BACK TO PITHECANTHROPUS ERECTUS

SOME NOTES ON THE IGLOO HOUSE

In Maine it may be thirty below,
But Maine's still south to an Esquimau.

From Bob Schmertz' titillating ditty "Way Down South in Maine."

By HUBERT G. RIPLEY, F.A.I.A.

Once upon a time a man named Mr. Fuller invented a Back-to-Nature-House, taking as his model the lowly toadstool. He called it, if memory serves, the Dymaxion House. Like the modern house of today, it was built on a granolithic platform, level with the ground. From the center of this platform a sturdy column with a hollow core large enough to contain a staircase, gave access and support to the house itself, some ten feet above. The framework of the superstructure was duralumin and piano wire, over which a specially treated sheeting was stretched. The walls, floors, partitions, and roof were hollow, inflated with hot air in the winter and cool air in the summer, supplied from the air-conditioning unit underneath the staircase. The sheeting was impervious to moisture and air with a coating of chicle, the window frames and sash were bakelite, and the panes were transparent celophane. Everything was carefully selected for lightness and strength. Translucent rayon curtains that could be raised or lowered by pressing a button, were guyed to the edges of the granolithic platform, thus providing space for an automobile and lawn-mower. Fuller information may be found by searching back files of "Pencil Points," somewhere in the 20's. Mr. Fuller's first name was Buckminster, and his Dymaxion House was a thing apart.

Now comes the Igloo House. There are, to date, at least two variants of the traditional Esquimau form; doubtless there will be others. First let us examine the invention of Martin Wagner, one-time Berlin Town Planner, now occupying a chair in technocracy in the Harvard University School of Design. An illustrated article in the February, 1941 Architectural Forum describes in detail the author's ingenious design and construction, its advantages and cost per unit. It has no disadvantages, apparently. Each unit is a thirteenth-sided conoidal or ovrill** room, having a diameter of 16'9" and a height of 11'10" to the peak of the dome. Originally intended for "Defense Houses," it would seem there is likelihood the Igloo may become a permanent feature in the landscape. After the honeymoon let us suppose, the young couple start housekeeping in one unit. When baby comes, another unit is added, connected to the first by a short, low corridor. From four to six units make a fair sized house. As the children grow up and marry, or go into the movies, these additional units may be disconnected by loosening a few bolts, and sold to other young couples, and papa and ma are back where they started from. Professor Wagner calls his invention the M W House, (also the Igloo, Stupa, and Mud-hut). He had in mind those devastated areas in Asia Minor, where earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes are prevalent, and large populations often are without shelter. Materials used are largely insulated steel and plywood. Everything is prefabricated. The house rests on concrete piers and when all's screwed tightly together, it's a proof against termites, rats, vermin, sand and dust storms, rain, cyclones, heat and cold, everything in fact, including earthquakes and bomb splinters. Folding beds tip down into the living room at night and are so arranged that they may tip outwards for sleeping under the stars.

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John M. Donaldson, Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, died in Harper Hospital, December 20, at the age of 87.

As senior member of the firm of Donaldson & Meier, he had a long and distinguished career, and was responsible for many of Detroit's finest buildings, including the Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Sacred Heart Seminary, David Stott Building, Roman Catholic Chancery, St. Aloysius Church, and the first two units of the Penobscot Building. On the Greater Penobscot, the 47 story final unit, his firm was in association with Smith, Hinchman & Grylls. Donaldson & Meier were also architects for Alumni Memorial Hall at the University of Michigan and a host of churches and other buildings in Detroit and Michigan. He also laid out the original Belle Isle lagoon system and the Detroit Zoological Gardens.

Mr. Donaldson was born in Stirling, Scotland and was brought to America at the age of one year. He began his own practice in 1878, and before forming the firm of Donaldson and Meier he was in partnership with Henry Brush.

John Donaldson became a prized institution in Detroit, and his talents were responsible in great measure for the high reputation which his chosen city today enjoys. As a citizen he was alert and active, an independent thinker, always with the courage of a great man.

He leaves a son Alex G., who will carry on the practice at 1601 Washington Boulevard Building; a sister, Mrs. George G. Hart, of Almont, Michigan; and a stepson, Fred F. Brush, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Donaldson was an honorary member of the Michigan Society of Architects.

MISCELLANY

C. Howard Crane, of London, England, has sailed from New York to join Mrs. Crane in London after a stay with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyman Crane, of Neff Road.

Five of the largest architectural and engineering firms in metropolitan Chicago have consolidated to form "Five Firms, Architects & Engineers," which will specialize in planning and supervising and planning war construction, it was announced today.

The group forming the new organization are Paul Gerhardt Jr., Carl J. Kastrup, McFadzean & Everly, Perkins, Wheeler & Will, and W. L. Pereira.

The architectural firm of Osgood & Osgood, of Grand Rapids, has moved its office from the Monument Square building on Monroe ave. to the Murray building on Division ave.

John P. Baker, president of the Grand Rapids Chapter, A.I.A., is now employed by the War Department, Chemical Warfare Branch, and engaged on the new Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas.

The name of the Stewart-Kingscott Company has been changed to Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc. The office of the firm is at 208 Elm Street, Kalamazoo.

Fired at Random: Thought you might have missed the following item from the Charlevox Observer: "The women of the Presbyterian church have cast off clothing of all kinds. Look them over in the basement of the church any time this week."

Maybe you can get Fritz Mueller to fly you up there.

IGLOO HOUSE—(Continued from Page 1)

Pickfair. (See Life Magazine for December 1 and the Christian Science Monitor for December 4 for further details and illustrations.) has taken the melon for his model and literally blown it up to Brobdingnagian proportions. Probably got the idea at lunch one day when his spoon slipped on a half honeydew and it flopped over his plate. "Eureka," he cried, just like Archimedes when the great mathematician tripped and fell into the bath tub. This is how it worked out.

A canvas balloon, coated with rubber inside and out, is sliced in half at the equator, placed butter side down on a concrete platform, and blown up to a pressure of about one and one half atmospheres. First, a one inch coating of concrete is sprayed on. This is allowed to set and forms the inside finished plaster wall. Over this shell, a thick layer of asbestos and cellulose is patted down smooth by hand, and then a two inch outer coat of concrete is sprayed over all, except, of course, openings are left for windows and doors, a chimney, and a thimble for the soil pipe. Somehow, not very clearly explained, in deflating the balloon, the compressed air inside is utilized for spraying on the concrete. Sounds like pulling oneself up by one's bootstraps, or having your cake and eating it too, but apparently not, according to the photographs. The Pickfair, (See Life Magazine for December 1 and the Christian Science Monitor for December 4 for further details and illustrations.) have been erected near Waco. The farmers we understand, have been delighted with their dynamic symmetry.

The design and construction of the egg shell dome was well known to the Moslem architects of XIth Century Baghad, who brought the turnip form to a high state of perfection. Tamerlaine was fascinated by them, so much so that when he besieged and conquered that Mesopotamian Capitol, he gave orders to spare the mosques and the architects who designed them. He took back with him 600 of these technocrats to reproduce the wealth of Ormus and of Ind in far-famed Samarkand.

In addition to the demonstration houses Mr. Neff has built in Fairfax County, Virginia, a score of these Igloos, we understand, have been erected near Waco. The farmers are said to be delighted with their dynamic symmetry. Their callipygian shapes recall Ge, the Earth Goddess, Mother of the Titans, and must be an unique addition to the Texas uplands. Here in the cool of the evening their owners may sit out in the front yard, enjoying the fragrant zephyrs laden with scent of Bluebonnet and Amaryllis, and sing:

Ours is an ice house, ours is,
It has not rats nor mousies;

The front's on the front, and the back's on the back,
And the roof's on top of the pretty little shack.
It's sweet, sweet, sweet, and it's neat, neat, neat,
Ours is an ice house, ours is.

Footnotes
"Technocracy—This one of those post-manteau or Lewis Mumford words sometimes loosely used, even by such distinguished writers as George Howe. Technocracy means—Government by technical experts. (Stiles)

**Ovril—is evidently Bovril without the "b". "In fact," writes Professor Frost, eminent XXth century grammarian, Hanoverian semanticist, "The word means 'without the (or a) bee,' you will recall," the old goffer runs on, "Splen's translation of Theophrastus' beautiful lines:

"The beeman gleans his fragrant gum
Abaft the ovril hive."

