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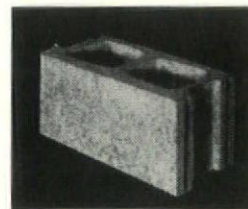




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EDITORIAL

Certainly to most, if not all the readers of this magazine, it is unnecessary to explain the identity of Mr. Constantinos Doxiadis. This dynamic Greek is known and acknowledged not only as one of the world's great experts in the subject of urban planning and development, but also as one of the most energetic and thorough in drawing attention to this crucial and consequential matter.

Largely at the instigation of Mr. Walker Cisler of the Detroit Edison Company, Doxiadis, assisted by Wayne State University, has been conducting an exhaustive study of the developing urban Detroit area, what it is and what it must anticipate in years to come. A few weeks ago we heard Doxiadis speak in Lansing before the Michigan Consulting Engineers Council, explaining something of his methods and of the basic influences which are to be felt and to which responses must come, be they planned or not, be they good or bad. The great growth of the Detroit Metropolitan area is with us. Although there are, and will increasingly be a host of problems attached to the orderly procedure of this process, the whole picture is as inevitable as tomorrow's dawn and is not of itself a problem. It is a fact. Understanding the normal patterns of behavior of the urban entity on an academic basis is a prerequisite to planning for some measure of control of the urban expansion process.

In Doxiadis' definition, the normal pattern for any given urban area or segment thereof includes three phases: (1) growth, (2) change, and (3) disease. This is true whether we consider a city block or an entire state, and the vastly different existing characters of the areas, as between Wayne County, Michigan and, say Eureka County, Nevada, (pop. 767) is only a matter of degree and of time. Step (1) happens. It cannot be avoided, even under the most urgent and dictatorial birth control regulations or the most massive measures of population of 3.5 billion will surpass 12 billion.

Doxiadis has found that the peak level of the maximum income group (and correspondingly lesser income groups) moves outward, geographically, from the center of the city at the rate of two years per day, which is four miles in ten years. The areas of the city which they have occupied and have abandoned, that is, those closer to the center move then into phase (3), disease, and the disease phase has four separate identifiable steps, some of which often overlap each other: (a) physical decline—lack of paint, overcrowding in buildings, improper or non-existent maintenance measures, lack of landscaping care, and circumvention or outright ignoring of zoning and building regulations; (b) economic decline—declining financial wherewithal and stability within families, businesses, and local government, and the shifting of the overall economic characteristic from provider to dependent; (c) social decline—the breakdown of mutual respect and interest among humans and an increasingly inward concern for human welfare; and (d) intellectual decline—this does not mean intelligence levels or educational opportunities, although both are a part. What is declining here is the entire process and direction of human thought. Man's ability to use and to understand his own mental capability is so battered and befuddled by the sequence of other negative effects that it ceases to function at all in behalf of his own basic needs. This is a pretty bleak picture.

An interesting graph or diagram can be drawn to illustrate this, plotting the maximum income and intellectual levels of the urban population against its geographic relationship to the center of the city. Generally horizontal lines represent this maximum income-intellect level (a combination of these two qualities, since one does not necessarily match the other). A single vertical line near the center represents the geographic center of the city, with any point on the horizontal representing a comparative distance from the city center, and each succeeding horizontal being above the one before. A horizontal depiction of the turn of the

century status of this would show a single rather sharp rise in level just at the city center. By 1940 this curve would hold the same general configuration but the top of the curve would be wider. A 1950 curve would show this high point split in two with a depression in the middle, at city center, as the first shadows of decay at the center begin to appear. A curve for 10 years later, higher on the graph, indicating generally higher standards, would be similar to this but with more pronounced highs somewhat further from the center line, and a low point at the center lower than the preceding curve. This is the alarming and critical part of the diagram. Where a later socio-economic curve crosses and falls below the preceding one, actual decline of total standards occurs and real disease and decay sets in crisis proportions—and this is at the center of the city. This diagram bears a striking resemblance to an illustration of the progress of a cancerous growth, and such is the case in Detroit in 1968.

The relief and removal of these pressures must be the central goal of planned urban expansion. We can do little to alter the general trend of pure population expansion, but much can be done to relieve many of the pressures that contribute to decay, in education and income opportunities, and in such matters as length of essential daily travel distances and times, of community identification, of recreational and employment opportunities. A city can grow too big to be a community, as has Detroit and many other cities in our country. When personal identification with his community becomes too much of a task for a man because of that community's size, its frantic pace, or any other aspect which is beyond his own control, his sense of belonging to society and of contributing to it also become too much for him, and the social decline step of the "city disease" gives way to the intellectual decline, and the mental and moral level of the jungle is the heritage.

There are different possibilities in limiting the headlong expansion of an urban entity. One that has been tried rather often in recent years is the deliberate creation of "satellite cities." These do not seem to work with complete success. Doxiadis says they never will. Too many of the essential services and opportunities that make up the complete city are still to be found only in the core city, and despite the greenbelts, the rapid transit systems, and the efforts made to cut the tie with the mother city, the resident of such a place is still part of the core city, and suffers from its sickness. Far better, says Mr. Doxiadis is the deliberate creation of a second major urban center of equivalent economic power and social attraction. Dallas and Fort Worth are totally separate urban centers although close enough to each other that one could serve as nothing more than the bedroom community for the other. All other major cities of our nation are examples of the opposite tendency, with the possible exception of San Francisco and Oakland. None of these were developed as a deliberate attempt to correct a bad situation, and each has its own historical heritage and individual image. But a Dallas-Fort Worth relationship can be created from scratch, and could offer much to relieve the pressure and disease.

