Institute's 74th Convention One Of Best
In Attendance, Accomplishment

Any idea that the architectural profession is on
the defensive was dispelled last week at the Seventy-
fourth Annual Meeting of The American Institute of Architects held in Detroit. While the profession faces what are perhaps the most uncertain conditions in its history, there were no signs of defeat.

Subjects dealt with had to do, mostly, with the architects part in the Nation's war effort and what is to follow. Outstanding was the session on Post-War Planning, conducted by Walter R. MacCornack, Institute vice-president.

Reelected were president Richmond Harold Shreve, vice-president MacCornack and secretary Charles T. Ingham. Raymond J. Ashton, of Salt Lake City, was elected treasurer to succeed John R. Fugard of Chicago. Newly elected regional directors are John F. Staub, of Houston, Texas, Gulf States; Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, of St. Louis, Mo., Central States; Henry H. Gutterson, of San Francisco, Sierra Nevada, and Albert Simons of Charleston S. C., South Atlantic District.

In planning the event some apprehension had been felt, locally, regarding attendance and the general success of the meeting, however, this was quickly dispelled early Tuesday, when the facilities of the Statler were taxed to capacity. It can probably be said with accuracy that more publicity was given to the Institute annual meeting than ever before. This was due in large measure, to the release of annual reports well in advance of convention. In the Detroit News alone there were eight-column headings, five Sundays in succession, in the Real Estate section, with impressive articles featuring the meeting. This was only one example and was more or less typical, not only in Detroit but throughout the country.

We feel that Mr. James T. Grady, the Institute's publicist, deserves a "special medal," or some other suitable recognition, for this outstanding work. At convention he had a well-organized press room which functioned to the best advantage, and every day his material was widely accepted.

Perhaps the most featured was the award to Mr. Albert Kahn, when he received the Institute's special medal for his outstanding contribution to the Nation's war effort. It was on the radio-news-casts, and in the newspapers in picture and story, in a most important way. And well it should be, for the event itself, coming during a blackout, with Lieutenant General Knudsen's address and Mr. Kahn's response, was dramatic and beautiful.

In the words of president Shreve, the visit to Cranbrook was "a relief from turmoil and a great pleasure to be here with the men who created such beauty." Emil Lorch said that in the past 60 years we have seen unparalleled development, a period marked by great civic leaders. "In some countries this is done by the state," he said, "but here it is done by such men as Mr. Booth." The citation to Mr. Booth, his response and other manuscripts will be the subject of later reports on the convention.

Heard throughout the convention were expressions of the desirability of the Institute's reaching all architects of the United States, this from the president, from the State Associations Conference and by resolution adopted. The feeling seemed to be that there is no good reason why any architect
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I have been down here at Detroit for three or four days—I am not sure which, and it comes out different every time I figure it up—at the national convention of the American Institute of Architects. The convention was held in the Hotel Statler, the Club Casino, the Motor Bar and Briggs Stadium. (The program says it was held only in the first name of these places; that shows how little dependence you can place on programs.)

Considering how little building there is today, and hence how precarious is the plight of architects, I was a little worried. I thought perhaps these architects were assembling from all parts of the U.S. merely to sign a suicide pact, or perhaps to line up on Belle Isle bridge and commit mass hari-kari. A dreadful thought, indeed. But the delegates, when they arrived were in excellent spirits, or vice versa.

I made a speech at the opening luncheon; it was held on my birthday and when I got up to talk all my Michigan colleagues jumped up and started to sing “Happy Birthday to You.” I love to hear my friends break into song. Their wouldn’t have to break in if they could ever find the right key.

At this luncheon I sat next to Senator E. D. Thomas of Utah. He spent seven years, as a young man, in Japan as a missionary and can read and write Japanese fluently. He is also an expert on the currency of the United States. He explained the currency to me. It’s about time someone did, but I wish when they explain it, they distribute samples.

I was in Detroit on the night Grand Rapids had the practice alert, and tonight when Detroit has its third practice blackout, I will be in Grand Rapids. So I lose out all the way round. The hotel here has placed a long printed sheet of instructions on how to act during a blackout or alert under the plate glass top of the dresser. Each room has a candle on the bed stand that you can light, during a blackout, after you have pulled, the shades down. Tonight’s blackout will come in the middle of a formal banquet at which Lieutenant Gen. William S. Knudsen is going to present a certificate to Albert Kahn for his great contribution to industrial architecture.

There was a story in the Free Press this morning about a wealthy family on Boston blvd. who had to pay their up-stairs maids $30 a week to keep her from quitting to take a job in a defense plant. “There is an idea there for us,” I explained to some fellow architects, “We could disguise ourselves as young, or fairly young, ladies, and become up-stairs maids, except that they would have to let me come downstairs now and then as I am allergic to heights.”

I met an Indo-Chinese dancer. She was dancing in a night club and one of the men in our party was a friend of the proprietor, who was emphatically not an Indo-Chinese, not with that nose, and the proprietor introduced the young lady dancer to us. She talked very interestingly of her life; it seems the part of Indo-Chinese she was born in was a British, not a French possession. One member of our party could not have been paying very close attention when she said she was Indo-Chinese: “What?” he finally demanded, “is the difference between an Indoor Chinese and an Outdoor Chinese?” We had a great deal of trouble explaining to the dancer why this was funny.

There are noticeably fewer taxis and private automobiles on the streets of Detroit. There are hundreds of soldiers, sailors and marines visible. Theaters and restaurants are doing a tremendous business but other kinds of business establishments are having dull times.

I met an old friend who worked on the plans for the bomber plant at Willow Run. He is a very conservative and reliable person. Otherwise I would hardly credit his statement that the plant is so long when a workmen starts from one end of it early in the morning to walk to the other end of the assembly line, the guards search his lunch box--

To make sure he has enough food for the trip.

Roger Allen (A.I.A.).

Monographs Supported by Advertisements Photographs of Architects in Advertisements

At the special meeting of The Board of Directors held in New York, March 19-22, 1942 the Rules of The Board and Interpretations of the Standards of Practice were amended. In order to interpret more liberally the provisions of those documents pertaining to the issuance by architects of monographs supported by advertising and the inclusion of photographs of architects in advertisements of building products, etc., The Board took action in substance as follows:

The Rules of The Board and Interpretations of the Standards of Practice heretofore adopted are amended to eliminate therefrom any provisions which make it unprofessional conduct and, therefore, subject to discipline, for a corporate member to permit the use of his work in publications supported in whole or in part by advertising; and, in lieu of such provisions, the Interpretations are amended to provide that such practice is disapproved and undesirable, but is not the subject of disciplinary action.

The Rules of The Board and Interpretations thereof, heretofore adopted, are amended, to eliminate therefrom any provisions which make it unprofessional conduct, and, therefore, subject to discipline, for a corporate member to permit a photograph of himself to be used in any advertisement of a manufacturer or purveyor of building materials or building services; and in lieu of such provisions, the Standards of Practice shall state that such practice is undesirable, but is not the subject of disciplinary action.—The Octagon.

INDUSTRIAL CAMOUFLAGE MANUAL, by Konrad F. Wittmann, A.I.A., in collaboration with the faculty of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reinhold Publishing Corp., 530 W. 42nd St., N. Y. $4.00. Published June 19, 1942, this 128-page book represents many of the experiments and experiences that were developed in the classroom and camouflage laboratory at Pratt Institute since the inception of the program in September, 1940. The manual was originally intended for student use but soon embraced problems in the entire field of industrial camouflage. The Manual is not a book in the definite sense of the word but rather a report of the activities to date of interested personnel; supported in whole or in part by advertising; and, in lieu of such provisions, the Interpretations are amended.

