PRODUCERS' COUNCIL MEET
Architects Attend

The first meeting of the 1939-40 season of the Producers' Council Club of Michigan was held at the Hotel Fort Shelby, Tuesday evening, October 31st. President F. W. Clise conducted in a manner for which he is becoming well known, and recognized a number of officers of the architectural organizations.

He stated that the Club was fortunate in having among its membership a national director of the Producers' Council Club, Incorporated, Mr. Harry F. Wardwell of the Detroit Steel Products Company. In response Mr. Wardwell outlined the aims and purposes of the Producers' Council which, aside from its national functions, brings together the architects and local representatives of leading manufacturers of building materials who are members of the Council. He pointed out that the number of architects present at this meeting was an indication of their appreciation and interest in the connection.

Mr. Clise in introducing the speaker of the evening related a good story about a wealthy retired business man, who was "heir minded, but not heir conditioned". This was leading up to the talk by Mr. J. F. Murphy, manager of the Air Conditioning Division, General Electric Company.

Mr. Murphy gave in an interesting manner the background of that industry and something of the history and science of what we term air conditioning, which he said was only the combined application of old principles of heating, ventilating and refrigeration.

The speaker pointed out that the heralding of this as the next big new industry is a dangerous premise because it is not new and we should not expect to revolutionize our methods of living.

The advances have been rapid and the speaker stated that we may look forward to greater progress in the future, particularly in the direction of cooling homes as well as theaters and business places.

In the latter he stated a national survey has revealed that the average cost has been approximately three-quarters of a cent to one cent out of a dollar of gross sales.

Regarding the cost for homes he pointed out that our standards of living have been steadily increasing and gave as an example the vacuum cleaner costing fifty-nine dollars over a broom costing fifty-nine cents.

The trend he stated is not toward cooling, heating and ventilation as individual problems but all three combined treated as a science. He outlined the many angles to be taken into account in this connection, warning against expecting too much too soon since people have different requirements for comfort.

In our climate, he stated, progress in cooling homes has been slower because we generally have some cool nights in the warmest seasons.

Mr. Murphy showed lantern slide pictures of the new General Electric Laboratories in which is built a complete house equipped to simulate all kinds of actual weather conditions. Pictures also showed other phases and charts concerning this interesting industry.

A good attendance of both architects and producers was had and the meeting was interesting to all.

As a closing feature Bill Cory told some good stories in his unique style, which would be the envy of many professional humorists.

The next informational meeting of the Producers' Club will be held in November and sponsored by the Masonite Company.
**Facts About Monel Metal**

1. **MONEL CANNOT RUST**—2/3 nickel and 1/3 copper
2. **MONEL IS RESILIENT**—same resiliency as linoleum
3. **MONEL IS TOUGHER BY 50%**—than alloy steel used in railway axles
4. **MONEL IS STRONGER BY 30%**—than steel used in bridge construction
5. **MONEL IS STAIN RESISTANT**—acids used in kitchen will not stain permanently
6. **MONEL CANNOT CHIP, PEEL OR CRACK**—solid metal
7. **MONEL STANDS ANY ABUSE**—reduces maintenance costs
8. **MONEL IMPROVES WITH AGE**—always lustrous and beautiful

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Second Week beginning Friday, Nov. 3rd.

Frank Capra's newest and greatest screen masterpiece

"**MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON**"

Starring—Jean Arthur and James Stewart

Consists of Edward Arnold, Claude Rains, Guy Kibbee, Thomas Mitchell and Beulah Bondi. A selected program of features and Fox Movietone News rounds out the Fox program.

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**FRI - SAT.**

Randolph Scott—Binnie Barnes

"**FRONTIER MARSHALL**"

**SAT. 11 P. M.**

Glenda Farrell

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**SUN. thru THURS.**

Judy Garland—Frank Morgan—Ray Bolger

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DEAN BENNETT NAMED TO ARCHITECTS' BOARD

Governor Dickinson has just announced the appointment of Dean Wells I. Bennett, Department of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, as a member of the State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dean Henry C. Anderson.

Wilfrid C. Polkinghorne of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology was also appointed a member of this Board.

From the architects' standpoint Dean Bennett is unquestionably qualified for this position as is no one else. He graduated from Syracuse University in 1911 and received his Master's Degree at the University of Michigan in 1916. His career has been in the field of architecture, the teaching of architecture and writing. In 1937 he was named Director of the College of Architecture at the University of Michigan and in 1938 he was made Dean.

Dean Bennett is a member of the Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects and the Michigan Society of Architects, having served on the boards of those organizations.

THE SMALL HOUSE PROBLEM

a talk to be given by
Clair W. Ditchy
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Detroit Institute of Arts, Small Auditorium
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 8:30 P. M.
FREE, OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Mr. Ditchy, a member of the firm of Ditchy, Perry, Sidnam, is particularly well qualified to discuss this important subject. The lecture will be illustrated with colored lantern slides.

This problem is now, more than ever before, of interest to the public, since the "Small House" today includes so many of the modern features formerly found only in the mansion. Its proper solution, therefore, forms an architectural problem of first magnitude.

The speaker will give his interpretation of the problem from the standpoint of planning and design, including an analysis of how the small house should function, how the market is being supplied, and pointers on how to get the best results.

REGISTRATION RENEWALS

Registrations of all architects registered in Michigan under the old law are subject to renewal on January 1, 1940. We are informed by the office of the State Board of Registration that they have received many requests concerning such renewals but until recently application forms have not been available.

In the near future forms will be mailed to every architect registered under the old law.

NOVEMBER 7, 1939
O. W. BURKE
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DETROIT
MICHIGAN
INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE
A Lecture by Albert Kahn
at the Detroit Institute of Arts—Tuesday evening, October 24, 1939

In recent days, three spheres of building have been most active: Housing, Institutional building and Industrial construction. It is well indeed that Federal help has been forthcoming for slum clearing and housing, for it has accomplished much throughout the country. Likewise another Federal agency has assisted materially in institutional building, such as hospitals, schools, asylums, university buildings and the like.

No one will question the wisdom of this Governmental assistance for nothing could have greater influence on the well-being of a community than contented workers. Decent living quarters will contribute more than anything else to such a state. Many of the unfortunate "isms" will be counteracted by the all-important work of the National housing plan. Similarly, the gain from what is being done in the institutional field can not be overestimated for practically every State of this Country has been sorely in need of new hospitals, more and better schools, dormitory buildings and laboratories. What is particularly noteworthy is that in spite of difficulties usually encountered in work of the kind, results have been attained at reasonable costs and with fair dispatch. Therefore, whatever our opinions regarding many points of the "New Deal", we must acclaim at least certain Governmental agencies. It would be difficult to contemplate the situation in the building industry if during the past few years the Country had had to rely entirely upon private work. Unemployment and consequent hardships would have been even greater.

However, it is on the subject of industrial building that I propose to dwell for a few moments. In the early years of 1900, a group of young architects in Germany, headed by Peter Behrens, established a new standard in architectural design and especially in industrial building. Simplification, discarding former over-elaboration, intelligent employment of building materials and a sense of economy developed a new spirit which has been felt ever since. Creative versus imitative was the aim which caused Germany to emerge from what had been a dark era architecturally to one of new accomplishment. The spirit born in the decade before the Great War blossomed anew with greater vigor several years after the War. With American credit lavishly extended, new buildings of all types and outstanding merit sprang up throughout Germany until the advent of the Third Reich. Such structures as the railroad station in Stuttgart by Paul Bonatz, the Shell House by Fahrenkamp, the Columbus House by Mendelsohn and the Exposition Buildings in Dusseldorf by Kreiss, give evidence of a sane, fresh architecture which holds its own with the best of the past.

While in Europe the new spirit was fostered by this group of young architects, it appeared in this country rather hesitantly, manifesting itself first in our industrial architecture. We were still steeped in eclecticism and hardly beyond the so-called Beaux-Arts period. Factory construction being less handicapped by precedent was first to take notice. It was but natural in this age of invention - the automobile, the airplane, the radio and now television - that architecture again gave expression just as have the buildings of practically every age. A new spirit was awakened by the very manner in which these new devices were treated externally by their designers. Though at first the automobile simulated the old buggy with the horse omitted, remarkable has been its growth into a form of its own both functional and attractive. The airplane has made even greater strides in design suited to its purpose. Simplification has been the constant aim, with results so successful as to influence practically every utilitarian structure, including the steamboat, our railway trains, our bridges and indeed architecture itself. A direct, frank expression of function, straight-forwardness - are the chief characteristics of the modern movement which has accomplished so much in all fields of design. Architecture has ever been a recorder of the culture as well as the activities of any particular era. It is but natural then that with the advance in the technical fields and the many new industries developing - that architecture again express what is most typical of our day. Today's industrial as well as commercial buildings do this.

Industrial architecture must necessarily deal with the practical first, with proper functioning of the plant, with best of working conditions, efficiency and flexibility, with economical and safe construction and only last with external appearance. Architecture as such is therefore a bi-product rather than a first essential, though the potentialities of the bi-product are today well recognized by the profession.

The main incentive for improved factory construction here was, of course, the automobile industry which gained in importance so rapidly in the early years of 1900. We all recall our factory buildings up to then - generally a conglomerate of old structures added to and added to as best was possible - grown "like Topsy" - without scheme or general plan. They were eye sores, objectionable to the neighborhood, a blot on the landscape. Neither plan nor exterior appearance had consideration save in exceptional cases. Indeed, few of our architects were even interested in factory building. The plant engineer usually took charge and did the best he could. That there might be a studied scheme to the general layout, looking to the future as well as to immediate needs, that the buildings might be attractive externally without costly ornamentation, seems to have occurred to no one. Indeed, where occasionally an architect was commissioned with planning a building of the kind, the work was generally delegated to the junior draftsman. There were exceptions, of course. At all events, with the advent of the automobile there awoke a new spirit. Here was an infant industry, in many cases headed by ambitious young men of faith and courage. No one, of course, could have anticipated what was to be its future. With the immediate success of the industry, and especially the mass production incident thereto, there developed a keen interest in building well planned, well lighted plants, satisfying also to the eye.
Prior to this, the most advanced type of factory construction here was that employed in the mill buildings of the East. These were generally fifty or sixty feet wide, of multiple stories and so-called slow burning construction. Isolated piers between regularly spaced windows supported heavy timbers, which in turn carried plank floors. On the interior, either wood, steel or cast iron columns supported the beams and girders. With the very efficient sprinkler system developed at that period, this form of construction proved a distinct advance over the ordinary wood joist construction. It gave better light than the former solid wall type, lessened fire risk and, incidentally, presented a fair appearance. This construction was quite naturally employed for the earliest automobile factories. Among them the first Packard buildings in this city. Soon, however, it developed that the necessarily restricted distances between columns, usually sixteen to twenty feet apart, were objectionable for this particular product. The thirty foot spacings needed, required partly steel construction. This was resorted to but it was costly and there still remained the danger from fire. Wooden floors soaked with oil were a heavy risk in spite of sprinkler systems. Strictly fireproof construction was excessive in cost. And then at the psychological moment there appeared a totally new form of construction — reinforced concrete. It had been in use in Europe for several years where the so-called Hennepique system was largely employed. This was rather complicated, causing excessive labor costs, wherefore it proved impractical here. Among several, the Ransome system was perhaps the most generally used in this country at about the same time. Several buildings were constructed in this, but there was much skepticism about holding a wet mass of concrete in place until properly set, then removing the forms — expecting all to stay in place and carry loads. Engineers were reluctant to adopt the novel construction and progress was slow. The new type promised all that was desirable for the automobile factory, since column spacings up to thirty feet were feasible, a maximum area of glass was easily attainable, the construction was substantially fireproof, capable of carrying the heaviest loads, increasing in strength with age, very rigid and little subject to vibration, and cheaper than structural steel. The main drawback was lack of experience in the design and use of the material and the need for extreme caution in building. That there was cause for concern was amply proven by the numerous failures in the early days.