AFFILIATION AND UNIFICATION
From Empire State Architect

On several occasions the question has been raised as to what benefits we have derived since becoming a state member of the American Institute of Architects. The answer is difficult, just as difficult as answering the question, "Why go to church?" Few would admit any tangible gain from church attendance, until, as church members, they have themselves put something into the work of the church.

It is then rather a question of ideas, and of ideals. Firstly we have combined with the other twenty-one state societies in the country, without any sacrifice of our independence, for our mutual benefit. Secondly, we have, by becoming a state member, joined with other architects throughout the country in the support of the profession nationally, in the only way possible.

Most of the interrogators really mean, "What has the Institute done for me?" Well, currently, one thing is the engagement of the full time of a man to represent the profession in Washington, to interpret priority rulings, to try for a more liberal attitude toward private building, and generally to work for the interest of the profession. These things are not of the primary concern of the large firms; priorities for one, will affect the little fellow a lot more than the upper crust.

The influence of the State members in the Institute has become great. Before each convention there is a conference of state association delegates, not limited to Institute business. As pointed out to you last May, twenty per cent of the voting strength at these meetings is vested in the delegates of the New York State Association of Architects.

Unification is not complete with the acceptance of all of the State Societies as State members. It is only begun. How long completion of the program will take, or what course, is difficult to predict. It is in a state of flux, as evidenced by the many proposals regularly advanced. If ever changes cease to be urged, perhaps it will indicate that we have stopped thinking.

Regional Director Clement R. Newkirk comments, "At
the last meeting of the Institute Board it was voted the sense of the meeting that the Institute should broaden its base of membership to make that membership more representative of the profession. There are two immediate ways of doing this: (1) through the enlargement of the corporate membership of the Institute itself and (2) through the State Associations. The Institute cannot represent the State Associations within the states as well as the State Associations can themselves, but the State Associations can, through the Institute, speak nationally. It is my personal belief that the whole question of the make-up of the Institute membership is, as you say, in a state of flux, and I am convinced that eventually, and I hope not too far distant, the whole composition of the Institute membership will be changed so that it will be a greatly enlarged body. I think that we still do and always will need State Associations for their potent influence in state matters."

The next Institute Convention will be held in Detroit in June. If you want to see whether these state members are exerting any influence in the national picture, attend. Try if possible to be present for the conference of State Associations as well as for the Institute sessions. As far as New York State is concerned, you will find your association most active, as all who are acquainted with Matthew W. Del Gaudio will expect, knowing he is the member of the Board of Directors of the Institute representing the State Members.

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Dr. Sherts was associated with DuPont for eleven years as head of various laboratories in the smokeless powder plant, but he devoted the last few years with that organization exclusively to the plastic field.

During these years, his experiments in plastics and glass appealed so strongly to the officials of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company that they sought his services and finally placed him in charge of their safety glass development. He was with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for ten years as Technical Director and Superintendent of the Safety Glass Factory. Here, with his vast knowledge of plastics and glass, he was able to combine the outstanding properties of each to such a satisfactory extent as to make possible the high quality of Duplate and Duolite Safety Glass available today.

These various steps in the safety glass development brought forth the autoclave, a method used today by practically all glass manufacturers in laminating safety glass. Later, in conjunction with several chemical manufacturers, he developed the so-called vinyl plastic, which is also used today by the leading manufacturers of safety glass.

Dr. Sherts secured his Doctor of Science Degree from Franklin Marshall College. He has spent considerable time abroad as a representative of the National Research Council. He has worked with the chief laboratories in England, France and Germany. Here he saw the developments which showed the possibilities in the ersatz field, where synthetics had been developed through necessity to a greater extent than they had in this country where unlimited raw materials are available.

Dr. Sherts has devoted most of his time in recent months to the application of flat glass in the airplane industry and his discoveries in this field have been startling in the extreme.

He is a practical man with all of his knowledge, as his developments would indicate, and nothing pleases him more than to have an architect or engineer give him a problem and ask him how to use glass in a manner heretofore thought impossible.

Following the talk questions and answers will be in order.

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**M.S.A. BOARD MEET IN BATTLE CREEK**

The next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects will be held at the Knife and Fork Club, Battle Creek, Michigan, Tuesday, January 13, 1942, at 4:00 P. M. Dinner at 6:30 P. M. with Southwestern Division.

Unification Committee meeting will be held at the Knife and Fork Club at 12:00 noon, on the same day.

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This office has been notified that there is a need for architects, draftsmen, designers, structural and mechanical engineers on the new War building.

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MORALE

A Guest Editorial by William Orr Ludlow
In Pencil Points

Some say we architects are losing our morale and are going to lose it more as architectural work diminishes. Perhaps so.

What is "morale"? I think we commonly mean by morale a spirit of loyalty, devotion to a cause, with a willingness to serve unselfishly. Because we are facing hard times are we going to lose our spirit, our loyalty and devotion to our profession? I don't think architects are that kind. I think we are going to do something about it. What?

Well, we know that morale is essentially a group matter, best stimulated by common beliefs, common aspirations, common purposes; it thrives on getting together, on acting together in groups. We may agree then that one of the things we are "going to do about it" is to get back of our chapter, our society.

The first thing necessary to maintenance of interest in getting together is that whenever the group meets the members shall be there. That means two things; first, that the officers shall have provided something attractive and important to come for, and second, that the members shall have some conscience about attending.

My belief is, however, that morale thrives also on good fellowship—we need to play together as well as work together. Morale needs cheerfulness, optimism. The fun part of our meeting program may be as important as the serious part. Some of the important things that we can do are to undertake regional or city planning, public information in the press or on the radio, the study and promotion of standardization, mass production, low-cost dwellings, defense housing, architects in government work, correction of slum housing conditions, reform of antiquated building codes.

But morale requires some other things. One essential is to have the respect and confidence of the public. What the public best understands and applauds is the active participation by individuals or groups in those things that affect the welfare of the community, things such as slum clearance, social betterment, education, clean politics, good government, Red Cross.

Fundamental to the whole matter of morale is the question "What does the group stand for—what has it done—what is it going to do?" I cannot think of what architects have done without an immense pride that I am a member of a profession that has given the world the Parthenon, the Taj-Mahal, the Cathedrals of the Middle Ages, many of the public buildings of a former time and of this time, and my mind just fails to grasp the tremendous significance to our civilization of useful and efficient buildings for education, for the sick, for religion, for comfortable homes, for industry. We have had a useful and glorious past, we are justified in all of our pride in our profession. With such a heritage of memory can we lose our morale?

How about our future? Some say we shall not much be needed. There are some things that I am in doubt about, but there is one thing that I am certain of and that is that in the years ahead of us the architect will be needed more than ever he has been in the years past. Look back at the amazing record of the ever increasing use of the services of the architect. Not many years ago a few architects designed a few small buildings in this country, today not less than ten thousand architects have designed hundreds of thousands of buildings.

"Not much needed?" Well, we do not need to be told that in an increasingly complex civilization the great essential is planning. We shall plan for our homes, our institutions, our industries. We shall plan for the development of our towns, our cities, our countrysides. This planning will be done by those who are trained for planning.

In the coming re-building of our social structure, there is only one way in which our profession can fail and that way is to allow ourselves to be gripped by fear, by pessimism, by defeatism. We do not have to be told that fears and pessimism have been responsible for the loss of most great opportunities, and for the wreck of countless great causes.

But how can we be defeatists with such a heritage of a great past; with today, all about us, the visible, tangible evidence that the architects are a great body of highly intelligent, highly trained men, rendering indispensable service to our country; and above all, how can we be defeatists with possibilities for a future of opportunities for service, greater and more splendid than we have ever known.

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Several weeks ago Mr. H. A. Peaslee, Chairman of the Air-Raid Precaution Committee of Washington, D. C., posed on the pages of the Architectural Record the question: "... What service, based on sound working knowledge of methods and materials of construction of bomb shelters, could the architects give?" Today the question is no longer hypothetical. We are being asked it repeatedly, but little, if anything, is being done by the architects and engineers of Detroit to develop workable standards for design of our home protection.

It is not the object of this sketchy review of the precautionary measures to formulate any definite rules of practice, but rather to bring out the difficulty of the problem facing us and the need of organized research and study.