Part 1 deals with new aspects, new requirements, new programs, problems of visibility, purplices of bombardment, effects of explosions, criteria of efficiency, analysis of the opinions of sponsors and directors, and the difference between an Indoor Chinese and an Outdoor Chinese? We had a great deal of some explaining to the dancer why this was funny.

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To make sure he has enough food for the trip. Roger Allen (A.I.A.).

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Meeting (Continued from Page 1)

tect qualified to practice, who maintains a decent standard and who is able to assume the pecuniary obligations should not be a member of the Institute.

Another resolution passed had to do with public information and instructed the board to appoint a special committee to make a study and report on the possibilities of a long range national program.

Past president Charles D. Maginnis delighted his listeners when called upon by president Shreve. The president said he needed no introduction to an Institute audience, so he designated him as the "casual exponent of the unattainable in speech—who wears glasses on a shoe string, that fall down when he wrinkles his nose."

Louis LaBaume assured us that he is always serious, "and if I let the sun shine through my remarks. I am sure you will understand."

"Said Robert Kahn to Albert Kahn, "How do you like the Parthenon?"

"Said Albert Kahn to Robert Kahn, "The things I like are all my own."

At the Tuesday luncheon Clair Ditkey said that most of the delegates wanted to visit Willow Run, but, since this wasn't possible, they at least wanted to see Roger Allen who, like Eleanor Roosevelt, had left "his day" to come down from Grand Rapids. "Happy Birthdays" were in order for two celebrities, Rod Allen and president Shreve.

A good story, and a true one,here interjects itself. A prominent architect had done a housing job for the Government. It was an outstanding success and they were pleased with it. He was called in and offered another, but he stated frankly and fairly that, since it was a rush job and he had made plans to attend the convention, he would have to decline the offer. Time went on and the job was given him anyway, and he became so immersed in it that he forgot all about the convention—until he was called in and told that a plane was awaiting to take him to Detroit. The "Government" said, "we know you are going to be honored, and we like that, for we know you should be."

And did you hear the true story about Leigh Hunt? He was born in Sioux City, Iowa, where he was kidnapped by the Sioux Indians, and his father had to pay one jug of whiskey for his return—cost 30c.

The trips on Friday were most successful and included driving through the grounds of the Ford Rouge Plant, a visit to Greenfield Village, lunch at Dearborn Inn, driving past Wayne County Airport, and a visit to Edison Institute Museum.

Nina Palmer and her committee entertained the ladies of the convention at the Detroit Boat Club, visits to gardens on the Lake Shore and tea in the garden of her own home.

Our good friends, the Producers' Council, in addition to holding their own annual meeting concurrently, did much to make ours more pleasant and profitable.

Much was heard about the good work of Washington representatives Ned Purves and Willis Vogle (Pencil Points) and hope expressed that ways and means could be found for continuance.

This is, in no way meant to be a comprehensive coverage of the Annual Meeting, but more next week and the weeks to come.

Due Credit

The lead article in the last issue of the Bulletin, "Permutations on the New Order" was by Hubert G. Ripley, or had you guessed? Perhaps, like Charles D. Maginnis, he needs no introduction. For the opinion we will just have to blame the exigencies of the convention.

Puzzled Detroilers who want the latest information on enlistment in the various branches of the service, training for war jobs, rationing, and other war subjects can now get expert help on their problems at the War Information Center at the Main Library, Woodward and Kirby. The War Information Center, which serves as an official clearing house for regulations emanating from municipal, state and federal agencies, has a file of the very latest rulings available for quick reference by a staff of experts, all especially trained to give swift and accurate service.

This means that it is now no longer necessary for a person with a question on some aspect of the war to go from agency to agency until he finds the proper one. With all the material channeled through the War Information Center, only one call has to be made. And that may be done in person or by telephoning C0lumbia 4965. The Center is open from 9 A. M.—9 P. M. daily except Sunday. Beginning July 6, the closing hour will be extended to 10 P. M.
New Subscriber

Born—June 26, to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fauquier (Weekly Bulletin), a son, Edward Peter. This makes four sons and two daughters. "Nearly everybody reads the Bulletin."

Ralph W. Hammett, of the College of Architecture and Design, U. of M., left July 1 for Nicaragua, where he will give a series of lectures on architecture at the University Centrale, as an exchange professor sent by our State Department.

Paul Gerhardt Jr., former president of the Illinois Society of Architects, has been appointed Chicago's building commissioner to succeed Richard E. Schidt. Gerhardt will retain his post as city architect, which he has filled for the past fourteen years.
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ADDRESS OF MR. ALBERT KAHN, F. A. I. A.

On the occasion of the presentation to him of the Institute's Special Medal, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the Nation's war effort, at the Institute's 74th Annual Meeting, in Detroit, June 24, 1942.

I accept this award of the A. I. A. with a deep sense of humility. The call to service on behalf of victory in the present emergency is in itself an award. To have had the opportunity to do one's bit is a highly prized privilege. And now to have won this recognition of the Institute is an honor of which I never dared dream. I am grateful beyond words and can only say from the bottom of my heart—"Thank you, thank you," Fifteen—even ten years ago—winning this acclaim for the building of factories would have been unthinkable. That the Institute has seen fit to accord it to me and through me to the many coworkers who have played so important a part in our efforts, indicates the liberal, progressive spirit of its officers, their aim to keep abreast of the times.

Architecture has ever been the recorder of the chief activities of respective eras. Industry is a dominant force of today, wherefore industrial architecture must play its corresponding part—different from that played heretofore, though no less important. Architecture has always been considered one of the fine arts. Our outstanding historic monuments are all examples of building beautifully with emphasis on beauty in which decorative detail plays a part just as telling as do composition and proportion. In industrial building a new criterion must serve. Beauty as such becomes a secondary matter; utility the prime factor. Business methods never before deemed essential to architecture, must apply as an all important part. Furthermore, the work of the individual which has been at the root of all worthwhile work of the past, becomes that of groups of men working conjointly under the direction of an individual. Thus, Architecture—at least one phase of it—has moved from one of the finest of all arts—to the field of commerce and utilitarianism. Nor is this an indictment. Your action tonight evidences this. The profession has taken cognizance of the fact that architecture to be worthy of the name must play its proper role in the affairs of men, must at all times serve a worthwhile purpose—whether it be to the glory of God, the service of the community or the need of the Government in war time. Today we require factories and more factories in which to produce the planes and tanks and ammunition to carry us to victory in this most wanton of all wars. We need them in great haste, every particle of energy in us must be expended upon them. There is naturally little time for careful study of external appearance. Drawings must be turned out in record time, the work started and completed with all possible speed. There must be concerted effort of planners, designers, the many types of engineers required for sanitary, heating, ventilating, electrical work, steam and power supply, and equally important the competent contractors to execute the work. Thousands of men must be directed in the construction of vast war projects along business methods and organizations must be kept keyed up to the necessary tempo. It is indeed a far cry from the work of the artist-architect of by-gone days to the businessman-architect of today. It is to the credit of the profession that many firms have risen to the occasion. All have had but one thing in mind, namely, to serve the Country to the best of their ability. The enormous projects executed during the past year in record time—which today are producing war material on an unprecedented scale—bear witness to the enthusiastic efforts of thousands of men anxious to do their part. Countless others would gladly have helped had the opportunity offered.

Apropos of this, there has been considerable criticism by the profession of the Government for entrusting so large a volume of war work to a comparatively few. The reason, however, is plain. Confronted with the need for excessive speed, Washington turned to the firms which were at the time organized for and experienced in the particular problems at hand. At that, Washington left the selection of architects in most cases to the industrial concerns chosen to produce chemicals, munitions, ships, planes and tanks, and other material. Quite naturally these companies employed the men who had served them formerly in their private work. This has resulted in overloading some firms,

See KAHN—Page 5
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Address of Richmond H. Shreve, F. A. I. A.

