FURTHER DATA ON ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION IN CALIFORNIA

By WINSOR SOULE, F.A.I.A., President
California State Board of Architectural Examiners

With regard to recently published statements concerning examination procedures and the age of architects in California, it should be pointed out that no questionnaire relating to all of the points covered has ever been sent out by the Board nor has the Board officially sought such information from its records.

It has been assumed by the Board that the profession at large, would readily understand that a profound depression lasting over ten years, would have the effect of raising "ages" of Architects and reducing the number of new men applying for licenses. The Board has information that these two conditions do, in fact, exist in other parts of the country. However, in 1942 the Board of Architectural Examiners took a poll of all registered Architects in California, numbering at that time 1275. From this, five hundred replies were received, the data from which was analyzed as follows:

**Min. Max. Ave.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE of Registered Architects</th>
<th>27</th>
<th>83</th>
<th>48.9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age when registered as an Architect</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>35.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at Graduation</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Architects engaged in private Practice or Partnerships 40.8% 30 83
Architects employed by private Firms and Governmental Agencies 59.2% 22 41 24.7

You will note that the average age in 1942 was 48.9 and not 54 as you have been informed.

Of interest to your Chapter, will be the data on results of the June 1944 written examination for candidates desiring to be licensed in California; 59 candidates took the examination, in whole or in part, and as a result, 24 passed all three Groups of Questions and are eligible for license. Of 31 taking the examination for the first time, 8 passed all three Groups.

As an index to the relative difficulty of the three Groups of questions, 16 of the 31 passed each of the three Groups:

1—Architectural Design and History and Theory of Architecture.
3—Architectural Practice and Mechanical Equipment.

In the Engineering Group, which is considered most difficult, 20 men who previously failed the written examination in this Group, retook it and 16 of the 20 passed. The average age of the applicants was 34.3; the youngest applicant 25 years of age and the oldest 51 years of age. The results of this examination, and the subject of the examination itself are comparable to previous years.

The Board of Architectural Examiners anticipates that the present number of registered architects in California, approximately 1300, will be considerabily increased with the return of service men, and the cessation of War Industries which have absorbed so many men who would normally be candidates for Architect's license.

- -

The Weekly Bulletin of May 30, 1944 carried an article entitled "California Questionnaire Reveals Data on Registration, Unification." The article was what we believed to be factual reporting based on information released by the State Association of California Architects, Southern Section. A reply by Arthur C. Memmler, architect, of Berkeley, Cal., was published in our issue of Sept. 5, 1944. A letter from A. J. Fitzgibbons states, "Hughes used the M. S. A. Weekly Bulletin to sabotage the M. S. A. and with others printed only data on his side of the fence. An answer to one of his articles on unification was sent to him, but he did not print it because it was against his personal work with the Institute. Now those in charge of the Institute won't listen to him and he is sore no end."

**PAUL R. WILLIAMS**, of Los Angeles is architect for the $315,000 alteration of the Flintridge Club in La Canada, Cal., into a modern resort hotel.
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FOX THEATRE
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DUTCH EXHIBIT HELD AT CORNELL

An exhibition of modern Dutch architecture and city planning opened Aug. 29 at White Hall, Cornell University. The exhibition is of timely interest because of the forthcoming problems of the rebuilding of Europe.

A series of large photographs with brief captions traces the development of architecture in Holland since the Housing Act of 1901. Homes and buildings are not only modern in style but make extensive use of glass to take full advantage of sunlight.

Holland has approached its building problem from two angles—appearance, for which it has a "Board of Aesthetic Supervision" in each community; and health. The board of supervision requires high architectural standards as well as harmonious site planning before a building permit is granted. Health benefits from hygienic housing are shown in a drop in the death rate from 18 per 1000 in 1900 to 8 per 1000 in 1935. The tuberculosis rate declined from 19 per 1000 in 1901 to 5 per 1000 in 1939.

It is not known how many of the buildings shown in the exhibit are still standing. During the invasion of Holland in 1940 many were destroyed by the Germans, and many more may undergo a similar fate. Out of fear of the Allied invasion, the Nazis destroyed numerous houses in The Hague to build anti-tank fortifications. Much of the furnishings and plumbing of demolished buildings has been carried off for use in the Reich.

The Exhibition was held at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn, during September, where its showing was arranged by Prof. E. Walter Burkhardt, A.I.A. It will be at Albym (N.Y.) Institute of History and Art from Oct. 4 to 22. It is under the direction of the Netherlands Information Bureau, Washington, D.C., where the first showing was held.

POST-WAR HOME

The results of research conducted during twenty-five years by the University of Illinois in heating, ventilating, cooling, insulating, building materials, mechanical equipment of buildings, sewage disposal, plumbing, sanitation, home management, household art, house planning and construction and rural architecture is to be gathered, collated and made available to solve the post-war small-home problem. The university intends to make this material available through newspapers, radio broadcasts, conferences, short courses and demonstrations.

KEALLY NAMED CONSULTANT

Francis Keally, New York architect, has been appointed Architectural Consultant to the National Membership Division of the American Hotel Association, it was announced by Charles A. Horrworth, manager of the AHA. Mr. Keally for the past 15 years has specialized in the hotel and restaurant field, and has written numerous articles on hotel modernization and restaurants.

BOLLES SPEAKER AT NOON MEET

"What the Architect Expects of the Consulting Engineer" was the topic discussed by John S. Bolles at the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers meeting in San Francisco.

Bolles, architect for the San Francisco Housing Authority, has had considerable experience in large building operations and is quite familiar with the various divisions of the building industry. His talk brought out some new ideas on the work of the consulting engineer and its relation to the industry as a whole.

Bolles is president of the State Association of California Architects, Northern Section.

STATE CAPITOL ISSUE

From The Lansing, Michigan State-Digest Aug. 30, 1944

One of these bienniums will arise a candidate for governor whose chief platform plank will be, "I pledge my honor, if any, if elected, not to promote building a new state capitol during my administration." Hysterical architects and contractors will threaten his life. Taxpayers will rally to him. Daily newspapers will attack his sincerity. Come New Year's Day he will be inaugurated. Next day he'll appoint a study commission to see how soon to commence the building.

KEEP THESE DATES FOR CHAPTER MEETINGS

October 24
November 15
January 17
February 20
March 21
April 18
May 15
June 20

MODEL IS SHOWN

The preliminary model of the proposed Detroit Historical and Industrial Museum to be located in the Art Center area is on view at the Main Library, Woodward and Kirby. The raising of funds for the building of this Museum is being undertaken by civic-minded volunteers working in collaboration with and under the direction of the Detroit Historical Museum Building and Endowment Fund Committee. Ralph A. Ulveling, City Librarian, a member of the Detroit Historical Museum Building Plan Committee, has announced that the model of this proposed addition to Detroit's Art Center will be on display at the Library throughout September and October.

CONSULTANT

Charles A. Horrworth, architect, has been con- sultant in the modernization of such hotels as the Martinique, Herald Square, Aberdeen, Collingwood, Bryant, Har- grave, and Prince George, all of New York City; of the Carter, Cleveland, O.; Rumely, La Porte, Ind.; Van Curler, Schenectady, N. Y.; Crocker House, New London, Conn.; Book-Cadillac, Detroit, Mich.; the Winonah Hotel, Bay City, Mich., and the Elkhart Hotel, Elkhart, Ind. He designed the popular fish restaurant, Gloucester House, at 59 W. 51st street, New York City.

FOR SALE

Drafting tables, boards, T squares, triangles, instruments, books, etc. Office equipment of the late Adolph Eisen. Apply: Robert Eisen, 1021 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, R.A. 0828.
The Michigan Postwar Planning committee, of which Walter Couse of Detroit is chairman, held a meeting in Lansing on September 12, at which many organizations were represented.

In the Weekly Bulletin of Sept. 12 the purpose of the program was stated as encouraging the advanced planning of private and public postwar construction projects and in the case of public work, to prepare applications to the state for funds to pay for planning on the basis of one-half by the state and one-half by the local authority.


This meeting was held under the sponsorship of the Grand River Improvement Association and was most successful. The State Journal carried a two-column report of the meeting outlining the discussions which held.

The group present was so encouraged that they are planning a second meeting to be held shortly. This appears to be the first actual meeting developed through the efforts of the committee that has been held to date and its success is most encouraging toward the development of others.

Three other meetings were scheduled for the upper Peninsula for the week of Sept. 25–30 and a fourth planned for Kalamazoo. The latter is through the cooperation of Louis C. Kingscott, A.I.A.

Local groups are urged to assist in furthering this program by cooperating with the Committee in making arrangements, or consulting the secretaries of their respective sponsoring organizations in order to organize for meetings in their localities.

Chairman Couse reports that he has been carrying on meetings around the area in which he lives namely Northville-Plymouth, and already two projects are developing, one being a hospital to cost approximately $250,000, and a combination community and school auditorium-gymnasium building.

TO FORESTALL BLIGHT

“What will happen to our neighborhood when the war is over and the building lid is off?”

“What kind of home will go up next door? Will there be hot dog shanties and shoddy stores up at the corner?”

Such questions have been repeated in thousands of Greater Cleveland homes in past months. Neighbor has talked it over with neighbor.

How can a section of homes, side streets and main streets, be protected so it will grow into a pleasant convenient place to live both today and in 1970?

As a problem, it is a facer. It means zoning, up-to-date building codes; planning. But something can and must be done.

So today we have the Rocky River story—the story of a Cleveland suburb of 8300 where real action is being taken against the postwar danger.

In Rocky River’s City Hall, Mayor A. R. Thomas sat down with his advisers, city planning commission members and interested citizens.

President J. Byers Hays of Cleveland’s chapter of The American Institute of Architects laid down for discussion a Rocky River “master zoning plan” which is the product of months of work by Mayor Thomas and Mr. Hays, and which also has been the subject of a national study conducted at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The master plan, today’s biggest news, is not all of Rocky River’s projected plan. Much credit is due, too, to a group of city officials and private builders who have modernized the building code. Action on that will come soon.

Soon, too, will come proposals from River’s tax delinquent lands committee, now preparing a schedule for returning undeveloped land to the active market, by wiping out delinquent taxes which are over and above possible sales prices.

FOR USEFUL MEMORIALS

“What kind of war memorial should we have?” will be asked in many states, counties and cities before long. Controversy is bound to arise between those who want useful as well as commemorative structures and those who favor the traditional monument. The memorial-for-use idea has much to recommend it. It is better especially for town and county memorials, which could hardly become national shrines.

A start in this direction was made after World War I in the erection of buildings that house meetings and other civic activities and are things of beauty as well. Examples are the Veterans Memorial Building in Long Beach, Cal., and the Indiana World War Memorial’s main shrine in Indianapolis.

The utilitarian memorial, moreover, offers limitless possibilities. It could be a building or it could be, quite as valuably, a park, a housing project, a drive, a forest, a lake.

Already this nation has many monuments, a number of them, unfortunately, on the hideous side. Rather than add too lavishly to their number after World War II, we should honor those who died for freedom in ways that enhance the well-being of the living.

“What kind of memorials to our war dead we should build after World War II?” Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, and Charles D. Maginnis, past president of the American Institute of Architects, ask and in separate ways answer in the current issue of Architectural Forum.

It is a question which also faces participants in the contest sponsored by the Brooklyn Eagle for suggestions for a war memorial to honor Brooklyn’s war dead. Cash prizes totaling $5,000 have been offered by this newspaper for the three best suggestions submitted.

Howard Dwight Smith of Columbus, O., designer of the Ohio State Stadium, heads the committee of architects who will compile a brochure containing suggestions and illustrations for all types of athletic buildings and facilities. This booklet will be sent free upon request to any group planning a war memorial.
ARCHITECT HITS AFL 'ERROR'

Use of the term architect by a group organizing a Salt Lake City chapter of Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen, A F L, "appears in error," Raymond Evans, president, Utah chapter, American Institute of Architects, has written Paul Masters, president of the Salt Lake City group.

"From our point of view, architects form a professional group and as such are at present represented in this area by the Utah Chapter of the American Institute of Architects," Mr. Evans wrote.

"With this idea in mind it appears that use of the term architect in the papers was an error and was probably intended to refer to architectural draftsmen, especially in view of the fact that architects as a group are employers while architectural draftsmen are employees."

Mr. Masters said upon receipt of the letter that employed architects are eligible for membership in the A F L union, while employer architects are not. The Salt Lake group, as yet unchartered, is without power to change the name of the international, which includes the word "architects," he added.

FIXING THE HOME

From the Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune

Someone rang up on the telephone and called The Tribune the "blueprint kid." We accept the compliment. In a good many issues this newspaper has endeavored to emphasize the importance of putting the architects at work. We would have them burn some midnight oil, making ready for construction and employment when the soldiers come home. We have said that there should be scores of blueprints ready to help employment.

There is another way to accumulate blueprints—small ones. We were impressed by an account in an eastern newspaper telling how many thousand people were already earmarking the money to repair their homes just as soon as they can get the material. This item of what we can do is well worthy of consideration. This sort of after-the-war helpfulness could be pushed into the Great Falls picture. It could be emphasized all over the state. It would employ thousands of craftsmen. It is a composite plan that could become mighty effective.

There is no better investment than fixing up the home. The people of Great Falls—many of them—have the money to make the hammer go.

BOOKS


This 94-page book is delightful reading, especially for architects, for it is a bit of historical writing about a building, St. Paul's Church of Alton, Ill. (Episcopal), that has unusual architectural merit and historical interest. Mr. Study has given the story romance and charm—the qualities that make the difference between great architecture and a building that merely encloses space, "commodity, firmness and delight."

Prompted by a suggestion in a meeting of the vestry in 1942, that the tower which had stood in an unfinished state since the tornado of 1869, be rebuilt in its original design or, if that were impracticable, that it be finished off in keeping with the architecture of the church, architect Study accepted the assignment, which called for much research into the history of the building.

So much were the church and the community inseparable down through the years that many historic events in the life of Alton were revealed.

The telling of the story reveals the versatility of the author, his thoroughness as an architect and his ability to bring out the interest which he found in his undertaking. For interest there is, because Alton is an important town that from the start attracted an unusually large number of important men, who by bold resolute initiative became successful business men and soon set about to make Alton a cultural, as well as a commercial center.

This scholarly bit of writing has received more success than was expected of it, having received to date some twenty different reviews, including one in The New York Times.

CHARLES STOTZ, A.I.A., of Pittsburgh has completed a tour of inspection to Ford Museum, Cranbrook and the Field Museum in Chicago. He was accompanied by Dr. Paul H. Giddens, curator of the Drake Museum of Titusville, Pa. Stotz is architect for Drake Well Memorial, a replica expected to be started this fall.
MISS JUNE WICKER of Mangum, Okla., has joined the faculty of Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga., as an architect to draw plans for postwar expansion of school facilities.

Miss Wicker, a graduate of Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, recently spent 15 months in Recife, Brazil, as an airbase architect for the United States government.

OWNERS-ARCHITECT AGREEMENT CHANGED

The A.I.A. Standard Form of Agreement between Owner and Architect third edition copyright 1917-1926 is at present extant in two different forms. The difference occurs under item 5 wherein the old forms call for 60 per cent of the total fee as payable upon completion of plans and specifications, the newer ones 75 per cent.

This change was made in the forms following action at the Cincinnati Convention. No distinguishing indication appears on the face of the forms.

