particularly fine and consistent; many of the spaces are in virtually their original state. In this respect I would particularly mention the Supreme Court, the Senate Chamber, the rotunda and dome, the public halls and stairs, and some offices, such as the suite now occupied by Lieutenant Governor. A number of lighting fixtures in the public halls appear original. One of the most remarkable aspects of the interior is the color scheme, which seems to have been faithfully preserved in a good many areas. In evaluating the interiors and the trim I am particularly mindful of their ornamental nature; the architectural ornament is rich, appropriate and consistent, for the most part."<sup>6</sup>*

In answer to the questions posed above as to criteria — How was it used? As the seat of government of the 26th State in the Union for the last 92 years. Who used it? Every single person having to do with the direction of that state for the last 92 years. Did it house an event which was significant? Every single event which had to do with the State appointed governing of the lives of every citizen of that state for the last 92 years. There should be little doubt left as to the historical significance of this building.

## Recommendations for Further Planning

If a proper and just decision affecting others is to be made in today's society, reason must play a dominant part. In the best solutions of an architecturally designed project, reason becomes the best basis for establishing the design criteria. Then, all criteria must be weighed as to their relative importance, one to another, and then to the final result. A proper evaluation of these factors results in logical planning on a sound basis.

History must merely be given a chance. If it is acknowledged that this building is significant, then the architectural and historical aspects must be given a high priority as one of the criteria of many factors involved in the design solution. It must be studied as exhaustively in all aspects as any other dominant design element. Only in this manner can its relative importance be evaluated fairly with other aspects. If contemporary needs are to be solved by logic and history is left to the emotion, a fair evaluation of how to proceed will be impossible.

Even though it is perhaps an unfamiliar criterion, it need not be a complicating one. If it is unfamiliar, how can it be included? How can it become a part of the future planning? Included below is a brief discussion of some dominant items which should be considered in further evaluation of the complex matter of determining if our capitol should be preserved. These points are merely guidelines. The final criteria for a decision will come only as a result of an exhaustive study of all aspects determined to be pertinent and presented by professionals for consideration.

#### **a. The Problem**

Defining the problem is a vital element to finding any solution. It is the premise of this report that the problem is much more than the Capitol Building itself. As previously stated, it is acknowledged that the building is unreasonably overcrowded. There also is not space for those now located there to function properly in all instances. More space is needed than is available in this existing structure. Therefore, the total problem is bigger than merely the consideration of the Capitol Building itself. However, the total problem cannot be solved without a study of the historical influence on planning and the role the existing building could play.

#### **b. Present Studies**

The physical aspects of the Capitol Building, presently under study are absolutely essential criteria in order to evaluate both function and economics. Spatial problems have been approached, suggestions made, and studies still continue. Additions or additional buildings have been proposed but it appears there is difficulty in reaching agreement on concepts.

It is submitted that neither the physical or spatial problems can be solved adequately and agreement attained without the thorough consideration of the historical aspect. The very manner in which physical problems are proposed to be rectified must have historical fact ingrained in the solution. If not, the value of the building may be irreparably altered and we will have remaining merely an old building where the architectural-historical aspects have been removed or changed to the point where the building is valueless. If the spatial problems are approached without a knowledgeable consideration of the fine points of architecture and historical background, these may likewise be lost forever. A studied architectural-historical attitude must be a vital part of all considerations.

It was the intent of this report to clearly state, that while the studies made to date are absolutely necessary and have been handled in the highest professional manner by most competent people, they have not been directed to delve into the consideration of historical-architectural value. Perhaps these studies should be expanded to include this important aspect.

#### **c. Philosophy of Capitol Building Use:**

If, in fact, the preservation of the Capitol building

is to be studied, and if the only logical justification of this is its architectural and historical significance, then how should this building be used? It would seem proper that if the practical space usage must be limited, a basic philosophy of use should be adopted.

The building should not become a museum. Where preservation and restoration is a desirable accomplishment to be a living example of years of government of our state, the preservation should be just that — a preserved and restored building, saving for posterity the skill and workmanship of the 1870's, wherein its value lies. To attempt to force a museum to excitingly tell an interpretive story in the limited character of the spaces of this building would not be wise.