However, American genius gradually developed reinforced concrete to the point where it came into general use and with no greater hazard than other forms of construction. I take no little pride in the fact that among those contributing largely to the development was my brother Julius, a graduate engineer, who upon his return from Japan where he had charge of important engineering work, noting the rather empirical systems of metal reinforcement than in use, designed one based upon scientific principles. Physical tests made confirmed his theories. Up to that time, concrete beams when tested to destruction failed invariably in shear. In other words, the concrete failed, never the steel. Since concrete was a somewhat uncertain material, much more so than steel, it was difficult to make accurate calculations. If the reinforcing steel could be caused to fail, a more definite method of calculation would be possible. This very point was called to the attention of the profession at the time in articles published by Capt. John S. Sewall, then in charge of construction for the District of Columbia. He had made many tests on different methods of reinforcement, all failing in shear. If, he concluded, a system could be designed in which the steel, not the concrete, could be made to fail, an ideal new building material would be the result. When, therefore, tests which caused the steel to fail, were brought to the Captain’s attention, he invited my brother to Washington and induced him to accept a contract for supplying his form of reinforcement for an entire group of buildings - the War College - before even a company was formed to manufacture the material. It took courage to undertake such a commission with so little experience. However, courage was not lacking and the system named after my brother quickly became established and popular throughout the country.

The automobile industry adopted reinforced concrete more and more, and with growing satisfaction. The first buildings of the type in Detroit were some of the Packard plant, which was continually expanding, concrete replacing the earlier mill buildings. The late Henry B. Joy — always interested in progress — was mainly responsible for this. The first Ford Highland Park plant was constructed. Then came the new Pierce Motor Co. plant in Buffalo. Its history is interesting. They had employed Eastern architects and engineers familiar with mill building, totally opposed to reinforced concrete. It was utterly impossible to convince this firm of its advantages. Plans were, therefore, drawn for mill construction. Then one night, while bids were being taken on the new plant, the old — a mill building — went up in smoke, sprinkler system and all. The loss of money was great, but even greater the loss of time and business. Quite naturally the Owners immediately decided to change to reinforced concrete. Since then this material has come into general use for especially multi-storied buildings.

The recital of all this is to show what bearing the new construction had on the character of exterior design. Reinforced concrete made possible the improvement in external appearance not to mention the vast increase in efficiency of the respective plants, the better lighting, and generally improved conditions for the workers. More and more the architects interested themselves in factory building with the result that industrial structures today are not a blot on the landscape but rather an ornament. Concurrently owners came to realize the social value of well designed plants and to the conclusion that they were "good business".

Naturally, there have been many developments in design and construction since the erection of the first automobile plants. In these, no one has exerted a greater influence than Mr. Henry Ford, whose vision and boundless courage have proven so fruitful. It was he who first insisted on having practically all departments under one roof, with no courts of any kind and no dividing walls—it being his conviction that supervision was thereby simplified and economy in manufacture effected. Up to that time, it had been common practice to have the different departments in separate though perhaps connected buildings. This proved a handicap in enlarging departments when necessary, also meant more costly and less practical structures. It was Mr. Ford who first used
steel sash so commonly employed now. They had then to be imported from England. Today they are manufactured in this country and practically nothing else is used in industrial buildings. It was, also, Mr. Ford who after building hundreds of acres of floor space in multiple story buildings, concluded that raising materials to upper floors by elevators was an economic waste because of time consumed by men and cost of transporting materials. He had built six and eight story buildings in Detroit and many other cities. But once convinced that multiple story buildings were uneconomical for the manufacture of his product, he abandoned one after the other, replacing them with one-story structures, top lighted, with columns spaced some forty feet apart as against twenty-five in the earlier buildings. That the one-story plant is, at least for the major part, the proper solution for the manufacture of automobiles and similar products is proven by the adoption of such since by so many other companies. The courage of Mr. Ford, as shown in the development of the motor car, has been evidenced equally in his factory buildings. Who but Mr. Ford would have had the courage to practically abandon the enormous Highland Park plant for the River Rouge development where he had room for mainly one-story structures, and opportunity for more economical production as well as better working conditions for his men. Particularly important has been Mr. Ford's interest in the external appearance of his factory buildings and grounds, making of them an ornament rather than a detriment to the district. In providing for the comfort of his employees, he has been equally solicitous. Proper sanitation, ventilation, air and light, safety appliances, first aid stations, all have had his close and thorough consideration. Other innovations are his plants along waterways, making possible water shipments, and placing of numerous smaller plants in rural districts in attractive settings, giving employment to farmers during the winter months, which has proven of great economic help to the respective communities and his business as well. It was also Mr. Ford who proved the advantages of decentralization now so generally adopted.

Today, interest in industrial architecture on the part of manufacturers is keener than ever. The high cost of labor and the need for effecting economies emphasize the importance of a well planned plant, so designed that there may be straight line production, with the raw material entering at one point and the finished article emerging at another, with no retracing of steps and with minimum handling cost. Incidentally, aside from the actual savings effected, the greater satisfaction in a better product, the finer spirit of the employees, their increased pride in the product, are of incalculable worth. In addition, a modern, covered and advertising value attaches to the modern well designed plant.

To architects, the problem has presented new opportunity for creative work. All agree that a straightforward attack, a direct solution, avoidance of unnecessary ornament, simplicity and proper respect for cost of maintenance, make for a type which, though strictly utilitarian and functional, has distinct architectural merit. As one writer states, "Today there can be no longer any reasonable doubt that the industrial building is one of the significant architectural achievements of our time." And he continues, "It is becoming equally clear that it has had a profound, if not always direct influence on the entire field of modern architecture." The many excellent examples throughout the country by numerous architects fully attest the truth of this statement. Nor is the interest in the attractive factory building restricted to the more important plants. Even the smaller buildings dotted about show the studied and consideration given them by their designer. Detroit is particularly fortunate in having a number of architectural firms doing excellent work of the kind.

As usual, the danger today lies in over-doing, the pendulum swinging too far in the other direction—making of the factory building an elaborate show place. Instead of being unostentatious, treated with restraint, there are many attempts at the queer, the unusual, forcing an effect—too often at the expense of the practical and the same. This, of course, applies not only to industrial building but to much of the so-called modernistic in other fields as well. A recent example of industrial work has, no doubt, come to your attention, namely, the new Johnson-Wax Co. building at Racine, Wisconsin, by no less a genius than Frank Lloyd Wright. Clever as many of the innovations introduced may be and however novel and brilliant the question that demands continued acclaim of such radical efforts. Its author has my warmest admiration for what he has accomplished. There is no disapproving the fact that he is one of the outstanding figures in the architectural world, that his influence has been felt in it as perhaps that of no one else, and yet much of his work impresses me as clever feats, unrelated to actual needs and economically wasteful. To me, architecture implies the very opposite—first, observation and solution of practical requirements; second, care in producing the desired results with respect for economy. To me a straightforward, simple and direct solution of any problem is infinitely more desirable than even the most brilliant stunt. At that, we need men to do the unusual, to set the pace, even though their influence for good be not always unalloyed. We need only think back—of the leaders in the field, such as Richardson and Sullivan—to realize what harm their work did to architecture in general. Their idiosyncrasies rather than the good in their work was copied by followers of lesser skill. At that, there is no denying the fact that but for innovators, architecture would remain static.

I spoke a moment ago of the pendulum's swinging too far in the new direction. It is not to be denied that the influence of today's industrial architecture is felt in other spheres in some for good, in others the opposite. For commercial buildings, in which often the same requirements apply, the new movement lends itself successfully. In office buildings where maximum of light is desirable, the large areas of glass, characteristic of industrial building, serve to good advantage. Then again, in store buildings where daylight is often undesirable, the plain wall surfaces frankly employed also clearly express the modern. Even in institutional building some of the characteristics are employed with excellent results. Certainly in the planning of these buildings, the principle of successful factory planning applies—namely, the movement of the raw material, which in the case of the hospital is the patient, to the finished product, the patient restored to health, as directly as possible is observed, and even externally much of the factory building is used to good effect. But enthusiastic as I am about industrial building and its corollaries, I can hardly see the wisdom of applying its characteristics to residential work. There happens to be much of this about. I saw not so long since the design for
an apartment house, the walls practically all glass, those of the bath and toilet rooms included. However modern or successful such a structure might prove when built, it would certainly keep the Police Department busy clearing the streets at night. The fact still remains that fitness is important, that everything has its place and its proper sphere. I personally question the wisdom of making of the residential building a daylight factory.

To return to our subject: Whatever the external appearance, which to be successful should be the natural expression of the structural element, an exterior organically developed, the all-important thing is that the plant be orderly in plan, that it function properly, that it be simple to construct and maintain, that provision for expansion be ample, that uniformity as far as possible be obtained, and the unnecessary fixed departments such as power and heating plants, foundry, forge shop and the like, storage buildings, etc., be so placed as not to block future enlargement of any portion; above all, that the buildings be amply lighted and ventilated.

Now, as to some of the high spots in industrial building and the architect's problems. The client's analysis of the problem must be the first move towards its solution; it is his wants which must be translated into a workable, practical whole. Naturally, there must be reasonable familiarity with the work to be carried on, which, however, does not mean a detailed knowledge of the various processes. There must be a study of the flow of materials, to develop a scheme simple and direct for the transportation and handling of materials without the need for crossing or retracing of production. For some processes, multi-story buildings are preferable; for others, one story top lighted structures serve best; again, others require a combination of both.

The older method of different types of buildings for different departments has been largely discarded and rightly so. For certain operations, such as a foundry, forge shop, storage, warehouse and the like, there must be individual structures, but for the main, a uniform building planned preferably on a unit scheme is best, since it makes for ease of operation and permits shifts in departments which in most manufacturing become necessary frequently. There are usually many solutions possible. Only careful investigation will determine the most advantageous scheme. The placing of the new plant on the site, its orientation, relation to railroad tracks, its approaches, all require careful study.

The matter of amply daylighting the interior is always a problem. There is absolutely no occasion for dark interiors. If the plan adopted necessitates such, the plan is not right. Nor is it right if it be complex, difficult to read or follow. A plan not straightforward and direct, is wrong on general principles.

Attempts have been made at using artificial light for both day and night work. This with mechanical air conditioning. It remains to be determined how successful these prove. Certain rooms or processes requiring absolute uniformity of light and temperature may necessitate the exclusion of daylight and direct outside air, but to deliberately deprive the workers of God-given sunshine and a whiff of ozone where such is possible is at least not to my liking. Several buildings of this type have been constructed. Opinion about their success varies.

All important in industrial architecture is the interior column spacing. It is obvious that the fewer the columns, the more serviceable is the interior. As against this added efficiency, there must be considered the difference in cost.

As an outstanding example of a vast floor area without columns, I might cite the building we recently completed for the Glenn Martin Co. of Baltimore, Md., in which super airplanes such as the Clipper ships are assembled. The building is 300x450 ft. and has not an interior post. This area would house three (3) football fields. It has a height of forty (40) feet under the trusses. Needless to say, this building being the first of its kind, presented many difficult problems.

Important in the planning of a factory is the system of heating to be employed. Whether hot water, steam, whether by coils, radiators, blast or unit heaters—the solution must depend upon the various requirements. Sound control, air conditioning, artificial lighting, the proper method of supplying power, the kind of floors, insulation against heat or cold—all require careful consideration and weighing of ultimate results versus costs.

The type and placing of locker or clothes rooms, toilet rooms, first aid rooms, cafeterias, the locating of elevators, stair and the innumerable other details entering into the planning of factory and administrative offices—all must be dealt with.