President of The American Institute of Architects

In presenting a Special Medal of the Institute to Mr. Albert Kahn, Detroit, June 24, 1942

It is the privilege of the Institute this evening to mark a most unusual and significant occasion.

Our country is engaged in a world-wide struggle which for all time will affect the pattern of our international relationships, of our national economy and of our mode of life. In the all-embracing influence of this world phenomenon, we are met at a great world center of industry whose output goes to the ends of the earth and over the uttermost seas to influence the fateful decision now in the making. Within and about this city and elsewhere in the nation, vital manufacturing processes are housed in envelopes of steel and glass whose structural expression is more alive, more sincere, more responsive to its motivating principles than much of what the world has recognized as notable architecture. All of us can sense that here is organic realism in building form as vital as in the airplane or the ship. There are few creations of the architect so unaffected, so honest, so meritorious.

This Annual Meeting of The Institute is attuned to this environment. It honors you, Mr. Kahn, as the master interpreter of the imperative demands of our country in the field of architecture.

No traditional medal of accustomed award seemed to us fitted to express the spirit of the honor we pay you here this evening.

And so from the steel mills which have been your companions in accomplishment we have taken one of the family of the ingot, the billet and the rolled section, a structural member still bearing the scale and the bloom of its origin and the marks of its fabrication. On this steel in enduring bronze we have placed the seal of The Institute; the union is symbolic of the tribute we pay you. In all history of honor awards made by The Institute none more completely marks the fortunate coincidence of the opportunity, the man and the unerring response.

In your hands, sir, I place this expression of the honor and tribute which your fellow architects bring you tonight.

Name Two Honorary Members, Seven Fellows

Elizabeth Werlein of New Orleans and Donald McNeal of New York have been elected honorary members of the American Institute of Architects. It was announced by Richmond H. Shreve of New York, president of the Institute, at the Institute’s seventy-fourth annual meeting in Detroit. William H. Ansell of London, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, was chosen honorary corresponding member.

Ten members of the Institute were advanced to fellowships. They are: David Adler, Chicago; William Hamblin Crowell, Portland, Ore.; Ralph Carlin Flewelling, Los Angeles; Louis J. Gill, San Diego, Calif.; Arthur Berthong Heaton, Washington, D. C.; Electus Darwin Littlefield, New York City; Robert Hall Orr, Los Angeles; George Bigelow Rogers, Mobile, Ala.; John F. Staub, Houston, Tex.; Lawrence Wolfe, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Werlein was cited for her work in the preservation of Vieux Carre, French quarter of New Orleans. Mr. McNeal was honored for his contributions to the field of rehabilitation architecture.

Those elevated to fellowship are David Adler, of Chicago; William Hamblin Crowell, of Portland, Oregon; Ralph Carlin Flewelling, of Los Angeles; Louis J. Gill, of San Diego, Cal.; Arthur Berthong Heaton, of Washington, D. C.; Electus Darwin Littlefield, of New York City; Robert Hall Orr, Los Angeles.

"Summer Reading," a little booklet for the arm-chair tire-saving vacationist, has just been published by the Public Library. It briefly describes the best new books for a variety of tastes. Free copies may be obtained at the Main and branch libraries.

Public Information in South Carolina

The following report, taken from the June (1942) issue of The Bulletin of the South Carolina Chapter, reveals the extent of the publicity for the A. I. A. by that chapter. There were 146 articles printed, in the period of January to June, and some of them were repeated in other newspapers besides those to whom they were sent.

"In this the 31st year of the South Carolina chapter, the American Institute of Architects, the program of public relations has reached proportions hitherto never attained.

The following summary, based on actual appearance of reader articles, relates the facts:

- During a period of six months, beginning January 1, 1942, and ending June 30, 1942, the South Carolina Chapter will have had a weekly average of 250,000 persons located in the state of South Carolina.

- In addition, the wire syndicate stories through two principal press services, in approximately 16 per cent of the total releases, have reached a reading public of more than 3,000,000 persons in the states of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia.

- The chapter activities have been brought to the attention through the press to a large group of the nation's armed forces (drawn from every state in the union) at Fort Jackson, S. C., with its soldier population of 60,000 men.

- The percentage of subject matter to which the articles have been devoted have been estimated as follows:
  - South Carolina chapter A.I.A. ............ 40 per cent
  - A.I.A. officers ...................... 20 per cent
  - Other A.I.A. chapter activities ............ 10 per cent
  - A.I.A. general activities; articles of interest to the public on phases of the activities... 20 per cent
  - A.I.A. articles dealing with defense subjects, post war planning .................. 10 per cent

- The chapter has followed an established precedent based on the A.I.A. practice of maintaining the proper tone of articles in conformity with the tradition and policies of The Institute. All blatant material has been strictly avoided. Only articles of merit have been considered.

- The chapter has sought at all times to consider the well being of The Institute in all its articles.

- In addition to reaching the public, the chapter has issued monthly its own mimeograph organ, The Bulletin, to keep in touch with its own members, and with limited distribution in A.I.A. ranks.

Mark Warren, Secretary.

Public Relations, S. C. Chapter, A.I.A.

C. D. Cogshall

Word has been received that Charles D. Cogshall, architect was drowned in the harbor at Harbor Springs, Michigan, on July 7. No details were given except that a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental drowning.

Mr. Cogshall was born in Detroit on August 17, 1902. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, College of Architecture and Design, with the degree of B.Arch., in 1926. Since 1940 he had conducted his own office in the Clarke Block, Harbor Springs. He was an active member of the Michigan Society of Architects.

Bulletin: Permutations of June 30 edition is a master piece in many more ways than my limited literary talent can describe. There is also much between the lines. Am placing the issue in my permanent scrap book for future delight and reference.

Fred W. Langheinrich
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while others have had little or no work. In our own case, we believed it right to often refuse new clients, referring them to men in their own district, though the recommendation was not always heeded.

The attempt to form groups of architects and engineers into an organization able to cope with the respective problems did not prove too successful at first, builders evidently preferring going concerns to groups starting afeesh. At that, many new and more firms are being employed, Washington making a serious effort to that end. Many projects are today being handled in a satisfactory manner by them. I, personally—and I say this in all sincerity—I am very glad of this.

Those of us who had the privilege of doing war work last year were particularly fortunate. We were then allowed greater freedom than is possible today. Those first plants erected were in the main permanent structures, while most of those today are temporary. All critical materials must now be avoided, structural steel must be replaced by wood or concrete, sheet metal is unavailable, wood sash used in place of steel—and every effort to economize is demanded, even though money savings are often but trivial. These newer plants are designed to serve five or six years, at most. In their construction, many new details have had to be developed and substitutes found for restricted materials. This has presented many problems and has resulted in the development of new devices, some of which, I dare say, will continue in use after the duration.

As to the Government's present attitude regarding appearance of plants, I cite an incident which tells the story. Quite innocently I chanced to say to an official—"But it would look so much better to do it this way." The prompt retort—"Who cares what it looks like—we are trying to win a war." Of course, I do not subscribe to this, but it is a dictum we are forced to accept. As we well know, it need cost no more to have a building look well than it is a dictum we are forced to accept. As we well know, it need cost no more to have a building look well and has resulted in the development of new devices, some of which, I dare say, will continue in use after the duration.

At that, I feel that many lessons learned today will profit our work in the future. Many old practices will no doubt be abandoned and newer, more efficient, will be adopted. An experience like the present will do much to clear the atmosphere of obsolete methods.