The Capitol should, perhaps then, continue as a living functioning unit in the life of state government. Activities in which ceremony, pomp and glamour are meaningful should be retained in the old building. If proven possible after study, chambers and the offices of the officials of the executive branch can continue to function effectively here. The public should be free to come and go throughout the building so that visitation is easy and attractive.

These points are merely suggestions to whet the imagination. All aspects must be thoroughly studied and functions must be logical. Use in this manner could be exciting and yet functional.

#### **d. Historical Analysis**

Consideration to preserve and restore this historic structure must include logic with technical analysis. Informed historic judgment must be applied to every aspect of work to be accomplished which is intended to satisfy comfort, health, and safety requirements. Problems of each of these items can honestly be solved and yet retain the original integrity of the design. The historic value must be interwoven with contemporary needs and economics.

It must not be confused that every single entity within the building must be restored as it was in the 1870's. Value must be developed in areas of historical importance. Preservation and restoration can be limited to areas of public view as long as consistency is never allowed to vary. History must be evident, to be alive. It must be preserved in a manner and in a location where it will do the best job.

#### **e. Development of Historical Attributes**

Many restorations exist in our nation which are authentic but seem dead. The lack of proper interpretation of what one views, does not take advantage of making history the significant and exciting entity which it can and should be.

In order to properly do this, a development study should be instigated. This study should investigate how the architectural attributes inherent in the building are best explained to place the viewer so he feels that he is a part of its history and not that he is just looking at it. He should be made aware of the significant events which took place and the people who were a vital part of the development of his state. With guided tours or with interpretation skillfully placed, this can be accomplished. This must not be confused with museum functions, however. The techniques are entirely different as are the result.

If the history and background are not used for people to see — for teaching and making citizens more aware of their heritage, one of the very important aspects of a historic building is lost. It must be made vibrant and alive.



## f. Protections and Future Policies

If the final decision made is to retain and preserve the Capitol building of our State, and if this preservation is carried out with the greatest integrity possible, a future policy must be developed. This must guarantee that the valid concepts as originally conceived cannot be altered or changed. It must guarantee that the historical importance will forever be intact.

The policy should provide guidelines for interior usage, interior building decor, interior furnishings, and protect against arbitrary remodeling or redecorating of specified original parts of the building. The developed historic philosophy must be maintained over and above indiscriminate whims, or all effort and planning will be in vain.

## Summary

The problems that face the Legislators of our State with regard to the final decision of the Michigan State Capitol building are respectfully understood. However, if future development is based on logical and sound planning principles, and if historical aspects are given their proper place as a part of the criteria of planning, the decision could not be justified without a considerable investigation of equal depth.

It is further felt that the State Capitol building is a structure which is architecturally and historically significant in our State and Nation. Being so, a most sincere effort must be made to preserve and retain its present integrity.

"Our Capitol Building is a very rare structure and its kind will never be built again. To destroy it would be a crime that would grow in importance as the years roll by. It is equally destructive to revise the interior, adding floors, etc. . . . there is no other building like this anywhere and it is a monumental stepping stone in our culture that will become more fully realized as it ages. To destroy it would be like grinding your heritage under your heel. I know of no one who would not be angered by the thought of losing this spectacular landmark in the growth of Michigan."<sup>7</sup>

"The State of Michigan is prosperous enough to afford what it needs and wants. It can afford to treat one of its best historical buildings as it deserves. If it is recognized for the cultural and historical asset that it is, the State cannot afford to do otherwise."<sup>8</sup>

1. Comparative Capitol notes from *Some Comparative Notes on State Capitol Buildings*, by Gordon P. Bugbee, Associate Member, Western Michigan Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

2. History of construction from *History — State Capitol Building*, by Kingsbury Marzolf, A.I.A.

3. Quotation from Harley McKee A.I.A.—Professor of Architectural History of Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. Professor McKee directed the survey team of the Historic American Building Survey of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, in Michigan in 1965 at which time the Michigan Capitol building was made a part of this survey and placed on record in the Library of Congress. Professor McKee is one of the leading architectural historians in the United States.