Detroit lies at the heart of what will one day be a solid urban mass from Montreal to well west of Chicago and from Chicago through northern Ohio and Pennsylvania to connect with an even greater urbanism—a megalopolis along the north half of our east coast. We must face this and plan for it, bringing into the planning every aspect of what makes a city. The result, though vastly different from our present circumstances can be palatable, and even comfortable. The message is simply that it is coming, and now is the time for the comprehensive planning to be done to avoid as many of the pressure as is possible. Recognizing what is happening, and how widespread are the roots of what is happening is a big part of the battle. How many riots will be required before we catch on?

BULLETIN

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Volume 43 — No. 4

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, the official publication of the Society; all Michigan Chapters of the American Institute of Architects; Women's Architectural League of Detroit (WALD); Producers Council, Inc., Michigan Chapter; Builders & Traders Exchanges of Detroit, Grand Rapids and Lansing is published monthly by the Michigan Architectural Foundation; Editorial and Advertising Offices—28 West Adams, Detroit 26, Michigan, Phone 965-4100.

Plans for Branch Bank

Detroit Bank & Trust has released plans for the permanent office of the bank to be constructed on Maple Road just east of Orchard Lake Road in West Bloomfield Township. The modern banking center will replace the temporary quarters currently occupied by the branch on the site. The exterior of the new office will feature earthcolored brick and floor-to-ceiling windows of solar glass. A unique skylight caps the building and will provide natural lighting for the banking lobby below. Parking is provided for approximately 55 cars. Architects for the projects are Jickling & Lyman of Birmingham. Completion of the building is scheduled for early 1969.

Flint Golf League Membership Open

The Flint Area Chapter of the AIA is planning another Golf League this year open to architects, engineers,

contractors and suppliers related to the building industry.

The goal this year will be the same as in 1967 when the league contributed \$1,000.00 to the Flint Chapter Scholarship Fund.

Information about membership may be obtained from the Golf League Chairman, Clifford Gibbs, AIA, 705 Kelso Street, Flint, Michigan or Marvin Brokaw, 613 West Court Street, Flint, Michigan.

CEC Award to AKA

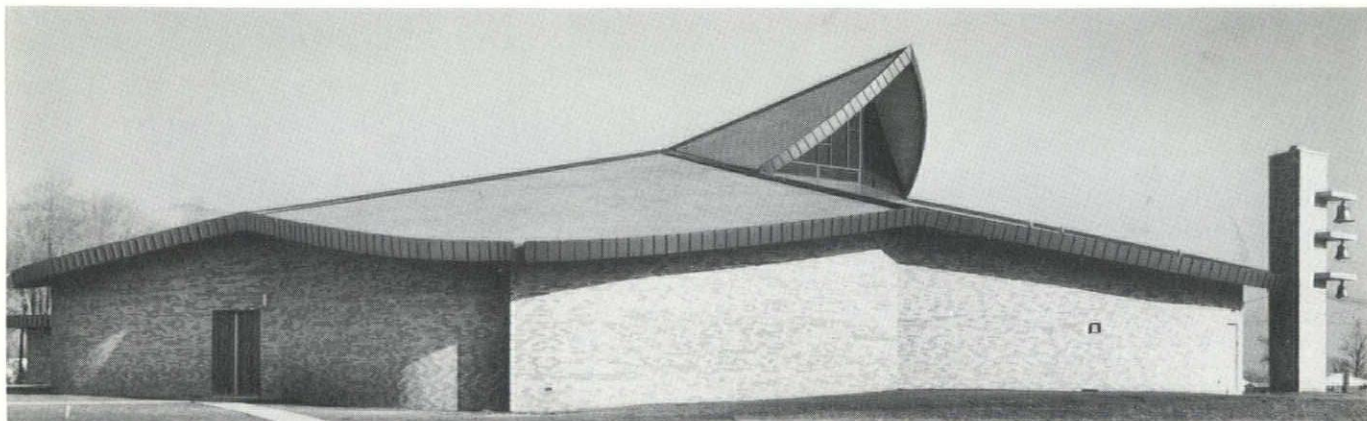
The Consulting Engineers' Council of Michigan, sponsors of an annual competition to honor engineering achievement, presented Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers with a Merit Award for a structural design of the new administrative office building at Saginaw, Michigan, for the Chevrolet Grey Iron Foundry Division of General Motors Corporation.

Paul G. Fleck, P.E., executive vice-president of Albert Kahn Associates, accepted the award for his firm at a banquet climaxing a "Legislative Day Program" held in Lansing, Michigan. Purpose of the program was to "outline the role of the Consulting Engineer, the Architect, and the State Legislature in Michigan's economy," and theme of the conference was "Imagineering for 1980."

J. S. Pettitt, Jr., AIA, a vice-president of the Kahn organization, served as a panel member on a session of the conference devoted to the "Engineer's Role in Building Environment for Human Comfort." Pettitt is immediate past president of the Michigan Society of Architects.

Among the many prominent speakers who addressed the conference were Dr. Constantinos Doxiadis, the engineer-planner from Greece, and Robert Waldron, Speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives.