The Power of Bombs

In a way, the problem is insolvable, for the bombs are naturally designed to be destructive beyond the strength of our buildings. This is quite clear when it is considered that the kinetic energy of a 16 inch, 2100 lbs. shell, fired at a range of 23,000 yards is about 72 million foot lbs. at the target, and nothing short of 16 inch thick specially treated steel armor-plate can stop it. The same shell at the range of 9,700 yards has an impact of 130 million foot-lbs.(1)

Fortunately Detroit and other American cities are not likely to come within the striking distance of enemy big guns. Our chief danger is from the plane-carried bombs which are less penetrative. Authorities estimate that a 2" incendiary bomb has an impact of 5,000 ft. lbs.; 5" fragmentation bomb has an impact of 150,000 ft. lbs.; 10" armor-piercing bomb has an impact of 19 million ft. lbs.; 9" to 18" demolition bombs have an impact of from 2 to 15 million ft. lbs.

Actions and Effects of Bombs

Bombs usually fall at an angle; rarely, if ever, vertically. They hit the side of the building as often as the roof. Col. A. M. Prentiss gives the angle of the fall, that is the angle between the ground and the trajectory of the bomb, as varying between 40 degrees and 80.5 degrees. (2) This would mean that dropped from a low-flying plane a bomb would hit the wall of a building at an angle of about 50 degrees. Other authorities estimate this angle as ranging from 15 to 30 degrees.

Extensive studies on this were made by the Federal Authorities at the New York University, where a fifteen week course is now given on the science of aerial bombardment and its effects. On the basis of these studies, Mr. C. W. Campbell, Chief of the New York Building Defense Research and Study, states: that "bombs released from the altitude of 15,000 feet strike with velocity of 1,000 feet per second. Their fragments have a speed of 5,000 to 7,000 feet per second for the first forty or fifty feet. They are lethal for a distance of 500 feet, damaging up to 12,000 yards." (2)

The bomb explosion creates pressure, followed by suction. Col. A. W. Prentiss estimates that the blast of a 600 lbs. bomb at a distance of fifty feet exerts a pressure of six lbs. per sq. inch for a duration of 5/1000 of a second, while the suction has a stress of only two lbs. per sq. inch but a duration of full 2/100 of a second, which makes it more damaging to the building than the pressure. A building within the range of the blast may collapse either inward, or just as often it may be pulled by the suction outward as if the explosion occurred on the inside. This is an important point to keep in mind when designing the reinforcing for bomb protection.

It is interesting to note that the physiological effect of the blast on the human body (is somewhat different) from its physical effect on buildings. Suction does here very little harm, according to the latest findings of scientific research, greatest damage being done by the pressure. The knowledge of this is important for developing proper protective measures. There is, however, so much contradictory opinion being expressed on this that it is worth quoting the explanation given by Prof. J. D. Bernal:

"The sharp high-pressure part (of the blast) has a very small wave length and the tail suction part has a very long one. Consequently a shock wave passing thru an obstacle is changed in character. The pressure part goes straight, whereas the suction part travels round corners without any difficulty. Thus behind a wall the pressure part may be stronger than on the outside."

(1) Flight of the Projectiles, by Prof. P. F. Macconochie, University of Virginia.
(3) Amer. Gas Journal, October '41.

See AIR-RAID SHELTERS—Page 1
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DAVID GORMAN

David Gorman registered architect and civil engineer in the state of Michigan, passed away on December 28, 1941. Mr. Gorman was born in Belfast, Ireland, on September 25, 1885, and was educated in the Institute of Technology, Belfast, and Dublin University.

He received his early practical experience in the offices of Graham, Watt & Tullock, F.R.I.B.A., and John Barrett Robinson, F.R.I.B.A. Mr. Gorman came to Canada in 1906 and was associated with the building of many schools, churches, and public buildings in western Canada. In 1913 he opened an office for the practice of architecture in Virginia, Minnesota.

He came to Detroit in 1916 and worked for the Detroit United Railways until these lines were taken over by the city. Following this he worked for Esselin, Murphy & Burns, George Graves, Michigan Store Fixture Co., and other firms.

For the 8 years previous to his illness, Mr. Gorman was supervising architect with the Wayne County Road Commission. In this capacity he designed many comfort stations, sewage disposal plants, airport administration buildings, and worked on many county park developments.

He was naturalized in 1921, and was a member of the Michigan Society of Architects and the Detroit Engineering Society.

MEETING, MICHIGAN CHAPTER
American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers

at the Detroit Edison Company, 2000 Second Avenue
Dinner at 6:00 P. M.

Speaker: Mr. J. N. Livermore
Subject: "The Adaptation of Air Conditioning to an Existing Office Building."

Mr. Livermore, an Engineer with The Detroit Edison Company, has an interesting message, which should be of interest to architects.—All are invited.

SHOW ORGANIC FURNITURE

Streamlined furniture for the modern home is being displayed at the Detroit Institute of Arts, in the exhibition of organic design in modern home furnishings to continue throughout January.

The exhibit is a result of a recent competition sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art in New York, with the collaboration of 12 important American stores, including the J. L. Hudson Co., which will also feature the furniture this month.

First prizes in both living room categories were won by Eero Saarinen and Charles O. Eames, of Cranbrook. Their designs will be on exhibition, as will those of two young men who have had Cranbrook fellowships: Harry Weese and Benjamin Baldwin, now of Kenilworth, Ill.

Truex to Speak

The Metropolitan Art Association has arranged lectures in connection with such exhibitions throughout the year.

On this occasion, Tuesday evening, January 20, Mr. Van Day Truex, of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, will be the speaker. His subject will be "The Personality of Rooms."

The lecture will be held in the small auditorium at the Detroit Institute of Arts, at 8:00 P. M. Members of the Metropolitan Art Association are admitted free and a charge of fifty-five cents is made to others.

Following each lecture a special hour is provided to afford an opportunity for members to meet the guest and to become better acquainted with each other.

JANUARY 18, 1942
AIR RAID SHELTER—(Continued from Page 1)
cut down to about a tenth without making any difference to the suction part. This is very useful as it has been shown that it is the pressure part of the wave that is responsible for most physiological damage. To have even shown that it is the pressure part of the wave that is reduced to about a tenth without making any difference on the human body. Most of the body is solid, the only empty parts are the lungs, and the effect of blast is essentially to bruise the lungs thru the chest wall. This is affected only by the pressure; the suction has no effect. The "Physics of Air Raid", "Nature," May '41

In an open street bomb damage extends upwards at an angle of 60 degrees to a height of about thirty feet. This is also the height limit of the poison gas level, and for this reason in buildings well protected from the lop the portions above the third story are safer than those nearer the ground. The effect of a strong blast downward may extend forty or fifty feet in soft soil, producing a crater sometimes sixty feet in diameter.

It was also found that bomb explosion causes movement of the earth around a structure, forcing-in the underground portions. The "London Illustrated News" reports that some shelters were actually moved several feet by a powerful blast, and to safeguard against collapse it was found satisfactory to bind them with reinforcing rods so as to form a box. Prof. J. D. Bernal observes that the damage from the earth movement is caused not so much by the instantaneous blow as by the steady pressure exerted for a time of 1/10 of a second, and for this reason structures made of flexible materials and able to yield without breaking are the safest.

It is this ability to yield that accounts for the relative effectiveness of the Anderson shelters, which are made of prefabricated steel sheets. A demolished building leaves a heap of debris of about one tenth of its height, that is a twenty story building will leave a pile about twenty feet high. This gives an approximate basis for estimating the load of debris to be supported by the protective roofs and walls.

Protection

Experience of military observers has been that the armor-piercing bombs and the larger demolition bombs are used primarily against specially selected targets, though when dropped from the altitude of twenty thousand feet they may choose to fall almost any place. Since no protection is reasonably possible from a direct hit of a large bomb, only a limited degree of protection can be obtained. The largest bomb most commonly used is the 600 lb. "general purpose" bomb, and in England protective efforts are usually directed to security from its blast occurring fifty feet away. Prof. H. E. Wessman and W. A. Rose of New York University recommend the following thicknesses of various materials as being effective at that distance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Thickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mild steel</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>13&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforced Concrete</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforce Plastic</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballast or broken stone</td>
<td>24&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth or Sand</td>
<td>30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>40&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In homes a fair degree of protection can be obtained from heavy curtains or shades covering the whole window. Two or three sets of light curtains separated by a two or three-inch space is better than a single curtain of their combined thickness.

Relatively effective and inexpensive protection is afforded by thirty or thirty-six inch thickness of sandbags. However ordinary bags may deteriorate in the open in a few weeks, and it is advisable to protect them by a rot-proofing preservative. Sand should be avoided, though, where if scattered it may damage delicate machinery, as in shops and factories.