For instance, in much of the war work, building codes have been largely ignored. Stresses have been used for materials far in excess of those heretofore permitted. The buildings thus constructed prove the waste caused by obsolete codes from which most cities are suffering. Perhaps the results obtained today will later help in revising present-day codes. What a boon it would be if we might have a national code for the entire country, formulated not for the incompetent, as many do today, but designed to encourage the exercise of skill and ingenuity of the competent—not a specification telling how to drive a nail, but laying down certain basic principles and stimulating inventive and engineering ability. Building codes should permit the maximum, not the minimum, as today. There should be other laws to protect against the practice of the incompetent. In my opinion, it would be as well to restrict the doctor in the number of pills to prescribe as to insist upon some of our existing building laws. Doctors are punished for malpractice, so should be the architect by regulations other than those of building codes. Untold economies would be possible in construction if the ability of the designer were depended upon rather than severity of restrictions. Lowered building costs would certainly stimulate new construction work.

The outlook for the future of our profession is much in the minds of us all. For the duration, only defense work is possible. Let us hope and pray that the end of the war may not be too far distant. But what—after victory has been won—as it must and will be won? I feel rather optimistic on this point. I believe that even industrial building will carry on notwithstanding the many plants just built. We will, no doubt, have a standing Army and Navy.
Albert Kahn
Citation read by Charles T. Ingham, Secretary of
The American Institute of Architects

Exponent of organized efficiency, of disciplined energy,
of broad visioned planning, he has notably contributed to
the expansion of the field of architectural practice.
Master of concrete and of steel, master of space and of
time, he stands today at the forefront of our profession in
meeting the colossal demands of a government in its hour
of need.

Dean Wells I. Bennett of the U. of M. college of archi­
tecture and design was elected president of the Association
of Collegiate Schools of Architecture for the forthcoming
year. Also elected were Prof. Loring H. Provine of the
University of Illinois, and Prof. Paul Weigel of Kansas
State College to the offices of vice-president and secretary­
treasurer respectively.

KOHLER

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words, a system whereby both employer and worker jointly may profit—something which unfortunately does not obtain today.

One thing definitely proven is the need for a greater fusing for architecture and engineering. For the best of both professions there must be closer association between them—one supplementing the other—in certain instances Architecture dominating, in others Engineering—but both working to the one end—the gaining of better results. With architects knowing more about engineering and engineers more about architecture, we may confidently look forward to a new era of scientific as well as artistic building. Originally, then, will be of less importance than the exercise of good common sense, both being assessed at their true value.

One of the problems for the profession, not a new one incidentally, is how to make the public more architecture-conscious. This country has lacked in that respect these many years. Nearly every educated person abroad will tell you the name of the architect of any important structure, contemporary or historic. How many in our country are thus informed? Newspaper articles, even the most outstanding publications, generally fail to give the information. The names of sculptors and painters are often given, but rarely the architects. The Institute's work in "public relations" needs to be greatly expanded. Incidentally, the pride experienced and expressed by some owners in the work of a comparatively few architects might be much more general if there were a greater stimulant to that end. Nothing, in my opinion, would help more than wider acclaim by the profession itself of outstanding work. I, personally, am very proud of the tribute paid me tonight and am just vain enough to believe that indirectly it will do good to the profession. I am equally certain that the tribute to be paid Mr. Booth and Mr. Saarinen tomorrow will not only do them well deserved honor but invaluable service to architecture as well. Would it not be splendid if more frequently we might have such recognition of architectural work on the part of the Institute? Three or four projects selected each year for exceptional achievement would, in my opinion, do a tremendous lot to encourage not only good architecture but an interest in such by the public. Several prizes, such as the Pulitzer and others, would no doubt help. Thus acclaiming an architect or a firm, also the person or firm responsible for their selection would, I believe, profit the entire profession. Naturally, proper publicity sponsored by the Institute must accompany such awards of merit. I hope that some sort of plan may be evolved by the Institute which will prove of help. Merely establishing a code of proper practice, I believe insufficient. The Institute must provide an incentive which will be recognized and respected by the public; in other words, do something to arouse the public's interest in the profession. Protecting the public against improper practice is not enough. Adoption of the right plan would do much to counteract the work of concerns who observe no standards, who seek their work by advertising or similar unethical methods. Whether or not it will ever be possible through legislation to prevent the encroachment of contracting firms upon the fields of architecture and engineering may be questionable. At that, it would not seem an impossibility. Drugists are not permitted to practice medicine. Why should builders be allowed to practice as architects or engineers?

In conclusion, may I say this to you officers and members of the American Institute of Architects: You have greatly honored me today but that is not all. You have refreshed in me the desire to serve our profession, the finest of all professions, to the fullest. Ours is indeed an important task in peace as well as in war. May we be equal to the work at hand and ahead and ready to render the service which is ours. Surely no profession offers greater opportunity than that of architecture. Let us not fail in proving our worth to the community and to our Government in the present crisis and later in the re-establishment of peace and good will.

To you, General Knudsen, may I express my warmest thanks for your complimentary remarks. It is a matter of much pride to me to have been privileged to serve you for many years—both before and during the war. I owe much to you for the kind consideration always shown me and the confidence placed in me. It is of your nature to gain the best efforts of any one you employ and no one could serve you without being the gainer through association with you. I know that I count mine as one of my most precious experiences.

Plans for an exchange of scholarships, lectureships and professorships in architecture with the pan-American nations were begun at the annual meeting here of the American Institute of Architects.

The plans are being made by a newly-created divisions of pan-American affairs of the institute's committee on foreign relations. The division has undertaken arrangements for the pan-American congress of architects to be held in Lima, Peru, in 1943. The division is headed by Dean Leopold Arnaud, of the Columbia University of Architecture. Other members are Julian Clarence Levi, of New York; Harold R. Sleeper, New York, and George H. Bond, of Atlanta, Ga.

A "man who came to dinner" set the pattern of architecture for many American colleges, according to Professor Harold A. Larrabee of Union college.

The man was Joseph Jacques Ramee, famous French architect, who stopped in Schenectady as the dinner guest of President Eliphalet Nott of Union College in 1813 while on a sleigh ride from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Philadelphia. He remained to lay out the first unified architectural plan for a college campus in America.

Describing Ramee's contribution to America, Larrabee said: "Old World universities, on which early American institutions were usually modeled, had been self-contained changed all that by turning the monastic quadrangle inside within cloister walls, shut off from the outside. Ramee out."
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Industry's Architect
From TIME, June 29, 1942

Time Magazine, covered the Kahn award with their usual interesting results, as represented herewith, from their June 29 issue. The event was further featured by radio news casts, newspaper editorials, "letters to the editor," by columnists, and through the wire services (AP, UP, INS) to papers throughout the nation. Seldom, if ever, has any architectural event received wider publicity.

The white-haired old man who had just been awarded a medal for distinguished war service had never been closer to the firing line than the desk of blueprints in his office in Detroit. But the applauding members of the American Institute of Architects in Detroit's Hotel Statler this week knew that Albert Kahn's contribution toward the defeat of the Axis powers had been greater than that of many a general. In nearly every United Nation's industrial stronghold, from Detroit to Novosibirsk, his art is conspicuous. Albert Kahn, 73, father of modern factory design, is the world's No. 1 industrial architect.

Before U. S. war production could get its second wind after Pearl Harbor, it needed factories, and it needed them fast. So industry turned to Albert Kahn. He had long been accustomed to break all records in factory construction. He had designed many a mammoth U. S. plant in a few days, had set it up and delivered the keys in a few months. Packard's architect for 39 years, Ford's for 34, Chrysler's for 17, General Motors' for 150-odd major plants, Kahn had done some two billion dollars' worth of industrial building in the last four decades. He was used to big jobs, done fast.