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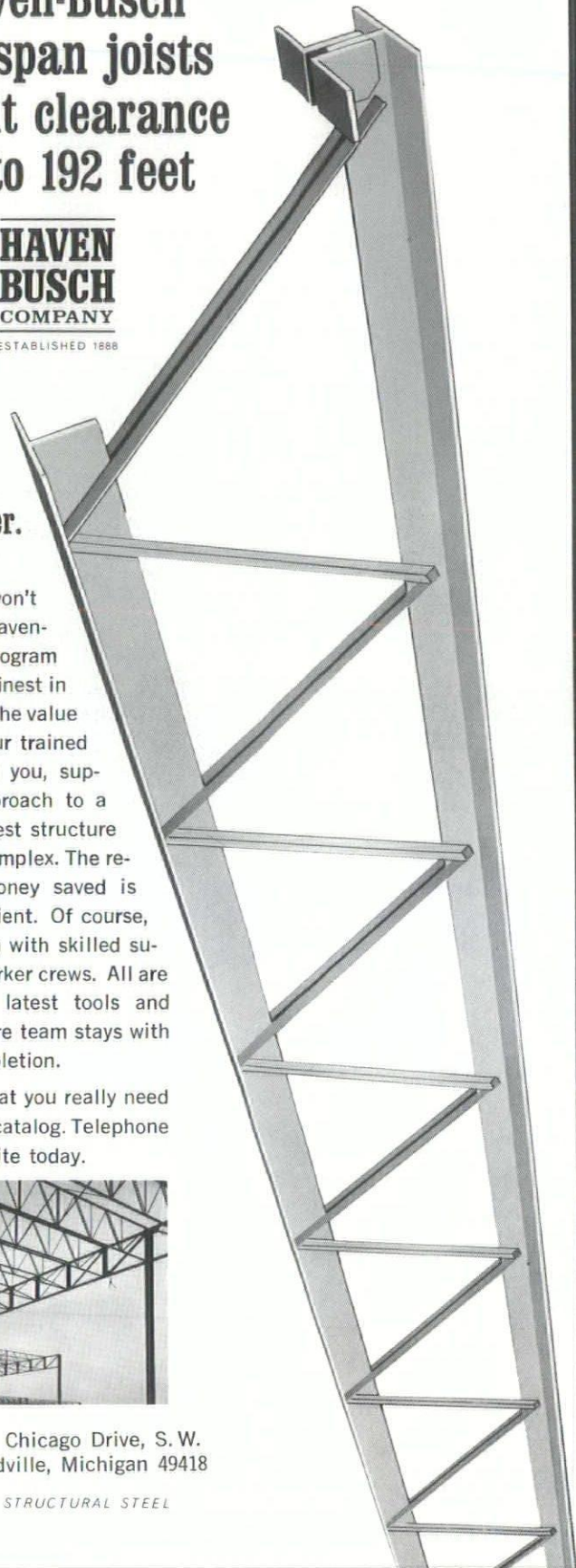
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Religious Architecture Conference Set

A program of seven seminars geared to the interests of church building committees and spiritual leaders has been announced for the 29th National Conference on Religious Architecture.

The Conference will be held for four days beginning April 30 at the Statler Hilton Plaza in Miami Beach. Theme of this year's Conference is "The Reality of Tradition: Creativity."

Sponsored by the Guild of Religious Architecture of the American Institute of Architects, and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, it is supported by several national Christian and Jewish organizations.

The seminars are a major part of the Conference program which will also include several major addresses, tours of religious structures, exhibits and social events.

Each of the seminars offers a self-contained program, and the entire series of seven will be offered at three different times for the convenience of building committees and spiritual leaders who cannot attend the entire Conference.

Seminar topics include "Architecture and the Arts", "Architectural Implications of the Education Ministry", "Design for Music", "Financing for Architectural Needs", "First Unit and the Ultimate Plan", "Liturgy of the Worship Space", and "Programming and Education".

The Rev. William M. Belk of Orlando is chairman of the seminars program. Registrations should be made with the Conference Coordinator, Mrs. Esther F. Martin, P.O. Box 488, Coral Gables, Fla. 33134.

SH&G Appointment

The appointment of J. Richard Haggerty to the position of Coordinator of Hospital Research and Planning for Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates Inc. was announced by James R. Livingston, executive vice-president.

Haggerty, a registered Professional Engineer in Michigan, holds bachelor and masters degrees in Civil and Sanitary Engineering from University of Wisconsin. A member of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls since 1963, he served seven years as principal engi-

Continued on Page 12



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Highlights

- 1 *MSA Board of Directors Meeting*
- 2 *Philip J. Meathe, Director, Michigan Region, AIA*
- 3 *Chairman of Prizes, Frank North*
- 4 *Seminar "Envisioning Tomorrow's Architecture Part III The Practitioner"*
- 5 *Seminar, "Envisioning Tomorrow's Architecture Part I The Student"*
- 6 *Louis Rossetti, recipient of the 1968 MSA Gold Medal with his son Gino, Chairman of the 1968 Convention*
- 7 *Medusa Portland Cement Co.*
- 8 *Reinforced Plastic Industries*
- 9 *Schultz, Snyder and Steele Lumber Company*
- 10 *Architectural Research Inc.*
- 11 *Robert F. Hastings, Vice President of AIA*
- 12 *Charles Moore, Chairman, Yale University, School of Art and Architecture*