GLASS. A source of great danger is the flying shattered glass, which often is as injurious as the fragments of the bomb itself. So far no method was found to make ordinary window glass shatter-proof. The plate show-window glass is even more affected on account of its larger area. Heavy wire glass, glass blocks, multiple (bullet-proof) glass and other special types of glass offer more protection. The best that can be done is to confine the fragments of the broken glass by boarding up or brickling up of the windows, by building sturdy wooden barricades, or a wire netting. A ½" square mesh net will stop most of the larger fragments of glass. Another precaution is the so-called adhesive treatment recommended by the British Ministry of Home Security (Bul. B-6, C-9, C-10). A coat of varnish is brushed on the glass and when it becomes tacky a sheet of strong fabric (paper is of no value) or strong textile netting, or heavy cellophane is pressed into the varnish so that the whole glass is covered. When the material is thoroughly set another coat of varnish is applied.

INCENDIARY BOMB. In a direct hit an incendiary bomb can be stopped by a five or six-inch thickness of reinforced concrete roof. Ribbed roof construction with a thin slab is not considered to be effective. Measures must be taken to immediately extinguish the bomb before it can set the building on fire. Such a bomb usually has a thermite charge which burns violently for about one minute and ignites its magnesium casing which may burn at a temperature of over 2,000 degrees for nearly fifteen minutes. A fine spray of water may accelerate the combustion to a speedy extinction, but the very high temperature in inexperienced hands may result in a violent explosion. A safer method is to cover the bomb with sand, half-full bags of which should be kept handy. Lately a special extinguisher was developed, ordinary fire-extinguishers are of no value.

DEMOLITION BOMB. An average size demolition bomb will go thru any thickness of roof concrete which is economically feasible in a building. Col. A. M. Prentiss estimates that a 6000 lbs. bomb will penetrate six-inch thick floors, a total of 36-inches of concrete, or four floors if the roof is protected with sandbags. On this basis, the portions of the building four stories below the roof and down to about the third story above the grade, (which is the height limit of poison gas and of the fragmenten from the bombs that hit the ground) are relatively safe. There is, however, considerable difference of opinion on the exact degree of safety offered by these middle portions of tall buildings.

However effective the reinforced concrete skyscrapers may be, they are accessible only to a relatively small number of people. The outlying district will have to depend on the specially constructed shelters. These are needed also in the residential neighborhoods which are not likely to be attacked as often as the industrial targets, not merely for physical protection but to a large extent for safeguarding the morale of the people.

Shelters

HOMES. At first the ideal solution appears to be in changing our homes into private fortresses. But how to strengthen portions of ordinary houses into blast-proof, fire-proof, and even gas-proof refuge rooms, as advocated by many, may well tax the ingenuity of our professions.

Wall bearing structures, such as brick houses, are more apt to collapse from a single blast than framed buildings supported on columns and beams. It is recommended, then, to build a refuge room independent of the walls of the house to make it a building within a building with its own independent columns supporting the ceiling, and even an independent roof, the whole load of the debris should the other portions be ruined. Col. A. M. Prentiss considers the proper live load for which such refuge rooms should be designed as 200 lbs. per sq. ft. for a two-story brick building, and 100 lbs. per sq. ft. additional for every additional story over the refuge room. In England the minimum standard for outside shelters is about 400 lbs. per sq. ft. for roof and walls, including the underground portions of the walls. Many outside shelters in England are designed to withstand a load of 4,000 lbs. per sq. ft. 
If the refuge room is in the basement, care must be taken to prevent flooding from bursted water pipes and to guard against gas leakage and electric wires short circuits. Also at least two exits must be provided so as not to be trapped. (4)

OUTSIDE SHELTERS. What is the best type of an air-raid shelter is a very controversial issue. In England the policy of building large and well equipped shelters, and the policy of “dispersals” of people in small isolated structures,—both have their ardent supporters and damning critics. Also opinions differ on relative advantages of surface and underground structures.

The defenders of “dispersals” policy, which seems to have been favored by the authorities, point out that large shelters have proved to be uncomfortable, transmitting the vibrations, and breeding centers of contagious diseases. An interesting study of this was made by Dr. A. Weymouth (“The 19th Century,” Dec. ’41) who discussing the question from the view of public health comes to the conclusion that people in large shelters are in a greater danger from diseases and infections than they would be outside from the bombs.

On the other hand, the critics of the dispersal policy claim that the faith and diseases are not an inherent quality of a large shelter, but are the result of poor design, construction and administration. As such they can be easily avoided, much easier in fact than in small individual shelters. A large shelter is more economical to build. Mr. J. D. Lewin estimates (“Civil Engineering”, March ’41) that it takes two cubic yards of concrete per person to build a shelter for two hundred people, while it takes seven cubic yards of it per person for shelters accommodating only twelve persons. Large shelters are also the only one in which it is feasible to provide sleeping facilities, toilet rooms, first-aid rooms, proper ventilation with provisions for compressed air to guard against infiltration of poison gas, and decontamination units. The danger of contagions can be easily relieved by dividing the shelters into smaller rooms, each holding twenty five to fifty people. What is most important also is the recreational possibilities afforded by the larger units, which are so instrumental in keeping the morale and developing the fortitude of the people.

With respect to the comparison of surface and underground shelters the arguments seem to refer mostly to the expediency under the circumstances. It is agreed by many that the ideal shelters are the underground ones. They are easier concealed, are more resistant to bombs, and give many people a feeling of greater security. On the other hand they are more difficult to enter and to evacuate and more expensive to build, while the greater feeling of security they give may often prove to be a false one, for unless they are sufficiently deep under the ground they are no safer than the surface shelters. As typical of the arguments of those favoring the surface types is the letter published by one signing “Home Front” in the London Statesman and Nation (Oct. ’40):

“... though the small surface shelter is more exposed to direct hits, the fatalities are smaller. It is easier to construct and it provides a reasonable amount of privacy ... By all means let us construct really deep shelters, proof against explosions, flooding and gas, but this will take much time. Meanwhile the surface shelters should be used to the best of their capacity.”

To which the reply of the editors of the magazine is interesting. They say: “... Surface shelters are little used in badly hit areas because in a world of ruins people demand the real safety of deep shelters, or at least the psychological comfort of sleep out of hearing of bombs.”

Other observers point out that during air-raids many people prefer to run long distances to underground refuge rather than to avail themselves of the facilities of the nearby surface shelter.

It is evident that the relative merits of various types of shelters must be judged from the psychological point of view no less than from the structural and economical. It is important also to realize that different communities and classes of population often have different prejudices and complexes, which the shelter designers have to consider.

Studies in Europe (so far most of the information available comes from England) have proved that some of our most favored preconceived notions on what people seek for and need in time of alarm are often wrong. And not all of us are made to feel secure by the same precautions which satisfy others. Prof. R. J. Barlett, of the King’s College, emphasizes this in his report on the proceedings of the British Psychological Society conference held last April in Manchester. Why do the groups of population behave peculiarly; that in some areas old men and women refuse removal to safety from nightly bombardment, that panic does not occur where physiologically it should, and that noise is more frightening than bomb destruction to some, while it is comforting to others.

One feels somewhat uneasy as to why in some areas people refuse removal to safety. Would it be too facetious to suspect that this probably happens most in those areas where the shelters hastily constructed without the benefit of proper architectural and engineering design are more than usual uncomfortable?

At the beginning of this war the bomb bursting was still dreaded as a blind force whose action was always mysterious and unpredictable, but lately the physicists found courage and opportunity to study its nature. In several universities in England and other European countries scientists were provided with properly equipped laboratories to investigate the exact character of explosions. And the discovery of the pressure and suction cycles led to the knowledge of their respective effect on structures and human bodies and the best means of protection. It gave us also a new understanding of the effectiveness of different materials in withstanding the earth movement and the better methods of shelter construction.

But much has to be learned yet. Particularly extensive studies are needed to determine the peculiarities of every neighborhood so as to give such a type of shelter better suited to its individual nature.

In some respects this problem is akin to the problems of traffic fatalities and of crime waves in our slums. For here, also no mere administrative measures can adequately deal with the crumbling morale caused by discomforts and suffering. And as it has been already recognized in modern ways of dealing with those problems, so the safeguarding of our war-time morale must start with competent architectural and engineering planning on sound sociological approach. It may be mutually beneficial to establish immediately working contacts with the medical and social professions for more organized and efficient attack of the problem.