PARKER PROMOTES 3

Changes in officers of the Parker Rust Proof Co. are announced by Willard M. Cornelius, who has voluntarily resigned as president to become chairman of the board.

Van M. Darsey, technical and service director, has been elected president, and a member of the board, Robert W. Englehart, secretary, and A. C. La Rowe, manager of the Monroe, Mich., plant, become vice-presidents. Glen E. Luke and Marlin C. Baker continue as vice-presidents, and W. M. Cornelius, Jr., continues as treasurer.

Darsey attended Adrian College, where he majored in chemistry and won the Parker Rust Proof fellowship in 1926 and 1927. He was graduated in 1926 and 1927. He was graduated in 1927, and immediately started work with Parker Rust Proof. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Society of Testing Metals, the Society of Automotive Engineers and the Engineering Society of Detroit.

ARCHITECTS APPOINT POSTWAR COMMITTEE

Utah architects and builders may join in the growing campaign to start "dream castles" which may be made real homes in a prompt nation-wide home building program to cushion the immediate post-war period.

Raymond J. Ashton, president of the Utah Building and Construction Congress (and president of The A.I.A.) at the groups regular meeting Sept. 6 at Salt Lake City's University Club, appointed Chester P. C'hoon, R. L. Irvine and George W. Ashton as a committee to investigate the desirability of sponsoring home building forums and displays of materials and equipment in the larger cities of Utah.
GALBRAITH NEW HEAD OF STOCKTON, CAL. ARCHITECTS

Victor Galbraith was elected district adviser of the Stockton Chapter of the State Association of California Architects, and Eric W. Johnson was elected secretary at a meeting recently. Galbraith succeeds Frank V. Mayo.

The chapter will provide speakers for the Home Planning Institute, which will be held this fall under the auspices of the adult education program of Stockton High School.

The chapter is endeavoring to focus attention upon Stockton's and San Joaquin County's share of the state post-war planning fund, which amounts to $158,936 of the state's $10,000,000 allocation. The fund is for the purpose of creating a work-pile of plans on necessary projects. These will create construction jobs as soon as material is available.

JOHN HOWARD STEVENS, secretary, Maine Chapter, A.I.A. — "Let me start by making this a letter of appreciation for the Weekly Bulletin of The Michigan Society of Architects, which you have been sending us for several years now.

"It is indeed news when we have to learn from the Bulletin of the Michigan Society that one of our members, Ambrrose S. Higgins of Bar Harbor, is heading up a toy industry.

"I am wondering if we can purchase sufficient copies of No. 35 dated Aug. 29 so that we could send a copy to each of our members. We would require 17 copies. If these are available please send them to me as soon as possible and I shall remit the cost."

N. Y. CHAPTER FORMS CRITICISM COMMITTEE

The New York Chapter of The American Institute of Architects has formed a new chapter committee on architectural criticism and esthetics, Arthur Holden, president of the chapter, announced. The meeting was held at 500 Park Avenue, where the exhibit of New York City post-war development is being shown. Mr. Holden said that analytical and constructive criticism by architects will not only be mutually beneficial, but will give the general public better understanding of the technique of planning.

Edwin A. Salmon, chairman of the City Planning Commission, spoke on the work of his commission. He and Commissioners Irving Huie, Lawrence Orton and Cleveland Rodgers were guests of the chapter at a dinner at the University Club before the meeting.

SUGGESTED PLAN OF WAYNE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

The radial design which groups the buildings around an octagonal inclosure was sketched by the Board of Education Department of Building and Grounds. The building which punctuates the center of the design is planned for an astral observatory. Estimated cost of obtaining the 100 acres is in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. This does not include the 50 acres for the Medical Center. The three blocks already acquired cost around $600,000.

SCHOOL BOARD SEEKS 27-BLOCK WAYNE CAMPUS

The Board of Education has turned over to the City Plan Commission tentative sketch of the proposed campus for correlation with the master plan, shown herewith.

City Plan Commissioner George F. Emory expressed the willingness of his department to receive the sketch for study and comment.

It was understood that, while three of the twenty-seven blocks have already been acquired, practically the whole plan is yet in a formative state.

Expenditures for new construction exclusive of land in what Executive Vice-President David Henry qualified as the "more immediate or at least not too distant future" may run to $12,000,000 for the campus and $10,000,000 for the Medical Center.
COL. NEWTON SURVEYS ITALIAN DAMAGE

Of damage reported thus far to the shrines and churches of Italy by the swirling tide of war the situation might be summed up broadly as follows: No damage south of Naples; between Naples and Rome shrines and monuments have suffered in considerable numbers; north of Rome to Florence there has been hardly any damage, since the advance of the Allies became more rapid and there was less resistance.

This broad picture was painted by Col. Henry O. Newton, of Los Angeles, ecclesiastical architect and a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, who is a special representative of the War Department's Commission on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives. Colonel Newton has just completed an extensive tour of the Italian area now in Allied hands. He praised the accomplishments of the Subcommission on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives of the Allied Military Government, saying that the officers of the Fifth and Eight Armies have been extremely zealous and often have worked under artillery and other fire to carry out their mission.

Col. Newton had the opportunity to explain the whole program to His Holiness Pope Pius XII during a 35-minute audience he received with the Holy Father. Some 40 churches and shrines in the Naples area have been destroyed or damaged, but he is convinced that all, including the Church of Santa Chiara in the heart of Naples, the walls of which are still standing can be rebuilt. All of the churches except Santa Chiara have been reroofed temporarily or permanently and much of the work of restoring the interiors has been carried forward.

Nine deposits of Italian paintings and statuary have been recovered by the Allies in Northern Italy. Fourteen remain in German hands, but their location is known and every precaution is being taken to prevent their destruction, he said. Those in Allied hands are being well guarded.

RICHARD NEUTRA IN PUERTO RICO

Richard J. Neutra, A.I.A., of Los Angeles, has been absent from his home city for the past year, teaching at Bennington College and designing hospitals, schools, health centers, etc. for the In- sular Government of Puerto Rico, where he is at present.

Mrs. Neutra writes, "I enjoyed reading your reprint of Elsa Maxwell's 'Concrete for Moses' and shall send it to Mrs. Rex Tugwell who wrote me recently in regard to the Moses article."

TOMORROW'S WORLD

In June issue of "Everybody's Weekly," the Sunday magazine section of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sunday Editor Samuel S. Schwab started a series of articles under the title of "Tomorrow's World," in which he set forth graphically some of the great advances in science and human living that could be expected in the post-war period.

Now the idea has expanded into something that is attracting widespread attention. Under such by-lines as Raymond Loewy, the industrial engineer; George B. Brigham, Jr., associate professor of architecture at the University of Michigan; John L. Stephens, refrigeration expert, and others, appear weekly articles that tell of such impending improvements as post-war vehicles, pre-fabricated houses, changes in heating methods, new foodstuffs, 1,000-passenger airplanes, packaged furniture, germ and dustproof living quarters, hygiene nurseries, and other marvels of efficiency.

Editor Schwab says he now is deluged with letters from all over the country, private citizens and big industrial concerns wanting to know where they can obtain further information on this and that given project. He says he has never in all his newspaper experience edited anything with more reader interest than this timely subject of "Tomorrow's World."

NEW PRODUCERS CHAPTER FOR PORTLAND

September 27 had been fixed as the date for the chartering meeting of a new Producers' Council Chapter of Portland, Oregon. A local organizing committee composed of A. W. Barlow (Otis Elevator Co.) Chairman, A. E. Dock (Chamberlin Metal Weatherstrip Co.) and Mr. Shanks (Gladding, McClean Co.), has been organizing the representatives of Council members.

From 20 to 25 charter members were expected at the inauguration dinner. This will be the first new Chapter since Pearl Harbor. However, The Council is looking into the possibilities in a number of other places.

BRYANT F. HADLEY and E. C. WORTHINGTON, opened offices in the Myers building, Springfield, Ill.

Hadley has been architect for the Le Tourneau company at Peoria andVicksburg, Miss., and Worthington has been with the Federal Housing Administration designing and constructing war housing in the north central states.

GETS HOUSING POST

Appointment of Joseph Henry Oren­дорff as executive director of the Citizens Housing Council, of New York, was announced by Harold S. Butten­heim, president.

He is an architect who has had considerable experience in housing and city planning work. In 1941 he was chosen as senior project manager of the United States Housing Authority. Later he became active regional director for development of the Federal Public Housing Authority, Region V, with headquarters in Cleveland, and resigned that post to become associated with the Citizens Housing Council, N. Y. He succeeded William W. Bril, who recently resigned as acting executive director to engage in real estate and building work.

W. W. SCHEICK, an instructor in the school of architecture at the University of Illinois, conducted a meeting of the Home Planning institute held on Sept. 15, at Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. Scheick has had practical experience as an architect, in addition to serving as a member of the faculty at the U. of I. His talk was on "Design and Setting of the New Home."

* * *

ALBERT KAHN, INC., architects and engineers, Detroit, have been given the "go sign" on completion of preliminary plans for the proposed million-dollar war memorial airport and community center at Evansville, Ind.

* * *

MRS. FRANCES M. WOLF KEIMIG, of Elizabeth, N.J., has given 100 architectural books belonging to her late husband, Louis J. Keimig, to Fordham University. The books contain a history of architecture in this country, Italy, France and England.

Keimig was an architectural illustrator and artist and had studied in this country and Europe.

* * *

LUCIAN MINOR DENT, A.I.A., has been added to the faculty of Memphis Academy of Arts.

Mr. Dent studied at the University of Virginia School of Architecture and later under Fiske Kimball, Richard Hunt and Edmund Campbell. He spent a year at the school of Fontainebleau under G. Gromort and Jacques Carlu and studied water color painting under Henri Wallert and etching under M. Ouvre.

In addition he illustrated "God Shakes Creation" by David Cohn. He is president of the Memphis Division of the Tennessee Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.
N. Y. POSTWAR PLANNING AWARDED TO PRIVATE ARCHITECTS

New York State's attitude of diverting the design of post-war projects from civil service Architects and Engineers to private technicians is viewed with much alarm by the civil service employees.

A recent bulletin issued by the New York State Post-War Public Works Planning Commission, entitled "Second Interim Report of the New York State Postwar Public Works Planning Commission," lists a number of projects, commissions for which are to be awarded to architects in private practice.

Commenting on this action an article in CHIEF, publication of civil service employees, states:

"A study of the above figures definitely indicates that Commissioner Charles H. Sells of the State Department of Public Works has favored the use of private Architects in post-war planning over the use of the civil service technicians in his own Department. Such an attitude is contrary to that of past Commissioners of Public Works. Previously the Commissioners developed their staffs to a degree of highest efficiency and accomplishment. Practically all of the architectural work of the State was executed by the Civil service technicians. Formerly Commissioners of the Department have publicly testified for the performance of their civil service technical staffs.

"Incidentally, Commissioner Sells was responsible for inserting a clause which allows the use of private Architects and Engineers in the Public Works Omnibus Bill, which was passed by the 1944 Legislature and signed by Governor Dewey over the objections of the Civil Service Forum and the Civil Service Technical Guild.

"The continued use of the private technician in the planning of public works, with the utter disregard of civil service personnel, is demoralizing to such personnel as well as an utter waste of the accumulated experience of such a staff.

"In addition the cost of private design of public works is more expensive, as many surveys have proven. Thereby an unnecessary burden is imposed upon the taxpayers of the State of New York."

ECHLIN M. KAAKE, a project manager with Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc., conducted the first fall session of the eighteenth term of the estimating school of the Builders' & Traders' Exchange of Detroit, on Sept. 11. Classes are held Monday evenings in the plan room of the Exchange, 439 Penobscot Building.

ADVANCE PLANNING FOR RECONVERSION

Building Boom for Altoona Is Now Certain

War restrictions have caused a backlog of 2,000,000 homes waiting to be built in the United States, according to B. Kenneth Johnstone, head of the department of architecture at Penn State, which is conducting a series of six informal classes in Altoona on "Building or Buying a Home."

"There will undoubtedly be a flood of residential building when labor and materials are available," said Johnstone, "but building requires careful planning. We are offering this course to help the people of Altoona understand the problems involved in home ownership."

Sponsored by the Altoona Chamber of Commerce, the course includes besides the discussions, a notebook of literature and suggestions furnished as a regular part of the course.

Postwar American homes will be built of brick, stone and wood instead of the newer building materials, and there will be no drastic changes in building styles. Johnstone believes.

"Any changes in style or materials will come very gradually. New building materials are being developed, but they have not yet proved themselves as to quality and cost," he pointed out.

* * *

CHARLES E. BUTNER architect of Salinas, Cal, has been hired by Santa Cruz county supervisors as architect for the county's proposed postwar buildings. Additions to the county hospital, courthouse, a county office building at Freedom and in the Pajaro district are included in the postwar plans.

* * *

JOSEPH H. VOGEI, A.I.A., of Seattle, Wash, spoke on "Town Planning—before and after" at a dinner meeting of the Tacoma Engineers Club and the Tacoma Society of Architects on Sept. 13. The meeting was devoted to the subject of planning Tacoma's future.

E. T. Mock, architect, spoke on "The Mechanism of Town Planning"; Clyde T. Pearson, architect, on "Planning Pitfalls."

Vogel is a brother of Willi A. Vogel, A.I.A., president of the Toledo Chapter, A.I.A. Willi was in Detroit last week, with Mrs. Vogel, celebrating their thirty-fifth wedding anniversary. They have two sons and a daughter in the Services.

* * *

H. GEORGE FINK, former Coral Gables, Fla. architect, is planning to reopen his office in Miami. For several years he has been employed by Roberts & Co. of Atlanta.

TOWN HOUSE BOUGHT

WILLIAM VAN ALEN, A.I.A., recently bought this town house and small apartment building, at 119 E. Sixty-fourth Street, New York City, from William H. Gompert, A.I.A. Assessed at $43,000 it was the residence of the late Charles A. Platt, F.A.I.A.

WALTER F. BOGNER, A.I.A., associate professor of architecture of the Harvard School of Architecture, was the speaker in the educational reconditioning lecture at Cushing hospital Sept. 7. His talk entitled "Construction of Post-War Homes" dealt with design and improvements possible in homes after the war. He also went to some of the wards and spoke to the boys who are unable to attend the lectures.

* * *

MEMBERS NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER, A.I.A., and Louisiana Architects' Association attended a meeting of the Louisiana Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New Orleans Sept. 15. W. H. Scales, engineer and southern manager of the National Lumber Manufacturer's Ass'n, spoke on "A Decade of Progress in Lumber Construction and Materials." Mr. Scales is president of the American Ass'n. of Engineers, and an authority on wood technology and lumber and timber utilization.
PRODUCER'S COUNCIL, INC., will hold its 21st Semi-annual meeting at Hotel Roosevelt, in New York City, Nov. 27, 28 and 29, 1944.

LAWRENCE C. WHITSIT, Highland Park city engineer since 1918, and assistant city engineer there for four years before that, received the Veteran's Award of the American Public Works Association at its fiftieth annual congress just held in St. Paul, Minn. The award is made to public servants of 30 years' service who have been members of the association for five years. Four other awards are to be presented this year. Whitsit, a University of Michigan graduate, was president of the Building Officials Conference of Michigan in 1940 and 1941. A son, Capt. Robert J., is with a tank destroyer battalion in Italy.

GEORGE MARSHALL MARTIN, A.I.A., has been named to the War Memorials Committee of The American Institute of Architects. He will be representative of the Great Lakes District.