In the busy offices of Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc., on several floors of Detroit's New Center Building (which he himself designed) he and 500-odd assistants (soon to be 650) were handling last December more factory construction than any other industrial architects in the world. During 1941, his office rolled up the unprecedented figure of 20,000,000 sq. ft. of industrial construction for the national defense effort. He had set a record in building the Wright Aeronautical Corp. factory in Cincinnati. Within a year Kahn was to build a still bigger one: Henry Ford's vast, $75,000,000 Willow Run bomber plant. Willow Run's record will be broken if a still bigger Kahn job—so far in plans only—goes through: the $120,000,000 Chrysler airplane engine plant in the Chicago area.

He Did It Before

The problem of rapid industrial building on a national scale was nothing new to Builder Kahn. In 1928 the Soviet Government, after combing the U. S. for a man who could furnish the building brains for Russia's industrialization, offered the job to Kahn. Twenty-five Kahn engineers and architects went to Moscow. They had to start from scratch. Russia lacked not only factories, but the pencils and drafting boards to design them. There was only one blueprint machine in Moscow. Six months were taken up in compiling a Russian-English technical dictionary so that the U. S. engineers could make the Russians understand what they were talking about. Raw recruits from Russia's farms and city streets had to be converted into expert draftsmen and construction workers.

Soon Kahn's engineers were given full charge of the entire heavy industrial building program of the first Five-Year Plan. In two years they had built 521 factories from Kiev to Yakutsk, and trained some 4,000 Soviet engineers and apprentices to carry on their work.

Factory of Factories

Secret of Albert Kahn's ability to build factories faster than any other man alive is not primarily an architectural one. It lies in a combination of engineering knowledge and shrewd business organization. He is the product of the great manufacturing system that grew up in Detroit with the expansion of the modern automobile industry, he has applied the principles of mass production to the art of architecture. His Detroit offices, now running on a feverish schedule, are a veritable factory of factory design.

When a new job of designing enters the Kahn office, Albert Kahn's whole team goes into action. The Executive Division not only scurries after contractors for steel, concrete, excavation and labor, but checks the details of estimates and assures smooth-running coordination. Meanwhile the engineers and architects of the Technical Division have worked out their structural blueprints and are ready with specifications for everything from steel trusses to washroom tile.

Kahn factory designs have been known to get under way before the client has made up his mind on the location of the building.

F. O. B. Detroit

"Don't let anyone tell you that luck doesn't count," says Albert Kahn. "I was born under a lucky star. I got all the breaks." His biggest break was that he happened to be a struggling young architect in Detroit at the time when the automobile was about to make Detroit the biggest mass-production center in the Western Hemisphere.

Born in the small town of Rhaunen, near Germany's Ruhr Basin, Kahn arrived in the U. S. as a gangling boy of twelve. Son of an impoverished small-town Rabbi who peddled fruit, and living of Detroit's streets, young Albert seemed destined to be an infant prodigy musician. But the vicissitudes of fruit peddling made it necessary for young Albert to enter the office of a Detroit architect as office boy. He was fired from the job because he smelled too strongly of his father's horse, whom he dutifully carried every day.

One day Julius Melchers (father of U. S. Artist Gari Melchers) picked up the downcast Kahn and took him into his drawing school. Learning fast, Albert Kahn was soon ready for another architectural job, with Detroit Architect George D. Mason, where he spent 14 years making himself an expert in his craft. A trip to Europe at 21 (on a $500 scholarship he got from the magazine American) gave him what he considers his real education in architecture. Back in Detroit, at 26, he joined two other architects in opening an office. Within two years one of his partners had died, the other had gone to teach architecture at Cornell University.

Undismayed, Architect Kahn filled his partner's places with his younger brothers Louis, Moritz and Felix, kept an eye out for a still younger brother Julius, who was just finishing college. His faith in the Kahn family was not misplaced. Louis is still Albert's chief executive and right-hand man. Felix worked with the famous "six companies" group that built Boulder Dam. Moritz, now dead, supervised most of the work on Russia's Five-Year Plan. The young Julius, later an executive with Republic Steel, invented a new and more precisely calculable method of reinforcing concrete which eventually made Albert Kahn the outstanding U. S. authority on concrete construction.

Later, he turned from concrete to steel and glass. Under Henry Ford's influence, he learned to build whole factories as units, getting everything under one roof. Ford also taught him the superiority of vast one-story structures for heavy manufacture, structures that obviated the necessity for carting heavy materials and engines up and down in elevators. For Ford alone Kahn has built approximately 1,000 buildings.

Weekly Pay: $45

Albert Kahn's personality still reflects that curious mixture of shrewd materialism and esthetic refinement that has made him the prototype of the machine-age architect. Methodical in his working hours, he gets to the office early every morning, drives himself incessantly until evening. Each week he solemnly accepts the weekly paycheck of $45 which he has been getting for the past 40 years, carefully turning over $40 of it to his wife and keeping $5 for "lunches and extras."'

Outside his office Albert Kahn leads the quiet life of a man of culture. He owns a whole gallery of French Impressionist paintings, on which he dotes, and spends many
happy moments with his record collection, shushing any­
one who dares whisper while he is listening to Beethoven
or Brahms. A member of six golf clubs, he has yet to make
his first pass at a golf ball.

Though his own tastes in architecture are conservative
(about once a year he designs and builds a prim little con­
ventional house just for the fun of it), Kahn considers the
leaders in U. S. architecture to be Frank Lloyd Wright, Paul
Cret and Eliel Saarinen. About his own work as architect
laureate to U. S. industry, he is modestly matter-of-fact.
Says he: “Architecture is 90% business, 10% art.”

Senator Thomas Foresees Long Period of
War and Revolution

The white man’s sway over “backward” peoples is over,
Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah declared in an address
at the opening session of the seventy-fourth annual meet­
ing of the American Institute of Architects in Detroit, June
23. Senator Thomas foresees a long period of war and revo­
lation, from which a new world of free nations would ult­
imately arise.

“We are not only in the midst of the most universal war
of all history, but also at the culmination of the three
greatest cultural, economic, and social revolutions the world
has ever witnessed,” Senator Thomas said. “The world as
a whole may remain a long time in its present condition of
war and revolution. In the war, exhaustion to the point
of crippling one side is not evident anywhere.

“All three revolutions have reached a position in the
stabilization process at which they may remain indefinitely.
We may in very deed be facing another long period in which
historians may refer to as the ‘period of the warring states’.

“Heretofore in the modern world, as complex and great
as world movement may have been, their particular or
nationalistic significance has always been the most im­
portant concern. Today that is not the case. Nations have
fallen. The very foundations upon which they rested, which
seemed to be indestructible, are no more.

“That which made the world of the last four hundred
years is gone. The white man’s spread over the earth, the
techniques by which he exploited what he called backward
peoples and which to the white man became great funda­
mental motives for action, are things of the past.

“Imagine, if you will, Great Britain’s dominating the four
hundred million Chinese and the three hundred million
Hindus today by the simple technique of the gold standard!
There are those in America who want to destroy all values,
all monetary habits, and especially what mankind has evolved
with respect to his medium that sustains the will of a Quisling in
which sustains the will of a Quisling in Norway. Americans
know that difference, and they know the worth
of personality with its many loyalties, all of which contri­
but to the contractor and manufacturer.” according to Mr. Tib­

bets, who spoke before a symposium on “The Architectural
Profession Today.” “On every hand there is an urge to de­
velop and create, in many cases dictated by the stern nec­
essity for survival, but nevertheless making its contribution
to conservation and hence to the war effort.”
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By E. A. BAUMGARTH, Realty Editor, The Detroit News
From The Detroit News

Tribute in the form of a citation for “distinguished service to architecture and the allied arts” was paid to George G. Booth, of Bloomfield Hills, at a special ceremony held in his honor Thursday afternoon by the American Institute of Architects at the Cranbrook Academy of Art.