4. Quotation from Harley McKee, A.I.A.

5. It is most regrettable that John Baker died before the completion of this report. His attitude and aid were greatly appreciated.

6. Letter McKee to Frank — 2 March 1966.

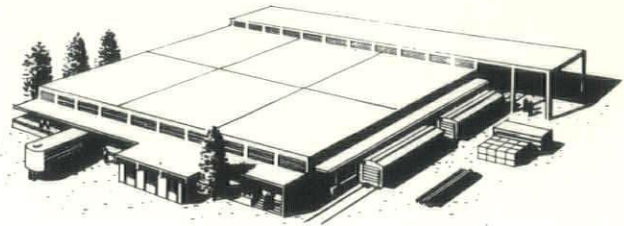
7. Letter Alden B. Dow to Mr. W. C. Roege, 28 February 1965. Mr. Dow is one of the leading architects in Michigan and has a world wide reputation.

8. Letter McKee to Frank — 2 March 1966.

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## NEWS

### Adinolfi Featured at January Meeting

Dr. Anthony G. Adinolfi, Manager of Planning of the New York State University Construction Fund, will be the guest speaker at the January 24, meeting of the Detroit Chapter.

Dr. Adinolfi, formerly Assistant Superintendent of Schools and Director, School Housing Division for the Detroit Board of Education, is well known as an authority of school building construction.

The meeting, to be held at the Engineering Society of Detroit, will begin at 6:00 p.m. with cocktails, dinner at 7:00 p.m. and Dr. Adinolfi will present his program at 8:00 p.m. The public is invited to attend; reservations may be made at the Detroit Chapter office, 28 West Adams, telephone 965-4100.

### Nominations Accepted for Reynolds Award

Nominations now are being received for the 1967 eleventh annual R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for distinguished achievement in architecture with use of aluminum. The American Institute of Architects announced today.

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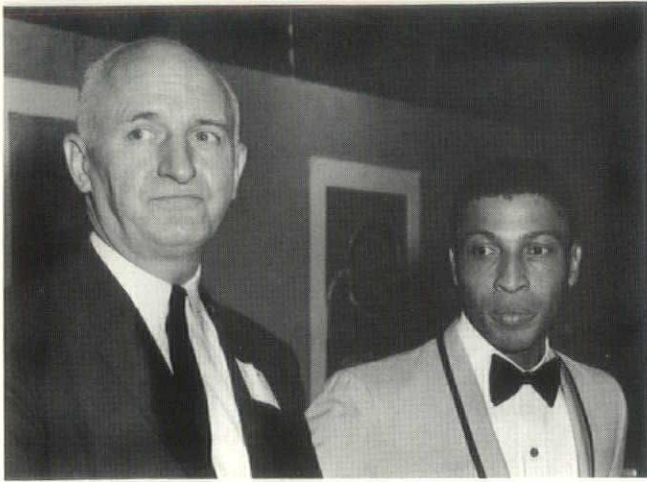
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Charles Blessing and George Rogers of the Advisory Committee of the Common Ground in a serious mood.

## Allied Arts Festival 1966

Saturday, November 19, was the date of another successful Allied Arts Festival of the Detroit Chapter. Under the guidance of the Chairman, Carl Luckenbach, artists and architects and their guests met at the Common Ground, for a tour of the studios, demonstrations of bronze casting, live music and refreshments. The activities moved later to the Engineering Society for cocktails, dinner the presentation of the Honor Awards for the Detroit Chapter and an engaging talk by architect George Nelson. Our photographer, Wyn Holman produced a few of the highlights of the day.



Chairman Carl Luckenbach manning the bar.



Jim and Edna Morison and friends discuss the fine points of metal casting with the expert.



John Emery, Jr. and Ruth Redstone at the Common Ground.



Architect father presenting Honor Award to Architect son, Louis Rossetti, Gino Rossetti with Guy Peppiatt, Chairman of the Board, Federal Mogul Corp.