Martin was selected to the committee by Paul P. Cret, Philadelphia, chairman. The function of the committee will be to select the most practical structure that can be chosen for a memorial and symbol of well-being and progress.

Martin has been actively interested in affairs of the Institute since assuming membership in 1927. He has at various times occupied the positions of president, vice president and director of Cincinnati Chapter, A.I.A. He is a member of the architectural firm of Potter, Tyler & Martin.

MERRIT & COLE, Detroit architects, have reopened offices at 7376 Grand River avenue, Tyler 5-8618 and are busily engaged in postwar planning, mostly on church work for which they have become distinguished.

C. A. CAULKING, supervising architect for the Twelfth Naval District for the past two and one-half years, has resigned his navy post and has returned to Santa Rosa, Calif., to reopen his office.

Recipient of two of the highest honors accorded civilian employees by the navy—the famous navy "E" for efficiency—and the meritorious civilian award of the bureau of yards and docks, Caulking has reopened his office at 426 Rosenburg building.

He is an adviser of the State Association of Architects and a member of the American Institute of Architects.

COLUMBUS CHAPTER, A.I.A heard Prof. Hoyt Sherman of the Dept. of Fine Arts at O.S.U. speak on "Visual Perception" at a meeting of Chapter members and their wives in Hayes Hall on the University campus Sept. 14.

Prof. Sherman used lantern slides to illustrate the application of his method to the study of Fine Arts and works of the world's great artists. Members of the State Board of Examiners of Architects were guests of the Chapter.

WARE & McCLENNAN of Salt Lake City are collaborating with Wayland & Fennell of Boise, Idaho, as architects on a $200,000 building for Salt Lake Hardware Co., as a postwar construction project.

J. GERALD PHELAN, president of the Connecticut Society of Architects and director of the Planning Committee of the Connecticut Association for Postwar Construction, addressed members of the Lions club at a luncheon meeting in Bridgeport, Sept. 13.

Postwar plans must be translated into tangible specifications on file for immediate use when peace comes, he told club members. "Industries and individuals whose plans are completed now will aid materially in providing employment during the transition period from war to peace," he stated.

SEATTLE CHAPTER, A.I.A., held an open forum on city planning at its meeting on Sept. 7. J. W. A. Bollong, traffic engineer for the city engineering department, spoke on the effect that traffic flow has on city planning and Oldrich Mojzisek told of the relation of the Seattle port to Oriental trade.

MRS. FLORENCE B. LA FAROE Mrs. Florence Bayard La Farge, the widow of Christopher Grant La Farge, noted American architect, died at her home in Saunders-town, R.I., Sep. 18. Mrs. La Farge was 75 years old.

Mr. La Farge, when he died, six years ago, was the oldest living member of a family that for many generations had been prominently identified with literature and the arts in America. As an architect, he covered a diversified field. The range included both designs for part of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and for several of New York's subway stations. He designed many churches and memorials in various cities.

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THE ARCHITECTS CIVIC DESIGN GROUP
DETOUR METROPOLITAN AREA
REPORT OF PROGRESS TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1944

With its September meeting the Architects Civic Design Group resumed its activities after a brief interruption during the summer. At this meeting the following program was determined for subsequent months:

The October meeting will be devoted to the correlation and coordination of the general schemes for all the areas being studied by its members. This will be done by assembling on two maps, the diagrammatic land use and population distribution studies prepared by the members, one map and set of studies being at a scale of 2,300 feet to the inch and the other at the scale of 1,000 feet to the inch. All but a very few of these studies have already been completed and the authors of the remaining ones are being requested to have theirs completed by the next meeting so that the overall picture will be whole.

When these "mosaics" have been assembled, it will be possible to make the redistributions of densities and uses that will appear to be necessary to achieve an appropriate pattern over the entire metropolitan area, thereby forming a sound basis for subsequent studies of individual areas.

For the following meeting, arrangements have been made for showing these assembled studies, duly readjusted, at the November 15th meeting of the Detroit chapter of the Institute. The group hopes thereby not only to acquaint the non-participating architects of the progress of its work, but also to benefit by their suggestions and criticisms.

As an introduction to the presentations to be made at that meeting, a brief description is given here, illustrated with typical examples prepared by some of the Group's members, of each step of the procedure the Group has adopted for the execution of its program. This technique, created and developed by Eiel Saarinen, the Group's consultant, was adopted experimentally by the Group and has proven to be a boon to its program. With this technique it takes considerably less time to analyze the requirements of an area and to arrive at an appropriate solution to its broader city planning problems than it would by the more commonly used laborious drafting method. In addition it prevents the designer from diverting his attention from the basically essential factors to the myriad details that in themselves might be formidable problems. Finally, its greatest value to the Group is that by providing a common language and vocabulary applicable to all areas, it permits independently executed studies to be brought together to present a unified picture.

EARL H. REED, architect, spoke on "Architecture in War Torn Europe" before the Illinois Society of Architects at its monthly dinner meeting Sept. 26 in the clubrooms of the Chicago Bar association.

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BARCUS SHOWS SLIDES
Frank Barcus, delineator with the Detroit City Plan Commission, showing lantern slide pictures of color photographs taken on his recent trip to New York City, was the feature attraction at the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., dinner meeting in the Rackham building Sept. 20.

The dinner followed a meeting of the Chapter Board and was presided over by Chapter president William E. Kapp. President Kapp reported on a questionnaire from the Institute asking the following questions:
1. Should The A.I.A. approve the use of Federal funds for housing construction under Federal direction and remaining under Federal ownership?
2. Should The A.I.A. approve the use of Federal funds for the aid of housing construction under the direction of local housing authorities and remaining under local ownership?
3. Should The A.I.A. approve public housing construction wholly under direction of local housing authorities, financed wholly by local funds and remaining under local ownership?

The Chapter Board of Directors had answered "no" to the first question and "yes" to the other two.

To an Institute inquiry regarding its next convention the Chapter Board had favored holding it in the spring. The Board strongly urged that committee reports be issued in advance of the convention.

Among attendants at this dinner were Ernest Wilby of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, Fellow of The Institute and beloved member of our Chapter. We see Mr. Wilby infrequently and when he attends it is considered an auspicious occasion. Also in attendance were two Chapter members in service, now on leave: Lieutenants Arthur Messing and Claude Sampson. Members were glad to hear of their recent activities.

Barcus presented an outstanding performance. He has made color photography one of his several hobbies, demonstrating a keen sense of color harm-
ARCHITECTONICS
the bulletin of the Grand Rapids Chapter of The American Institute of Architects

THE THEORY, widely held in some quarters, mainly Kalamazoo, that the ARCHITECTONICS
reason the Chapter has not yet had a Chapter of The American Institute of the bulletin of the Grand Rapids was engaged in a long series of diplo­
matic exchanges with the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company, who wished to put on a special program. They got their wish. But meantime September drifted by and here it is practically October, kiddies.

THE FIRST CHAPTER MEETING of the fall will be held in the Hotel Pant­
lind on Thursday, Oct. 26th. At 5:30 p.m. there will be a meeting of the Chapter: at 6:30 there will be a cocktail party and at 7 p.m. a dinner—all FREE. If that doesn't get a turn-out, the word FREE has lost its magic.

FOLLOWING the dinner, Mr. H. M. Sloan, a Chicago builder, will show us slide films of George Fred Keck's "SOLAR HOMES" and deliver a highly interesting talk on "Daylight Engineering in the Homes of Tomorrow." Mr. Sloan built many of the Keck-designed Solar Homes and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of their con­struction. Mr. J. F. Busse, L-O-F's Detroit representative, is making the arrangements for the program.

BESIDES THE CHAPTER MEM­BERS, Libby-Owens-Ford have asked us to invite ten or twelve of the leading real estate men, bankers, and builders of the city. These guests, of course, will not attend the Chapter meeting but will join us for the cock­tail party and dinner, remaining for Mr. Sloan's talk.

THIS SEEMS like a very good start­off for what promises to be a banner season. This year we hope to have a speaker or an entertainment feature of real worth at each meeting.

CHARLES M. NORTON has been re-elected to membership in the Chap­ter much to the satisfaction of one and all. We are delighted to have you back, Charles, and hope you'll enjoy the meetings.

ON OCT. 24th, your president will be out in Des Moines, Iowa, addressing the convention of the Iowa society of Architects at their annual dinner on the subject, "What's Right with Archi­}

ecture." He figures in his sly way, that all Architects have heard so many speeches on the theme "What's Wrong with Architecture," that one acclamation there's something right with it will floor them. This speech was booked through the Talmage C. Hughes Grand Theatrical Booking Agency of Detroit. Mr. Hughes is in the market for a couple of acrobats and a ventriloquist. Send photo and social security number; must have own wardrobe.

INCIDENTALLY, the same speaker, Mr. Sloan, whom we will hear on Oct. 26th, will speak to the Detroit Chapter on October 24th.

You will get a card later to return for a reservation, but mark the date—Oct. 26th on your calendar now.

Sept. 27th, 1944 ROGER ALLEN

GRAND RAPIDS CHAPTER—
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Roster as of September 27, 1944
5. Carter, Thomas A., 427 N. Bundy Drive, Los Angeles, California.
8. Hertel, Benjamin W., 1352 Hall St. S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich.
17. Weemhoff, Harvey H., 609 Windsor Terrace, Grand Rapids 6, Mich.

23. Tuttle, Edward X., 24 Merwood Drive, Battle Creek, Mich.
27. Page, George R., Hamilton Road, Okemos, Mich.
30. Stone, William A., 1102 W. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
34. Harris, Clarke Edgar, 901 Cooper Ave., Lansing, Mich.
42. Williams, Malcolm Mills, 645 Ever­green Ave., East Lansing, Mich.
44. Hubert, Derrick, 1065 Sheridan Road, Menominee, Mich.
45. Albert, August James, 1649 Peck Street, Muskegon, Mich.
49. Harper, Homer, Box 18, Shorham, South Shore Drive, St. Joseph, Mich.
50. Bauer, Ralph L., Suite No. 1, 134 East Front St, Traverse City, Mich. Associate Member:
Schurko, John, 322 Fountain St. N.W., Grand Rapids 3, Mich.
The first step in this program was the preparation of the "key map" shown above, which is used by all members to determine the basic over-all factors that influence the size and character of each area. This map shows the tentative and approximate locations of the major thorofares, railroads and the principal centers of employment (indicated by shaded circles). Within the city of Detroit these elements determine the boundaries and characters of the various community areas. Without the city, the approximate locations and sizes of such areas are indicated by circles. Each community area is a subject for independent study by a member of the Group. This map was based on studies made by Saarinen with the help of J. Davidson Stephen.

In the second step, illustrated together with the third and fourth steps on the two following pages, the approximate number, arrangement and average densities of the neighborhoods and other elements of which each community is made up is indicated by the use of colored symbols, consisting of circular cut-outs superimposed on a plan showing existing streets in the area at a scale of 2,300 feet to the inch. Each color denotes a certain function, such as residential, school and community, and industrial uses. The sizes of circles indicate the relative areas occupied by the represented functions, and since each residential symbol at this scale represents a neighborhood of about a thousand families, the size also indicates the average relative densities of population—the larger the circle, the lower being the density. Each neighborhood has an elementary school group as a nucleus, while junior high school groups serve about five neighborhoods and senior high school groups a still larger number.

The third step is similar to the second, except that it is studied at a larger scale—1,000 feet to the inch, thereby permitting more detail to be indicated. Circular symbols are used again, but this time each residential symbol represents 200 families, thus requiring about five symbols to indicate a neighborhood represented in the previous step by one symbol and permitting the determination of the component densities within each neighborhood. Other functions, too, are broken down in greater detail. In addition some of the major and secondary proposed thorofares are indicated and the shapes of industrial areas are defined. Usually it is necessary to return to the work of the second step, during the progress of this one, to make revisions which prove to be necessary as the area is studied in further detail.

In the fourth step, studied at the same scale as the third, symbolism is replaced by realism. The actual forms of blocks, parks and other large units are indicated. Streets are located specifically and in general the transformation from a diagrammatic plan to an actual land use map in recognizable form is made complete. In order to correlate easily this study with the previous ones, the same colors are used to indicate like uses. Here again it is often necessary to return to the previous studies to bring them up to date. In fact throughout the entire program all elements are kept in a fluid state until the work is completed.

The fifth step will be a more detailed study of a portion of each area and its presentation by means of a scale model.

Finally, in order to illustrate the practicability of plans developed on such a broad basis, each member will prepare diagrams showing how the developments he proposes in his area can be effectuated in gradual stages over a period of about fifty years. By this means it will be possible to indicate that if the first stages are executed in undeveloped or badly deteriorated areas, and other areas replaced subsequently as they deteriorate, the transformation will be considerably less revolutionary than it would seem at first glance.

See Page 6
The plans on this page represent the second and third steps in the study of Warren, Michigan—one of Detroit's suburbs. These were prepared by O'dell, Hewlett and Luckenbach, Architects.

The plan at the left, at the scale of 2,300 feet to the inch, is typical of the symbolized diagrams which when juxtaposed with those of other area presents a complete over-all picture, showing its schematic relation to adjoining areas and its proportionate assignment of population and relative densities.

Each light colored circle represents a neighborhood, each dark circle (not all of which show very clearly in these reproductions) a community group consisting of a school, business recreational and civic centers.

Above is a plan of the same area at the scale of 1,000 feet to the inch, showing greater detail, each residential circle representing about 200 families. The lowest density groups (largest circles) are placed along the periphery of the community while the heart of the community, which is closest to the present town, is occupied by neighborhood units of higher densities. An existing stream splits the community into two parts. The rectangular areas at the east represent the industrial concentrations. The two north-south streets straddling these and the railroad tracks are Mound and Van Dyke Avenues.

These studies are predicted on a maximum possible growth of the town to a population of about 90,000, occupying an area of about 12 square miles. This may seem like an ambitious program for a town with a present population of 600, but the theory is that even should the town never grow to that size, it would do well to follow such a plan based on a skeletal scheme that is sound.
These are the second, third and fourth steps in the studies for another suburb of Detroit—the area encompassing Oak Park, Berkley, Huntington Woods, and parts of Ferndale and Royal Oak. These were prepared by George Matsumoto.

The small plan above shows at the scale of 2,300 feet to the inch the distribution of the principal elements of the community, as in the previous example. The sixteen neighborhoods are served by three junior high school groups and two senior high schools.

At the upper right is step three, at 1,000 feet to the inch. This area of about thirteen square miles has been planned to accommodate comfortable at a predetermined average density, a population of about 64,000, or any smaller number.

Step four (lower right) indicates how the shapes of blocks and street patterns follow very closely the patterns determined in the previous studies. Maintaining the same relationships established in step three, the blocks are so formed that direct and safe access is provided for pedestrians from each residential unit to both the elementary and junior high groups by which it is served. This results in neighborhoods shaped as "U"s opening out onto a common open area for each subcommunity, in which area is located the Junior High group. The secondary through streets articulating these subcommunities are bounded by open areas, and are provided with turns and stopping points so as to discourage fast through traffic. The highways, bounding the community, on the other hand, are designed for fast traffic, with the minimum number of crossings and provided with at least 300 feet of open area on each side.

The large rectangular area in the southwest corner is the industrial center of the community.
CINCINNATI CHAPTER HEARS OF RADIENT HEAT

Postwar home heating that abolishes space-consuming radiators and registers, and eliminates the dirt created by conventional systems, was described by Robert H. Kohl, field service engineer for A. M. Byers Co., Pittsburgh, in an address last week before the Cincinnati Chapter, American Institute of Architecture.