Richmond H. Shreve, of New York, president of the institute, presided at the ceremony in the beautiful setting of the Greek amphitheatre, while Prof. Emil Lorch, of the University of Michigan, president of the institute’s Detroit chapter, gave an address preceding the citation, which was read by Charles T. Ingham, of Pittsburgh, secretary of the institute.

Booth member of the board of directors of The Evening News Association, publishers of The Detroit News, and an honorary member of the institute, in his response sketched the history of the development at Cranbrook, generously giving credit to the many people “with good social feeling who want to make things better” who he said gave him valuable advice and counsel. He singled out many by name.

Great Leaders

The last 60 years have seen an unparalleled development of American institutions of all kinds, of science and technology, and of business,” Prof. Lorch said in his address. “This period has been marked by great civic leaders whose benefactions have brought immeasurable cultural enrichment to many communities. What in some countries has been a function of the State, with us is the voluntary undertaking of these leaders, one of whom is Mr. George G. Booth.

“Coming to Detroit from Toronto in 1881 at the age of 17, he found a large group of citizens preparing the great Art Loan of 1883. For this a special temporary building was erected: it was a great effort for that time, with numerous exhibits and with an attendance exceeding the population, which was 130,000. This exhibition, the culmination of earlier efforts and so nearly coinciding with Mr. Booth’s arrival, must have impressed him profoundly as it did so many others.

“It was indeed the real beginning of Detroit’s art activities and led in 1888 to the construction of the old Art Museum, to house art collections and an art school. Mr. Booth became influential in the development of this first art museum and he contributed valuably to its collection and to those of its successor, the Detroit Institute of Arts.

“It is worth noting that one of the guarantors of the art collection of water was Mr. Booth. He provided the funding for the Cranbrook Academy of Art.

“Australia and the War” is the title of a timely leaflet just published by the Detroit Public Library. This publication, which is a helpful guide to the best books on Australia, will be of interest to anybody who wants a fuller understanding of the resources and people of this continent which is of such strategic importance to us today. Free copies are available at the Main and branch libraries.

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THE WEEKLY BULLETIN
Booth-(Continued from Page 1)

Booth, 1942.

In his early experience and interest in craftsmanship continued after he became connected with The Detroit Evening News in 1888, on the top floor of whose building he set up the Cranbrook Press; there he and his friends worked together, creating exquisite examples of artistic craftsmanship in bookmaking which he himself in some instances ornamented and illuminated.

"His first-hand knowledge of design and the making of objects of use and beauty led him to help form the Detroit Society of Arts and Crafts, of which he was the animating spirit and a generous patron. Thus were brought to Detroit for exhibition and sale the works of American and foreign art craftsmen and in the society's dealing shops were maintained for craftsmen; in the charming auditorium, staging productions of a high order were shown by an unusual company of amateur players.

Fine Co-operation

"The appointment of the gifted director of the theatre demonstrated Mr. Booth's constant aim to associate with those whom in whose he discerned ability and promise. Thus his favorite worker in decorative iron was Samuel Yellin and in wood carving, Kirchmeier; thus also his admiration for Bertram Goodhue, who began Christ Church at Cranbrook, and in Eiel Saarinen, Carl Milles and other distinguished artists, residence at Cranbrook, wholehearted co-operation, fitting understating and sound judgment have characterized the carrying forward of the various projects and Mr. Booth's relations with his colleagues.

"Among other benefactions is the endowment of the George G. Booth Traveling Fellowship in Architecture of the College of Architecture, University of Michigan, and a contribution to start a collection of art objects for the school. He actively participated in the move to make the architectural school autonomous, believing this appropriate for a training center of a great profession.

"His continued active interest has been a source of great strength. It should be said that architectural teaching at the University of Michigan was established in 1906, following a petition received by order of Regents from the old Michigan chapter of the Institution.

Broad Interests

Through the columns of his newspapers, Prof. Lorsh said, "Mr. Booth has encouraged all those whose aim it was to elevate the public taste; but that his interests are more than local appears from his long service as a director of the American Federation of Arts and frequent visits abroad where nothing of artistic significance was lost, or that might escape his attention. Meanwhile he was collecting art objects and accumulating a comprehensive library of the art, now the prized possession of the Cranbrook Academy of Art.

"After his talents were diverted in 1888 to newspaper publishing, he became responsible for a number of fine publishing plants, some of which have markedly influenced the trends of design in that field, artistically as well as functionally. Constructively critical of traditional solutions, studies were made over a long period of years before erecting the most important of these buildings, that of The Detroit News. The location of the News was determined to be near the front door to the public, to prevent the traffic congestion that occurred at The News in the days of the old buildings. The News was built in 1888 to a plan similar to the one that is now used at the new Cranbrook building. The News building was designed to be adaptable to the growing needs of the newspaper business and to utilize the latest in mechanical printing and other processes.

"The final solution included a contiguous paper warehouse, raised the press room and facilitated feeding the rolls of print paper into the presses from below, with many other arrangements to expedite printing and economize space. It was at a time when the industrial phase of the newspaper was being recognized and thus the process was a controlling factor. Our live newspapers with extraordinary emphasis on speed of production, modernism, otherwise, were among the first enterprises to exemplify the efficient mass production which Detroit industrialists are credited with having done so much to promote.

Birth of Cranbrook

"The varied activities to which reference has been made, as well as others, seem to have been the preparation for Mr. Booth's unique creation—the bringing into being of the several institutions so widely known collectively as Cranbrook. To this great undertaking he has been particularly devoted for nearly a score of years as founder and donor; it has been his major preoccupation and in this noble benefaction he has had the generous co-operation of Mrs. Booth.

"These institutions serve religion, elementary and college preparatory education, science, research and art, with a rare understanding of the essential harmony of what is best in various fields, of what is needed to train the well-rounded man and woman, what is needed to live fully, richly.

"They illustrate and inculcate the conviction that 'a life without beauty is life only half lived' and as the donors have stated: Cranbrook as a whole stands as a living exemplification of the belief that the only way to have is to give, the only way to keep is to share, and that the only thing worth finding is opportunity.'

"At Cranbrook the design of landscape and buildings, grandiose or minutely detailed, and their objects are fused in a way almost exceptional in the art world of today; there is ministration to the spirit of students and visitors. There are fostered those gifted in the arts of design, and the appreciation of art becomes a vital element in education.

Princes of Old

"The enlightened princes of old, of church and state, stimulated artists to high effort and have left unperishable legacies in architecture, painting and sculpture whose far-reaching value was hardly grasped by their creators. Like them Mr. Booth is perhaps building better than he knows.

"On the great seal of the State of Michigan appears the motto, 'If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you;' it is an adaptation by Gov. Lewis Cass of the inscription on the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral. May we not for Cranbrook paraphrase the motto to read, 'If you seek an inspiring place, look about you'.

"The citation read by Ingham was: ""George Gough Booth, honorary member of the American Institute of Architects since 1892, has for more than half a century, in spite of exacting demands of great business enterprises, evidenced a continuing and enthusiastic devotion to the arts.

"A discriminating and inspiring collaborator, he has given unstinted support to worthy public and private art projects. As founder and donor of the group of educational institutions at Cranbrook, Michigan, he has made possible the understanding and enjoyment of art as an integral part of education.