It is hardly necessary to state that the problem of industrial planning is to design adequately but without waste. Competent engineering implies economical design as well as efficiency. The type of construction best suited, the foundations best employed, etc., etc., must be carefully weighed. Above all, the proper balance between desirable results and cost must be constantly kept in mind.

In addition to the high spots just mentioned, the business management of the operation is of great importance. Entrusted with millions of dollars by owners, the architect and his organization must be able to deliver results with minimum of annoyance to owners, a minimum of friction among those carrying out the construction work. Furthermore, he must handle the accounts in a business-like manner. Bills and quantities must be checked expeditiously to enable the contractor to obtain his money when due. Orders and instructions must be issued in proper form, estimates for the cost of changes prepared and the owners kept informed on the progress of the work. Good business judgment must apply for there are so many points involved purely of a commercial nature, wherefore Industrial Architecture today is about 90% Business and 10% Art.

There is hardly need of calling attention to the opportunities modern industrial architecture has offered and continues to offer for development of new materials and processes of which there have been so many in recent years. The new type of glass, masonry, metals, roofing materials, insulation, new systems of heating, of cooling and ventilating, new types of plumbing fixtures, soundproofing and what not, might never have appeared but for the advance in industrial building. Nor have we reached the limit. The next decade will see innumerable new materials and processes which will revolutionize construction work. They are to be envied who may witness the next twenty or thirty years' developments. We have only scratched the surface.

It can hardly be denied that a good start has been made in industrial building—a start which will lead to ever greater accomplishment. This country is bound to present opportunities not yet dreamed of. More
and more general will be the pride in smoothly operating plants, pride in their appearance, in their settings, in the comforts afforded the workers and the results produced. To that end, labor itself may contribute much. If only workers who at one time did sorely need concerted and organized effort to better conditions, will now that these are so vastly improved, refuse to follow leaders, demagogues, who have only their own personal gain at heart, a future of great opportunities for all may well be looked for. If the workers will join in loyally supporting the men whose sheer ability and courage have made possible their employment and their advance, undreamed results will surely follow. Industrial architecture, which even now occupies so important a place in the history of the art will march ever forward. Indeed in the years to come, it will not be monumental buildings, the post offices, courthouses or cathedrals which will leave their mark upon the architecture of our day, but rather our industrial and commercial buildings, because they above all others express that which is characteristic of our time.

One particular element distinguishes industrial from monumental architecture. In the latter, the more capable the artist the more successful, esthetically at least, will be the structure. Such work requires not only genius in the designer, but opportunity and time for the careful development of the scheme and the working out of all artistic details. In the industrial field, the architect is usually called upon to deliver results yesterday. No sooner has a manufacturer decided to proceed with a new plant—and he usually leaves this to the last moment—when even a day's delay becomes unbearable. Time for careful study is never available. Interior arrangement, exterior design and actual construction work must go on under utmost pressure. Here is an example. We recently designed and directed the construction of an addition to an Eastern airplant of steel and concrete, with a floor area of 430,000 sq. ft., which is equivalent to a building 430x1000 ft. Because of important foreign contracts, it had to be finished in 11 weeks from the day plans were started. Thanks to the skill of the staff in charge and the excellent cooperation of the contractors employed, the Company moved in on the day set. This is a new problem in architecture—a typically American problem—and not an uncommon one either. Needless to say that Art as such can have but little play in these purely American undertakings. At that, if the buildings thus produced cannot claim a place in the Hall of Fame devoted to the Arts, they can at least be of sound taste and common sense. It is of far greater importance to the Owner that the Architect be a practical business man than the artist. This, however, does not make the problem any the less interesting to the industrial architect, nor does it preclude the exercise of his artistic capacity. A tremendous thrill attaches to a speedy solution and execution of a problem, to see a large enterprise grow over night, to see all so organized as to waste no moves and that from the day of the excavation to the day of occupying the plant, all click properly.

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ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

AGREE, CHAS. N.—Book Tower, Detroit
Prep. plans for 2 story bldg. United Hebrew Schools of Detroit, Lawton Ave.
Taking fig. on McKenzie Housing Corp.
Prep. plans for Commercial Block consisting of nine stores, a super station and two thousand seat theatre on the N.E. corner of McNichols Rd. and Myers Rd. for six Myers Corporation owners.

DEBRICK & GAMBER, Union Trust Bldg.
Add. to Grose Pte Club. Bids closed Nov. 2.

GIFFELS & VALLET, Engineers.

HABERMAS, CARL, 415 Brainard.
Res. Grose Pte. Shores 72'x30', Taking fig.

KASURIN, JOHN, Hotel Park Ave., Detroit.
Ready about Nov. 6.

KASIMIR, JOSEPH, Hotel Park Ave., Detroit.


KETTNER & EISEN, 924 Hammond Bldg.
Plans for Res. and apt. bldg. for Judge Polk, Brighton Mich. Plans will be ready latter part of this month.

KEYES, HUGH T.—747 Free Press Bldg.
Alt. to res., 372 Lakeland, figs closed.

MEHRTY & COLE, 1111 Collingwood.

MILDER & EISEN, 924 Hammond Bldg.

STAIR, JNO. & CO. 820 Francis Palms Bldg.

WEST, HOBIT, J., 377 United Artists Bldg.

WRIGHT & ROGOW, 418 Fox Bldg.
Taking fig. on Aviation Cafe, Mich. Ave.

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The National Construction Conference—always the outstanding event in the annual calendar of construction activities—marked a weak point in the country's emergence from the depression. Associated with the Chamber in setting up the conference are all divisions of the construction industry—manufacturing, contracting and distributing—as well as professional groups and mortgage financing institutions.

The stimulation of private construction work has become more and not less important as a result of the outbreak of war in Europe," says a statement by the Conference's Program Committee.

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NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CONGRESS

Opportunities for still further accelerating construction as an aid to business recovery will be considered at a National Construction Conference to be held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, November 16 and 17.

The purpose of the conference is to point to obstructions checking the flow of private funds into capital expenditures and to suggest means for their removal. These obstacles, in the opinion of the construction and allied interests, mark a weak point in the country's emergence from the depression.

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<th>Cost of House</th>
<th>1½% MINIMUM Lighting Fixture Allowance</th>
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PRESIDENT HYDE APPOINTS
CHAPTER COMMITTEES FOR 1939-40

At the first meeting of the new board of the Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, held on November 7, Arthur K. Hyde, Chapter president with the board's approval, announced the appointment of committees to serve the Chapter during 1939-40.

In the following list of appointments on each committee the first named is chairman:

STANDING COMMITTEES


Public Relations: Branson V. Gamber, Kenneth C. Black, Frederick C. O'Dell.

Education and Registration: Wells I. Bennett, Hugh T. Keyes, Andrew R. Morison, Leo I. Perry, Richard P. Raseman.

Public Information: Talmage C. Hughes, Kenneth C. Black, Alden B. Dow, Wirt C. Rowland, James B. Spence.


SPECIAL COMMITTEES


Liaison With City Plan Commission: Richard P. Raseman, Wirt C. Rowland.

Chapter History: Clair W. Ditchy, Maxwell Grylls, Emil Lorch, George D. Mason.

Producers' Council Liaison Officer: C. William Palmer.

By-Laws: Talmage C. Hughes, Eberle M. Smith, James B. Spence.

Large Scale Housing: Clair W. Ditchy, Alden B. Dow, Geo. J. Haas, Milton W. Pettibone.

Small Houses: Andrew R. Morison, Talmage C. Hughes, Leo I. Perry.


CUTHBERT NAMED TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE

William D. Cuthbert has been appointed a member of The American Institute of Architects' Committee on Architectural Services, for a period of three years, according to an announcement just received from the Institute Board.

Cuthbert, a graduate of the College of Architecture, University of Michigan, is in practice with his brother, Ivan N., in Ann Arbor. He has been active in both the Detroit Chapter, A. I. A., and the Michigan Society of Architects for many years, having done outstanding work on committees and as an officer.

LAN Sing-JAcKsoN M E E T IN G

Ralph Herrick, secretary, Lansing-Jackson Division, Michigan Society of Architects reports (in a rather breezy manner) their meeting of November 1.

"We had a nice meeting last Wednesday night, attendance thirteen—Pres. Langius coming late due to an inspection trip on Tal II. However, we forgave him as he bought a round and we all toasted your namesake.

"Those present were Pres. Black, Langius, Ackley, Childs, Harris, Snyder, Stow, Rosa, Herrick and Zimmermann of Lansing and Frost, Snyder and Kresbach of Jackson.

"The next meeting will be held in Jackson on December 6, in charge of Frost & Snyder."


Relations With State Board of Registration: Emil Lorch, George M. McConkey. (C. Wm. Palmer and Adolph Eisen, alternates).


Student Small House Clinic: Emil Lorch, George B. Brigham, William D. Cuthbert, G. M. McConkey.
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WED., THURS. last two days NOV. 14 & 15
Judy Garland—Frank Morgan
"WIZARD OF OZ"

FRI. SAT. NOV. 16 & 17
James Cagney—George Raft
"EACH DAWN I DIE"

SAT. 11 P. M. Hugh Herbert
"FAMILY NEXT DOOR"

SUN., MON., TUES. NOV. 19, 20 & 21
Franchot Tone—Ann Sothern
"FAST AND FURIOUS"

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Iron Theatre
Week beginning Friday, Nov. 16th
"DRUMS ALONG THE MOHAWK"
Starring Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert
Companion picture: "Pack Up Your Troubles"
Starring Jane Withers and the Kitz Brothers
Joseph Schildkraut is one of the supporting cast.

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2. MONEL IS RESILIENT—same resiliency as linoleum
3. MONEL IS TOUGHER BY 50%—than alloy steel used in railway axels
4. MONEL IS STRONGER BY 30%—than steel used in bridge construction
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6. MONEL CANNOT CHIP, PEEL OR CRACK—solid metal
7. MONEL STANDS ANY ABUSE—reduces maintenance costs
8. MONEL IMPROVES WITH AGE—always lustrous and beautiful

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WEllKLY BULLETIN
KIMBALL GOES TO CRANBROOK

Edgar R. Kimball has just become connected with the Cranbrook architectural office at Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, where he will be associated with the Saarinsens and J. Robert F. Swanson, on work now in progress by that organization.

Kimball, who has been connected with the Cranbrook office before, has also been employed by Hugh T. Keyes and the office of Albert Kahn. He has had extensive experience in City Planning and the broader aspects of housing.

He was educated at Washington University and Cranbrook Academy of Art, becoming registered by examination in Michigan in 1933.

Notice of Meeting

PRODUCERS' COUNCIL CLUB OF MICHIGAN

Hotel Fort Shelby, November 30

DINNER AT 6:30 P. M., $2.00
Architects Invited
Sponsored by
The Masonite Corporation
Howard Miller, Detroit Representative

Mr. E. L. Saberson, vice-president of the Masonite Corporation and vice-president of The Producers' Council, Inc., will be a guest speaker.

Mr. William H. Mason, vice-president of the Masonite Corporation and inventor of Masonite will give the principal address.

Another feature of the program will be devoted to Vermiculite, a new light weight concrete, distributed by the Masonite Company.

Further details will be given in future issues of the Bulletin.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS, M. S. A.

If it shall become evident that any duly elected president of the MSA shall acquire the habit of telephoning to any director of said society before the hour of 10 a.m. or if the said president shall call any director whose name begins with A on any morning following any evening on which the said director has temporarily descended from the seat to pick up the whip and if said director's wife and daughters refuse to hear him requesting them to come and tell him what the hell the president is talking about, then

BE IT RESOLVED; The president is a gunk.

Roger Allen

ADVICE HEARD AT THE PRESS CONGRESS

"When sending in material for publicity, include material that is of service to others, that containing human interest, and a bit that is humorous. Get your material ready, set it aside for a day and then look it over again before sending it in."—Miss Dorothy Spicer, Radio Commentator.