Speaker of the evening, George Nelson, FAIA.

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Brochures describing criteria for the international award, largest in architecture, have been mailed to all members of the Institute and to the architectural societies of major nations.

The Reynolds Award annually offers an honorarium of \$25,000 and an original sculpture in aluminum to the architect selected by an AIA jury.

Nominations may be submitted by architects or other interested persons until January 31, 1967, by using a form included with the AIA brochure or by writing to the Reynolds Award, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The jury meets at AIA headquarters March 1-2, and all data binders describing nominated buildings must be received by the opening session of the jury.

Recipient of the award last year was Hans Hollein, a 32-year-old Vienna, Austria, architect. He was honored for design of a tiny candle shop, constructed almost entirely of aluminum, in the prestige shopping area of downtown Vienna.

The award is sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company in honor of its founder. The program is administered by The American Institute of Architects. **ASA Forming New Chapter**

The Architectural Secretaries Association will soon have a new chap-

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LANSING IN '67

ter on their roster of affiliate regions. Under the able direction of Eileen Pullon and Grace Smith a small group of secretaries in the Detroit area have met informally to discuss the possibility of forming a Detroit and/or Michigan Chapter of this growing organization.

The ASA is a group composed of secretaries and related architectural personnel from architectural offices, organized with the purpose to offer information on architectural office practice and details, and to learn more about the profession and the people in it. It is not a social organization.

On a national level the ASA offers volunteers to work the National Convention Registration Desk, information centers and assist the Octagon Staff with convention details.

At the local level the new Detroit group made their debut as Hostesses at the lecture presentation of Dr. Constantinos Doxiadis at the Engineering Society of Detroit, in October.

For information on becoming a member please call Miss Pullon at the office of Harley Ellington Cowin & Stirton, 962-7080, or Mrs. Smith at the office of James B. Morison, AIA, 345-5050.

**Bulletin On Traffic  
Linkage Patterns**

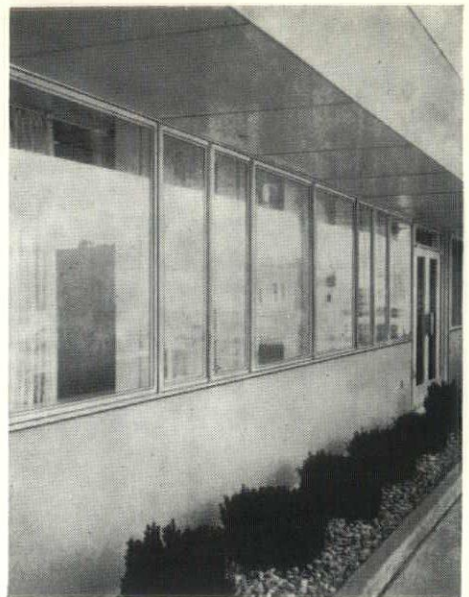
A study was conducted to determine the traffic linkage patterns between a metropolitan area, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, and the communities within its region of influence. The factors discussed in this report include spatial distribution of regional travel, volume of traffic interaction, and the degree of central city dominance as expressed by trip generation.

Copies of this report, Bulletin 488, *Traffic Linkage Patterns Between a Metropolitan Area and the Communities Within its Region of Influence*, by George W. Greenwood, are available for \$4.00 per copy at the Engineering Publications Office, 112 Engineering Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

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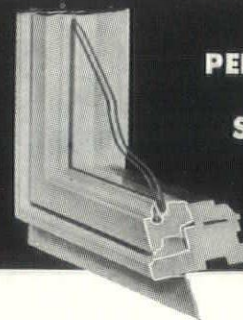
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# CALENDAR

## 1966

- December* 3 Art & Artifact, exhibition, J. L. Hudson Company Gallery
- December* 8 Producers' Council Christmas Party Annual Dinner Dance—Meadowbrook Country Club—Reservations