Lofty Aims

"His lofty aims and distinguished achievements evoke the admiration and acclaim of all who are concerned with the upbuilding of our national culture. Wherefore, the American Institute of Architects, assembled at Cranbrook this twenty-fifth day of June, 1942, for its seventy-fourth annual meeting, expresses its profound appreciation of his distinguished services to architecture and the allied arts.

"In his extemporaneous response, Booth said he needed time to digest what had just been said of him, that he had been living his life over again.

"I am not too modest to admit I do not know I accomplished all these things which I have participated in," he said. "The only thing I know is there was an urge somewhere to keep busy."

"He told of an Englishman who recently said to him, referring to Christ Church at Cranbrook, "You built that church, did you?" To whom he replied: "No, many people built that church."

"In his own experience, he said, he had found that money is the small part of things, the last thing, and that if one has the idea, it is easy to get the money."

"So if I hear someone measure Cranbrook by the dollar,
frankly I am distressed," he said. "In what I said to that Englishman I meant that I have had a great deal of help in everything I have done in my life."

**An Amazing Woman**

From William Morris and his associates, who strove to set a new day in arts in England, Booth said he borrowed something about printing and set about setting print by hand. And there followed the formation of a group, which formed the Society of Arts and Crafts. Included among those he named in this connection was Miss Helen Plumb, "that amazing woman." People such as these, he said, "stand back of me to help make these things possible" at Cranbrook. He told how he stood on a mount in Sicily, where there was a ruined ancient theater and got the idea of a theater which "might be on a hillside." And then there followed his interest in the Federation of Architectural Clubs. At that time, he said, Cranbrook was developing, the picture was in his mind. This development was a family development, too, Booth explained, and his father fashioned the cascades near where he was speaking. "We all helped."

He came to the day when his youngest son was a student at Ann Arbor and Saarinen was visiting the university. The son carried a topographical map of the Cranbrook country to the noted architect.

"I had a building I called an academy of art drawn on my private topographical map," Booth said, "and when Saarinen was about to return to his country, I asked him to come back for a year and help me learn what an academy of art should be."

**Locked Up Model**

But when Saarinen gave him a model, he said he was "thoroughly alarmed" for fear his friends would think he was crazy, and locked it in a closet, where it remained for a while. However, the children's school and the church were under way and Cranbrook was in the making.

From teachers and visitors, there radiated suggestions and some criticism, and all this aided in the work which was to be created.

The problem arose of how to operate an academy of art, and they started to make things there, rugs, metal work, beautiful things for the church altar. Saarinen took some students under his wing, and Milles came.

"They are the most generous friends, and I get amazing help from them," Booth said. "They wanted to do things here. They have been my co-workers, and kept me out when I am not through here, I do not know when I'll be through."

Saarinen and Milles were among the many seated in the amphitheater, and as he spoke Booth caught sight of Dr. S. S. Marquis, and called attention to him. "I never heard a finer talk on art than Dr. Marquis gave," he said.

**Tribute To Co-Workers**

Now the State has stepped in to aid the work at Cranbrook, with the organization of the academy as a State institution and Saarinen its art director and Gustavus D. Pope the chairman of its board of trustees, Booth said.

"And back of the State," he concluded, "is this architectural organization which must give us their help, and who must give us their good will, and make their contributions into the far distant future to the service of Cranbrook."

A discussion of architectural education, led by Howard T. Clinch, acting chairman of the institute's committee on education, followed the ceremony.

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY:** To Emil Lorch on July 21, and Ralph B. Herrich on July 26.

**Leggette Represents Martin-Parry**

Effective July 1, 1942, R. E. Leggette Acoustical Co (formerly Acoustical and Specialties Contracting Co.) were appointed the exclusive distributors for the Martin-Parry Corporation, on their metal and wood partitions. The territory that this distribution covers is the lower peninsula of Michigan.

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**Thanks To Convention Committee**

At the concluding session of the Seventy-Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Architects, a resolution was passed thanking the Detroit Chapter, the Michigan Society of Architects and the Grand Rapids Chapter for their part in making the meeting a success.

Since the meeting, many letters have been received expressing personal appreciation of the hospitality extended and comparing the meeting favorably with previous Institute conventions.

May I take this opportunity to thank publicly all those who were helpful in completing the arrangements, and to mention especially Nina Palmer who apparently has set a new high for the entertainment of visiting ladies; to Al Harley for his debonair welcoming of our guests; to Neil Gable, John Condon and Malcolm Storton for their flawless handling of the difficult assignment of getting people to Cranbrook and back, and for the trip thru the Ford Rouge Plant, Greenfield Village, Wayne County Airport, etc.

To Marcus Burrowes and Henry Stanton for their services at the President's Reception and the Annual Dinner, to Dick Raseman for the arrangements at Cranbrook, Tal Hughes for his usual superb handling of the publicity, Paul Marshall for the very enjoyable post-convention entertainment.

To Emil Lorch, Bill Palmer, Gus Langius and Roger Allen for their participation in the program, to Bronson Gamber for managing the Judgment of the Illuminating Society's Competition.

To the offices of Albert Kahn, William Edward Kapp, and Peddle Architectural Associates for assistance in the clerical work; to the Detroit Convention and Tourist Bureau for their advice and assistance in many details; to Joseph Shea of Hotel Statler for his sympathetic cooperation.

In the face of handicaps and uncertainties which persisted until the last minute, the meeting apparently was a complete success, and I am very grateful to those who helped to make it so.

Sincerely,

CLAIR W. DITCHY,
Chairman, Convention Committee

**Golf Outing - Birmingham Golf Club**

July 21, the Architects- Builders and Traders will play Birmingham Golf Club's fine course—(Southfield and 14 Mile Roads).

It is a finely conditioned course with very good accommodations.

In the evening will occur the third Industry Dinner of the 1942 series of six outings. These dinner events climaxing each outing are growing more and more popular. Many who cannot get out for the afternoon's golf, come out for the "locker room entertainment" and then dinner. In fact these are No. 1 occasions for mixing with your fellowmen in the construction industry.

In line with tire conservation we would advise that each car going out be comfortably loaded. If any member wishes to ride with someone else or to share his own car, please call Builders' and Traders' Exchange. It is open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN
Competition for A Group Plan and Architectural Scheme and for the Selection of An Architect for A Students’ Center Building
Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS
A—Group Plan and Architectural Scheme for Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan

1—Suren Pilafian (No. 11)
9240 Dwight Avenue
Detroit, Michigan
Temporary Address:
564 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y.

2—Saarinen and Swanson (No. 5)
Birmingham, Michigan

3—Malcolm R. Stirton (No. 6)
1507 Stroh Building
Detroit, Michigan

B—The Selection of an Architect for a Students’ Center Building for Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan

1—Suren Pilafian (No. 11)
Address Given Above

LIST OF OTHER COMPETITORS
Malcomson, Calder and Hammond, Inc. (No. 1)
1217 Griswold Street
Detroit, Michigan

Buford L. Pickens
2306 Waverly Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Lee and Kenneth C. Black (No. 3)
Capitol Savings & Loan Building
Lansing, Michigan

N. Chester Sorensen (No. 4)
Industrial Bank Building
Detroit, Michigan

Louis C. Kingscott & Assoc. Inc. (No. 7)
205 Elm Street
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Lyall H. Askew (No. 8)
47 W. Goldengate Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Ellsworth E. Ellwood (No. 9)
Shreve, Anderson & Walker
Marquette Building
Detroit, Michigan

Paul Kasurin (No. 10)
905 First National Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan

THE REPORT OF THE JURY
The Jury has been deeply impressed by the opportunity presented in the Program. The design of a university in the center of a great industrial city like Detroit, and especially a university addressed so immediately to the service of the City, seems to present social and human values which ought to have stirred the imagination of the competitors. Many of the designs show good common sense and practical skill but the spiritual qualities which should have been discovered and expressed, appear in part at least, to be wanting. The Jury has, nevertheless, preeminitely decided on one design which it believes to be a basis for satisfactory development.