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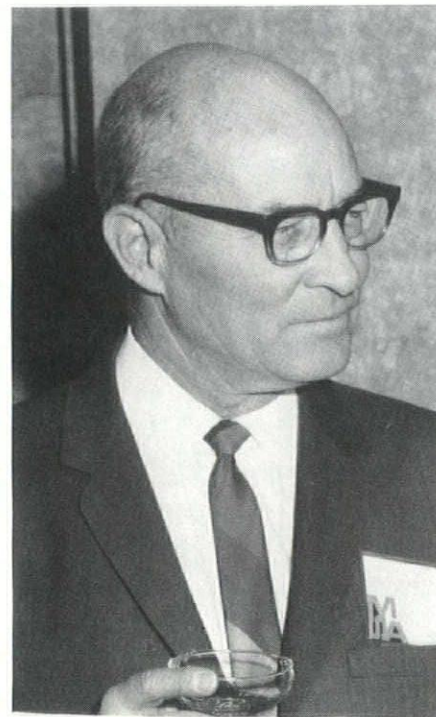
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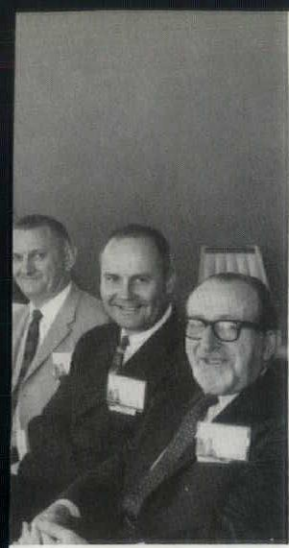


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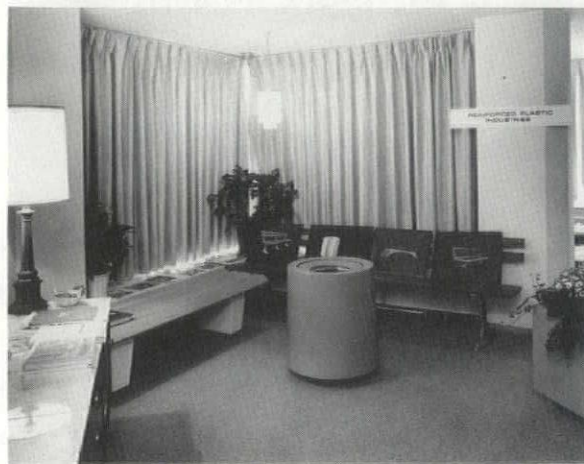


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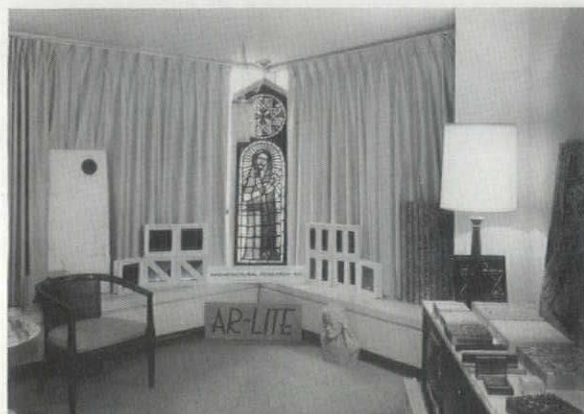
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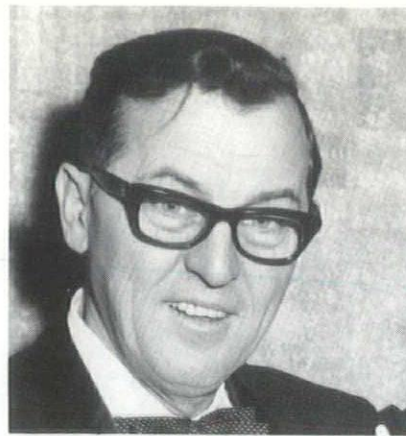
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1 Chase Black presides at the Annual Business Meeting