"People everywhere will be able to enjoy the greater comfort and economy of radiant-heated homes, schools, factories and office buildings, as soon as they can be built after the war," the speaker declared.

Kohl affirmed that radiant heating, unlike many of the promises for postwar homes, has already achieved upward of a thousand successful installations in all types of structures built in this country before and during the war, and is ready to move ahead into general use as soon as private construction is again permitted.

The most common installation, as described by the speaker, consists of wrought-iron pipe coils located either in the floor or ceiling.

Radiant heating is being adopted, Kohl said, "because it makes possible substantial fuel savings and provides greater comfort than any other heating system yet devised." He suggested that fuel economy should average 20 to 30 per cent over other heating systems, and supported this claim with evidence submitted by families in radiant-heated house last year in the fuel-rationed East.

The speaker also affirmed that owners of radiant-heated houses consistently point to the elimination of drafts, cleaner air, improved health, complete utilization of floor and wall areas, and elimination of cold floors as other advantages of the system.

IN BARGAINING PLEA

The first consummated step in the collective bargaining field by the Engineers and Architects Association, a 50-year-old professional body, has taken place at Burbank, Cal.

It has effected recognition of itself for such purposes, and is negotiating a contract. The association, never affiliated with any labor union, also is before National Labor Relations Board with a petition covering monthly salaried engineer employees at Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

The petition is for an election at which employees in the appropriate unit would have opportunity to choose between the association and competing A.F.L. unions for the bargaining right.

PROF. MACKESY SPEAKS ON ZONING

Thomas C. Mackesy, A.I.A., of Cornell University's School of Architecture stated the position of Broome County, N.Y., in the statewide progress toward model community planning in a meeting of 200 at Endicott, N.Y., on Sept. 8. City Council, the Board of Supervisors, Endicott and Johnson City Village Boards and officials of other groups in the area attended. Prof. Mackesy discussing "Zoning—Principle and Practice," stated that community planning originated in the Colony of Massachusetts in 1699 when two justices of the peace were assigned by their community to set up zoning regulations to prevent the encroachment of slaughter houses, with their health hazards and nuisance factors, on residential areas.

Since that time the principle of community planning has become a peculiarly American issue, and the formal or informal adherence to such planning principles has made possible the relative comfort and prosperity of American villages and cities, the speaker said.

New York State, the Cornell professor said, has taken the lead by enacting legislation which provides municipalities with the legal machinery to set up planning systems.

"It seems only a matter of common sense" he said, "that every community should avail itself of the authority delegated by the state to regulate its development through zoning regulations.

"A community with stores, homes and factories all jumbled together," he added, "should be just as shocking as a house where the gas range is kept in the kitchen."

Discussing the dollar and cents value of zoning, Professor Mackesy made the point that every community can save thousands of dollars a year in future development costs by measuring in advance, through community planning, the direction and scope of expected growth.

To illustrate his point, the speaker said that nearly every city has found it necessary to excavate sewer lines periodically in order to replace them with larger lines suited to the growth of the area they originally served. The cost of such replacement is far higher, he stressed, than the cost of the planning factor that would permit original installations of sufficient size to care for such growth.

TYSON T. FERREE, well known architect, has reopened his offices in the Professional building, High Point, N.C., after 18 months in the plant planning division of Fairchild Aircraft Corporation. He is a member of the N.C. Association of Architects.

WALLACE E. DIBBLE, A.I.A., of Longmeadow, Mass., has been reappointed by Governor Saltonstall as associate member of the Massachusetts Board of Standards and Appeals.
NEW YORK CHAPTER RECOMMENDS TIME-ZONING

A need for "time-zoning" to eliminate buildings which have outlived their usefulness is stressed by the committee on civic design and development of the New York chapter, American Institute of Architects.

"We recommend a master plan which provides for long-range gradual changes in the process of readjustment of New York city's land uses through the instrumentality of time-zoning," declares the committee in its latest report dealing with city planning problems.

Time-zoning, it is pointed out, is a development indispensable in facilitating those gradual changes incidental to the process or readjustment which is always taking place in the city's land uses. This, the committee holds, would permit real estate trends to operate, but within an orderly framework.

Realtor Man Originated Idea.

The idea of time-zoning was first expressed two years ago by James Felt, head of the New York City realty organization bearing his name, who then declared had such a plan been in existence fifty years ago there would be no old-law tenement problem now. His program called for the setting up of a sinking fund into which the owner of a building to be erected would be obliged to deposit a percentage of the cost or his structure annually. This would create a reserve which would permit the demolition of the building at the end of a predetermined period, fifty years, for example.

"Specifically, the architects' committee explained, "there must be a means to insure the removal and rebuilding of structures that have outlived their usefulness—either because they have depreciated to a condition of physical worthlessness; or, because of certain other factors, they have become economically obsolete—although still physically sound—and so exert a depreciating effect upon other structures in their surroundings.

"It is important to realize that no provision for meeting such contingencies exists. As a result of this omission, structures are often allowed to age till they rot, causing conditions of existing blight and deterioration in the zones to become frozen or grow worse."

DOUGLAS ORR, F.A.I.A., of New Haven, Conn., Regional Director for The Institute's New England District, has been appointed by Connecticut's Governor Baldwin to a 20-man special Advisory Committee to work with the state housing authority in a survey leading to a postwar housing program.

WAR MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON STATE

Pierce County War Memorial—Here is the architects' drawing of the attractive white stucco temporary memorial to the service men of Pierce county who have died in the present war, which soon will tower 38 feet into the air from the traffic island at the intersection of Broadway, St. Helens avenue and South 9th street. The names will be placed on the nine foot wide faces of the shaft, to be built around the edge of the island. A decorative fence, probably of iron, will be built around the edge of the island. Loading of buses going up St. Helens will be shifted across 9th street to the north from the island.—Drawing by Lea, Pearson & Richards, architects.
CITIZENS HOUSING AND PLANNING COUNCIL OF DETROIT
AND THE REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Present

MR. GUY GREER, OF NEW YORK CITY
of the Editorial Staff of Fortune Magazine
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1944, 3 P.M.,
Subject: "Citizen Participation in the Planning Process"
FREE — OPEN TO THE PUBLIC — ARCHITECTS WELCOME
Auditorium of The Engineering Society of Detroit

Mr. Greer, distinguished economist and writer, is the author of a series of articles in Fortune dealing with planning. He was instrumental in developing the 'Syracuse Plan,' which has gained international recognition. His lectures have created great interest wherever he has spoken.

RALPH E. STOEZEL, architect, announced that he had resigned from the WPB and resumed private practice with new offices in the Mather tower, Chicago.

HERRICK & SIMPSON are architects for the central fire station at Lansing, Mich., scheduled as one of the city's first post war projects.

ROBERT CERNY, A.I.A., associate professor of architecture at the University of Minnesota, spoke on "New Developments in Building the Postwar Home" at a dinner meeting of the Northeast Lions club at Minneapolis, Sept. 24.

LORENTZ SCHMIDT, A.I.A., of Wichita has worked out a comprehensive postwar program for improving business buildings and is giving lectures on it to various groups of business men in Kansas including chambers of commerce. He has prepared illustrations which show buildings before remodeling and afterwards which he uses with his talk.

CLAIR W. DITCHY of Royal Oak, Mich., has been employed by the Southern Oakland County Hospital Association for its post war building program.

EUGENE HENRY KLABER, former Chicago architect and city planner, has been appointed to the faculty of the school of architecture of Columbia university.

MAJOR LEONARD W. S. BINDON, A.I.A., of Bellingham, Washington, member of the Washington State Chapter, A.I.A., has served for the past two years with the Army Engineers Corps, with headquarters in Seattle and has been engaged in construction work at army camps and forts in Washington, Idaho, and Montana. He looks forward to the end of the war and his return to Bellingham where, he believes, considerable development will take place.

Bellingham, in the opinion of Major Bindon, will be the scene of some of the most important expansion in the Pacific Northwest, the city ideally situated for new industries and the development of natural resources.

He plans to locate there permanently, re-entering his professional practice.

Major Bindon was the architect, among other work with the army engineers, on the construction of the big army depot at Auburn, Wash., one of the large army projects in that section of the country.

DAVID V. ADDY, Detroit's City Budget Director reports that Detroit has made application for $948,360 from the State Planning Commission for financing engineering and architectural designs for Detroit postwar public works.

ARTHUR M. HOOKER, A.I.A., of Muskegon, Mich., is architect for the proposed new Methodist Church of Hart, Mich., to replace the edifice burned in Dec. of 1942. "$40,000 bricks at $1 a brick" is the slogan for a campaign to raise the necessary funds. WPB has given the nod.

PAUL W. JONES, A.I.A., of La Junta, Col., has accepted a contract with Braniff Airways to act as chief architect-engineer in a large construction program in the expansion of Mexican air terminals and facilities to do planning and engineering in the construction of 26 air terminals, fields, radio stations, and shop and hangar facilities.

Jones was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1928, and from Harvard in 1935. He is a member of the Minnesota Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, and is a former architectural instructor in the North Dakota Agricultural College in Fargo.

ROY WAKELNIG, A.I.A., of Clearwater, Fla., has been named by Clearwater's Mayor George R. Seavy as a member of the Mayor's Postwar Planning Committee.

It looks very much as if the Capitol architect, DAVID LYNN, is afraid that members of Congress may not be familiar with two-syllable words.

In both the Senate and House office buildings the architect has painted large signs reading:

"Library."
And then underneath, as if to make certain there will be no misunderstanding:

"Book room."

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M. S. A. BOARD, COMMITTEES MEET

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects, held at the Rackham Building in Detroit on Oct. 6, was preceded by meetings of the Society’s Publication Committee and the joint Committee on Unification.

The Publication Committee, which has to do with the Weekly Bulletin, was attended by all members, including Malcolm R. Stirton, chairman; Roger Allen, George F. Diehl, Thomas H. Hewlett, and president John C. Thornton, ex-officio.

The Committee met with Talmage C. Hughes, editor of the Weekly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects, at 3:30 p.m. and considered matters pertaining to the publication’s finances, editorial content, the manner in which it is conducted and its proposed status as a national publication, as of Jan. 1, 1945.

Mr. Hughes stated that for some time he had felt that there was a demand for publication circulated to all architects in the United States and to architects only and that the Weekly Bulletin was in a good position to fill that need. Accordingly, he had applied to the Post Office Department to extend his second class mailing permit to include approximately 12000 architects nationally on the same basis as now exists in Michigan. The request was denied on the ground that the additional recipients would not constitute paid subscribers, since they are not members of the Michigan Society of Architects. He then obtained the approval of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards to submit a similar application with the Council as sponsor. This too was denied for a similar reason: that architects in the several states are not directly members of the Council.

It was then decided to surrender the existing second class mailing permit and to mail third class instead.

Mr. Hughes submitted the agreement with the National Council, copies of which have been furnished the secretary of the Society. The agreement is essentially the same as that now existing between the Society and the editor. The third class mailing will solve the problem of what to do with local ad-

Dinner Meeting

Detroit Chapter, A.I.A.

Rackham Memorial Building, 100 Farnsworth Avenue, Detroit
Tuesday, October 24, 1944

Board Meets 4:00 p.m. . . . Dinner 6:30 p.m. . . Program 8:00 p.m.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Speaker: Mr. H. M. Sloan, Chicago Builder.

Subject: "DAYLIGHT ENGINEERING IN HOMES OF TOMORROW."

A sound slide film in color will be shown by Mr. Sloan. The program deals with the Solar House and is under the auspices of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

Solar housing, a type of dwelling which has been receiving so much attention nationally in recent months as one of the most interesting trends in construction when building is resumed, will be explained before a meeting of the Detroit chapter of The American Institute of Architects at Rackham Building, 100 Farnsworth Ave., on Tuesday evening.

H. M. Sloan, Chicago builder who, prior to restrictions on private construction, erected more Solar-type residences than any other individual in this country, will be the speaker.

Mr. Sloan will appear through the co-operation of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, which has inaugurated a long-range program of research housing, with the idea of passing along data and findings from time to time to members of the building industry.

"Daylight Engineering in Homes of Tomorrow," a sound slide film in color, will be shown by Mr. Sloan.

The picture deals with Solar housing, bringing out the fact that proper design makes possible the utilization of the sun in winter as an auxiliary source of heat to offset heat losses through extra large window areas. The film also discloses how, in addition to fuel savings attained, the greater use of the sun’s energy makes for more adequate natural light, with resultant benefits to occupants impossible to achieve in traditional types of houses.
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THE HOME OF TOMORROW

Better Homes & Gardens, one of America's leading home and garden magazines, is running a series of articles, "Tomorrow You Can Live Like This." The second article of the series, "Family Hobby Rooms," appears in the current, October issue.

Better Homes and Gardens has worked closely with federal agencies in educating the public to "Buy Bonds Today for Your Home of Tomorrow."

There is a limited amount of display material available for windows, which stresses this slogan, and which carries a direct message to Mr. Postwar Home Builder.

The Ludington News Company, 4735 Fourth Ave., Detroit, as local representative of Better Homes & Gardens, has some exhibition material, available free to those who can make good use of it.

Says Mr. Ivan Ludington, president: "If you have a window for display purposes you will be interested in this material—you may secure some, as long as it lasts, by calling Temple 1-6900. A man will bring it to you and assist in arranging a display. The material is ideally suited for any concern selling merchandise either for the building, furnishing or decorating of a home."

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AGREE AGAIN HEADS ARCHITECTS' WAR CHEST

William Edward Kapp, president of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects has announced the reappointment of Charles N. Agree as chairman of the Architects' division of the War Chest Campaign of Metropolitan Detroit. Talmage C. Hughes will again act as co-chairman.

Agree has for many years done an outstanding job in this campaign, having increased the architects' quota from a few thousand to $17,000. This year our group will also be permitted to include the special gifts from the large donors, which was not true in the past.

It behooves every architect solicited to do his best in this worthy cause, so when you are asked to contribute, do so in the belief that there is no better service that you can render.

This fall's campaign will begin Oct. 25 and end Nov. 10. During that time, volunteers will seek to raise funds which will be used to help our allies, our fighters and our neighbors.

THE TECHNIQUE OF THE TERRAIN

This 228-page illustrated book by H. A. Musham deals with maps and their use in the field, in peace and war. It is published by Reinhold Publishing Corp., 330 W. 42nd St., New York City, priced at $3.85.

One of the less publicized aspects of the war is the vital necessity for accurate and detailed maps. Keeping our armed forces supplied with the amazing tonnage of maps required for military operations has become a major assignment of our lithographic industry.

This book is intended for all those who may require a basic understanding of the principles of map construction and interpretation: Army and Navy officers, young men anticipating military service, scoutmasters, surveyors, explorers and students of military geography.

It clearly and simply explains how to record terrain correctly; the use of relief, indications of distance and direction, coordinates, conventional signs, the relation of maps to logistics and to aerial photography.

ARCHITECTS DEVELOP PREFABRICATED HOUSES

Pierre Blouke, Chicago architect, has originated a welded steel unit which may be expanded later. Edward G. Budd, head of the Philadelphia train building company, is studying the Blouke house.

In a letter to Blouke he said: "It is our belief that at the start such units could be delivered F.O.B. our works. Without in any way reducing the quality, we believe the price could be brought down to $1,500 or $1,800."