PART I
The General Plan of the University
After considering the designs submitted for the general plan of the University, the Jury has awarded first place to

See WAYNE—Page 3
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WEEKLY BULLETIN
The design submitted by competitor No. 1 is obviously incomplete and lacks adequate study. The design submitted by competitor No. 4 included a central court, admirably spacious, but it was evident that this spaciousness was attained at a great sacrifice since it resulted in a severe crowding and congestion among the useful elements. The lack of adequate lighting and of direct circulation was also commented upon, as was the failure of this competitor to take into account the inevitable expansion and change which must occur among the faculties of the University.

The design submitted by competitor No. 8 lacked adequate organization. The narrow circulation along the main axis was considered unfortunate, but the large court of the Students' Center Building and the excellent swimming pool were well liked.

The design submitted by competitor No. 10 was organized upon a formal principle which in part ignored the functions of the several parts. Competitor No. 9 submitted a well-ordered plan, carefully studied, but somewhat conventional in character. The large court preceding the University Library was commended, but it was felt that this court took up so much space to create congestion in other parts of the plan. In general the design of competitor No. 9 showed good common sense but a lack of those imaginative qualities which are, of course, just as important as good architecture.

The design submitted by competitor No. 3 provided a flow of space and organized circulation among the different units which seemed excellent from a practical point of view but the Jury did not discover any general principle of organization in the grouping of the several parts. The design submitted by competitor No. 2 shows exceptional breadth in the treatment. By giving the gymnasium a place of dominance in the center, this competitor achieves a formal unity which, however, does not compensate for a certain sacrifice of dignity.

The design submitted by competitor No. 11. In the judgment of the Jury, the design shows exceptional competence in the disposition of the several elements. The competitor has understood the function of the building not only in the life of the University, but also in respect to the mutual relationships of the facilities to be provided. The building is also economically planned. The relationships of the Study-Lounge, Auditorium and Lobby were felt to be especially satisfactory. The checking facilities are well placed, the offices to be used for either Auditorium or Study-Lounge. The wide terraces are also considered an excellent feature. In general, it may be said that the plan shows good sense and professional competence.

It is unfortunate that this good sense should not be accompanied by a deeper feeling for the opportunities for expression inherent in the program. This comment refers not only to the character of the exteriors but equally to the qualities of the plan. The Jury hopes that with the view of attaining those expressive qualities which are quite as important as the more practical qualities which the Jury has commended. As a whole, the building will function admirably, not only as a social center for the students but also as one of the important educational facilities of the University.

The design submitted by competitor No. 1 impressed the Jury as somewhat lacking both in skill in organization and imaginative insight. The design submitted by competitor No. 3 was one of the best organized of those in the competition. The wide Foyer on the first floor and the various elements of the circulation are so designed as
WAVEN (Continued from Page 3) to eliminate the corridors. The Reading Room and the Study-Lounge were especially liked. The design submitted by competitor No. 5 was felt to be unacceptable because of the extreme congestion in plan.

The design submitted by competitor No. 5 offered a plan which was imaginative, but which would be somewhat impracticable in operation. This design, if carried out, would in the opinion of the Jury, attain an unusual charm and distinction, and it is unfortunate that these qualities could not be combined with more practical planning. The design submitted by competitor No. 6 did not include adequate facilities for circulation among the elements of the building. The relation of the plan to the exterior composition was not clear and the Jury was dissatisfied with the confusion which seemed to be evident among the different elements of the exterior. The Jury has already commented upon the open court provided by the plan submitted by competitor No. 8. This court pushes the useful elements of the plan to the perimeter and makes necessary an excessive length of narrow corridors. The design submitted by competitor No. 9 was disqualified because of failure to comply with the cubage requirements. The design submitted by competitor No. 7 was disqualified because it did not comply with the mandatory provisions of the Program.

The design by competitor No. 10 was one of the few designs organized upon an academic principle of form, the different elements being balanced around the large Study-Lounge in the center. This resulted in a regrettable congestion. The character of the exterior was felt to be too institutional to be consistent with the spirit of the Program.

Purdue Offers Low-Cost War House

Approximately 5000 people, largely defense workers in this vicinity, have visited the "war house," which has been suggested by Purdue University as a possible solution to the housing problem during the emergency, since it was first opened for public inspection on the Purdue Housing Research Campus at Lafayette.

The novel fire-resistant, shock-proof structure, designed by Carl F. Boster, director of housing research of the Purdue Research Foundation, to be constructed at a total cost of between $1,200 and $1,500 has been opened to the public in an effort to determine the reaction of the defense workers themselves to the possibility of the house as an emergency home.

The Purdue version of a war worker's home is 24 by 28 feet overall and contains a large 16 by 18 foot living room, bedroom for parents, ingeniously designed "bunk" rooms for children of opposite sexes, a combined kitchen and laundry room, dining alcove, and shower bath with toilet and lavatory adjoining. In addition, there are three closets and ample storage space in the attic.

Using a Franklin type stove, the completely insulated home, according to estimates, could be heated uniformly with 3 1/2 cords of wood; 2 1/2 tons of coal; 340 gallons of oil, or 55,000 cubic feet of gas per season. The home has been designed to withstand incendiary bombs and to stand up under ground shocks.

DAY AND EVENING COURSES IN ENGINEERING AND CHEMISTRY

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY: Robert O. Derrick, July 28; Earl W. Pellerin, July 28; Richard E. Rasmussen, July 29; Albert M. McDonald, July 30; Leo J. Heenan, August 1.

OPTIMIST... A man who marries at eighty and promptly sets out to find a house near a school.

The first complete architectural survey of the city of Boston is now under way, and it is expected to prove of national value in community planning, according to the American Institute of Architects.

Ensign B. C. Tomlinson, USNR, 1249 Washington Blvd, Detroit, announces that his office is procuring officers for the U. S. Naval Reserve in both the States of Michigan and Ohio. The need for men with engineering training is very urgent, according to Ensign Tomlinson.

Dear Mr. Ainslie:

Your letter protesting bitterly because a photograph of me appeared in a recent Detroit Free Press has been received by this office. May I say that I was glad indeed to hear from you inasmuch as the fact that you are now able to dictate a letter would seem to indicate that the ringing in your head, first noticed in 1924, would now be in a measure subsiding.

Obviously your protest is based on an insufficient understanding of the Regulations for Publishing Photographs of Architects and Producers, Priorities Section of the Revised Statutes of 1942. You are all wrong. Mr. Ainslie, as we say in the Department (I am in the Department of Window Looking Out Of) you are merely Allergic to Allergy.

The regulations are simplicity themselves and can readily be grasped by anyone with a knowledge of the differentials of calculus and six years experience as a C.P.A. Boiled down they mean this:

- Photos of architects in our better class newspapers are to be published in alphabetical order. Thus Allen's photo appears first and Zanella's last. BUT — and this is what will kill you — in the case of producers, their photos are published in INVERSE alphabetical order. This means John Zanella's photo will be printed first and Ainslie's last; a splendid arrangement as Zanella is much better looking than Ainslie. Who aren't we all?

I can scarcely hope that the situation is now clear to you, as I know that since your accident you have trouble grasping things. I told you at the time that diving off the top of the Hotel Statler into a damping sponge was not a good an idea as it seemed to you at the time, but make an effort, will you?

In writing this department hereafter kindly attach to your letter the proper allocation classification number and purchaser's symbol.

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ROGER ALLEN.

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