2 Red Warner, President of Saginaw Valley Chapter

3 Henry Hall, President, Producer's Council, Michigan Chapter

4 Past MSA President Jay S. Pettitt

5 Bernie DeVries and Rodger Stroop of Grand Valley Chapter

6 Convention Design and Graphics Committee, Debra Balter and Lyn Graziani

7 The Ladies Day, Jeanne Meathe, Erma Bombeck and Grace Smith

8 William Caudill, of Caudill Rowlett & Scott, Inc.

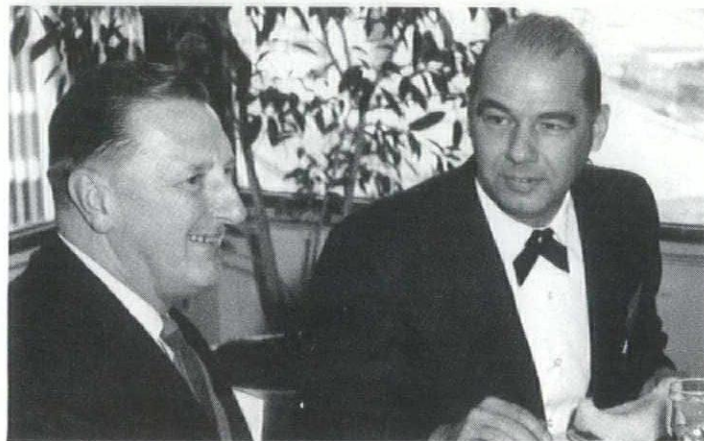
9 Past Chairman, Bill Black

10 David Osler of Ann Arbor

11 Kenneth Kimmel and Anthony Asher of SMEAD with Jack Hallett, Heidi Fujii and Sam Popkin



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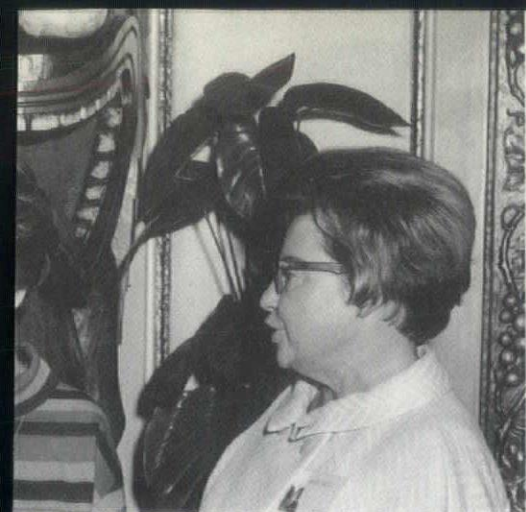
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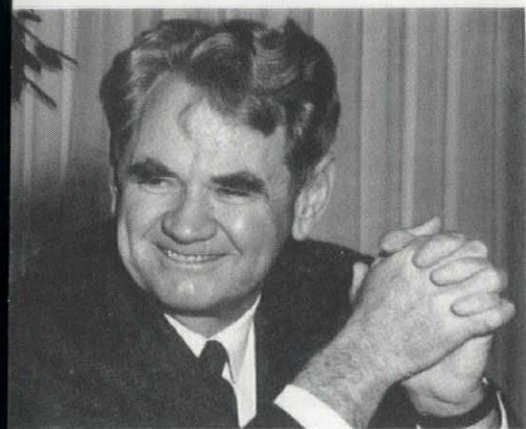
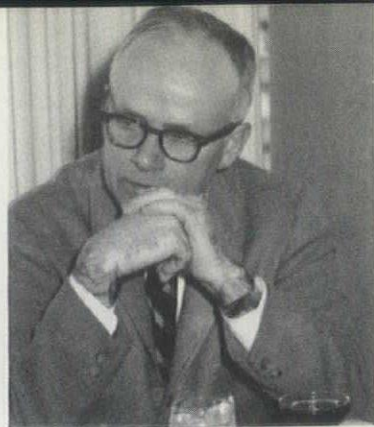




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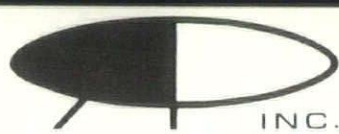
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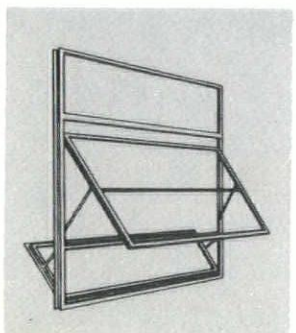
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near of the Hospital and Medical Facilities Division of the Michigan Department of Health. He is a member of many professional organizations including the Michigan Society of Professional Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, Michigan Hospital Association and American Association for Hospital Planning.

WALD Theatre Party—May 2

The Women's Architectural league of Detroit will sponsor a benefit theatre party to be held Thursday, May 2, 1968, at Meadow Brook Theatre, Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan. The play for the evening will be "Seagull" by Anton Chekhov.

The tickets for the evening will be \$25.00 per couple, including a buffet dinner served in Vandenberg Hall preceding the play. Black tie optional.

CSI Annual Dinner Dance May 17

The Detroit Chapter of CSI will hold their Annual Dinner Dance at the new Raleigh House, 25300 Telegraph Road, Southfield, on Friday Evening May 17.

The complete cost for a night of dancing and prizes will be \$30.00 per couple, and includes cocktails, dinner and after dinner refreshments. Door prizes will be awarded, all MSA members are cordially invited. Please make your reservations as soon as possible with O. R. Bellucci, Phone 532-1933. Cocktails begin at 6:30 P.M.

P.C. Plans Table Top Dinner Meeting April 24.

Producers' Council Table Top Display Meeting for Lansing AIA Chapter. 6:00 P.M., Wednesday, April 24, 1968. The Steinhaus — 6045 West Saginaw Road, Lansing, Michigan. Beverages, Dinner, Exhibits & Prize courtesy of Producers' Council, Michigan and Grand Rapids Chapters.