NOVEMBER 14, 1939

MR. DITCHY'S LECTURE

Following a dinner meeting of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects at La Casa Loma Club, Tuesday evening, November 7, Clair W. Ditchy, Regional Director of the Institute, spoke at the auditorium of the Detroit Institute of Arts at 8:30 P. M. His subject was "The Small House Problem."

While weather conditions were unfavorable the public responded in numbers and practically no seats were vacant.

Mr. Edgar P. Richardson of the Institute of Arts in introducing Mr. Ditchy and opening this second in a series of talks on architectural subjects, sponsored by the Detroit Chapter and the Michigan Society of Architects, emphasized the need of architectural services on the small home as well as on the large.

The small home owners, he said, make up the bulk of the nation's citizenry, pointing out the difficult problem of making budgets meet requirements.

He stated that Mr. Ditchy was well qualified to speak on this subject having devoted many years to this phase of architectural practice and that his work constituted a distinct contribution.

Mr. Ditchy stated that the subject was not of his choosing and that he would much prefer something easy such as, how long the European War will last.

He touched upon the need for some instruction in the appreciation of the home such as is taught in schools regarding health and other conditions.

The latter part of Mr. Ditchy's lecture was illustrated by lantern slides showing good examples of planning and design in small homes. The photographic slides were in color and showed most creditable examples.

Mr. Ditchy's talk will be published in full in our next issue.

RESOLUTION BY MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS, PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS

"Whereas, Through the untimely death of Dean Henry C. Anderson, not only has this Board lost a loyal member but the entire engineering profession has been bereft of an earnest worker and supporter, be it therefore Resolved, That the members of the Michigan State Board for Registration of Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors take these means of expressing their deep affection for their departed friend and colleague and their gratitude for the help he has given to the work of the Board; and be it further Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the Board be extended to the family of Dean Anderson and that copies of this resolution be sent to his daughter, Mrs. Harley Haybes, Jr., and to his son, Mr. John Anderson."

An item from the Detroit Free Press states that Mrs. C. Howard Crane of London, England, formerly of Detroit, spent last week at the Parkhurst Apartments in this city, leaving for the south for a sojourn in Miami and later to join Mr. Crane in London.

Pay your dues in M. S. A., $3.00
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS' PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Mr. W. G. Knickerbocker, chairman, Michigan Section, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, announces a series of meetings of that organization for the 1939-40 season. They cordially invite architects to join with them in any of the following meetings:

November 14, 1939 - Detroit.
Mr. C. F. Davis, Engineer in the Transportation Department of the General Electric Co., at Erie, Pa., will bring us the latest information on the "Steam-Electric Locomotive." The first locomotive of this type ever built has just been completed for use on the Union Pacific Railroad. This will be a joint meeting with the A.S.M.E.

January 16, 1940 - Detroit.
Mr. T. P. Brown, Illuminating Engineer in the Lamp Division of the General Electric Co., will speak on "Light Sources." This will be a joint meeting with the I.E.S.

February 20, 1940 - Ann Arbor.
Tentative arrangements have been made for an outstanding speaker for this meeting, to be announced later.

March 19, 1940 - Detroit.
Mr. John H. Hunt, Director of the New Devices Section of the General Motors Corp., will address the Section on "Automotive Development Projects."

April 16, 1940 - East Lansing.
Prof. D. T. Canfield, of the school of Electrical Engineering, Purdue University, is a recognized authority on metering will speak on the subject of "What makes the Disc go Round."

May 21, 1940 - Detroit.
Mr. K. R. Herman, Chief Engineer and Assistant General Manager of Vickers, Inc., of Detroit will discuss the development and application of "Hydraulic Motors."

The other night a friend was showing us through his new house. It is a beautifully built house, with abundant room for his family of five, and with most of the newer gadgets that make for comfort and luxury.

There were a lot of interesting details in that house, nice touches that bespoke thought and ingenuity and hard work. I appreciated all these things, of course, yet the thing that struck me most strongly about that lovely house was a disc no larger than a quarter dollar, set in the top of the walnut newel post at the base of the beautifully curving stairway.

It was a silver disc, engraved with the names of the architects and the date. It was so tastefully done, as unobtrusive—and as surely seen—as the signature of an artist on a painting.

By his own statement, the proud owner would no more think of having that silver disc removed than he would consider chiseling the sculptor's name off the charming bronze head which adorned his mantel.

Probably other architects have "signed" their works in this way before, but it has never come to my attention. Nothing else I have ever seen so well carries the impression of two men who, having done a splendid job, were proud to put their names on it.

—The Von Duprin Magazine

D. EVERETT WAID

Dean Everett Waid, distinguished architect of New York City died at his home at Old Greenwich, Connecticut on October 31 at the age of 75, following an illness of several months.

Mr. Waid, a fellow and life member of The American Institute of Architects, served as its president from 1924 to 1926.

His firm has to its credit an impressive array of American's outstanding architectural accomplishments in the field of colleges and other institutional and public buildings, as well as many other types. One of his clients was the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and their building in New York stands as a distinguished example of his work.

He was one of the few American Architects to become wealthy from his practice, and he gave generously of his funds as well as his time to The American Institute of Architects, and to colleges and other worthy causes. He founded the Waid Scholarship, contributed to the restoration of The Octagon Building and made possible many of The Institute's accomplishments. At the time of his death he was chairman of an Institute Committee to prepare sketches for their proposed office building.

CHARLES F. CLIPPERT

Charles F. Clippert, president of the Clippert Brick Company, died of heart attack at his home, 2666 Boston Boulevard, Detroit on October 31st, after a brief illness. He was seventy years old.

He was a native Detroiter and his long identification with the building industry and civic life of this city endeared him to a host of friends. He was a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners in Detroit for twenty years and president of the Board five times.

He served as president of the Builders & Traders' Exchange and as an officer of many industries in Detroit and Michigan. His affiliations included Masons, Elks, Detroit Boat Club, Meadowbrook Country Club, Harmonic Society, Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit Yacht Club.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Hermine Haass Clippert; a son, Conrad J.; and two daughters, Mrs. Douglas Roby and Hermine Clippert.

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS

REPORT TO DETROIT CHAPTER, A.I.A., 1939

Talmage C. Hughes, chairman, 1939

Some two years ago the Institute furnished Chapters with standard by-laws in which some provisions were mandatory and some optional. After our Chapter had worked out a new document based on the master copy your Board felt that there were several provisions which did not conform to our local conditions.

Through correspondence with the Institute we found them quite reasonable, even with regard to some of the mandatory clauses. Some of the changes have been referred to in other reports, indicating that we believe that the Chapter can now function under them in a very satisfactory manner.

Attached hereto is a copy of the new by-laws as duplicated by Malcolm Stirton and mailed to all members, together with a copy of the first confidential letter ballot, a new procedure for electing members as provided for therein.

WEEKLY BULLETIN
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION
DETROIT CHAPTER, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1939

A. R. Morison, chairman

This Committee has failed to hold regularly called meetings. However, the members have been active and have done considerable work individually and from time to time have discussed pertinent matters with the Chairman.

Professor Lorch has given particular attention and study to the problem of instituting a better system for the junior examination for national registration. He has accumulated considerable data pertinent to this subject.

Mr. Raseman has continually studied the subject of the students preparation for entrance into the architectural field.

The Committee is indebted to Mr. Kapp for a very thorough study of student groups with a view to the creation of student chapters which it might be advisable to affiliate with the Detroit Chapter. We feel that this activity is something that ought to be fostered by the Chapter as there is no doubt that the earlier the architectural student becomes affiliated with the Chapter, the sooner he will become a valuable member of the profession.

Vocational guidance meetings were held at Central High School. Messrs. Stanton, Gambr, Sukert, and Kapp attended these meetings and gave helpful advice to students.

Messrs. Hughes and Ditchy spoke at meetings on careers at the WWJ Auditorium and interviewed boys after the meeting and gave much valuable information as to architecture as a career.

Earl Pellerin was awarded one of the Edward Langley Fellowships which enabled him to study in Europe this summer. We hope that the Chapter will be able to have him speak at an early meeting.

Your Chairman has devoted most of his time to registration matters and we hope that some progress has been made in limiting the number of applicants for registration by exemption. The type of examination given to candidates for architectural registration has been the subject of a great deal of discussion but we feel that any step taken to change the type of examination should be made only after a great deal of careful study.

Andrew R. Morison, chairman
Emil Lorch
Richard P. Raseman
Lancelot Sukert

The first effect of the war on the profession was to sweep out of sight almost every job in hand or in prospect, and even the most determined may have felt some excuse for thinking that architecture was not wanted, that architecture was a peace-time occupation only. We saw even those works such as camps, schools and hospitals postponed indefinitely which, it might have been thought, were more needed now than ever.

Journal of the Royal Institute OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STUDENT RELATIONS
TO THE DETROIT CHAPTER, A.I.A., 1939

During the past several months your Committee has made contacts with The Octagon, eighteen of the leading architectural schools and sixteen Chapters of the A.I.A. nearest the schools. As the result of our inquiries and studies, we report as follows:

1. The relations between the Chapters and the architectural students, both in the schools and in the offices, are in need of improvements for the benefit of the students and the members of the profession. The manner in which this is to be accomplished will have to be developed by the Chapter members and the students, whose interest and cooperation from the very beginning are necessary.

2. The architectural schools, or at least their heads, desire more active cooperation with the Chapters.

3. The Chapters in general, except for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Boston, are doing very little to encourage student relations and Junior Chapter membership outside of occasional service on an architectural jury or a dinner party with the students.

4. Inspection trips through manufacturing plants or buildings under construction or completed, properly conducted with Chapter guides, are considered a desirable feature because of contact with the individual students and the opportunity for open discussion of building practices.

5. Lectures or informal talks on office practices and building problems are a common means of contact which should be encouraged and developed, so that they offer an opportunity for open discussion similar to inspection trips.

6. Exhibits of student work to the Chapter members, either at the schools or at regular Chapter meetings, offer an opportunity for better acquaintance with the students and their work, if there is an opportunity for the students to explain their approach and solution of the problems. Recognition of meritorious work could be made with suitable prizes by the Chapter.

7. Timely items of architectural interest on student and Chapter activities might be exchanged through the medium of the Weekly Bulletin by the addition of a students' column.

From the above and the attached reports from the architectural schools and the nearby Chapters, it is apparent that the problem of student relations can and should be solved by the joint action of the students and the architects.

It is recommended that a Committee on Student Relations be appointed for the coming year, with instructions to take action for the betterment of student and Chapter relations.

W. E. Kapp, chairman; W. I. Bennet; M. Stirton

Philip Wenzell, son of the late Herbert Wenzell, has just become connected with The Gernt Company, manufacturers' agents.

Among other items the company handles Tuttle and Bailey registers which are by no means unknown to architects. However, it will be Philip's duty to call on architects and render service in any way possible, and we bespeak for him a good reception.
MASON P. RUMNEY MAYOR OF G. P.

Mason P. Rumney, vice-president of the Detroit Steel Products Company, has just been elected mayor of the City of Grosse Pointe, where he had just served as a member of the City Council.

Rumney, long prominent in the Building Industry, is a past president of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Detroit and an enthusiastic sportsman. In 1937 when he was wintering in Florida he entered a sailing race from Miami to Nassau and, while he did so merely for the fun of it, he won the race.

We offer our congratulations and hold up this public spirited attitude to others in the Building industry as an example of good citizenship.

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ARCHITECTS’ REPORTS

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Prep. plans for one story bldg., 9 stores, Gratiot Ave., let.
Fig. on McKenzie Housing Corp. Closed.

BRANDT, CHRISTIAN W.—3408 Eaton Tower, Detroit


GIFFEELS & VALLET, Engineers.