Another Chicago conceived prefabrication is the "transportable home" developed by Dorr & Minx, architectural firm and designer of several thousand factory-built government war homes. At the Getzel corporation's Milwaukee plant, where the homes are being made, everything is ready for the start of a large postwar program on a production line basis.

"Transportables" have walls and roof folded in such a way that the entire house may be moved on a truck. Set up in two hours by six men, they are ready for use. Every home necessity, plumbing, wiring, heating, refrigeration, and some furniture was installed in the factory and is ready for the owner.

PROFESSOR SEES INCREASE IN COMMUNAL LIVING

Fred Lasserre, B. Arch., M.R.A.I.C., who helped to plan England's underground living as a member of the famous "Mars Group," today outlined some of his ideas of how Canadians should live above ground. He has arrived at McGill University to take over the post of associate professor of design and architecture.

Professor Lasserre, a graduate of the University of Toronto who spent several years overseas, was a member of the Modern Architecture Research Society, which turned out the famous best-seller in England "Planned ARP," a volume dealing with air raid protection.

The new associate professor expressed the conviction, following his experiences with air raid shelters in Britain and his previous observations on the Continent of Europe, that Canadians will have to turn to planned communal living.

Planned communal living, Professor Lasserre pointed out, makes possible for large numbers of people to live comfortably, and healthily within a given area. It involves a compromise between the commercial exploitation of city blocks, in which builders try to erect the maximum number of dwellings at the lowest price, and the high priced communities in which detached dwellings only are allowed.
BOARD MEETING
(Continued from Page 1)

vertising and editorial. It is proposed to include in Michigan copies only an insert containing such matter. This would not be possible under a second class mailing permit, since all copies would have to be identical. Such a procedure could be followed by other states should they so desire.

It is believed that after mailing to all architects in the United States sufficient individual paid subscriptions could be obtained to reestablish the second class mailing permit, perhaps by the end of 1945.

No change of name is contemplated at least for the beginning.

The proposed plan of expansion was passed on to The Society's Board, with favorable recommendation, and was approved by the Board.

Considerable discussion was held as to the change in character of the publication because of its national scope. To the expression that its personal and intimate nature would be lost, the editor explained that the insert, for Michigan only, would include local advertising and editorial of interest only to Michigan Architects.

The unification meeting at 4:30 p.m. was attended by Messrs. Black, Allen, Thornton, Mead, Gamber, Hughes and William E. Kapp, president of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A. Chairman Black presided.

Unification in Michigan has progressed to the stage where over 85% of architects in Michigan are members of the Institute, the Society's divisions have been dissolved and membership in the Society duplicates that of the chapters, with one payment of dues.

The next step is to determine what form the State Society will take, whether it is to become a statewide chapter of the Institute, with branches, or be an organization made up of directors from the chapters. There are considerations to be weighed on both sides. The Society has been a vital force and it is felt that to break it up so that it becomes little more than a board of directors, would be a mistake. If it becomes a statewide chapter of the Institute it should be stronger than ever.

On the other hand, the latter procedure would necessitate surrender of the charters of the Detroit and Grand Rapids chapters. These, and any other local units established in the future, would be branches of the statewide chapter, probably called divisions. It is planned to have the two existing chapters sound out their memberships on this point.

One of the objections voiced to this plan has been that local units like to have direct communications from the Institute at Washington, rather than second hand, through a statewide chapter. Chairman Black revealed that, through correspondence with the Institute, he believed that the ordinary communications could be sent to all chapter branches, as well as to the statewide chapter, the exceptions being that in matters such as polls of chapter opinions would have to be dealt with by the statewide chapter only; members would be assigned to the statewide chapter and delegates elected by statewide chapters. In such instances the statewide chapter would pass on these matters to its branches and then report results to the Institute.

The matter of incorporation of the body poses a problem. At present the State Society is a Michigan non-profit corporation. It is desirable to retain this status, but it could not be done should it become a chapter of the Institute, unless the Institute becomes incorporated "to do business" in Michigan. A technicality has arisen over the term "to do business," the Institute maintaining that it is not a business organization and to become so incorporated in any state would jeopardize its status. The State of Michigan, Corporation and Securities Commission, states that the term "to do business" means simply to carry out the purposes as stated in the by-laws.

Chairman Black was requested to communicate further in an effort to clear up this problem.

Other chapters are contemplated for Saginaw Valley and for the Lansing area but it is thought desirable to defer such action until details of the ultimate organization are worked out.

The Society Board meeting attended also by Messrs. Blakeslee, Caldwell, Pellerin and Leinweber, held at 8:00 p.m., received reports from the Publication Committee and Unification Committee and, after discussion, they were approved.

President John C. Thornton presided and presented matters from the Institute. One was the questionnaire concerning public housing and the Board went on record of favoring Federal funds for local housing where control is by local authority. The Board opposes Federal housing owned and controlled by the Federal government.

ERNST A. GRUNSFELD, WALLACE F. YERKES, AND WILLIAM F. KOENIG have formed the architectural firm of Grunsfeld, Yerkes & Koenig, and opened offices in the McGraw-Hill building, 520 N. Michigan ave., Chicago.

The following letter from Mr. George D. Mason was read:

"I acknowledge with undeserved honor an appointment on the Michigan Architecture Committee. I feel greatly the inability of attending meetings for I always enjoy the fellowship, and too the fact that I can meet some of them occasionally. Any conference that I feel able to attend I would gladly do so. "Between a taxi and the office, which I can attend until about 5 p.m., seem to be my daily curriculam. The firm, with me as a critic (?), is my lot. "In my 89th year my hardest trial to bear is not being able to take the active interest that was formerly the case, and it is with great pleasure that I see the younger members assuming their responsibilities.

Very truly yours,
George D. Mason"

"DETROIT PLANS ITS FUTURE"

In the belief that good city planning can best be achieved only through the active participation of informed citizens and because of the wide interest in similar meetings held last year, the Detroit Public Library will present a second Discussion Series on the theme: "Detroit Plans Its Future," Co-sponsored by the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, these meetings will present as discussion leaders representative persons from Detroit industry, labor and government. Detroit's housing, transportation, health and recreation problems will be discussed constructively. Your duty to your community, your family and yourself urges your participation. The Detroit Plans Its Future Discussion Series II will be held in the Main Library Auditorium, Woodward and Kirby, at 8 p.m. on the following Tuesdays: October 17, 24, 31 and November 14. Admission is free.

CHRYSLER CORP. TO ERECT $3,000,000 SKYSCRAPER

Reinhard & Hofmeister are architects for a $3,000,000 thirty-eight story office building between Forty-second and Forty-third streets on Third Avenue, New York City, as an addition to the Chrysler Building.

Part of the new structure will be built into the existing setback of the Chrysler Building, with additional columns planned for the Chrysler Building to carry additional floors.
A SHORT HISTORY OF WOMEN

By ROGER ALLEN, A.I.A.

Excerpts from an Address Delivered at a Banquet of the Alpha Iota Sorority, in Grand Rapids, October 7, 1944

When a man is foolish enough to announce that he proposes to make a speech entitled "A Short History of Women," his listeners are entitled to expect that his speech will resemble those bustles that ladies used to wear.

You will notice that I call this a "short" history. I can guarantee the shortness, although I would hesitate to guarantee the history. The fact is that I tend to make much shorter speeches, now that I have been wired for sound. In the old days, I went on and on like the brook, but I have been stopping much sooner, now that I can actually hear what I am saying.

Of course I need not overdo this modesty about my public speaking. I have received several compliments from ladies on my oratory. One local elementary teacher came up to me after a recent talk to a teachers' club and remarked—"Mr. Allen, I love to hear you talk. When I have to talk in public, I get all tightened up, but when you talk, you sound so unconscious!"

It is a fact that when I first started speaking in public I was very nervous and jerky. I got over being nervous. I remember at least one evening when I must have been very convincing. I was talking to an all-male audience of more than a thousand men, and I must have impressed them deeply, because when I finished, not a single member of the audience left the room. The fact that they were all inmates of the Michigan State Reformatory might have had something to do with it.

As you know, or perhaps as you do not know, I am an architect by profession, a member of The American Institute of Architects. Women, I find, can be classified according to the architectural styles. There is, for instance, the rather tall woman of severe expression who is obviously of the Perpendicular Gothic type; the Southern Colonial, or Scarlett O'Hara type; and the slightly over-ornamented, or Baroque type. However, I am glad to say that most women can be classified as Romanesque. The Romanesque style is distinguished by a series of flowing curves. Miss Betty Grable is pure Romanesque. Her income last year was $92,000. This proves that a curve is the shortest distance to financial independence, regardless of Euclid's opinion of the merits of straight lines. Did you ever see a picture of Euclid? Well, compare it with a picture of Miss Grable.

The theory that women's place is in the home was invented by men for their own comfort and convenience, and also to reduce competition in business and the professions. Not, mind you, that I have anything against homes, or against women who wish to stay in them. I would love to stay in my own home more, especially in the morning, as there is only one thing I hate to do worse than go to bed at night, and that is to get out of bed in the morning.

Of course they lay all this to the manpower shortage. You young women, I am sure, have noticed the manpower shortage. About the only unattached men left in the average community are those who have been classified 8-F and 4-M by their draft boards. An 8-F is the father of two 4-Ps, and a 4-M is a man who has been married 4 times and there's no more fight left in him.

Men who go around announcing that women's place is in the home are the same characters who as bachelors announced that when they marry, they're going to be boss or know the reason why. They do, too, I mean they know the reason why.

I do not think it is a mere coincidence that the greatest period of advancement in business, in industry, and in the professions in America coincides with the period in which women began to leave the home and to take their full share in the work of the outside world. It is also the period in which women who remained in the home found that homemaking in itself is a profession, and utilized in that profession a hundred new inventions and improvements without which life today would be almost primitive.

I do not like to think what the effect on the war effort would have been had women, obeying that phony bit of age-old advice, remained in the home. Not only the war effort directly, by the labor of millions of women in the munition plants, has benefited by their participation, but there is no single branch of work, other than actual front-line fighting, in which women have not contributed as much as, if not more than, their male co-workers.

Of course this influx of women into war plants has brought some complications. You may have heard of the defense plant that found it necessary to post a sign warning its women workers, "If your sweater is too lose, look out for the machines. If it's too tight, look out for the men."

I have now arrived at the point where I shall either have to turn off my earphone and quit listening to myself, or stop talking. I realize that this short history of women has two defects: it wasn't short enough and it wasn't a history of women. This is too bad, but nothing can be done about it. The true history of women has never been written, and probably never will be written, by any man. But women themselves have been making their own history, of a kind that every American can be proud of. I have thought the matter over carefully and I have arrived at the conclusion that I definitely approve of women. I bet that's a big load off women's minds.

AIR CONDITIONING GROUP SEES BILLION DOLLAR ERA

Over 300 manufacturers of heating and air-conditioning equipment attended the first open forum of the recently organized indoor climate institute at Detroit's Book-Cadillac Hotel Sept. 21 and 22.

"The birth of the ICI," declared Paul B. Zimmerman in his opening address, "can be attributed to the fact that the heating and air-conditioning industry has proven products that have not as yet received proper recognition from architects, builders or the public. But that is now definitely on the horizon and we can look forward to a billion dollar industry coming of age."

Controlled indoor climate, he said, provides the "fourth dimension" in living and adds another essential adjunct to the factors of food, clothing and shelter. Other speakers on the program included J. K. Knighton, sales manager of the air conditioning division of Servel, Inc., who spoke on "A New Approach to an Old Problem;" R. M. Foley, Michigan director of the FHA, who talked on "The Major Problem in Home Equipment," and Ralph G. Cameron, director of merchandising airmen division, Chrysler Corporation, who presented a statistical postwar market study of the heating and air-conditioning industry. A. H. Motley, publisher of the American Magazine, was the featured speaker at the luncheon at which he emphasized the urgent necessity of effective selling by industry and business to win the peace. William B. Stout, director of research, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, was the guest speaker at the dinner Thursday evening.
INDIAN VILLAGE URGED TO HELP IN BLIGHT PLAN

Reduction in Traffic, More Parks, Fewer Residents Proposed for Area

By E. A. BAUMGARTH
In The Detroit News, Oct. 8, 1942

Recommendations that the "dirty, rat-infested alleys with dilapidated garages be removed and replaced with open park spaces" highlighted a proposal for the rehabilitation of the Indian Village area submitted to the City Plan Commission Saturday by Phil Brezner, consultant to the commission on neighborhood rehabilitation.

Introduction of neighborhood parks, removal of dilapidated and non-conforming buildings, reduction of the total number of residents in the area, and closing off streets which encourage through traffic are keys to the preservation of Indian Village and similar fine residential neighborhoods throughout the city, Brezner said.

He urged concerted action by the city and by residents of the neighborhood. The Indian Village Improvement Association, while there is some difference of opinion as to the details of the proposal, has expressed support for action on the scale suggested, the City Plan Commission said.

The district is an area of fine old homes surrounded on the east and west by modest frame homes on 30-foot lots. The area studied by Brezner comprises 288 acres lying north of Jefferson avenue, south of Vernor highway, and extending from McClellan avenue to Van Dyke avenue.

In spite of unique natural advantages, the area today is seriously threatened by blight, the consultant said. He emphasized the extent to which smoke and soot precipitation from nearby industrial plants and a large number of inefficient domestic heating plants have made the area unattractive during recent years.

Narrow lots with five to six-foot side yards are a second blighting influence, he said.

"Single homes have been converted to rooming houses. High-density apartments have been built on single lots overshadowing the adjoining houses. As a consequence of overcrowding of lots many homes are dark, requiring artificial light during winter months. Furthermore, intensive use of individual parcels is unrelied by public open space. The only public play space in the 288-acre area consists of two small school playgrounds of less than one acre each.

Heavy Traffic Cited

"The residential character of the neighborhood has been threatened by infiltration of commercial and industrial establishments. Small stores are dispersed through the area, occasionally using portions of residential structures. Gas stations are located next to houses and apartments. Machine shops have been established in old store buildings and in alley structures.

"As a necessary accompaniment of industrial and commercial activity, heavy traffic passes through the area. The gridiron street pattern encourages the overflow of traffic from the major east-west arteries to other cross streets in the area. Street cars on Kercheval avenue, and buses on Vernor highway, McClellan and Van Dyke avenues create noise and add to the disturbance from traffic."

Under Brezner's proposal, the street pattern would be changed to eliminate through traffic which would be routed around the area on the bounding streets. Within the neighborhood pedestrian and motor traffic would be separated by walkways to the school and playground. The street car line on Kercheval would be removed and the street closed for its entire distance through the neighborhood and made a grassed walkway to the school and playground.

Certain short blocks would be removed and the internal circulation improved.

New School Urged

Public improvements called for under the program include the erection of a new school.
new elementary school and community center, creation of an 11-acre park for playground adjacent to the school, and provision of green strips around the neighborhood to buffer it against non-conforming uses and the nuisances of heavy traffic. The new school would replace the two obsolete structures in the area.

Shopping facilities would be concentrated in two new neighborhood shopping centers located at the northwest and southeast corners of the area. It is proposed that the small shops and other non-conforming uses within the area be eliminated gradually.

Some existing houses, Brezner said, should be demolished to increase the side yards of remaining dwellings to 30 to 35 feet, and permit side drives for access to garages. Other houses, he said, should be replaced by apartment structures.