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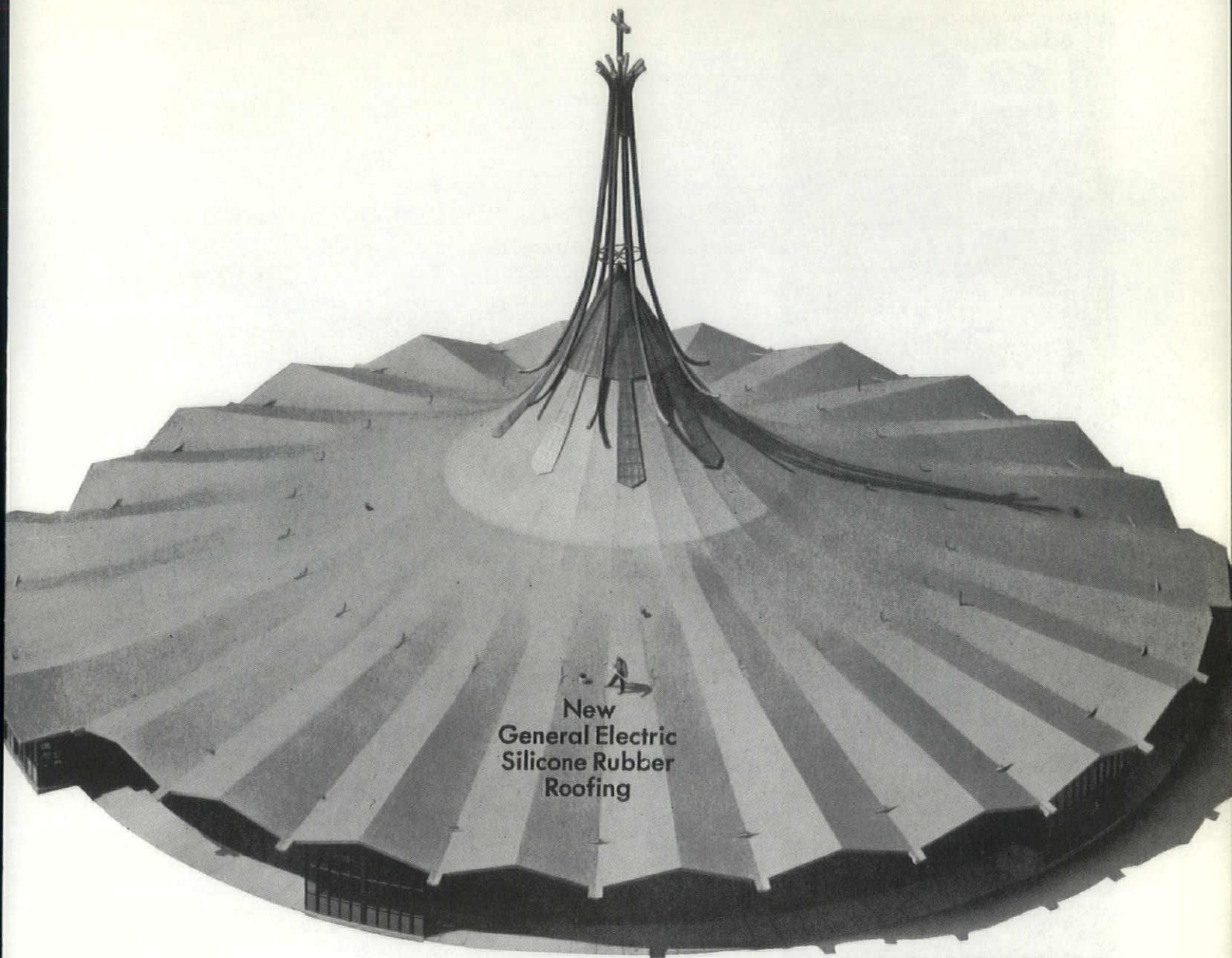
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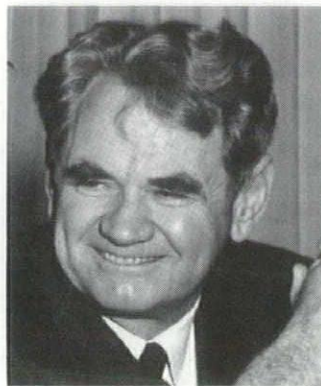
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"ENVISIONING TOMORROW'S ARCHITECTURE"

By William W. Caudill, F.A.I.A.



The first of three parts of a speech given by Mr. Caudill—Director, School of Architecture, Rice University—at the 54th Annual MSA Convention—1968.

The question has been posed: What will tomorrow's architecture be like? There is an easy answer provided you play my game and take my definition of architecture. Answer? Tomorrow's architecture will be the same as today's.

Architecture is architecture regardless in what century it happens, or where. The intent of architecture is timeless—always valid. So simple, yet so profound. Why architecture? To help people. To satisfy human needs—physical needs and emotional needs, generally through provision of space. Wasn't it Michigan's Eero Saarinen who said, "Architecture is not just to fulfill man's need for shelter, but also to fulfill man's belief in the nobility of his existence on earth"? Architecture has always been and always will be the fulfillment of man's needs as measured by his values. As needs and values change, naturally architectural forms with their related functions will have to change to respond to new demands. But architecture, for what is real, stays put.

Am I just playing with semantics? I don't think so. (*I refuse to agree with the Miami hotel owner who, after a hurricane, said, "It blew off my architecture, but it didn't hurt my building."*) If architecture is the inner stuff necessary to raise a mere functional building to a higher plateau where it becomes, in a sense, an art form, exuding inspiration and aspiration, then architecture is as permanent as man. But architecture form

by itself is not architecture. Forms come and go. Some forms, reeking of architectural fug, will be interpreted by some people as architecture itself. In architecture, the forms must do something, be something, responding constantly to new demands, not just to look like they *ain't*. (I used that word advisedly.) That's why forms get tired. That's why we get tired of them. We continually search for new forms which are more adequate and more expressive to meet current human needs and values. Musicians, mixing electronic sounds with colored films, are doing the same thing. There will always be the search for new and more expressive forms.

But forms will change; their functions will change. The economical aspect of both function and form will change. But not architecture. It is here to stay. Don't let these preachers of doom scare you. Architecture is not dead. It's not even sick.