HABERMAS, CARL, 415 Brainard;
Res., Grosse Pk., Shores 72x72, Contract let.

KASURIN, JOHN, Hotel Park Ave., Detroit.
Prep. plans for store and apt. bldg., for Judge Polk, Brighton, Mich. Plans will be ready latter part of this month.

Estimates immediately on Masonry, Carpentry, Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating & Air Cond., Celotex work, line-tile floors & walls, painting & decorating, kitchen & bar room fixtures and equipment.

KEYES, HUGH T.—747 Free Press Blvd.
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Body and Press Building, Fruehauf Trailer Company, 8,000 square ft., General Contract to Collins Construction Co.

Res. 29' x 125', Rochester, Mich., Prep. plans.

MELLNER & EISEN, 924 Hammond Blvd.
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STALL, JNO & CO., 820 Francis Palms Bldg.
Rv. plans—add. to factory bldg.—2 stores, Fig. (by invitation) Grace Presbyterian Church, Contract let to R. E. Dailey. Plans for res., Birmingham, held over.

WEST, ROBT. J., 512 United Artists Bldg.,
Prep. plans for 20 apt. bldg. & bmt. Merrill Palmer Subdivision, Plans ready Nov. 15th.
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WRIGHT & ROGVY, 418 Fox Bldg.
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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS MEET

On Friday evening, November 10th, the Michigan Chapter, American Society of Landscape Architects met at the Scarab Club in Detroit and had as their guests a number of architects.

Professor H. O. Wittemore of the Department of Landscape Design, University of Michigan and president of the Michigan Chapter, A.S.L.A., conducted the meeting and welcomed members and their wives as well as architects and sculptors.

Mr. T. Glenn Phillips, Fellow of the A.S.L.A. and past president of the Michigan Chapter, who is also a member of the Scarab Club, welcomed attendants to the club building on Farnsworth Avenue. He briefly reviewed the history of the club, which began twenty-six years ago over Lieberman's Cigar Store on Gratiot Avenue.

He stated that the speaker of the evening, Mr. William E. Kapp of the office of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, had been selected for several reasons; because he was a well known architect and member of a distinguished firm, who realize that architecture includes more than the designing of buildings. Mr. Kapp, he said, has a broad vision and appreciates the aspects of grouping and landscaping.

Mr. Kapp outlined the relations between the professions of architecture and landscape architecture, developing a chalk talk showing how the architect often arrives at his solution of a problem, with particular reference to the planting. He quoted his College Professor as saying, "Ivy is to an Architect what Sod is to a Doctor."

See KAPP—Page 3

CIVIC FORUM HEARS TROUT

At the first meeting of the Citizens' Civic Forum held in the Dining Room of the Aztec Tower on Tuesday, November 14th, Alex Linn Trout, secretary of the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, spoke on the proposal to rehabilitate the area inside Detroit's Grand Boulevard.

Howard J. Harvey, Public Relations Director, Detroit Business Pioneers, had organized the Forum which is intended to coordinate all of the groups now interested in civic matters of this nature. Interested citizenry and representatives of civic and community associations were in attendance.

In introducing the speaker, Dr. Lent D. Upson of the Bureau of Governmental Research, congratulated Mr. Harvey on bringing together these civic-minded groups.

Mr. Trout spoke of the old civic club of a few years ago and outlined the reasons for the situation which exists in our close-in areas. He mentioned that our Grand Boulevard was probably influenced by early European cities, which were enclosed by walls. These walls later were replaced by boulevards. The effect has been to create a "loop" which has tended to retard improvement within that area.

Mr. Trout pointed out that when printing came into common use more light was required for reading, which influenced our architecture.

Answering the charge that Parkside and Brewster developments would some day become slums, he discounted this by saying that where there is an abundance of light and air there is little probability of such deterioration. He told his audience that the survey made by Mr. Stewart Walker had revealed

See TROUT—Page 3
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Weekly Bulletin
Mr. Beaver Edwards, sculptor and president of the Scarab Club, spoke on Sculpture in the garden and its relationship to architecture. The fact that sculpture is so little used in gardens puzzled him, he said, and he wondered if the cause could be the cost. He explained that there are certain media such as terra cotta which are not prohibitive in cost. In European gardens, he stated, there is invariably a little piece of sculpture as a focal point.

A most interesting question and answer period followed which brought out discussion of architecture, landscape architecture and sculpture.

NOVEMBER 21, 1939
A.I.A. MOVES TO AID GOVERNMENT

The American Institute of Architects will appoint a “Preparedness” committee to devise plans for making the services of the architectural profession available to the Federal government, it was announced by Edwin Bergstrom of Los Angeles, new president of the Institute.

“The road ahead is not clear and the path may be more confused if reason does not prevail,” Mr. Bergstrom said in an address at the closing session of the Institute’s seventy-first convention at the Mayflower Hotel.

“We pray that our country will not be involved by untoward events beyond its borders, but if trouble does come the Institute should be fully prepared to do completely that part it is fitted to do. We shall appoint a preparedness committee to develop means by which the profession shall be made of immediate service to the Government.”

“Arranging for the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects, postponed because of the European war, made us conscious that we should strengthen our relations with the architects of the world, and that we should develop our association with them and their architecture more definitely. The disturbances in Europe should not interfere with this plan and we shall study the means of making and bringing about the more intimate and substantial relations.”

Mr. Bergstrom declared that the Institute “will continue vigorously its efforts to extend the private architect’s practice, which has been menaced by the establishment of designing bureaus by Federal, State, and Municipal authorities and by legislatures and large corporations.

“Strange as it may seem, members of the Institute who have been very vocal with respect to Federal building programs seem indifferent to the encroachments on their practice by their local, state, and municipal governments, and local corporations, in spite of the fact that these three fields of practice, in the aggregate, constitute a far greater field for architectural practice than all other fields combined.

“We shall direct our attention to the conditions we find in order that the rightful business of the practitioners of architecture be conserved for them.

“We intend to examine our own house and seek out deficiencies in the services we render, which perhaps cannot be remedied until our objectives and our failures have been clearly defined. We are determined that the profession shall render uniformly and universally better services.

“We shall study seriously whether the long period of preparation for our profession is leading. The opportunities to demonstrate ability in the arts of design seem far from commensurate with the many costly years spent in study and the attainment of knowledge, and the period at which we are permitted to exercise our imaginative efforts is steadily being deferred until it looks as if not long hence many of our profession may be middle aged before they can function as architects.

“We shall continue the studies of the costs of performing the various parts of architectural services, which are directly related to the character and quality of our services. It has been clearly demonstrated that the minimum fees established twenty-five years ago for the profession are not adequate compensation today, especially as it is the tendency of minimum fees, over a series of years, to be considered as maximum fees.

A ZONING PICTURE

One of the best brief summaries of Zoning can be found in the chapter on Zoning in Karl Lohmann’s book “Principles of City Planning,” published in 1931. Mr. Lohmann has established himself as a keen student and authority on City Planning as Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Illinois.

The following excerpts present a remarkably exact word picture of Detroit as an unzoned city.

“There is no phase of City Planning that has greater possibilities for municipal benefits than Zoning. Zoning is directly concerned with private properties which cover sixty percent of the areas comprising the city plan. The confusion and turmoil that result from the mixed uses and conditions of private property in a city, makes the need for its systematic regulation and order an insistent one. Where there is no Zoning the development of the city is left entirely to the individual builders. Business centers become congested, transit and street facilities are overcrowded, high apartment houses are built without front yards along street lines, factories invade business sections and intrude residential areas. The whole city becomes a patchwork of mixed uses, disorder and chaos.

Through the use of Zoning the city may be divided into districts or zones in each of which uniform regulations govern the proper location and development of residential, business and industrial sections, the height above which the buildings in each section may not be built, and the area that may be covered by an individual building. Hand in hand with these, the density of the population in the residential sections can be controlled. By Zoning, the congestion in the streets may be lessened, the danger from fire can be minimized, and the noise and impure air of the districts devoted to manufacturing may be diverted from the residential districts in which peace and quiet will then be possible. Properly regulated growth of the community by Zoning prevents the undue concentrations of the population.

The manner and direction in which the city shall grow will not be left to chance nor to the selfish whims of individual property owners if the city shall have been comprehensively and reasonably zoned. There are limitations beyond which the benefits of Zoning cannot go, but these limitations are greatly outweighed by the advantages.”—THE PLANNER.

“We expect firmly to encourage all efforts that will make the small house field our own. One of the methods that may lead in this direction has received your approval, and we shall do what we can to prove its usefulness. It is a cooperative effort, and we shall continue our relations of amity and collaboration with the Producers’ Council, and endeavor to make that relationship ever more useful to the profession.”

“The movement by the whole profession to organize into one national body is profoundly significant. Through the efforts of the State association Committee, much progress has been made, and its last report to the Board will be the foundation for conclusions that will be presented to a later convention.

“We are aware that this is a serious period for the profession, and that those who conduct the smaller practices in architecture, constituting perhaps 80 per cent of those who practice the profession, are expecting us to give serious consideration in the conditions they are facing. This we shall do.”

WEEKLY BULLETIN
A lecture given at the Detroit Institute of Arts on Tuesday evening, November 7, 1939, the second in a series sponsored by the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects and the Michigan Society of Architects.

The small house problem as I understand the subject which has been assigned to me consists of a multitude of problems, and rather than pick out any particular one to speak about, it is more convenient to speak of all of them collectively as one big problem.

To proceed with some degree of logic, it will first be necessary to define our small house and relate it to housing in general. Obviously, we are not expected to discuss the small house which a wealthy man might build. Perhaps it would be better to attempt a brief description of the various classes of houses and then detach from houses in general, the particular class which is to be considered this evening.

The two basic needs of mankind are food and shelter. Shelter as we know it today is affected by many conditions. The more primitive a man is, the more primitive the habitation which he requires; the more civilized he becomes, the more refined and complicated he demands that his shelter shall be. And among men of equal cultural attainment, one may be rich and one may be poor, one may be a man of simple tastes, another given to a show of grandeur and extravagance. Geographical location has a profound effect upon housing, and wind, heat, cold, rain and snow being matters which must be very definitely taken care of, impress themselves very definitely upon the character of houses. The cost and availability of various building materials determine the extent of their use and thus their influence on housing. The size of a community has much to do with housing. In large cities, because of high real estate values, apartment houses, terraces, row houses and the like are very common; in small towns and villages, these are very uncommon, if not totally absent.

In this day of extreme specialization, the man who earns his living as an automobile worker, for instance, takes in the matter of housing what specialization provides that he may acquire. With the money he receives for screwing bolts here and there on the cars that glide by him, he buys what the market affords. Housing has never in this country been intelligently provided in all classifications. From this welter of housing of all descriptions, we are to separate the category for tonight's discussion. Briefly, for our present purposes, we may divide housing into five classes; (1) houses for the wealthy, (2) for the middle well-to-do class, (3) for the average wage-earner, (4) for the man of very limited income and (5) for the indigent.

The two conditions which resulted from this should be mentioned at this point; First, that many people who are not provided with new or modern houses to fit their needs and pocket books must find homes in "second hand" or "cast off" houses, i.e. houses which were originally built for people of higher incomes, but which because of depreciation, obsolescence, change in neighborhood character, and kindred faults, no longer appeal to the original owners and thus become available at greatly reduced prices to people whose financial circumstances, or who would not have normally warranted their occupying houses of such original pretensions; Second, when prosperity was lush, too many pretentious houses were built. People whose financial situation gave promise of improvement, abandoned their modest quarters for these more modern and elaborate homes, only to be forced to surrender them during recent times of stress, thus demoralizing the market in this particular category, and making these houses available at distress prices.