Eventual Saving Seen

"The goal for physical reconstruction must be to secure a balance of dwelling types which will accommodate all age groups and maintain a normal age distribution for the area. Only with housing facilities for all ages can the area be assured that young people with small children can establish homes here, bringing new strength to community life."

"However, physical plans for thinning out houses, and replacing others with apartments also requires financial plans. Neither the City, nor the neighborhood association, nor individual residents have the financial means to accomplish the program at the present time. The City must set over against the cost of correcting neighborhood blight the cost of doing nothing. The cost to the City of permitting blight to spread is enormous.

"By contrast, well-directed expenditures now to rehabilitate the area may well prove a saving over a period of 20 years if neighborhood depreciation can be checked."

MARY EMILY WORTMAN
Honorary Institute Member Passes

Mrs. Mary Emily Wortman, long-time Portland, Ore., resident and widow of the late Harry C. Wortman, died in a Portland Hospital on Sept. 11.

Mrs. Wortman, an art authority and world traveler, was a sustaining member of the Portland Symphony orchestra for a number of years, she was active in art and architecture circles, and was elected an honorary member of The American Institute of Architects in 1924. In 1930, she went to Budapest as delegate to the International Congress of Architects.

GERGANOFF COMPLETES HOSPITAL ADDITION

On September 28 Ypsilanti, Mich., citizens had an opportunity to view the newly completed addition to their Beyer Memorial Hospital, of which Ralph S. Gerganoff, A.I.A., of that city was architect.

In a public ceremony the new structure was dedicated and there followed a public showing for Ypsilanti citizens. Dr. John P. Kirk, city attorney, was chairman of the program committee and Ypsilanti’s Mayor Ross K. Bower was the principal speaker. Other speakers representing the city, state and national agencies, were heard.

In its Sept. 25 issue the Ypsilanti Daily Press carried seven pages (beginning with page 1) devoted to the new building.

Of the 155-bed hospital, architect Gerganoff says:

"For the cooperation which I received in carrying through the numerous troublesome details of the new hospital construction, I wish to publically thank the government officials, contractors, city officials, workers and friends who helped in many various ways.

"There were hazards due to war exigencies. Progress at times was slow. Supplies were restricted. Delivery was impeded. Workmen were needed in the war effort. There were handicaps never before encountered in such building, but they were overcome through the generous response of federal, state and city officials, the willingness of contractors and workers to do their best at every turn, and the patience of the people who were waiting for the service which the hospital is now ready to give.

"To some I have been able to personally express my appreciation and to those whom I have not yet reached I herein convey grateful acknowledgment of assistance. I confidently and sincerely hope that through their help there have been provided ample facilities to adequately care for all the sick and injured of this growing community for many years to come."

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ARCHITECTURAL MERITS SAVES BANK OF PITTSBURGH'S FACADE

From The Pittsburgh Press, Sept. 21, '44

Because of its architectural merit and potential value as a war memorial, the impressive front of the historic Bank of Pittsburgh on Fourth Ave., has been spared from the wrecking crew for at least a year.

Today, on the 13th anniversary of the closing of the bank on that dark day, Sept. 21, 1931, the columned facade is all that remains of the venerable Bank of Pittsburgh.

Had it not been for the intervention of an architect who couldn't stand by and see it torn down, the front too would have fallen under the wrecker's sledgehammers early this summer.

At Right—Facade, Bank of Pittsburgh, George B. Post & Sons, Architects.

On the appeal of Edward Griffith, architectural designer, who believes it would be desecration to destroy what he terms one of the finest examples of its type of architecture in the country, the owner of the Fourth Ave. property and the wrecker agreed to let the facade stand until Sept. 1, 1945.

Records of the institution show that the architect who designed the structure arousing Mr. Griffith's admiration was George B. Post of New York. It was completed in 1896.

Mr. Griffith attempted to interest the County Commissioners in the facade as a possible memorial after the war. But by the end of August no progress had been made and Mr. Eberhardt reluctantly reported the building would have to come down. He had been carrying the property for a year and a half, paying taxes and receiving no revenue.

Despite the fact that it is only a part-shell of the old building and utterly useless at the moment, the facade is being taxed. City assessors said the front couldn't be entirely exempt from taxation but agreed to reduce the assessment.

Mr. Griffith again pleaded for its preservation and agreed to foot the tax bill of $900 a year out of his own pocket if it could be left intact while a new effort to save it was made.

New Lease On Life

Mr. Eberhardt and Mr. Omslaer, to whom the structure belongs agreed and a contract was drawn up about ten days ago, specifying that the facade shall stand until next Sept. 1, 1945.

WOMAN CHECKS POSTWAR PLANS

Architects, and engineers who apply at Michigan's capitol seeking their share of the state's $5,000,000 postwar planning fund stop and take a second look when they enter the office of the head of the Michigan public improvement program.

She is Miss Jessie Bourquin, for several years a practicing landscape architect, who checks all applications for money from this fund, screens out those which are incorrectly prepared, answers applicants' questions, and then routes the accepted applications to the various state departments for approval of specifications.

The legislature established the fund in its special session last February to help, on a matching basis, communities prepare for possible postwar unemployment.

The years of experience Miss Bourquin had working in landscape architecture are proving valuable in her state work, because many of the architects and others who come in are personal acquaintances, and she has had training in civil engineering, city planning and architecture.

"Some of the men seem surprised when they find out I'm handling this end of the job," she said, "but they've all been very nice."

She's used to having people surprised at her job, because she and her twin-sister, Alice who is a landscape architect in the state highway department, were the only women in their landscape architecture course at the University of Michigan. It was still more unusual when they established a private practice.

Miss Bourquin has to be something of a lawyer, a diplomat and a planning consultant rolled into one. She explains the provisions of the law which provides funds to local units on a matching basis to plan for postwar improvements, examines the applications which are coming across her desk in an ever increasing number to check on policy and procedure, and sees that no "bottlenecks" develop.

As a student at the University of Michigan, Miss Bourquin and her sister specialized in languages, literature and art, then went to Europe and studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. When they were in Rome they visited the American academy where the Prix de Rome students of landscape architecture were studying, and decided on their profession, turned to the United States and took their master's degrees in landscape design at the University of Michigan.

While in private practice, Miss Bourquin designed and supervised the construction and maintenance of home grounds, country estates, and grounds of public buildings, and helped plan grounds for low cost housing projects.

Tall, soft spoken and prematurely gray, Miss Bourquin is the daughter of Mrs. J. F. Bourquin of Ann Arbor.
WEITZMAN REENTERS PRACTICE

Arnold A. Weitzman, A.I.A., announces that he has entered his own practice in architectural engineering with offices at 112 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan. Mr. Weitzman has had wide experience in his own office in Los Angeles, California, and as chief engineer for an architectural firm prominent in the west and south-west. In his long experience he designed many structures for schools, universities, churches, commercial and civic buildings and theatres.

At the beginning of the last depression Mr. Weitzman went to Europe, where he did outstanding work in connection with aeronautical and industrial buildings. Upon his return in 1933 he reestablished himself in the Middle West. Among many other excellent works which he has to his credit in this territory, Mr. Weitzman counts some continuous frame reinforced concrete bridges, huge industrial buildings, and long-span arch hangars.

Asked why he calls himself an Architectural Engineer, he replied: "While I have designed civil engineering structures in connection with water supplies, sanitary engineering and long-span bridges in the United States and Mexico, which makes me simply a structural engineer, in the general meaning of that title, yet from my school days until this day I have understood the need of the kind of engineering for buildings which would complement the architecture and help the architects express their ideas also in the structure, instead of regarding the latter a necessary evil to be concealed."

"The structure of a building should, in its purely functionary role, help the architecture to also function vividly. In order to be able to approach the solution of structural problems from this viewpoint I studied architecture intensively."

"I hope to see our schools stressing more earnestly and insistently this understanding upon their engineering graduates—that is their career as engineers in connection with architectural buildings, their task will not consist of merely making a hurdle of sticks stand up vertically, horizontally or in any direction, but that they must under the guidance of the designing architect foresee the finished building in which their work will be both important and impressive."

"Because I represent this outlook in engineering I chose with emphasis the name of my professional practice—Architectural Engineering."

GROUP INVESTIGATES ESCALATORS

Investigation of the type escalators in use by department stores in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago have been conducted by Fred McMinn, Cincinnati building commissioner; Edward H. Kruckemeyer, architect, and Ellsworth Ireland, a representative of the Emery estate, all of Cincinnati.

The survey sought to determine whether or not the Cincinnati building code may be changed to permit installation of such escalators not requiring fire or smoke door encasements at each floor in the postwar department store project of the Emery estate in Cincinnati.

The present building code there does not permit operation of open escalators from the ground floor up without fire door enclosures at each floor. Mr. McMinn said he was informed that eastern type escalators are not fire hazards, however.

SERVICE ARCHITECTS ORGANIZATION, has been formed in India and Ceylon to interest British and Indian troops in the discussion of post-war problems including the planning and reconstruction of towns and cities.

H. RICHARD ELLISTON, A.I.A., has been appointed a member of Cincinnati's new Master Plan Division of its City Planning Commission.

MAYNARD LYNDON, formerly of Detroit, was a visitor in Detroit last week. Now a resident of California, he reports much activity in architects' offices of the west coast. Formerly of the Detroit firm of Lyndon & Smith, Maynard transferred his membership from the Detroit Chapter to the Southern California Chapter.

H. AUGUSTUS O'DELL, A.I.A., is corresponding secretary of the newly formed Bloomfield Hills, Mich., City Planning Commission.

WELLS HEADS DAKOTA BOARD

Theodore B. Wells, Grand Forks, was elected president of the North Dakota board of architecture at a recent session.

Gilbert Horton, Jamestown, retiring president, is the new vice president and Robert Ritterbush was reelected secretary-treasurer. These three men comprise the board.

Frank W. Jackson, St. Cloud, Minn., was granted a license in North Dakota. Applications for licenses were considered.

ALFRED HOPKINS & ASSOCIATES, of New York City, are architects and engineers for the Army postoffice for overseas mail at New York. Hereafter package mail for overseas will pass through a postoffice of its own in New York instead of being serviced in a section of the city postal establishment. Covering 12 acres, the project is being built under a rush schedule of 4½ months. Located on the site of the old Madison Square Garden Bowl in Long Island City, foundation conditions were difficult, requiring both piles and spread footings. Concrete block walls, timber truss framing and gypsum roof are the principal elements of construction.

J. IVAN DISE is architect for the $180,000 Marion Law School for Detroit Board of Education.

OREGON CHAPTER, A.I.A., through its president Pietro Belluschi, has proffered the services of its members to the City Council of Portland in its post-war planning program. The Council went on record as heartily approving the offer.

CLARENCE KEVITT was recently elected secretary of the Kansas City Chapter, A.I.A. The chapter has for some months past interested itself in more rapid realization of post-war planning and subsequent projects.

UTAH CHAPTER, A.I.A., heard James M. Ketch of Cleveland, Ohio, speak on "Lighting and Architecture in the Post-war Period" at its dinner meeting at Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City, Sept. 28, Raymond L. Evans, chapter president presided.
Mr. Freeman

JOHN H. FREEMAN of Detroit, is president of The American Society of Architectural Hardware Consultants, which, with its team-mate, National Contract Hardware Association held its Annual Convention at the Palmer House in Chicago on Oct. 5 and 6. Freeman has long been a leader in his field in Michigan and he has many friends among the architects and in the building industry here.

Like others in the industry, Mr. Freeman has been engaged in the war effort but, come peacetime, he will again be at the service of architects on other war work. His offices are in the Architects Building, 415 Brainard Street.

The largest office building in Evanston, Ill., will be erected for the Washington National Insurance Co. The first unit when completed will contain in excess of 200,000 square feet of floor space. Graham, Anderson, Probst and White are the architects. It is scheduled for postwar construction.

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, internationally famous American architect, gave the fourteenth Joseph Henry Selden lecture at Connecticut college Tuesday evening, Oct. 3 at 8 o'clock in the Palmer auditorium.

Mr. Freeman
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ANNUAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects

The annual meeting of the Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, will be held at the Rackham Building on the evening of October 24, 1944. President William Edward Kapp has announced that his annual report will be rather a report of the Chapter, and will be delivered at the meeting and published in the Weekly Bulletin thereafter. Reports of Committees are published herewith. President Kapp has done an outstanding job for the past two years and it behooves members to attend the annual meeting and show their appreciation on his retirement.

Report of Committee on Practice

Henry F. Stanton, chairman, Aloys Frank Herman, Frederick A. Fairbrother, Thomas H. Hewell, Kenneth C. Black.

The duties of the Committee on practice have been defined in the Chapter by-laws as follows: "It shall be the duty of this committee to consider all matters pertaining to the ethics of professional practice within the Chapter, to promote better relations between principals and drafts- men, to promote a higher standard of professional practice with respect to improvement of drawings, specifications and other documents, standardization of methods of cost accounting, and to improve building and safety codes. To this has been added "Activities in connection with State Registration and Schedule of Charges."

This is rather a large order and seems to provide plenty of scope for activity on the part of this committee; however, it is still possible to include all the duties of this committee under the one phrase "to promote a higher standard of professional practice."

To accomplish its purpose the committee is required to take two quite different lines of action. The first to attempt to inspire the members of the profession to a higher standard of practice, and to bring home to them the value of the profession as a whole, of ethics in its broadest sense. The

See REPORTS—Page 5
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Michael O'Shea - Anne Baxter ... "THE EVE OF ST. MARK"
Sat., 8 P.M.—Virginia Gilmore ... "THAT OTHER WOMAN"
SUNDAY - MONDAY - TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 30, 31
Fred MacMurray - Betty Hutton ... "AND THE ANGELS SING"

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SKILL, INTEGRITY AND RESPONSIBILITY
REPORTS

(Continued from Page 1)

second, to investigate all cases of alleged unprofessional practice and to recommend such action as it deems necessary in light of the facts.

Your committee much prefers to be engaged on the first of these lines of activity and counts it a successful year when not called upon to act on the second.

Unfortunately it has been necessary during this past year for this committee to be quite active on cases of alleged unprofessional practice and to that end has held a good many meetings, both with the committee alone and jointly with the Board of Directors of the Chapter. All members of the committee have approached these unpleasant tasks in a spirit of fairness and a realization of the seriousness of their duties. Actions have been taken and recommendations made which it is not the province of this committee to report.

Your committee is now engaged more pleasantly on activities in the first category. It has just been launched on a study of schedules of charges for professional services. While this study was initiated too late in the year to warrant a report at this time, the committee earnestly recommends that this study be carried on during the coming chapter year.

The committee feels that the whole question of the value of ethics to the profession of Architecture is of such importance that it is worth while here to go into a general discussion of the subject.

Ethics is defined as the principles of right conduct, and here we are concerned with what is right conduct in the practice of the profession of Architecture. To set up principles of right conduct we must start with fundamental morality, in other words with a clear cut sense of right and wrong.

Spinoza has defined as an immoral act for an individual any act which indulged in by all would lead to chaos. If each individual could project his every act into the future on this basis with equal clarity, and could with equal wisdom appraise its end result, and further with an equal sense of right and wrong to regulate his conduct; then perhaps it would be unnecessary for any profession to have a code of professional practice. It should be obvious, however, that in this world no such unanimity of thought or purpose exists. The results of actions or conduct are not always clear and they are frequently debatable.