## 1967

- January* 4 Co. Gallery, Decorative objects created by fine artists—anonymous to Leger, Klee, Calder, etc.
- January* 24 Detroit Chapter Dinner Meeting, Engineering Society of Detroit, Dr. Anthony G. Adinolfi, guest speaker
- February* 14 Detroit Chapter Dinner Meeting, Stouffers Northland Inn—Jointly sponsored by CSI. Judge Bernard Thomson, guest speaker. Author of "It's The Law"
- April 12, 13 & 14* **MSA 53rd Annual Convention — Civic Center, Lansing**
- April* 13-15 Gulf States Regional Convention, Hot Springs, Arkansas
- May* 10-12 Wisconsin Chapter, Lake Lawn Lodge, Delavan, Wisconsin
- May* 14-19 National AIA Convention, New York City
- August* 3, 4, 5 MSA Annual Mid-Summer Conference, Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island
- September 8-10* New Jersey Society of Architects, Essex and Sussex Hotel, Spring Lake, New Jersey

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### First Honor Award To Giffels & Rossetti

A Fine Arts Center for Nazareth College, Rochester, New York, designed by Giffels and Rossetti, architects-engineers of Detroit, has won a "First Honor Award" in the inaugural design competition, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Awards Program was conducted by the Bureau of Higher Education of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in joint sponsorship with the American Institute of Architects and the Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc.



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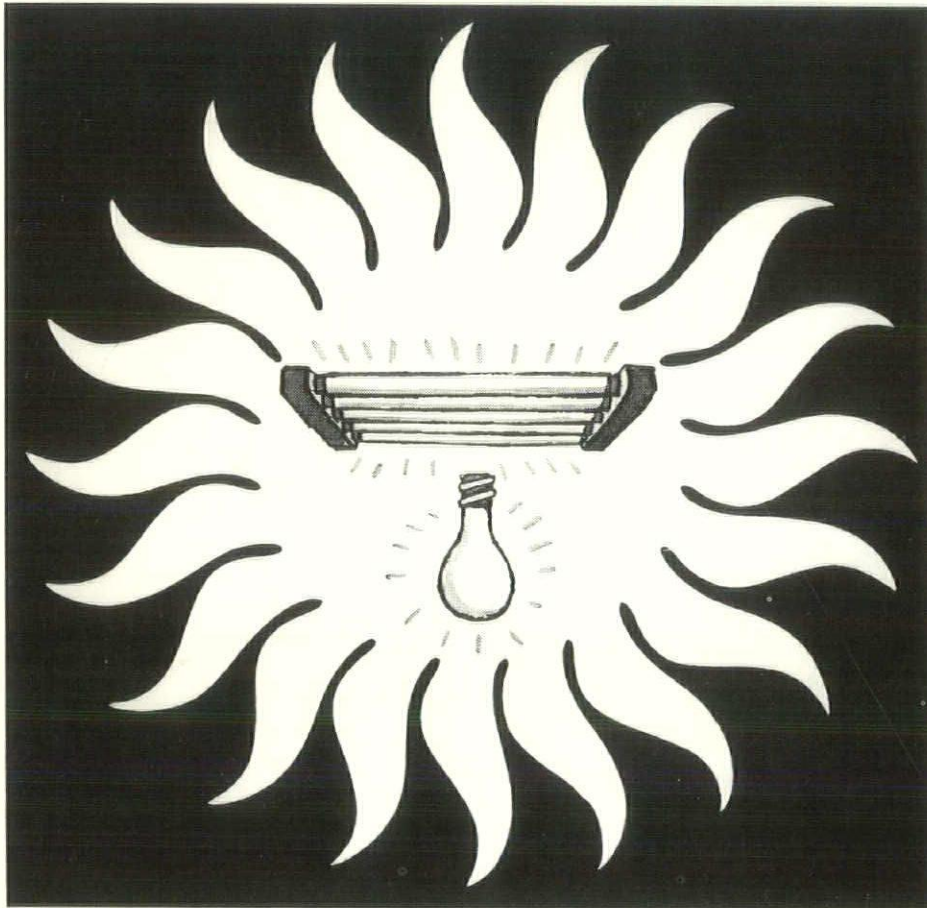
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