In England several professions organized into the “Building Technical Advisory Committee,” which trains its members for air-raid precaution work. For a nominal fee a consultant appointed by the committee visits the home of the client, inspects it and gives a written advice on the best ways of altering it into a raid shelter.

Considerable amount of work has been done also in some of our cities. In New York special classes are given in the University, and for nearly two years the city architects and engineers have been analyzing city buildings and districts and classifying them for the object of providing proper precautionary measures. What is being done there is described in some detail by Mr. C. W. Campbell in the previously mentioned article in the October issue of the American Gas Journal. A mention is made in the Architectural Forum (July ’41) of the work conducted by the architect Harry Prentiss and his large staff of technicians, but regrettably little information is given on their accomplishments.

In Washington, D.C., the architects’ studies have progressed to the drafting board stage, as was reported by Mr. Horace A. Peaslee. A special professional committee

(4) This question is dealt with in detail by Col. A. M. Prentiss in “Civil Air Defense”, and also by H. Mayer-Duxlanden in “Handbuch für Civilian Defense” just published by the Civilian Advisory Service of New York.
was formed also in Toledo, Ohio, and probably in other cities.

Same must be done in Detroit. For, every locality may have problems of its own and encounter individual difficulties not easily solved on the basis of studies made by others for somewhat different conditions. Let us hope that no enemy bombers will ever reach our towns, and that the need may never arise for us to build air-raid shelters. But yet, let us be prepared and at least KNOW what and how to do, if we have to.

Alfred A. Hahn, of Toledo, who was appointed in August, 1940, by Gov. Bricker to serve out the term (ending October 2, 1940) of the late George S. Mills as a member of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, has been re-appointed to serve out a full term of five years, ending October 2, 1945.

Timothy Y. Hewlett, A.I.A., past president of the Toledo Chapter, has announced the removal of his office to 4161 River Road, Toledo, Ohio.

And the following by Roger Allen, in the Grand Rapids Press:

Did you hear about the mother rabbit who worried so much about the children she had gray hares?

"How do you make anti-freeze?"

"Steal her pajamas."

A psychologist says women are most likely to make fools of themselves between the ages of 35 and 40. A period of 15 years.
The American Red Cross Campaign
in Detroit for two million dollars will
be over January 23rd! We must go
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DIRECTOR OBERWARTH TO BE GUEST OF DETROIT CHAPTER, A.I.A.

C. Julian Oberwarth, of Frankfort, Kentucky, Regional Director of The American Institute of Architects for the Great Lakes District, will be the speaker at a meeting of the Institute’s Detroit Chapter to be held at the Wardell Apartment Hotel, Wednesday evening, January 21.

Mr. Oberwarth took office as an Institute director at its last convention, held in Yosemite Valley, succeeding Clair W. Ditchy of Detroit. In his Detroit appearance he will report on conditions of the architectural profession in the Great Lakes District, consisting of the states of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Particular stress will be laid on the architects’ part in the defense program, with reference to both civilian protection and defense plant construction.

He advocates the joining together of individual architects and small offices to form groups qualified to do Government work with speed and ability.

“In many sections throughout the country this is now being done to advantage, as the most effective way for architects and engineers to serve their country in its present emergency,” Mr. Oberwarth says.

“I strongly urge that chapters organize groups of corporate members, each of which shall have within its ranks men especially qualified for the various divisions of architectural practice, such as design, engineering, specifications, etc., in such a manner as to be able to advise the various governmental agencies that such groups are available, and qualified, ready and anxious to undertake large scale defense projects in an efficient manner.”

He points out that groups would thus be in a position to lay valid claims for this type of work before the agencies concerned on behalf of large numbers of architects, rather than individuals.

“This should react in favor of both architects and the Government,” he continued, adding that, “The Institute will be able to assist by keeping such members informed of the Washington situation and who to contact, through its newly appointed Washington representative, Mr. Edmund R. Purves.

Mr. Oberwarth believes that, “the smaller offices, which form the bulk of the profession and of Institute membership, are going to be temporarily put out of the running unless some method is devised to organize these men into such groups for participation in defense work during the emergency.”

Regarding unification of the architectural profession, he states that The American Institute of Architects, by virtue of its leadership and national standing, is the logical framework around which any such plan should be built.

“Since the Institute has during the past, and does now, welcome the membership of every architect in the United States who is willing and able to maintain a decent standard of ethics and practice, each architect should fit himself for that standard and join the Institute,” he says.

Besides these subjects Mr. Oberwarth will discuss membership, Institute service, finances, outside competition, preparation for registration, and Institute standard documents.

Emil Lorch, president of the Chapter, has designated chairman of committees, pertinent to the various subjects, to prepare material for additional comments and a question and answer period to follow.
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DEFENSE AIDED BY ARCHITECTS

Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, through its president, Emil Lorch, has placed the combined technical experience of its members at the disposal of the Detroit Civilian Defense Council.

Following meetings of both the Chapter and Detroit Division of the Michigan Society of Architects, offer of the architects’ services was made to Glenn C. Richards, associate co-ordinator of the metropolitan defense area. Aloys Frank Herman, president of the local division of the state society said members had volunteered their services, while C. William Palmer, president of the state group announced that steps were being taken to organize members in the seven divisions throughout Michigan.

The Detroit Committee consists of J. Ivan Dice, chairman; William E. Kapp and Henry F. Stanton. Horace W. Peaselee of Washington is chairman of the Institute’s national committee.

Through training and experience, Lorch pointed out, the architects are qualified to consider the problems of civilian protection with particular relation of defense measures to the future development of communities. The architects, therefore, are planning methods for proper distribution of adequate housing, protection, and other construction; for the reduction of hazards from fire and congestion; for the safeguarding of old and new buildings; for developing special types of buildings for emergency and post-emergency use, and for so disposing these elements of civilian construction as to bring them into proper relation with other elements of the community which should be retained or developed.

MISCELLANY

C. William Palmer, president of the Michigan Society of Architects, will again serve with a distinguished jury for the Detroit News Bird House Competition, occupying the hands and minds of thousands of boys and girls living in Southern Michigan and, incidentally, teaching them something about architecture. This should make them better citizens—and future clients.

Bulletin:

Please let me express my appreciation for your including me on the mailing list of your energetic and fine magazine. So far as I know there is no other publication in the country representing the profession of architecture which equals it. Of course, we have the "Octagon," erudite and solemn, to represent the profession of architecture which equals it.

My greetings to you and the Michigan Society of Architects which the "Bulletin" represents.

Very faithfully yours,
CARLETON MONROE WINSLOW, A.I.A.

Say, Tal, I wish you would tell this Allen guy that "Smorgasbord" should be his middle name, by the likes of the size of him. If you ask me the tire rationing might do him a lot of good. And another thing, Tal, keep that Allen a lot of good. And another thing. Tal, keep that Allen.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO—mustache cups?

JANUARY 20, 1942

SOCIETY BOARD MEETS WITH CENTRAL MICHIGAN DIVISION

Kingscott Named Director

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects met at the Knife and Fork Club, near Battle Creek, on Tuesday, January 13th. The club, a rendezvous of A. B. Chanel and a group of other sportsmen, made a delightful setting for such a meeting.

At noon the Unification Committee met, following a buffet luncheon. The Board of Directors met at 4:00 P.M. As this was the first meeting since the passing of our beloved board member, Ernest S. Batterson, a moment of silence was observed in his memory, and a resolution of sympathy extended to his family. On nomination of the Central Michigan Division, Louis C. Kingscott of Kalamazoo was elected to succeed him as director.

Dinner at 6:00 P.M. consisted of the famous steaks broiled before our eyes by the woodsman and nature-lover, "Abis" Chanel. Following dinner, around the fireside, a most interesting and constructive discussion was held jointly by the directors and members of the local division.


The next board meeting will be held in Ann Arbor, in February.

MEETING, MICHIGAN CHAPTER

American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers

at the Detroit Edison Company, 2000 Second Avenue

MONDAY, JANUARY 19

Dinner at 6:00 P.M.

Speaker: Mr. J. N. Livermore.

Subject: "The Adaptation of Air Conditioning to an Existing Office Building."

Mr. Livermore, an Engineer with The Detroit Edison Company, has an interesting message, which should be of interest to architects. All are invited.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

The Reference Department of the Public Library is the place to go if you want to dig out some facts in subject fields not covered in the specializations of the other library departments, such as Social Sciences, Technology, etc. Its collection contains the reference books relating to literature, language, psychology, education, religion, the natural sciences, agriculture, and photography. Here too you will find the general encyclopedias, periodicals issued previous to the current year, and the very useful state and federal publications known as government documents.