No scientific formula for the proper ministering of this basic need of shelter has been definitely made and although as has been mentioned here, national cognizance of the dire need for intelligent interest and control has been taken by the Government, only a modest start in one field or bracket has been as yet accomplished, and even this movement has been handicapped and thwarted by opposition on the part of those who are either misinformed or ignorant of the problem, or who feel that the government is usurping a private prerogative, or who for some other reason, honest or otherwise, are not in sympathy with the movement.

Beyond such active governmental participation as has just been described, housing of all sorts is subject to restrictions placed upon it by State and local housing codes, fire and health regulations, neighborhood and subdivision restrictions and by the stimulus to sounder construction and better design which the Federal Housing Administration has given. The Home Owner's Loan Corporation, in rehabilitating the mortgage market also produced a decided interest in better construction in the small house field.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, in rehabilitat-
The very fortunate people in the first class do not concern us for they are very well able to take care of their problems and the very unfortunate people in the fifth class do not concern us because their housing problem is well taken care of for them. Nor is it the class next to this that we wish to discuss. Those of meager income fall into the category for whom the government is striving to provide decent, sanitary sensible housing. Our problem concerns the average wage earner who has a small family, a steady job and a good education, the man who with his fellow workers in factory, field or office, at the bench or desk, forms the bulk of the substantial citizenry of the country.

This man usually requires a three-room house. He has several children, and requires enough space for them to play and study in. He and his wife in addition to the vital functions of eating and sleeping require space which may be available for reading and entertaining. He wants privacy. He usually wants a garden. He usually wants a bench and equipment for his favorite hobby. These are simple wants and should be easily and satisfactorily filled.

What is the usual procedure of the man in this class when he wishes to obtain a home? He may make some inquiries among friends and be advised that the first step is to acquire a lot. This he may do sometime before he is actually ready to build. His next step is to examine houses which have been built, and arrive at some conclusions desirable and undesirable features. At length he puts his trust in a builder’s hands and between them they draw up a contract and the house is eventually completed.

A variation of this is to buy a house already completed, or to acquire stock plans and invite several builders to submit proposals and thus select a contractor who builds the house.

A fourth method is to engage an architect who acts in a professional capacity for the owner; investigates the site, prepares sketches, working drawings and specifications, takes figures, lets contracts, selects materials, colors, etc., prepares full size details which such an operation involves.

Aside from the fact that an architect would naturally claim advantages for the last named method, an examination of this method in comparison with the others will, I believe prove the point rather conclusively.

To begin with, when one engages an architect he is securing professional services; he is retaining an expert to represent him in a highly complicated transaction. It may be compared with the retaining of a lawyer to draw up legal papers, or counsel in some matter involving legal procedure. The lawyer and his client speak as one and the same person.

Or again we may compare the relationship to that of doctor and patient, where the doctor is entrusted with the delicate task of restoring the patient to health.

This is quite a different relationship from that between owner and builder. Here is a purely commercial transaction, wherein the builder agrees for a certain sum to construct a building of certain size and characteristics. There are many things which the average owner cannot possibly know about in construction. To whose there is no architect to guide him, the builder is cast in the dual role of protecting the owner’s interests and his own at the same time.

Again, the architect has through study and training achieved a degree of proficiency entitled him by State certification to practise architecture. He is conversant not only with the strength and other properties of materials, but he is trained in the matter of planning; he is an able judge of such matters as orientation, fitness to site and to neighborhood and all the hundred and one items which when properly disposed, lend so much to the grace of living. No one building a large house would think of building it without benefit of architectural services and the main reason why people building smaller houses do not avail themselves more often of the services of an architect, is that they labor under the fallacious impression that architects are not interested in small houses and that their fees are exorbitant.

It may be that at one time residential architects were interested exclusively in the carriage trade, so to speak, but that is certainly not the case today, and it has always been true good architectural services at the fees recommended by The American Institute of Architects and the Michigan Society of Architects are an economy. What these fees should be, I do not believe it would be within the province of my assignment to discuss, and for any further information in this direction, I respectfully refer you to either of the aforementioned organizations, both of them listed in the telephone directory.

I think it will be generally conceded that the public is becoming more discriminating in the matter of architecture. Magazines devoted to residential matters are in a large measure responsible for this. Unfortunately, however, a prospective home owner too often will be swept away by the romantic appeal of some particular exterior which will not fit his or her particular problem at all and the architect is naively assumed to be able to satisfactorily reconcile a totally unrelated plan with an exterior design which was developed to fit an entirely different situation. Then, too, adroit advertising has persuaded many an otherwise sensible woman that her life will be filled with misery and regret unless she has such a gadget or material in her new home, the result of this being that the architect is presented with a stupendous portfolio of clippings describing features that the lady of the house has set her heart on and for which the man of the house is not always prepared to pay, nor the architect enough of a magician to incorporate in one small building.

The battle of the styles still carries on, although here again I believe a trend toward the better may be discerned. But why is it that we worship words so much? This is called Colonial and that Old English or Norman and so on. Although some inspiration from these various styles may have been gleaned I am sure an Englishman would not be overcome with nostalgia at the sight of some of our so-called English houses nor would our Colonial forefathers feel exactly at home in our Colonial interpretations.

The truth is that many of our modern standards of living cannot be accommodated by the old styles, and we are forced to design our houses—and other buildings as well,—in the spirit of our time using the new materials and inventions to the best advantage and satisfying function in a gracious modern matter rather than sacrificing function to meet the restrictions of an outmoded style.

For example, modern methods permit the economical manufacture of glass in large panes. Science has taught us that sunlight is very healthful. Therefore we should have large windows of glass. But
most of the traditional styles were developed in an age when glass was expensive and difficult to manufacure in large pieces, and therefore the windows were small. And if a house today is to be designed in one of these styles, we must forego the advantages of our time and slavishly follow the demand of a style developed under much more primitive conditions. We do not make similar concessions today in the matter of dress; (with so many women present, I venture this statement with some timidity.)

I never saw any bankers running around in togas in their Greek and Roman banking temples and I am sure we men have definitely discarded silver buckles and hose although the Colonial tradition in houses still persists. We seem to be in a transitional period; we cling to much of our architectural past while freely accepting the innovations of the present. Time was when new materials could not venture forth as much, but had to be disguised as some age-old material. Linoleum made its debut in high society as a substitute for tile and marble although in certain situations, it is superior to both. Metal furniture was first made to imitate wood and was subject therefore to the limitations of wood, although it possesses greater strength and may therefore be lighter. The architect in those times, when starting on a new commission, searched his library diligently for precedent and fitted into his design as best he might, the innovations of his time, without disturbing too much the spirit of the past which he felt he must capture.

I speak of this at length because it has a decided bearing upon an intelligent approach to the solution of the small house problem, and one with which I will deal presently.

But first let us turn to the lot upon which our small house is to be built. Since economy dominates every prase of the problem, we may be permitted to examine, I feel, the situation regarding the cost and size of the lot.

Subdivisions too often in the past have been laid out without much attention to their eventual use. There was no need for the subdivider to give this item attention because his market definitely existed and was not discriminating.

If he offered lots of a certain size at a certain price, he could sell them and make money. The usual formula was to take a large tract of land bounded on four sides by principal streets or highways. The perimeter was dedicated to business frontage not because the area would support that much business property but because it was not desirable for residential use. As a result, the proportion of business property to residential in many instances has been fantastic.

With the perimeter of the property taken care of, a gridiron plan was imposed upon the remainder which produced the greatest number of lots of the minimum size permitted under code requirements. A set of restrictions was established which regulated the distance from the street to the house, the exterior facing material, the position of the garages and usually the minimum cost of the house. Many of these lots were purchased by people who never intended to use them but who purchased them as an investment, hoping to be rewarded by the increase in value, sometimes termed the "unearned increment."

Although I have cited the worst case, the number of subdivisions for small or medium sized homes, where layout and restrictions have been adequate to maintain the character of the subdivision is very small. This procedure for placing a permanent pattern on the land is far from ideal and I feel safe in saying that land subdivision will be given more attention in the future and that many of the more glaring of present evils will be eliminated.

The ideal way of subdividing is not to lay out so many lots but to conceive of the subdivision as a community of homes, and secure for each home site privacy, pleasant exposures, freedom from undesirable encroachments, facility of access to shopping and recreational centers, to churches and to schools.

Modern fast transportation should have a decided influence in making for larger or super blocks, less cross streets, and therefore less crossing hazards.

A subdivision is a community and it is not unreasonable to expect the same high standard's in one's community that one would in his club. At the club, every new member is voted upon by the whole membership. Every detail at the club is carefully scrutinized by every member and high standards are exacted.

If one can be so discriminating in a club which he uses once or twice a week, if that often, how much more exacting should he be of the neighborhood where he and his family live constantly.

A tremendous concern is involved in laying out sewers, sidewalks and other facilities long in advance of their need. We are all familiar with streets and sidewalks and other facilities in subdivisions which have disintegrated before having been put to use. And there are subdivisions where facilities for hundreds of lots are serving a few dozen homes.

There are subdivisions in the east where the entire subdivision has been laid out, and the building up of it undertaken systematically. One street or section will be built up at a time, and the sewers, water, light and other services will be installed only for that particular section. This is a principle which has been observed in Europe for a long time, and eliminates the waste arising from depreciation of, and interest on a capital investment made far in advance of its need. Radburn, N. J. is a good example of this as well as many other desirable features, notably the arrangement of streets which permits children and other persons to circulate freely without crossing vehicular traffic-ways, and control of the architectural appearance of the individual houses, so that one has the assurance that each house will not have its exterior unduly accented to the detriment of its neighbors, but that each house will be a compliment of the neighboring structures and that they all will combine to give dignity, character, and street harmony.

Too often, the exterior of a house will be the determining factor in its appeal to a prospective buyer. The wise builder who builds for sale knows this, and will over emphasize an exterior to entice prospects into the house, where the dazzling reaction of the exterior is reinforced by certain other sales features. The front thus serves the builder as a bill-board behind which the purchaser must live, long after the function of the garish exterior has disappeared.

While we are on the subject of exteriors it might be well to point out that often a prospective home owner will see a house much larger than the one he expects to build, but he likes the exterior and believes it can be cut down to fit his more modest requirements. The small house is a problem by itself and must be solved in terms of its own limitations.

NOVEMBER 21, 1939
The proper planning of the small house will observe the following general procedure;

1. It should, like all other buildings, be planned from the inside out. It should provide for the various activities of the family in the most direct and economical manner, taking advantage of the site it may, keeping the best exposures and vistas for the important rooms. Convenience and comfort should be emphasized as well as simplicity of arrangement.

2. It will provide economy of space and facility of circulation without destroying usable space. Long halls are to be avoided and any arrangement which requires that a large room, like the living room, must be traversed to reach another room impairs the usefulness of that space. Wall space is important for certain furniture pieces, especially in bed rooms.

3. It will observe simplicity of plan and elimination of as many partitions and doors as possible. The small house has learned much in this direction from the apartment house. The tendency today in the small house is toward the elimination of the dining room and providing dining space in an alcove or in one end of the living room. This arrangement permits the enjoyment of a larger living room and a more flexible dining space. A screen or traverse curtain will suffice to shut off the dining space should this subtlety be required. The pantry in the small house disappeared with the advent of the modern kitchen and its streamlined equipment.

4. It will make generous provision for light and ventilation. Curtains will always exclude light if too much is being admitted but if the windows are small, the amount of sunlight is definitely limited. Fresh air and sunlight are two valuable allies of health and should be welcomed. Efficient heating systems, insulation, and tight construction, plus storm sash permit the use of large glass areas.

5. The arrangement of plan will permit the enjoyment of a garden in connection with living and dining spaces. A well planned garden offers an outdoor room in element weather and its proper relation to the principal rooms should not be overlooked.