Over a long period of years every profession worthy of the name has developed a set of rules of conduct to protect, secondarily, the members of the profession against one another and primarily, to protect the profession itself and to make and keep it a worthy and necessary contributor to the welfare of mankind. To do this it creates a system of conduct, obligatory on its members, which will insure orderly procedures within the profession and between its members, and, most important, a system of conduct that will protect the public, the patient, and client, or whatever he may be called, and insure for him, in so far as possible, honest, proficient and unbiased professional advice regardless as to which individual within the profession he may go.

It can be seen that this places a tremendous responsibility on each of us toward the profession as a whole. The unethical acts of one can damage the whole and too high a percentage of those practicing unethically can render the whole profession worthless.

Some years ago Lord Moulton wrote an article on law in which he divided all laws into three categories. The natural laws which one follows without any enforcing agency, the written and unwritten laws which are enforced by the State for the protection of all, and in the center the great mass of laws that fall into neither of these categories, and control our conduct only by a sense of right and wrong. Our principles of practice, stated as they are in very general terms, perhaps fall in this middle category. It would be impossible, if not unwise, to attempt to formulate rules to cover every contingency that might arise in professional practice. Better that each individual be so imbued with the spirit of the profession that his every choice of conduct in it is virtually instinctive.

Good ethics are good business—and good business for an Architect depends on his maintaining a professional status. The statement that architecture is a business is untrue. It is a profession in the strictest sense and its very future depends on its maintaining professional status. What is true is that professional practice should be carried on in a business-like manner, and these two statements should not be confused. The objectives of business are quite different from those of a profession and need no definition here. All of the constantly recurring fear within the profession over the competition of contracting firms who offer so called complete service, is the result of failure to realize that the salvation of the profession is to stay professional. Competition on a straight business basis would wipe out the profession as such in no time and we would all end up being contractors who offer complete service from plans to completed building; and to the great detriment of the building public. The professional Architect has a unique contribution to make in that he is totally unbiased in his advice to his client. He is not swayed by motives of his own personal gain or loss but is free to advise his client by means of drawing, specifications and decisions what, in light of his special training and experience, is best for the client. A business approach is not so unincumbered. Large firms must realize that while within their walls they have an activity that closely parallels a business, without, their dealings with their client are just as much on a professional basis as a doctor's. All firms both large and small, must realize that architecture must be a profession carried on in a thoroughly businesslike way.

If there is fear within the profession of Architecture of competition from without there is just one answer—We must see to it that we are each and everyone better Architects, and to be better Architects rendering a service that is worth more to the public we must remain professional and above all ethical.

Let each one strive for better and better service to the client and see to it that every Architect collects a fee commensurate with that service and sufficient to enable him to give his best; and we can forget competition from unprofessional sources. The future will take care of itself.

* * *

Public Relations

Alvis E. Harley, chairman.

This year has been a very active one with the Public Relations Committee, as there were innumerable matters of interest to the architectural profession that have come to their attention, especially with relation to the City and other governmental bureaus doing their own architectural work. Many rumors of work being done directly through these agencies as well as a few definite cases were brought to our attention. The Committee conscientiously made every effort to run these items of information down to establish the authenticity of these disturbing activities. The Committee, composed of Clair W. Ditchy, Aloys Frank Herman, Joseph W. Lein-
weber, and Alvin E. Harlev, together with our President William E. Kapp who also attended most of these meetings. These all served most conscientiously. Many meetings throughout the year were called of which the following is a high-light of their developments.

One of the most important items that took a great deal of our time was in connection with the great amount of architectural work done by the various departments of the City of Detroit. The Committee felt that its first duty was to contact our Mayor, endeavoring to obtain a commitment from him as to his policy regarding the City of Detroit doing their own architectural work.

The Committee met at the Mayor's office December 27. The Mayor received us very graciously and talked to us in detail regarding the proposed work for the City of Detroit. He left the impression with the Committee that he was not entirely acquainted with the procedure of his various departments and that he would look into the matter and report back to us. He did say, however, that it has not been the policy of the City of Detroit doing all their architectural work and that if his ideas were contrary to those after consultation with his department heads, he would be glad to let us know.

No further word was received from the Mayor on this matter. However, the Committee felt from continued reports coming out regarding the City's post-war plan activities that every evidence subsequently shown was that the City was developing an architectural department contrary to the impression the Mayor gave us during his conference.

On May 15 our President, William E. Kapp, wrote to our Mayor, Edward J. Jeffries, calling his attention to the architectural work being done by the City Engineer's staff and therein enumerated several jobs that we knew definitely the City Engineer was doing that we felt should be done through the office of private practitioners. This letter was answered shortly thereafter in which the Mayor acknowledged in a very polite way but did not answer the questions raised in our communication of May 15.

During June and July our President, William E. Kapp, who was active with us in Public Relations Committee work, had several communications with the Mayor and Glenn C. Richards, General Superintendent, Department of Public Works. This was more or less a part of the work of this committee which was assumed by the Chapter's President, all of which was done in the finest spirit of cooperation and the Committee was greatly pleased with his assistance.

On June 22nd we wrote a letter to the University of Michigan, Board of Regents at Ann Arbor, Michigan, calling their attention to their advertisement which referred to drawings prepared by the "architectural and engineering" section of the Buildings and Grounds Department of the University of Michigan, in which they were soliciting bids for remodeling of the East Hospital for use as a nurses home. On July 26 we received an answer to this letter which the Committee felt was a satisfactory explanation in their architectural activity. The answer was written by Professor L. M. Gram, Director of Plant Extension, as follows: "Those who are familiar with the policy of the University know that plans and specifications and even construction work itself are done by our own forces only when, in our judgment, it is of advantage to the University to do so. The situation with respect to the project referred to in your letter does not imply any intention to deviate from the above policy.

To relieve the concern of your committee in this connection, may I say that the University does not expect to enter into competition with those who are engaged in the practice of architecture, engineering or contracting, many of whom received their college training at this University. Witness the employment of nine architects during the past decade on University projects costing more than ten million dollars, also the recent selection of four architects to make a start on our post-war program. It is my own observation that there are troubles enough in operating an educational institution."

The outcome of many of the meetings and letters heretofore referred to culminated in the committee together with others of the Chapter being invited to sit in on a meeting of the Mayor's Post War Improvement Committee for the purpose of discussing the program and its execution. This meeting was held Monday, July 17, at the City Planning Commission's Office. Those present at this meeting were David V. Adley, Budget Director; Max R. Barton, Secretary, Welfare Commission; George F. Emery, City Planner; Glenn C. Richards, Acting Commissioner, DPW; George Thompson, City Engineer; Murray Kepler, in charge of Advance Planning Division; Wesley Bintz, Associate Engineer, City Plan Commission; Stewart Werback, Associate Civil Engineer, City Plan Commission. Mr. Emery explained that the committee had extended their invitation to the architectural group for the purpose of explaining what post-war projects were expected to be done by the City staff and those which probably would be assigned to private practitioners. This was a very interesting meeting and it developed for the first time through this meeting that the City actually expected to do most of the architectural post-war work with the exception of schools, which have always been done through private practitioners. The Committee felt that this meeting was called by these City departments in the spirit of asking the architects to help them out on a problem that they did not have the personnel to perform within their own departments. This definitely indicated that the policy of the City was to do most of their architectural work.

It has taken practically all of this year to definitely establish the policy of the City administration regarding our profession. There is still further work for a Public Relations Committee to continue along with this work and to bring to the attention of the Mayor and the Common Council very definitely our feelings regarding this type of procedure. If this can be accomplished, and we feel it can be continued along these same lines, the Chapter will have done a very great service for the profession.

Architects' Civic Design Group
Brandon V. Gambr, chairman.

For a period of well over a year the group of architects known as the Architects' Civic Design Group has been engaged in a research study of the overall aspects of planning of the metropolitan area of Detroit. This work is proceeding under the sponsorship of the Cranbrook Academy of Art, and with the approval and financial support of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., and the Michigan Society of Architects. Mr. Eliel Saarinen has been the consultant to the Group.

Although the work has been carried on as an independent research study, the cooperation and friendly interest of the Director and members of the staff of the City Plan Commission of Detroit has been maintained. One of their representatives usually attends the Group meetings.

An Executive Committee, composed of six members of the Group formulates the policies, directs the methods of procedure, drafts the material for publicity, arranges meetings and supervises the affairs of the organization.
During the past fourteen months regular meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Group have been held. Considerable progress has been made, and the work has advanced well beyond the preliminary stages. Much more has to be done, but additional active members are needed to coordinate the work completely.

With the fall season a new period of activity has resumed, and the last meeting of the Group evidenced considerable interest and enthusiasm. Some members have advanced their studies to the point where they are developing the street pattern of their area. This stage of the work is most stimulating, and calls into play the planning capabilities of the members in a fascinating manner.

The work is educational and should well repay the members for their unselfish devotion to it. They are contributing of their time and talents without compensation, as a matter of personal interest and as a civic contribution towards the growth and improvement of the Detroit area.

When the work of the Group is completed, it is planned to give it general publicity, and place it on exhibition. Many local groups and agencies are anxious to have this material, as they have been aware of the progress of the work, and are interested in it. Considerable time must elapse, and much work must be done to present the finished work to the public in a manner which will reflect all possible credit to our profession.

The results of this study must prove, as is now evident, that the architectural profession can and should assume leadership in this field of better planning for our cities. It is hoped and requested that the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A. will continue the generous moral and financial support which it has extended thus far to the Group.

* * *

Relations with Building Industry
George F. Diehl, chairman

Several months ago I was asked to attend a meeting of the Building Trades Council, at which they hoped to convince certain State Officials that they needed additional help to maintain the Building Trades School. As I understand it, the architects were asked to lend their moral support to the plea by stating how essential it was to the interests of the building industry that the Trades School be continued. Other members of this Committee were unable to attend but Chairman Kapp was present. Mr. Kapp and I both assured those present that we were hearty in favor of continuing the school and that in fact we believed a school of this kind was absolutely essential if we hoped to have skilled mechanics in the building trades. We further stated that we were so convinced of this that we were going to suggest to the Detroit Chapter that the architects offer some form of recognition to graduates of the various trades who have finished with highest honors.

The Chapter Board later approved of this and when the proposal was definitely made to the Building Trades Council they thought it was a splendid idea and appointed certain members to cooperate with the writer in arranging for prizes. Mr. Kapp and I were both invited to a testimonial dinner on the occasion of the graduation of the Trades School on August 9th, at which time it was intended to make the presentation. After several discussions with President Kapp and considerable research work it was finally agreed between us that the most fitting thing in the way of prizes would be a Kidder hard-book, since this would be equally useful to members of any building trade. It was also agreed that the awards were to be made to each of the graduates who had the highest honors in their own branch of the school. This would mean a total of seven books.

Because the school officials had not decided at the time of the Aug. 9th meeting just who was to be eligible for prizes, these prizes have not been awarded as yet but we expect to receive a list of the names shortly. It is our intention to have the names of the honor students inscribed in these books, along with possibly some inscription stating that the gift is a recognition of the Detroit Chapter of the A.I.A.

The books are now in the writer's office and I am awaiting word from the Federation members. Will report further on this at a later date.

Several members of the General Contractors and Subcontractors' Associations were present at this Trades School dinner. Your Committee has had no recent meetings with the members of the Contractors' Association.

* * *

Liaison with Producers' Council
George F. Diehl

The writer has attended most of the Council meetings during the year except the one in September, of which, through some oversight, I was not given a regular notice and had overlooked it.

The Council has been as active as ever in promoting post-war work, but there is nothing new that is of interest to the Chapter except that at the last meeting on October 10th it was reported that they had agreed to have a committee of three serve as liaison officers between their Council and the architects. Their committee consists of Paul R. Marshall, chairman, E. Douglas Ainslie Jr., and Walter J. Torbett. I am sure they could not have chosen a better committee. All of these men are well acquainted with the architects and have given us splendid cooperation in our past undertakings.

The Council hopes that the Chapter might consider taking similar action, that is, to appoint a committee of three for this cooperative work between the two organizations.

Floyd W. Clise was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for a dinner meeting during the latter part of November, at which time it is intended to have Mr. Ripley, of General Electric Company, speak on "Power for War." Notice will be given in the bulletin as to when this meeting is definitely arranged, and the architects should make an effort to attend.

* * *

Liaison, E.S.D.
George F. Diehl

Under date of July 12, Frank G. Horton, Managing Secretary of the Engineering Society of Detroit, wrote a report to the members of the Affiliate Council, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Kapp, our President, who in turn forwarded it to me. This report, which is a rather lengthy one, covers a multitude of different activities in which the Engineering Society members have been active. While all of these are not of direct interest to the members of our Chapter, we should be interested to know that they are taking active
The national Committee on Public Information has cooperated with producers in their advertising telling the architects' story. Notably among these is Edwards & Company. Your Committee assisted in preparing this advertising campaign and in the preparation of the booklet they offer in their advertisements, "How to Plan Your New Home." To date over 52,000 requests for this booklet have been received. Architects have used it as a piece to distribute to their clients.

**Membership**

Talmaige C. Hughes, chairman

The Chapter Board has acted as Membership Committee. This, together with the letter ballot procedure, has been most effective. The Executive secretary has acted to process the applications.

As of this date the Chapter membership is as follows:

- Fellows .................. 8
- Emeritus .................. 1
- Corporate .................. 365
- Applications in Washington 2
- Total Corporate ....... 404
- Junior Assistants ......... 38
- Student Assistants ....... 9
- Honorary .................. 2
- Grand Total ............... 483

Newly elected fellows are Messrs. Branson V. Gamble, Clair W. Ditchy, and Henry F. Stanton.

Of 26 former members still in the Chapter area, 21 have been reinstated.

We regret to record the passing of members Adolph Eisen, Leonard H. Field, Jr., and Leroy Lewis, Jr.

Several members have transferred to other Grand Rapids Chapter and others will probably do so. Twenty-four members are in the Saginaw Valley area, where a Chapter is in process of formation. Other Chapters will undoubtedly be formed as the form of the unification plan is determined.

**Civic Design**

Robert B. Frantz, chairman

The committee has kept in touch with the past year's activities of the Architects Civic Design Group and through Mr. Saarinen has effectively furthered the chapter's work in the interest of Detroit-at-large. This has been very valuable assistance. Steps have been taken also to incorporate 'Regional and City Planning' into the architectural curriculum of the University of Michigan graduate school, and Mr. Hebard is now in Boston attending the two-weeks conference in this field. No other assignments have been brought to our attention.

**Public Information**

Talmaige C. Hughes, chairman

Your committee has continued to receive cooperation from the three Detroit newspapers, as well as those throughout the state. The good will that is thus built up is of great value to the profession.

Member C. Em Pilafian has done a splendid job of publicizing the activities of the Architects Civic Design Group.

The Weekly Bulletin has carried the news of the Michigan architects to every state in the union. On January 1, 1945 it is to have a national circulation to all architects registered in the forty-eight states.

**COMPETITION JURY NAMED**

Judges were named today for the $2,500 "Arts & Architecture-United States Plywood Corporation Architectural Competition" for "America's ideal postwar small home for the average family." The judges are:

Frederick Langhorst, A.I.A., San Francisco; John Rex, A.I.A., Gregory Ain, Charles Eames and J. R. Davidson, the last four from Los Angeles.

The Competition is open to all architects, engineers, designers, draftsmen, technicians and students. Last year's competition drew more than 500 entries from all over the country and some from foreign lands. This year's competition closes Dec. 20. First prize is $1,250.