If you wish to consult an old issue of a Detroit newspaper, inquire in the Reference Department. Its permanent files of local newspapers is as complete as any in existence. Also available is a New York metropolitan daily, the bound volumes of which date back to 1913. A special feature of the department is the two film projectors for reading microfilm reproductions of newspapers and books.

You know what the hen said to the rooster? "Come on up and see my hatchings."

The champion liar of the world (Hitler didn’t compete) is R. C. Cross of Wausau, Wis., who last week won the crown awarded by the famed Burlington, Wis., Liars’ club for an anecdote about a man who dropped a bottle of hair tonic into a stream and all the fish sprouted beards. Fishermen then caught them at will by setting up a barber pole on the bank, with a "Police Gazette" handy, and yelling, "Next." —ROGER ALLEN
Adrian N. ('Gus') Langius was unanimously elected President of the Grand Rapids Chapter of The American Institute of Architects at its January meeting in Grand Rapids. Langius succeeds John Baker, who resigned to accept a position with the War Department on a large defense project at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Warren Rindge was elected Vice-President, the post formerly held by Langius. Kenneth C. Welch was nominated to serve out Rindge's term as Director.

Langius, the Zeeland, Michigan, boy, who made good in the State Capitol, graduated at the University of Michigan, College of Architecture in 1928, and was registered in Michigan by examination in 1933. He received his early training in the offices of Detroit architects, and has been architect for the State of Michigan for several years, originally having been appointed by the late Fred W. Green, a former governor, in connection with the first hospital expansion program. He has made an extensive study of the history and development of hospitals for mental patients, and he served as architect for and directed the State's Department of Health building program.

The group was unanimous in endorsing the motion to invest surplus Chapter funds in Defense Bonds. Another motion receiving 100% support was Rod Allen's proposal to award all retiring Presidents the Institute emblem of membership. This will include Baker, Thebaud and Rindge, formed heads of the Chapter.

President-elect Langius announced that chairmen would be appointed to handle the arrangements for future meetings. Ed. Benjamin was selected to plan the next meeting at which Regional Director, C. Julian Oberwarth is expected to be the guest of honor. Ralph Seeger will assist Benjamin.

S. Eugene Osgood was announced as the Chapter representative on the Institute's Committee on Civilian Protection. Harry Mead will head a Committee to investigate the suggestion proposed by the Institute that offices merge to handle large-scale defense projects. Serving on this committee will be Thebaud and Allen.

Fourteen hardy members, including three pioneers from Lansing, braved a Michigan blizzard to meet with their brethren. Such fortitude should have the public acclaim, so here you are: Langius, Stewart, Rudine (the intrepid travelers), Seeger, Thebaud, Benjamin, Mead, Allen, Rindge, Blood, Welch, Zillmer, Carter and Flanagan.

The Bulletin has no photographs of Messrs. Benjamin, Carter, Planagan and Rindge. How's about sending them, also biographical sketch of Carter.

Architects and Producers by the hundreds gathered at the Detroit Leland Monday evening, January 12, to hear Dr. J. Hervey Sherts of the research division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company speak of the many advances made recently in that most remarkable material.

Considerable color was added to the meeting by the presence of ranking military officers of this area, including Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Besse, commanding officer; Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Jones, executive officer; Major F. G. Tassev, in charge of purchasing and procurement; and Captain J. A. Kendrick, construction quartermaster, all of Fort Wayne Army Post.

Bill Harms, as vice president of Producers' Council of Michigan, did a swell job of mastering the ceremonies, in the absence of their first string M. C. Doug Ainslie, laid up (temporarily only) with the flu.

Dick Jones, Pitco's goodwill ambassador in Detroit, introduced the speaker of the evening with a colorful word picture, giving him something to shoot at—and we must say that he did very well for himself.

Dr. Sherts stated that he hoped to stimulate the architects' thoughts on an old subject. He then proceeded to give his audience a most interesting factual outline of the history of glass, which seems to have begun as early as 12,000 B.C., extending down through the ages to the present time.

The American machine period has done wonderful things with glass and we may expect even greater developments. Many of the most interesting cannot be revealed because they are military secrets, the speaker said.

Not the least interesting was Dr. Sherts' discussion of "The Future of Glass," its possibilities as a wall material, and in structural shapes, such as blocks, we had never before dreamed of. The present he designated as the "Functional Period."

Thanks to Dick Jones and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the Producers have scored another in its long and distinguished record of accomplishments along the lines of social as well as informational programs.
The building industry is second only to agriculture. It is the one pre-determined field in which this vitally important work can be done, and now what about design under these new revolutionary conditions. Let me draw for you a work picture of the future of buildings as I see it.

No more skyscrapers. They are not a necessity from any point of view and the only cause of undue congestion in the streets is where they are grouped, and certainly in an air raid it is easier to think of people getting down to earth from a five-story building than from a fifty-story one. I used to be a strong advocate of skyscrapers; in fact, the last time I spoke before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States it was in a debate with Henry Curran on this very subject. I was arguing for skyscrapers. I’ve changed my mind.

The second point in regard to buildings of the future—they will weigh about one-third what they do now. Masonry—as we now know it—brick, stone, cement—will not be used. Walls three or four inches thick are ample to make a complete division between indoors and outdoors. Pre-made synthetic materials will replace the usual things now employed. Buildings will be quickly put together out of these mass produced prefabricated elements. They can be taken apart with equal rapidity. Changes in arrangements can be rapidly and economically made to adjust them to the practical and functional needs of the changes which are always occurring in manufacturing and business procedures. We will cease to think of buildings as permanent structures lasting for many, many years, but will conceive of buildings as being produced as motor cars are produced with the greatest engineering skill, the most effective design and talent, the use of the best materials for each specific purpose and all kept so flexible that they can be readily changed to meet changing human needs and not be built as they have been in the past of great unnecessary masses of solid masonry, which fill the streets with rubble as we have seen in the pictures of the bombings in London, all an unnecessary and uncalled for expense of effort in time and human labor. For centuries the human animal has been trying to adjust itself to its permanent buildings, trying to fit themselves like new wine in old bottles. Let us in the future make our buildings so that they meet with our own human needs as those needs demand. We will then be designing buildings for human use, and the design instead of being static and dead will become dynamic and alive.

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The Potomac is an enameled cast iron recess wing bath, enameled inside only. It has low sides and a flat bottom. The compact built-in-mixer fitting has an anti-siphon feature—an overrim spout. There are two integral soap-dishes. The tub measures 5’; its overall width is 30”. The rim is 3 1/2”, depth inside is 15 1/2”.

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An Open Letter to All Detroit from Our Mayor

City of Detroit
Executive Office

EDWARD J. JEFFRIES, JR.
Mayor

Dear Friends:

I take this means of having a heart-to-heart talk with all of you. We Detroiters realize that ours is one of the most vitally important cities in the world - if not the most important - during this war.

Let's show the world that Dynamic Detroit is the first to go over the American Red Cross quota for the Red Cross drive. Detroit is responsible for its large share of money, for the Red Cross to perform its countless millions of life-saving accomplishments. Detroit has already given, and we still have hundreds of thousands of dollars to give. WE MUST NOT FAIL - if you've already given, send an increase to your pledge today.

Let's do all we can to make the Red Cross drive a success - let's raise the other half quickly - WE MUST DO IT - WE CAN AND WILL DO IT!

Cordially,

EDWARD J. JEFFRIES, JR.
Mayor

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DETOUR, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 27, 1942
No. 4

BULLETIN

TO STUDY A PLAN FOR ONE ARCHITECTURAL ORGANIZATION IN MICHIGAN

KENNETH C. BLACK, Chairman
CORNELIUS L. T. GABLER, Vice-chairman
TALMAGE C. HUGHES, Secretary


At large—Talmage C. Hughes.

To all Architects Registered in Michigan:

The American Institute of Architects (Washington, D. C.) is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Its individual members are known as "Corporate members."

The laws of the State of New York provide that only corporate members of such a corporation as the institute may vote on matters relating to its property.

For the sake of greater unity and closer affiliation of the architectural profession in Michigan, a plan is under consideration by a special Committee on Unification in which it is proposed that—

The Detroit and Grand Rapids Chapters of The American Institute of Architects, and the Michigan Society of Architects be combined into one state-wide organization.