6. The garage should be attached to the house if the neighborhood restrictions will allow it. This is not only a great convenience but leaves more usable space for garden and requires less driveway to pay for and maintain. It also joins all functions of living under one roof, and flatters the house by increasing its apparent size.

7. The exterior should be a sample expression of the interior and should not attempt to be Ann Hathaway's cottage or Paul Revere's home. If you just can't be happy unless you have a Cape Cod cottage in this Middle West of ours, be sure that the dress meets in the back. Too often our Prairie Cape Cod is convincing enough on the front, but the rear reveals that the restraint imposed by the facade has forced the second floor rear to burst through the roof in one long dormer and thus definitely part company with the pretense of its facade. It should fit into the neighborhood as if it belonged there, and should be marked by simplicity of form and materials used. It should be restful and quiet in appearance with no elaborations to become shabby and offensive, and no busy array of confusing colors and materials. Don't let your pride in appearance expire at each corner of the front. A house should be designed on all sides. It must bear scrutiny from every angle. The house with the "dickey-front" as it was once called is, I hope, disappearing; but houses with well designed facades and miserable sides and rear still make their appearance.

These are some of the more important items which require skilled handling in the design of the small house.

The small house presents a definite problem of its own. It has very little in common with large houses, because it must accomplish its mission with a minimum outlay of labor and materials. A few windows in each of the four sides, a door, front and rear, a chimney and perhaps a bay and a porch, these few elements must be deftly deployed to create a pleasing and restful expression of the space enclosed. The house must have the scale of a small house, not of a large house shrunk to half its proper size.

And on the interior no features beyond a fireplace, a stair case and perhaps some bookcases and an ornamental china cabinet are as a rule warranted. But this is as it should be; the walls should form a fitting foil for the occupants' furniture and the lady of the house may impress her personality through the media of drapes and furnishings and the colors of the walls and woodwork.

The small house problem is one vital to the life of our nation. It has been aptly said that there is no better citizen than the one who wants to own his own home. There could be no better evidence of his stability and his unwavering confidence in his country. It behooves everyone who may, to be interested in housing. Bad housing is a detriment which extends far beyond its unfortunate occupants; it is a blight upon the city which sooner or later wrecks its ruin in the form of social delinquencies and unlawful surroundings.

In a country so enamored of its high accomplishment in mechanical innovations, and its efficiencies in other directions, it is surely not improbable now that the public attention has been directed toward housing, that a compelling interest in this problem will hasten general and much needed improvement. Our schools today are not content to stop at the teaching of the three "R"s. Our children's teeth are examined and their health otherwise scrutinized. They are prepared to be healthy as well as intelligent citizens of tomorrow. I trust that this benefit will be extended to include an inclusion of what constitutes a good home so that an enlightened public lay opinion will bring this blessing to a fuller realization for succeeding generations.

In the meantime, conscious of the standards which are to be desired, let us prosecute when and where we may a demand for improvements in this important phase of our national life.

Editor's Note—The latter part of Mr. Ditchy's lecture was illustrated by lantern slides showing good examples of small house planning and design. The photographic slides were colored.

The first in this series was by Albert Kahn on Industrial Architecture on October 24 and the third will be by Kenneth C. Black of Lansing, president of The Michigan Society of Architects who will speak on Modern Architectural Theories and the so-called International Style on December 5th.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN
HUMAN ELEMENT IN CITY PLANNING

Harold D. Smith, director of the Federal budget, thinks American cities have reached a point where municipal planning should emphasize human values rather than physical expansion.

More attention should be given to the problems of health, housing, education and the prevention of juvenile delinquency, he said. He said planning bodies had "gone to seed" in this country.

"Where they have been active, they have become so intrigued with the physical side of planning that the human beings whom the planning is supposed to serve have become quite secondary," Smith asserted.

Smith urged formation of state municipal leagues which would make planning a part of cities administrative process by maintaining a central planning staff sustained by a statewide organization of cities.

"Many problems are common to all or a large number of cities, many are common to a region or to an entire state," he said. "Such a body would help place the emphasis on local planning."

ZONING AID

A meeting of the Citizens' City Planning Advisory Committee of the City Plan Commission was held in the 5th floor conference room of the Water Board Building on Tuesday, September 26, from 7:00 to 10:30 p.m. A total of fifty-two were in attendance, most of whom stayed and participated in the interesting Zoning discussion.

President J. T. Schiappacasse made the address and splendidly outlined the general aims and policies of the Citizens' City Planning Advisory Committee, and suggested methods of civic support and aid on major planning matters. He explained that from the general committee, sub-committees would be appointed for the various major planning problems. By this means the City Plan Commission will obtain most serviceable and valuable suggestions and support on those subjects in which the sub-committee members are most interested and best informed.

The President then forcefully presented Zoning as a most vitally needed program for Detroit. Recognition by the Courts, of Zoning principles, has now been well established as is attested by the many and constantly increasing lower Court and Supreme Court cases and rulings.

At the close of the address, the meeting was turned over to questions and answers on Zoning and the real interest of those present was manifest in the general participation and discussion on the points in question. Even after the general meeting was over, about two dozen people waited to ask some detailed questions that had not been given attention during the question period.

A limited number of copies of the Tentative Zoning Ordinance draft are still available. It is desired to place these in such hands as will serve the greatest number of interested readers. If you can use a copy to good advantage we will be glad to supply you with one.

From the particularly interested members of the Citizens' City Planning Advisory Committee, a Zoning Sub-Committee was appointed. This does not mean that the Zoning Sub-Committee will do all of the Zoning work, but rather that they can outline and direct the most serviceable means of aid

OHIO ARCHITECTS' CONVENTION

Architects in Ohio have before them a broad program of action as a result of a number of important resolutions adopted at the Sixth Annual Convention of the Architects' Society of Ohio, held October 20th and 21st, at the Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati, at which Charles E. Firestone of Canton was re-elected president.

The more important of these resolutions provide:

(1) That a standing Committee on Professional Codes shall be established, and not less than three architects be appointed to this committee, whose duties are to prepare and present for further consideration at the next annual meeting a code of practice and minimum charges for architectural services, and thereafter to promote the maintenance of standards of fair prices within the profession.

(2) Authorized presentation of a bill at the next Legislature boosting the renewal fee to not more than $12 yearly, and a delinquent fee not to exceed $3; and providing that not over $2 of this renewal fee per year be paid into the State Treasury for various State services; and directing that the resulting funds be used for employment of a full-time secretary (a registered architect) and active prosecution of the Society's legislative program.

(3) Deciding that the Society solicit the cooperation of the Governor of the State of Ohio to correct unfair competition with private architects on the part of the State Architect and Engineer's office, and reorganize this division of the state government on the basis of "Supervising Architect only"; further deciding that the president of the Society and such committee as he designates shall personally present a copy of this resolution to the Governor of Ohio, explaining that such action is based on the fact that the office of the State Architect and Engineer has taken on functions not originally intended when the office was created, and citing the recent policies of the Federal Government tending toward the wider employment of private architectural firms.

(4) Directing the Executive Committee to meet four times yearly in Columbus, and providing for travel compensation only to the members of the committee.

(5) And establishing as a permanent function of the State Society the Architectural Competition conceived by the Southern Ohio Section for this State Convention, with provisos for presenting to the owners of the prize-winning structure suitable citations; for possible division of the competition into groupings by type of structure, and for early notification of architects on the rules and regulations for succeeding annual competitions.

Pay your dues in M.S.A., $3.00

and support on Zoning. Every member of the general committee is expected to speak, and work in accord with his honest and sincere but well informed convictions on Zoning.

The Zoning Sub-Committee is as follows: Prof. B. N. Blakeslee, Chas. E. Boyde, Judson Bradley, J. W. Chandler, Mrs. J. B. Chamberlain, Paul Chipman, S. M. Dean, Walter J. Gessell, Robt. F. Grindley, Mrs. James E. Hancock, Howard Harvey, Walter Heavenrich, F. C. Irwin, Henry N. Johnson, Wm. P. Lovett, L E. Perine, Cash W. Talbot.

H. L. R.—The Planner.
ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

AGREE, CHAS. N.—Book Tower, Detroit
Prep. plans for 2-story bldg., United Hebrew Schools of Detroit, Lawton Ave.

Prep. plans for one-story bldg.—6 stores, Gratiot Ave., lot 7-Mile & Larned Ave.

Fig. on McKenzie Housing Corp. Closed.
Taking fig. on Alt. to present warehouse, 1927-1928 st., 12th st. Architectural trades due Nov. 17.

BRANDT, CHRISTIAN W.—3498 Eaton Tower, Detroit
Prep. plans for res. in Huntington Woods for A. R. Brandt.
Store and service bldg., at Dearborn, Mich., for Western Auto Stores, 41x110, 1 sty. & basement. Contract let to K. J. Pilip.

GIFFELS & VELLET, Engineers.
Plans for Personnel Bldg., Rechhold Chem. Co. ready about Nov. 15.

KASURIN, JOHN, Hotel Park Ave., Detroit.
Prep. plans for store and apt. bldg., for Judge Polk, Brighton Mich. Plans will be ready latter part of this month.
Estimates immediately on Masonry, Carpentry, Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating & Air Cond., Ctdoex month.

RICHARD H. MAHR, 115 Brainard Street, Detroit.
Office Bldg. Add.—2-sty., 98x106', prep. plans.

Res. 35x135' Rochester, Mich., Prep. plans.

MILDNER & EISEN, 924 Hammond Bldg.
Bldgs closed on stock cellars—Tivoli Brewing Co.

STAHLE, JNO & CO., 820 Francis Palmus Bldg.
Rev. plans added to factory bldg.—2 stores.

WRIGHT & ROGVOY, 418 Fox Bldg.

If the Convention has seemed an occasion uninteresting—though perhaps necessary—business routine, it should be remembered that the war is to blame. All of the inspirational ingredients that have been put in to make the draught palatable were removed when the International Congress was cancelled. Such an unfortunate combination of circumstances could hardly occur twice in our lifetime. We have been eating our salad—or was it merely spinach?—without the French dressing. Next year—in Detroit, perhaps—the chefs will not be so frustrated.

THE WAGE AND HOUR LAW

We are in receipt of a pamphlet issued by the U. S. Department of Labor entitled, "Employers' Digest of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938," which sums up briefly the requirements of the Wage and Hour Law.

Miss Kathleen Lowrie, official representative, points out that there is an index of bulletins available so that employers may ask for the ones which will answer specific questions they may have in mind in regard to the Act.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by addressing Miss Lowrie at 346 Federal Building, Detroit, Michigan.
H. H. Dickinson Company
5785 Hamilton Ave. Madison 4950
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Armored Concrete Curbing
Master Builders Products
Heatlators Asphalts

CINDER BLOCK INC.
9308 Hubbell Ave.
Bet. Chicago & Joy

GLANZ & KILLIAN CO.
CONTRACTORS
PLUMBING — HEATING — VENTILATING
FIRE PROTECTION SPRINKLER SYSTEMS
1761 W. Forest Ave. Temple 1-7820

O. W. BURKE COMPANY
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Fisher Building
Detroit, Mich.
Madison 0610

American Electrical Displays, Inc.
NEON SIGNS
Main Office and Factory: KALAMAZOO, MICH.
Detroit Office:
2312 CASS AVE. Phone Cadillac 2447

JOHN H. FREEMAN
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NOVEMBER 21, 1939
For Fixtures Should Be Your Minimum

To insure lighting worthy of a modern, well-designed home, you should allow at least 1½% of the total building cost for fixtures. Set this aside when you first draw plans, to secure good lighting. Our lighting specialists can help you with your home plans and spot the openings. Here are the recommended MINIMUM lighting fixture allowances in different price classes:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Cost of House</th>
<th>1½% MINIMUM Lighting Fixture Allowance</th>
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<td>$2000</td>
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Volume 13
DEtroIT, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 28, 1939
No. 48

Notice of Meeting

PRODUCERS' COUNCIL CLUB
OF MICHIGAN
Hotel Fort Shelby, November 30
Dinner at 6:30 P. M., $2.00
Architects Invited
Sponsored by
THE MASONITE CORPORATION
HOWARD MILLER, DETROIT REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. E. L. Saberson, vice-president of the Masonite Corporation and vice-president of the Producers' Council, Inc., will be a guest speaker.