Do you think people will give up architecture? Will they give up medicine? Give up law? With more people needing medical care and more bodies on the crust running over each other morally as well as physically, both medicine and law must be raised to a higher state of sophistication. So must architecture. This crowded world has to have architectural care, if you please. I agree with Richard Neutra ("*Survival Thru Design*")—the world's very survival depends upon architecture. That's why there is so much talk about cleaning up the cities. Architectural space pollution is just as dangerous as water and air pollution. The traffic jams are no worse than the building jams. The architect of ordered space is the key to a livable future.

Ordered space is the architect's business. It might well be that many architects cannot create architecture. I am not denying this, but I contend there are simply not enough good ones to do the job. If we are going to make any headway at all in improving the physical environment, there must be an increasing number of architects and all kinds of architects. So here is a point: the future will depend upon the schools, not only qualitatively, but quantitatively. Many of you are using or will use various firms as extensions of school. That's the way it should be. The school alone cannot make an architect.

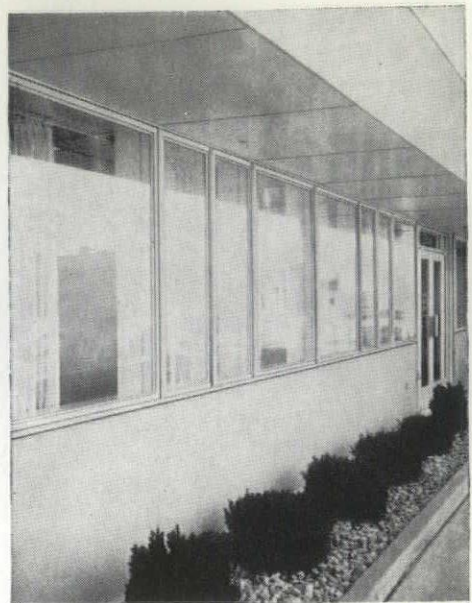
What the future will be like depends upon how the schools and firms are preparing our youths to understand and deal with people problems. There cannot be architecture without people. The Parthenon isn't architecture. It was. It is now a symbol; at best, an architectural monument. A school without children is not architecture. Pour in the children as you would pour fluid in a dry battery, and they will energize architecture. Life is the catalyst of architecture. Corbusier's Savoye House full of hay isn't architecture. It was architecture only when the Savoyes were living in it. Chipboard models are not architecture. Architecture becomes alive with use. Serve the user—that is the intent. Architecture has to do something and be something. *Do* is the function; *be* is the form. Both *do* and *be* relate to intent. The intent concerns users. The intent is lost when we design spaces more to impress other architects than people who use them. To want to be an architect's architect is fine, but a much more noble thought is the desire to be a people's architect.

As a practitioner, I confess that often I become more enthralled with the approach to architectural design and with the techniques of construction than in serving the user. I'm not alone. There are lots of us guilty of people neglect. We rank means over ends. We smother intent with techniques. As formalists we are more interested in current architectural forms than in architecture itself, which goes way beyond form, way beyond function, way beyond economy. As functionalists we are more interested in efficiency than in amenities. As "practical" practitioners we are more interested in saving a few bucks than saving people from being bored to death. These ailments have always been with us. Hopefully the next generation of architects will have the knowledge and skill to equilibrate function, form, and economy successfully so that the majority of spaces fall within the realm of architecture. (*The Triad Theory*, AIA Journal, February 1968) But each of the elements of this triad must be related realistically to the needs of the users or this balancing act is all in vain.

So it seems architects must love people. A lot don't. We even exclude people from our published photographs and sales slides, if you pardon the expression. They mess up the architecture. As the old castle builders used to say, "The containers must equal the contained." In our zeal to use the most advanced technology and to improve office practice techniques, we often forget the contained—these poor devils who must use our buildings. Buildings might be for horses, or for machines for canning tomatoes, but architecture is for people: the student in the carrel, the bald-headed guy in the fifth pew, mamma taking out the garbage, and dad in the office feeding the computer. Now if a horse barn or a hangar for a plane provokes an emotional response satisfying both to the eye and to the heart, architecture probably exists. One doesn't have to be contained to be contented.

The architects of the future unquestionably will have to have greater sensitivity to human needs and values. They will have.

What are these architects-to-be like? They are serious. They want social change. They can think. They can talk. There will not be too many really good designers, I am afraid. But take it from me, they'll cause change. Change for the better. The new form-givers will seek meaningful form, not form for form's sake. But form, be it art, literature, music, or architecture, is created by man for man. Now consider the *by* man part—the designer—separately from *for* man—the people. Form reflects the man behind it. Impregnated in the form and easily detected can be found his values, his goals, his knowledge, and his skills. Even more important can be seen or sensed what he thinks of people. Form is shaped by what a man believes in. And what a man believes in stems from the environment in which he grew up. My values and goals unquestionably were established early in life not only by strong family influence, but by the fact that I managed to flourish in the depression milieu. I still value the dollar; still like big bands; still appreciate Steinbeck and Will Rogers; still consider Wright, Corbusier, and straightlaced Mies as the greats. And just to show you what an old fogey I am, I have an 'analytique' on my wall done with ink which I ground myself. How far back can you get? I'm the image of a tired old architect. But don't count me out. I drink Beatle tonic to regulate my intellectual digestion and I look at the mini-skirts for inspiration, if not aspirations. Also I know that in this profession longevity is the key. (*I'm a slow learner. Took twenty years to learn to talk. Thirty to swim. And 40 to fly. I am expecting great things from me in my old age. Maybe I can learn to design?*)