That this new organization be a chapter of The American Institute of Architects, with as many branches as desired, perhaps at the beginning the seven now known as divisions of the Michigan Society of Architects, namely, Detroit, Ann Arbor, West Michigan (Grand Rapids), Central Michigan (Lansing—Jackson), Southwest Michigan (Kalamazoo and Calhoun counties), Upper Peninsula, and Saginaw Valley.

This plan is predicated on the belief that ultimately there should be but one architectural organization in the United States—The American Institute of Architects—and that it could be broken down into state-wide chapters, each with branches, and that practically all of the approximately 15,000 architects in the United States could be enlisted in this one organization, either as corporate members or associate members, and as full members of their state-wide chapters.

There is no desire to set up different classes of membership, or to place restrictions on voting power or the holding of office.

It is suggested that the Institute board be petitioned to change its by-laws to create a new class of membership in the Institute, to be known as associate members, and that such associate members be regular members of state-wide chapters, with full privileges of voting and holding office, except that only corporate members can nominate and elect others to corporate membership in The American Institute of Architects and that only corporate members of the Institute may cast ballots at Institute conventions. (This latter provision is necessary in order to comply with the laws of New York, but does not mean that a non-Institute member could not be a delegate to Institute conventions; it merely means that his ballot would have to be cast by an Institute member).

It is proposed that, when this becomes effective, all non-Institute members of the Michigan Society of Architects be associate members of the American Institute of Architects and full members of the state-wide chapter, and that election to full membership in The American Institute of Architects be, as at present, by nomination and election by the corporate members of the local branch.

The rights and privileges of associate members shall be as determined by the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects.

The above suggestion must be ratified by the annual convention of the Michigan Society of Architects, but the Committee is offering it with the hope that the response to it may serve for guidance.

Some advantages of such an organization are—

1. One strong state-wide organization would be more effective than several small ones, because it provides the direct connection between its members and the national architectural organization.

2. One set of officers in one state organization, instead of three as at present, therefore simplifying necessary contacts.

3. Single payment of dues to one state organization. Only corporate members of the American Institute of Architects will pay dues to that organization.

4. Avoiding duplication of committees, and achieving better results with less work.

5. Avoiding duplication of meetings with better results from concentrated activities.

6. Less confusion on the part of city and state officials, legislative bodies, the public press and the public itself in

See UNIFICATION—Page 5
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Bulletin—
You may change my address from Austin, Texas, to the new address as given at the bottom of this letter. Don’t let any of them congeal, keep them in a state of flux. So long as I get the Bulletin each week I can find some consolidation in moving from place to place. Of this all I have to say is Paddy’s flea has got walking on me, from hither to yonder I flit.
When the Southwestern Bell Wants to start a new dwell—
Ing to house new equipment,
And wants it like—
Where has popped up some Field or Cantonment—im it.
But I’m happy to be in a land that’s still free
And to jump where ever the boss needs me.
For its good to pop from here to there,
Where bombs don’t pop and get into your hair.
Sincerely yours
ROGER L. WARING
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.,
Midland, Texas.

Bulletin:
For the past year or so I have been receiving your “Weekly Bulletin” and must apologize for not having written before thanking you for being included on your mailing list.
It has been interesting to look over your publication and note that though so far away and under such different conditions, our problems are much the same as yours. Often, with some envy, I have read accounts of talks given at your meetings by some prominent architect as such talks are far and few between here.
Of particular interest, now especially, was the transcript of Mr. Crane’s talk in the issue of Dec. 9. I think we feel as the Londoners must have felt immediately after the first air attack. We for so long have led such a peaceful life that the civilian population is not prepared at all for any large scale raids. Mr. Crane on the other hand speaks with such authority and humor of the life which he has led and which we must expect to lead that this very authority and humor is very heartening. I wish only that all of us could have heard him in person.
We are not faced with any industrial plant expansion and as all army and military expansion is handled by their own staffs it looks as though not 80% as in Mr. Crane’s estimate, but 99% of the architectural offices will close here. Mine with the rest.
Very truly yours,
VLADIMIR OSSIPOFF
Architect
Pres. Hawaiian Chapter A. I. A.

Bulletin:
Your publications of the Special Defense Issues are so interesting that if it is agreeable to you, we would be pleased to have one extra copy of the following numbers:
December 30, 1941—Albert Kahn,
November 25, 1941—Giffels & Vallet, Inc.
Thanking you in advance for your consideration in this connection and for past favors, believe us to be,
Yours very truly,
Schmidt, Garden & Erikson
RICHARD E. SCHMIDT

Bulletin:
I am very glad to receive the January 13th issue of the Weekly Bulletin which contains such a good contribution of reference material needed by the members of our profession. This is the kind of abstract which I have been trying to put out to the Chapter committees in one form or another as illustrated in the sample assortment, under separate cover, which I should have sent you earlier. Hereafter, you and Mr. Grady will receive each circular as issued.
The purpose of the present communication is to find out if it is possible to obtain a contribution of extra copies of this particular Bulletin or reprints of Mr. Greenberg’s article. My committee funds are infinitesimal and although I am able to augment them through official media, it is not feasible for me to reproduce an article of this size. So far, I have 70 Chapter committees under way and perhaps twice as many state committees in process of organization. New York has reported about 15 and Indiana a dozen more. Under date of January 6, I addressed an invitation to the President and Secretary of the Michigan Society of Architects offering to supply subdivisions of the State Society with all available material, official and professional. To date no returns have been forthcoming. Possibly you or Professor Lorch or Mr. J. Ivan Dise, who has been named Chapter contact, might be able to speed up the organization of your State sub-divisions.

Edward Probst

Edward Probst, for 50 years a Chicago architect, died January 11 in his home, 1037 Forest avenue, River Forest, after a long illness. He was 71 years old.

Mr. Probst was born in Chicago and began his career as an architect in 1893. Eight years later he joined D. H. Burnham & Co., which then was operated by Burnham, Ernest R. Graham, Edward C. Shankland, and Charles B. Atwood.

Last Original Firm Member
He remained until his death with that firm, which subsequently became known as Graham, Anderson, Probst, and White and was one of the oldest and largest architectural organizations in the country.

Mr. Probst was the last of the original members to survive. The firm will be carried on by his sons, Edward E. and Marvin G. Probst.

Among the major buildings for which Graham, Anderson, Probst, and White were architects were the Merchandise mart, the Field building, the Union station, the Postoffice building, the Pittsfield building, and the Marshall Field & Co. building in State street.

Busy on Puerto Rico Base
In addition, they were architects for the Pennsylvania railroad station in Philadelphia and the Cleveland, Ohio, Terminal group. At the time of Mr. Probst’s death the firm was engaged with the 4% million dollar Borinquen army air base in Puerto Rico.

Surviving Mr. Probst are his widow, Mrs. Clara S. Probst, and his two sons.

ELECTED TO A. I. A.
Emil Lorch, president of the Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, has announced that twelve have been elected to Institute membership and assigned to the Detroit Chapter.


A course in Modern Architecture to be offered by Mr. Buford L. Pickens, on Wednesday evenings from seven until nine o’clock, beginning on February 11. Registration for the class may be made between January 26 and February 7 at Wayne University.
1942 ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBIT

Sponsored by Detroit Division, Michigan Society of Architects

In connection with its TWENTY-EIGHT ANNUAL CONVENTION
Hotel Olds, Lansing, Michigan, April 3 and 4, 1942

PROGRAM

Entries To Be Exhibited Two Days

In connection with the Society’s convention to be held this year in Lansing, on April 3 and 4, the Competition Committee is arranging an Architectural Exhibit at which all architects registered in Michigan are invited to show examples of their work recently completed in Michigan. All entries will be judged by a jury of three competent out-of-state architects. The entries shall be submitted in the four following classifications:

(a) Residences of 30,000 cu. ft. or less
(b) Residences of more than 30,000 cu. ft.
(c) Public buildings (of all types)
(d) All others, such as commercial, industrial, etc.

Prizes

A medal, struck for the occasion, will be awarded for first place in all entries submitted in the combined groups (a) and (b). In addition, a certificate of First and Second Mention will be awarded in each of the four classifications. A certificate of Honorable Mention will also be awarded for the best set of general working drawings, covering any particular project in any of the four classifications.

These awards will be made following the dinner at the convention Friday evening, April 3, 1942.