Ken Ross, president of the Producers' Council Club of Chicago, will also be a guest.

The informational part of the program, in addition to featuring the company's product, Masonite, will be devoted to Vermiculite, a new light weight concrete, distributed by the Masonite Corporation.

Mr. William H. Mason, vice-president of the Masonite Corporation and inventor of Masonite, will give the principal address.

Mr. Mason was born on a farm in West Virginia. He went to school at Washington and Lee and later at Cornell, after which he was in the Navy.

Mr. Mason's long association with Thomas A. Edison as general Engineer of all Edison plants and his association with General Motors where he developed a hydraulic transmission have made him an important figure and interesting speaker.

During the World War he built in twelve months a giant shipyard and the town (8,000 people) of Bristol, Pa.

He has made distinct contributions in the building industry, about which he will tell at this meeting.

Notice of Meeting

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY
DETOIT SECTION
Friday, December 1, 1939, 8 P. M.
Detroit Leland Hotel, English Room
Subject:
"LICENSING OF STRUCTURAL WELDERS"

SPEAKERS:
George F. Emery and Harry Broad, Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering, Bureau of Buildings, City of Detroit

Effective December 1, 1939, the provisions of Section 1708.5 of the Building Code, City of Detroit, which provides for the licensing of structural welders, employed on field work will be enforced.

This meeting has been planned in order that architects, contractors, welders and any others affected by the enforcement will become familiar with the provision for licensing and the method proposed for its enforcement. A short movie will be shown at 8:00 P. M. sharp, preceding the talk.

INSULUX COMPETITION
To Be Judged in Detroit

The Insulux Glass Block Competition sponsored by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company and The Architectural Forum will be held at the Detroit Naval Armory on December 5 and 6.


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The Boys' Club of Detroit, local branch of the Boys' Clubs of America, have just dedicated their new home on Livernois Avenue, south of Michigan Avenue.

This Club was organized twelve years ago in Detroit, as a part of a national movement. The first of the Boys' Clubs were organized in New England almost 70 years ago where a number of communities set themselves the task of providing leisure-time leadership for the gangs of boys on the streets of the mill towns. They saw the restless energy of boyhood and recognized that un-directed activity often leads to mischief and crime.

The Boys' Club idea spread slowly without extensive promotion or any nation-wide propaganda, but proved so practical and adaptable that socially-minded people in various parts of the country became interested and year after year additional Clubs were opened in many parts of the country.

Facilities for carrying on the work varied greatly. Beginnings were often made in humble ways. Rented quarters in stores or factory buildings were secured, and as interest and support increased, better facilities and more adequate equipment were provided, until today one-half of the Boys' Club own their own plants with assets in excess of nineteen million dollars, and many of them are among the best recreational and educational institutions in the communities.

The Boys' Club has definite ideals and standards of efficiency, but no set form of program. Sane leaders meet the boy on the level of his own interests and desires, understanding the boy world and not setting up arbitrary adult standards.

The boy goes to his Club at any time he may wish. There he finds the companionship of other boys and engages in activities which he chooses because they are of interest to him. Here he is a privileged character. The dues which he pays, even though modest by adult standards, give him a sense of ownership and responsibility. This is his Club. It is not an institution arbitrarily imposed upon him which attempts to treat him as a "problem".

Though the Boys' Club serves large numbers of boys, it does not lose sight of the individual. The adult leader becomes counsellor and advisor and helps the boy to meet his personal problems. Such help can be given only upon the basis of confidence which usually has been inspired long before the specific problem arises.

Since 1906 the leading Boys' Clubs have been conferring, exchanging ideas, and pooling experience through the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc. This National Organization not only serves existing Clubs but advises and assists interested groups of citizens in the establishment of new Clubs. It issues educational publicity, offers advice and assistance on program and finances, organizes financial campaigns for local Clubs, conducts training courses for workers, maintains a personnel bureau, provides field secretaries for visiting and counselling with Clubs, and makes boy-life studies for local communities.

The first home of the Detroit Boys' Club was in a tobacco warehouse on Michigan Avenue, which was occupied for nearly 10 years. Forced to leave this building, temporary quarters were obtained in the Ellis School for 2 years. During this time the Board of Directors, through the courtesy of the Board of Education and the Department of Street Railways, obtained a 99 year lease on a plot of ground of sufficient size to provide for the new Club Building and a large playground, which operates under the direction of the Department of Recreation. Funds for the new building were given by the Children's Fund of Michigan and the Horace

ARCHITECTURAL LECTURE
Detroit Institute of Arts
By Kenneth C. Black
Tuesday Evening, December 5, 1939, 8:30 P. M.
Free, Open to the Public
This is the third in a series of talks on architectural subjects at the Detroit Institute of Arts sponsored by the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects and the Michigan Society of Architects.
A dinner at La Casa Loma Club at 6:30 will be attended by members of the Detroit Chapter.
Mr. Black, president of the Michigan Society of Architects, will speak on Modern Architectural Theories, a critical analysis of Modernism, Functionalism and the So-called International Style as they relate to present day American Architecture.
Subjects of this kind have usually been presented to the public from the point of view of the teacher, whose primary interest is in the theory itself and not in its practical application, or from the point of view of some leading Modernists, usually from abroad.
It should be interesting both to architects and laymen to have the reaction of a practicing architect.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN
KAPP.—(Cont’d from Page 3)

H. and Mary A. Rackham Fund. Support for its operation comes chiefly from the Community Fund, private donations, and dues of the boy members.

The building, a two story and basement fireproof structure, contains facilities for the activities of 2500 boys, whose program starts after school hours and ends about nine and ten in the evening. In addition to the boys’ activities, there is a separate section with its own entrance, devoted to a Dental and Health Clinic, operated by the Children’s Fund of Michigan.

The building is set back from Livernois Avenue to provide a proper setting, which has been landscaped and a paved terrace leads to the main entrance, a two story feature of the simple exterior design. From the entrance one enters the lobby and control space, from which the activities of the boys are directed. The large membership and the short operating hours require a completely scheduled program, in order to make the varied facilities available to the greatest number without confusion. This program naturally had great influence in the development of the plan.

On the first floor, adjacent to the lobby and control room, are located the administrative offices, the Directors’ room, and two small club rooms for committees and small social groups. Directly ahead of the main entrance is the auditorium and games room. This space, used primarily for table games of various kinds, can easily be converted into an auditorium seating 400, and at the far end is a stage for lectures, movies, and productions of their own dramatic group. The projection room, with sound equipment, completes the facilities of this room. Adjacent to the auditorium is a completely equipped regulation gymnasium 60x90 ft. This has its own entrance from the lobby and sound proof doors in the auditorium wall, so that both of the large rooms may be used for separate or joint functions.

On the second floor along the street front are located senior social room for the older boys, a library, and graphic arts room. These rooms are well lighted by the long windows which form a feature of the elevation. Over the auditorium are four work shops for printing, junior crafts, woodworking, and art metal. The upper part of the gymnasium extends through this story. In addition to the rooms mentioned, there are the usual locker and storage spaces, retiring rooms, and office for the Educational Director.

In the basement, which is not a very deep one, adequate daylight has been secured by careful study of the playground grades and the front terrace. A broad stairway from the entrance lobby and control room leads down to a basement lobby. This gives access to a large special exercise room under the entrance lobby, and the main locker room which is divided into two sections, where adequate facilities are arranged for handling the members in large groups. One-half of the space is devoted to athletic activities, which make use of the gymnasium above; the other half to the natatorium activities. The natatorium contains a pool 30x75 ft., with a spectators’ gallery along one side, with its own entrance from the public spaces. The pool has a unique feature in its gutter, the first of its kind to be built in this part of the country, wherein the usual scum gutter has been supplanted by a continuous gutter covered with grating located out on the floor 12” from the edge of the pool. This arrangement permits the water level of the pool to be on a level with the floor and was installed as a safety feature, since it permits the youthful swimmers to roll out of the pool instead of having to lift themselves and climb over the edge of the gutter when tired from swimming. This arrangement originated in one of the Boys’ Club buildings in the East and was further developed in cooperation with the Detroit Department of Health. The remaining space in the basement provides offices for the swimming instructor, playground director; laundry; pool rooms; shower rooms, etc., as well as the previously mentioned clinic.

This clinic has its own street entrance, since it operates at different hours than the Boys’ Club proper. The clinic maintains reception room, offices, three dental operating rooms, recovery room, laboratory, examination rooms, and a stock room. In addition to serving as a dental and health clinic, it is so located, with a connection to locker rooms, that it can be used for periodic health inspection of the boy members.

The selection of building materials for this structure presented some unusual problems when the Building Committee asked for combinations that would give them a “Boy proof” structure with minimum initial costs and maximum life, and at the same time avoid an institutional look and produce an inviting club-like interior. The first part of their requirements naturally led to the selection of hard materials of various kinds. The second part led to the decision to use color. Flooring materials are of granolithic and asphalt tile except where wood floors were necessary in the gymnasium and games room. Walls are made of terra cotta blocks and clay tile, with cinder block and sand lime blocks above wainscots in the higher rooms. Combination door frames and trim are metal with flush wood doors; ceilings in most cases are of exposed concrete or Thermax. In others they are covered with acoustical materials. The structural frame is a combination of steel and reinforced concrete, enclosed with face brick and stone trim, with window frames of wood.

The heating system consists of direct radiation in the smaller rooms and in those spaces where there are larger assemblies, ventilation has been provided.

The lighting system consists of commercial and special fixtures of various types and includes special equipment on the stage and under water lighting in the pool.

The Joseph A. Krausmann Co. were the general contractors for the work and they were assisted by a group of sub-contractors, all of whom cooperated in executing this interesting contract. Without their cooperation, it would have been extremely difficult to finish a building of this sort. The materials used precluded furred spaces and since there were no plastered walls, it was necessary to arrange all parts of the work so as to avoid unsightly locations of the many items which appear in the block walls. The care with which it was done is evident in an inspection of the building, which is now open to the public.

As architects for the structure we must also acknowledge the help of the splendid Building Committee, whose past experience in handling problems of the Boys’ Club was a great assistance in determining the plan. The test of their opinions and decisions, the architects’ and the contractors’ execution is now being made by the young members of the Club. Their opinion and use of the building and its parts will be the answer to the completeness of the solution of this interesting problem.
MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

ARCHITECTS’ REPORTS

AGEEE, CHAS. N.—Hook Tower, Detroit
Prep. plans for 2 story bldg., United Hebrew Schools of Detroit, Lawton Ave.
Prep. plans for one story bldg., 6 stores, Gratiot Ave., bet. 7th & 8th. Avs.
Fig. on McKenzie Housing Corp. Closed.
Prep. preliminary plans for 2 story and theatre bldg., 1222 Gratiot Ave., Dearborn.
Fig. on present Cunningham warehouse bldg. 1927
Prep. plans for res. in Huntington Woods for A. H. Brandt.

BARRON, GEO. 120 Madison
Taking fig. on one story store bldg., cor. Michigan & Woodward Ave.

BRENN, J. IVAN. 2621 Woodward
Taking fig. on Alt. to Res. G. P. Pk.

GIFFELS & VALLATIO, Engineers.

KASURIN, JOHN. Hotel Park Ave., Detroit.
Prep. plans for store and apt. bldg., for Judge Polk,
Brighton Mich. Plans will be ready latter part of this month.

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