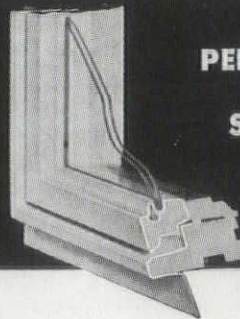
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- May 19-26 UIA 5th Industrial Architecture Seminar, Pontchartrain Hotel, Detroit, Michigan
- June 23-29 AIA National Convention — Portland-Honolulu
- August 1, 2, 3 MSA Mid-Summer Conference, Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island

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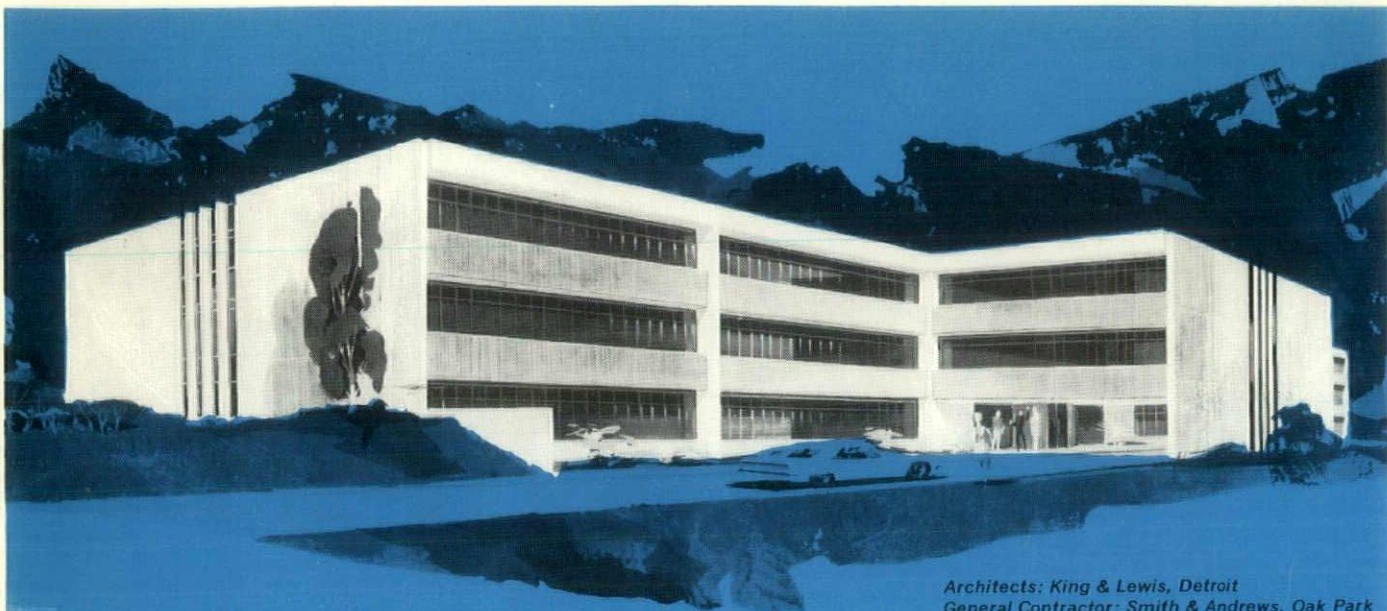
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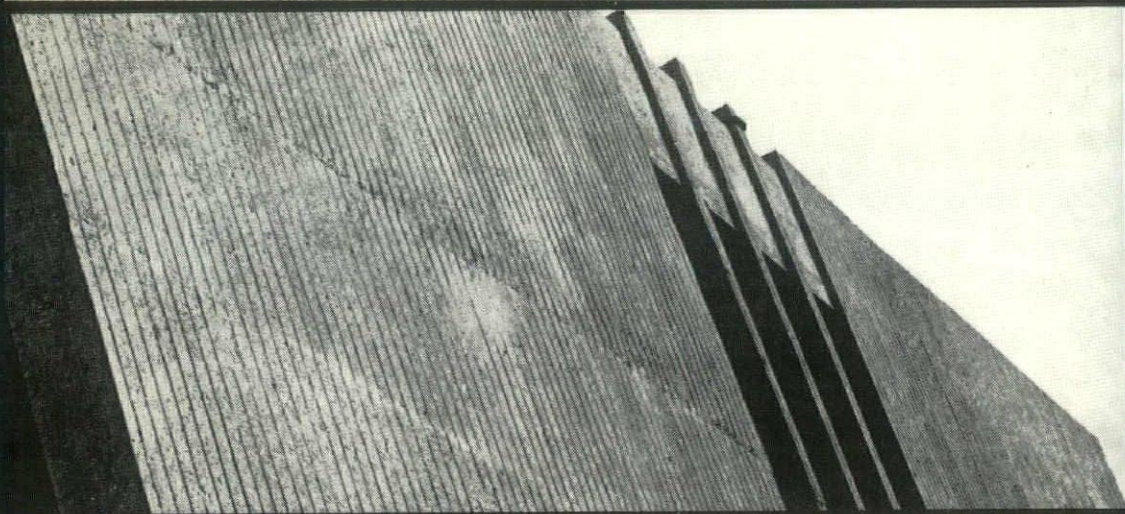




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