Rules and Regulations:

1. All entries which comply with the following conditions will be publicly displayed at the convention.
2. Architectural firms, all members of which are registered architects in Michigan, and individuals registered as architects in Michigan, are eligible to compete; the latter classification, including individual registered architects in Michigan employed on a wage or salary basis by firms or partnerships of registered architects in Michigan.
3. Entries must be confined to photographs of buildings erected in Michigan and designed by the architects who are registered or firms submitting them, and completed since January 1, 1937, and no building shall be submitted in this competition which has received a prize or mention in any previous architectural competition.
4. Entries are restricted to one in each classification for each individual or firm as mentioned in paragraph 2.
5. Entries will be judged on the basis of originality of conception and general excellence of plan and design; and all competitors agree that the decisions of the judges shall be accepted as final.
6. No entry will be exhibited or considered for judgement unless the competitor submits it in the following manner:
   (a) The competitor shall submit not less than two or more than three unmounted 8x10 inch photographs, pertaining to the building illustrated. One of the 3 may be larger, not to exceed 16x20 inches. At least one photograph shall show a general exterior view. These photographs shall not be rolled in mailing to the competition committee.
   (b) A blue print set of general working drawings only: the main plans of which shall show the walls in colored poche, the roof and six inches below the finished surfaces of the lowest floors and contained within the outer surfaces of the outer side or enclosing walls.
   (c) A description of entries, of the architectural problems involved and how they were solved, not exceeding 200 words, on 8x10 sheet of paper.
   (d) The cubic footage of entries submitted in classifications (a) and (b) shall be computed according to the A.I.A. standard method of computation of total cubic, and shall be clearly indicated on the description sheet required under paragraph C.

The cubic content (cube or cubage) of a building is the actual cubic space enclosed within the outer surface of the roof and six inches below the finished surfaces of the lowest floors and contained within the outer surfaces of the outside or enclosing walls.

Interpretation:

The above definition requires the cube of dormers, pent houses, vaults, pits, enclosed porches and other enclosed appendages to be included as a part of the cube of the building. It does not include the cube of courts or light shafts, open at the top, or the cube of outside steps, cornices, parapets, or open porches or loggias.

Note: For the purpose of this competition, 50 percent of the cubic content of open porches measured from outside face of wall, outside face of columns, floor line and finished roof shall be included as a part of the limits stated for classification (a) and (b).

At the Annual Meeting of the General Builders Association of Detroit, local Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., held Wednesday noon, January 14, 1942, at the Statler Hotel, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:

President, W. L. Couse—Couse & Saunders
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Treasurer, H. E. Clafenh—A. A. Albrecht Co.
Member Executive Comm., A. F. Malow—Barton-Malow Co.
F. J. Knight—Frank J. Knight Co.

Mr. Ralph A. MacMullan continues as full-time Secretary of the Association.
UNIFICATION—(Continued from Page 1)

dealing with one state-wide architectural organization which is a part of the national architectural organization.

7. The possibility of reducing dues for out-of-state members by creating a non-resident membership in the state organization.

SIVC

A. I. A. represents The American Institute of Architects at Washington.

M. I. A. Michigan Institute of Architects, State-wide chapter of the A. I. A.

D. I. A. Detroit Institute of Architects, a branch chapter.

W. M. I. A. West Michigan Institute of Architects (Grand Rapids).

S. M. I. A. Southwest Michigan Institute of Architects (Kalamazoo and Calhoun Counties).

C. M. I. A. Central Michigan Institute of Architects (Lansing-Jackson).

A. A. I. A. Ann Arbor Institute of Architects.

S. V. I. A. Saginaw Valley Institute of Architects.

U. P. I. A. Upper Peninsula Institute of Architects.

QUESTIONNAIRE

To All Architects Registered In Michigan

Please fill out, sign and mail to Michigan Society of Architects, 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, Not later than February 2nd, 1942

EDITOR’S NOTE: Copies of this questionnaire have been mailed to all architects registered in Michigan. It will not be necessary to return this page of the Bulletin.

1. Are you in favor of a plan worked out whereby the Michigan Society of Architects, the Detroit Chapter, A. I. A. and the Grand Rapids Chapter, A. I. A. would be merged into one organization which would be similar to the Michigan Society of Architects, but which would actually be a state-wide chapter of the A. I. A.? 
- Yes
- No

2. If such an organization is formal, do you believe that members of the Board of Directors should be chosen by the same method as is now used in determining the members of the board of the Michigan Society, i.e., one director elected by each division and three elected from the membership at large? 
- Yes
- No (If your answer is "no", please set forth an alternative suggestion in a letter to be attached to this questionnaire).

3. Which of the following methods of electing officers for the State Organization would you prefer to have followed? 
- All officers elected by vote of entire membership after nominations by two separate nominating committees as in the Michigan Society of Architects at present.
- All officers elected by the Board of Directors.

4. If such an organization plan is formulated to submit to the American Institute of Architects for approval, which of these names listed below would you prefer? 
- Michigan Institute of Architects
- Michigan Society of Architects
- Michigan Chapter, American Institute of Architects

5. Which of the names listed below would you prefer for the local organization (Saginaw Valley is merely used as an example)? 
- Saginaw Valley Institute of Architects
- Saginaw Valley Division (of the Michigan Institute, Michigan Society or Michigan Chapter, as the case may be).

6. Do you believe that all members, whether corporate members of the A. I. A. or not, should be entitled to equal privileges in the state-wide organization as follows? 
- To vote for officers in local divisions and state-wide organization 
- To hold offices in local divisions and state-wide organization (either as officers or members of the board). 
- Yes
- No

7. Which of the following methods of paying dues would you prefer? 
- State Organization dues to the treasurer of State Organization and local dues to the Treasurer of local division.
- All dues to the treasurer of the State Organization and to have him refund the local percentage to the local treasurer.

Signed

☐ I am now a corporate member of The American Institute of Architects.
☐ I am now a dues-paying member of the Michigan Society of Architects.
☐ I am not a dues-paying member of either organization.

Any further comments, on separate paper if needed, will be welcome.

DUES—DUES—DUES

In this issue is questionnaire concerning unification. The aim of this movement is to combine all architectural organizations in Michigan under one head.

Until this is accomplished dues are payable to the State Society, and in addition to its local division.

Mr. Lyle S. Cole, 1111 Collingwood Avenue, Detroit, has asked us to state that those members of the M. S. A. who have not yet done so should send one dollar for annual dues in the Detroit Division of the M. S. A.

Thank you!

John C. Stahl, architect, with offices in the Francis Palms Building, is a member of the Detroit Old Timers Club, and well deserves the honor. He has been practicing architecture since 1903.

There are only three hard things about writing a column; first, getting a good opening paragraph; second, getting a good last line; third, filling in the space between.

Roger Allen
Jesse F. Hirschman, engineer and real estate dealer, of Detroit, died at Harper Hospital, following a heart attack, on January 19.

Born at Republic, Mich., in 1880. Mr. Hirschman came to Detroit as a boy. He was graduated from the University of Michigan School of Engineering and entered the employ of Albert Kahn, later becoming a partner in the firm.

Mr. Hirschman was in charge of construction on many large buildings here, including the National Bank Building and the General Motors Building. In recent years he devoted his time to real estate interests, and also entered the life insurance field for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Long prominent in philanthropic affairs, he helped design and erect the North End Clinic and was its president for many years. He was a member of the board of the Detroit Community Fund and of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit.

He leaves two sisters, Miss Sadie Hirschman and Mrs. I. Rodman Myers, and two brothers, Dr. Louis J. and Irving L. Hirschman.

MOBILIZED ARTS

An Editorial in the New York Sun, Jan. 16, 1942

Seventeen leading art societies of New York recently formed a national council for defense. A joint committee of the architectural societies of the metropolitan area has now sponsored the voluntary service of more than 1,200 architects ready to aid in civilian defense. The art council apparently will direct most of its activities to collection of information on artists capable of assisting not only the armed forces but industries engaged in defense work. It will therefore become a clearing house of data on designers, architects and artists who may serve in useful positions. By connections with similar organizations in other cities, the council may promote national interest in the idea.

More civic functions for architects are in view for the auxiliary force formed by the joint committee of architectural societies. It is the intention of this body to place at the service of civilian defense officers qualified architects who can inspect buildings now for hazardous features that may hamper air raid precautions, and inspect them after air raids to prevent disasters from falling walls or broken plumbing and lighting systems. Though it may be hoped that their abilities in this respect may never need to be put to test, it is well to know that New York’s OCD has such high-grade assistance at its call.
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