Results of the Competition will be offered to the public as usable and buildable plans.

J. R. Davidson, a modern designer who is responsible for some of the best work in the residential field in Southern California.

Frederick Langhorst, one of the best-known young architects in the San Francisco Bay area, won an honorable mention in the 1943 competition. For some years he was in the Office of William Wilson Wurster, now Dean of the School of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is active in the AIA, and the State Association of California Architects.

John Leon Rex, graduate of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, worked with Sumner Spaulding, F.A.I.A. He has been design engineer at the U.S. Naval Operating Base, San Pedro, California.

Gregory Ain, after studying at University of California, Los Angeles, and University of Southern California, won a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1940 for low cost housing and also won five awards in the national competition.

Charles Eames, has worked extensively in the field of industrial design. He studied architecture in St. Louis and Washington Universities, traveled abroad and taught design at Cranbrook Academy of Art. He won two first awards in the Museum of Modern Art's Organic Design Competition.
THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

SCHEDULE OF RECOMMENDED CHARGES

(American Institute of Architects Document Adopted by the M.S.A.)

Ratified and adopted at the 16th Annual Convention, M.S.A., 1928

Distribution Authorized at the 16th Annual Convention, M.S.A., 1930

The Michigan Society of Architects, as a professional body, recognizing that the value of an Architect's services varies with his experience, ability and the location and character of the work upon which he is employed, does not establish a fixed rate of compensation binding upon all of its members, but, in the light of past experience, recommends that for full professional services, adequately rendered, an architect practicing in the State of Michigan should receive as reasonable remuneration therefor at least the compensation mentioned in the following schedule of charges:

1. The architect's professional services consist of:

   (a) Preliminary studies, including the necessary conferences and the preparation of preliminary sketches, the least compensation of which is one-fifth of the hereinafter mentioned fees.

   (b) Working Drawings and Specifications, complete ready for taking bids, the least compensation for which is an additional 2/5 of the hereinafter recommended fees.

   (c) Supervision, including the taking of bids, the preparation of full size and large scale details, the general direction of the work, the checking of contractors' monthly statements, the checking of shop drawings for various trades, and the issuance of certificates of payment, the least compensation for which is an additional 2/5 of the hereinafter recommended fee.

2. The proper minimum charge for professional services on the average type of work, when let under a general contract, is 6% of the total cost of the work. When the major portion of the work is let under a general contract and a minor portion is let separately to individual contractors, then 6% shall govern for the entire work, plus an additional 4% upon that portion let separately.

   When all of the work is let separately to contractors for individual trades, then the 6% fee shall be increased by 4% additional to cover the architect's extra cost of keeping records and dealing with several contractors instead of one contractor.

3. On residential work it is proper to charge from 8% on the first $50,000.00 of cost, and 6% on the balance. On residential work at a sufficient distance from the architect's office, to require unusual time in travel, but not far enough distant to require rail or boat transportation, it is customary to increase the above-mentioned 8% and 6% charges to 10% and 8% respectively. In both cases the fee shall cover stables, garages and other dependencies.

4. In the hands of architects best qualified to design them, churches and ecclesiastical buildings generally bear a commission of from 8% to 10% on work under $50,000.00, and 7 1/2% on work over that amount. Designing of or assisting in the selection of or purchasing of church furniture and fixtures, depending on the amount of detail work necessary and the time required, bears a commission of from 10% to 20%.

5. Buildings with complicated equipment such as laboratories bear a higher rate than the 6% quoted in paragraph 2, above, for average work. If taken at 6%, the equipment should be charged separately at a higher rate.

6. On monumental, decorative, and landscape work, special interiors, and special cabinet work, as well as alterations to existing buildings, whether federal, municipal or private, the minimum charge is 10%. Should the work involved require unusual study or specialization, it is usual to charge 15% or even more.
7. Designs for fabrics, furniture, fixtures, lighting fixtures, and special decorative work other than for churches, the minimum charge is 15%.

8. On articles not designed by the architect, but purchased under his direction, the minimum charge is 6%.

9. On work of such nature that the final total cost cannot be reasonably accurately approximated, it is advisable and permissible to charge on a pay roll-overhead-profit basis, that is to say, to charge the actual amount of the payroll, plus the average percentage of overhead, plus a profit of, say 25%. If pay roll totals $100.00 and overhead amounts to 85% of the pay roll, then the charge will be:

Pay roll ........................................ $100.00
Overhead, 85% of $100.00 .................. 85.00

Total ............................................. $185.00
Plus 25% for Profit ......................... 46.25

Total charge ....................................... $231.25

In offices having an overhead of 100% this method amounts to charging 2½ times the pay roll, which is quite generally used. It is fair to both owner and architect. It often saves the owner a considerable amount, and insures the architect a reasonable profit.

10. As a substitute for the method suggested in paragraph No. 9 above, the architect may be paid a fixed fee for his own personal services, or, in some cases, a commission upon the cost of the work. In addition thereto, he is reimbursed by the client for his actual office expenses (pay roll, exclusive of his own drawing account, plus overhead). This is known as the “Fee-plus-cost” method.

11. All disbursements for traveling expenses, measurements, surveys, fees for expert advice when requested or sanctioned by the client, and the cost of all prints, to be paid by the client.

12. All of the above charges are subject to increase by special arrangement, where the cost of the work is small or the conditions unusually difficult.

13. By special interiors and cabinet work, is meant that part of the work which is individual, and requires special study and drawings for each room or each feature thereof, as distinguished from the work which is repetitious and which can be executed from typical drawings and general specifications.

14. The supervision of an architect does not guarantee the performance of the contract by the contractor, or insure the client against defective work thereunder.

Where the architect is retained to oversee preparation, manufacture, execution and installation of work, as well as to check final requests for payment for same, he will do everything in his power to enforce the spirit and the letter of drawings and specifications. Beyond that he is not responsible.

15. The architect is construed by the courts to be the owner's agent and the owner is responsible for payment for labor and material ordered by the architect for the owner. The architect's power of agent is limited, however, to the building or work upon which the architect has been commissioned by the owner to perform professional services.

16. It is proper to charge for the preparation of sketches of any nature whatsoever, even if the client be asked only to reimburse the architect for his actual costs of payroll and overhead.

Under no circumstances will the architect offer to make sketches without charge or obligation in order to assist in soliciting business; nor will he submit to a prospective client's invitation to submit sketches under such conditions, for, by so doing, he may institute or be drawn into an ungoverned and unethical competition.

If the architect chooses to work without reasonable compensation, he may do so only under conditions which will not tend to injure his fellow practitioners.

UNETHICAL PRACTICE

If an architect has quoted a rate of fee to a prospective client, another architect seeking the same work and having knowledge of the rate quoted by the first, is guilty of unprofessional conduct if he attempts to obtain the work by quoting a lower rate of fee. Such conduct is unethical.

SUBMITTING SKETCHES

If an architect knowingly competes with other architects by submitting sketches without obligation, thereby submitting to an ungoverned and unauthorized competition, he is unfaithful to the profession, and guilty of unprofessional conduct.
NILES MAIN STREET USED FOR NATION-WIDE PLANS

Niles, Mich. is being used as an example for plans for postwar improvement in any city having a population of 5,000 to 50,000, officials of The Kawneer Company said in a luncheon meeting in Niles, Sept. 11.

Guests at the meeting were members of the city postwar planning commission, several members of the city council, and about 20 representative merchants.

Research, surveys and resulting plans, which will be a 13-page, illustrated feature in the October issue of the Architectural Forum, were discussed by Lawrence Plym, president of Kawneer, Ray Underwood, sales manager; James Carse, in charge of sales promotion and advertising, and Morris Ketchum, Jr., of the architectural firm of Ketchum, Gina and Sharp, New York City, architectural consultant of The Kawneer Company.

Photographs of a typical block in a business district showing the present store fronts and sketches of possible improvements, were shown to the group. The new plans were designed by Ketchum.

Plans encompass not only improved store fronts, Carse said, but extended to parks, parking conditions, the routing of traffic, and everything concerned with city and community improvement.

Niles was chosen to represent all cities of a similar size, Carse explained, because its problems are similar to those of other cities of its size, because of its proximity to other shopping centers, and because the interest of The Kawneer Company is centered there.

Interviews were conducted with shoppers, store-keepers and other citizens, and research was completed. Building problems were turned over to Ketchum who gave a solution for each store of the representative block.

PROFESSOR HENRY A. JANDEL,
Spokane, Wash., architect and Princeton University faculty member, addressed the Corn ing, N. Y. Rotary Club on Aug. 3, discussing College in Wartime, it was announced today.

Prof. Jandel was educated at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Princeton, and Ecole des Beaux-Arts at Paris. He was the 30th winner of the Paris prize for architecture.

HOWARD P. VERMILYA, A.I.A., has been appointed a Director of Housing Research of the John B. Pierce Foundation. Mr. Vermilya, has for the past ten years been connected with the Federal Housing Administration as Technical Director. In that capacity he was in charge of the development of housing design and construction standards and of the investigation of new materials and methods of construction for the Insured Mortgage Program of the Federal Government. He will bring this experience to bear in directing the greatly expanded Housing Research Program of the Foundation.

The John B. Pierce Foundation is stressing the development and adaptation of new materials, equipment and techniques to housing production. Research in these fields is required if the great technical strides which have been made as a result of the war are to be made available to housing in time for the potential post-war demand and to be of assistance in the reconversion to peace.

NOTE TO TAL HUGHES: Sometimes when you think of it, will you please tell somebody that we did not write the fine story you published about our Conference of October 5 and 6? Our good friends have been accusing us of writing it for ourselves and—we didn’t. It is much better when someone else does it. In fact, it baffled us a little how you learned about it so easily. Thanks a lot anyway, for the sake of the Conference and not for our own—Walter T. Rolfe, in the 121st Paragraph, Central Texas Chapter, A.I.A.

LT. IRVING G. HUNSBERGER, son-in-law of Roger Allen, is a prisoner of war, according to information just received by his relatives in Grand Rapids. Lt. Hunsberger, a Thunderbolt pilot, went down over France July 19.

STEVEN H. ZACHAR, A.I.A., member of the Florida South Chapter and a rising young architect of Miami Beach, has a side line of breeding and raising thoroughbred horses on his 102-scr Golden Shoe Farm near Davie in Broward county, Florida, where he assembled a sizable draft of the best bloodlings of the turf.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER, A.I.A., held its Fall meeting at Harrisburg on Oct. 3. Members of Penn. Branch of A.G.C., and the Harrisburg Builders’ Exchange were guests.

The speaker of the evening will be Mr. Francis A. Pitkin, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board, and the subject: “Practical Zoning—An Essential Community Function.” An open discussion followed the address. The get-together was arranged by officers and the Committee on Relations with Construction Industry, John J. Lynch, Chairman, to better enable the Contractors and Architects attending to get acquainted.


Mr. Stotz, who is an architect, author and authority on the early architecture of Pennsylvania, spoke with understanding concerning the many buildings built in Western Pennsylvania by the early settlers being still standing in different parts of the state. He further stated that the architecture of every period is shown by the race of people who settled in that area at that time. He also illustrated his talk with slides of places photographed at the Old Economy grounds in Ambridge and a number of places through this part of the state.

The speaker is at present in charge of the restoration of the Harmony Society properties in Old Economy, now Ambridge.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE of British Architects has divided Britain into 18 regions. A general plan for, say, roads, airports, open spaces and so forth is issued to the 18 regions, who are asked to work out the local details.

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J. CHRIS JENSEN, A.I.A., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, considers himself a privileged man. On his seventy-first birthday, Sept. 23, he said, "I've lived a long time and I've done everything I wanted to do."

No longer actively engaged in his profession but keeping an ever watchful eye on the changes in architecture and acting as a constant consultant on building problems to his friends, he says he can't help wishing he were 50 years younger. "There's going to be a terrible shortage of architects after the war. The young men are not being trained, and in using substitute materials building can't be as satisfactory as it was—it would be great to be 50 years younger and starting over again."

EGGERS AND HIGGINS, internationally famous architects who designed the $15,000,000 National Art Gallery and the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C., will plan construction of 8 to 10 major buildings on Texas A&I campus in collaboration with Phelps and Dewees and Simmons of San Antonio.

Included among the educational institutions designed and constructed by Eggers and Higgins are Syracuse University, and the auditorium and experimental theater at Indiana University. They were associated with John Russell Pope, one of America's most famous architects, until his death in 1937 when the partnership of Eggers and Higgins was formed. Phelps and Dewees and Simmons, directed the construction of Nierman Hall and Jones auditorium already on the campus, and were consulting architects for the dormitories.

NEW YORK CHAPTER, A.I.A., has issued a pamphlet as its second public report on "Some Basic Redevelopment Problems." Address, 115 E. 40th St., N.Y.
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DETROIT'S AMERICAN LEGION MEMORIAL HOME

Derrick & Gamber, Architects

It is hoped that the new building for the American Legion Memorial Home in Detroit will be located in the neighborhood of the Art Center, or the Civic Center.

The exterior will be of white Georgia marble with some low relief carving, used very sparingly, and executed in a conventional and modern style.

As one faces the building, the entrance to the Memorial Home will be in the center and the entrance to the Auditorium will be on the left. There will be a separate entrance to the Meeting Hall and Dance and Drill Hall at the Auditorium end of the building.

The plans call for a ground floor, first and second floor. The first floor will contain a generous and dignified vestibule and lobby, general office for transacting the business of the Memorial Home and the Auditorium which can be entered directly from the street and from the lobby. The seating capacity of the Auditorium will be 2500 including the balcony.

In addition this floor will contain a large lounge, dining room, bar, kitchen, etc. The building manager's office will also be located here, as will the check room and rest rooms for men and women.

The ground floor will have excellent natural light and will contain a large Meeting hall and a large Dance and Drill hall. In addition twelve (12) bowling lanes will be included on this floor and three hand-ball and squash courts. Lockers and showers will be provided as will a check room and rest rooms for men and women.

A generous amount of ground floor space will be devoted to the Legion News and a large store room for Post equipment will also be included.

A cocktail lounge is planned in connection with the bowling lanes. The remainder of the ground floor will be given over to utility room, maintenance room and mechanical equipment.

Two wide stairways will lead down to the ground floor directly from the lobby on the first floor. These stairways will lead up to the second floor from the main lobby. This floor will contain a large social room with three (3) card rooms and a very generous bar. A large billiard room and a room given over to table tennis. Four (4) meeting rooms (which can be thrown into one large room) will be included, as will the offices of the District Association, Sons of the Legion, District Auxiliary, and the office of the 40 and 8.

A large library will be included on this floor and again rest rooms for men and women and a utility room. The balcony of the Auditorium can be entered directly from the corridor on this floor.

These three floors will be served by two (2) passenger elevators and one (1) service elevator.

It is intended that the interiors will be dignified, and as homelike in their furnishings and decorations as it is possible to make rooms of such a necessarily large size.

The building will be air conditioned and will contain the most modern mechanical equipment and furnishings.

D. E. ANDERSON
ARCHITECT FOR PRISON

David E. Anderson, A.I.A., of Marquette, Mich., has been appointed architect for the Marquette prison to plan postwar construction.

Anderson's appointment was made by the state prison commission and state building department with the approval of the state administrative board.

"Mr. Anderson will prepare all site plans, preliminary estimates and architectural drawings for postwar construction projects," it was stated by Ralph E. Benson, warden of the prison.
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LETTERS
To President Kapp,
Detroit Chapter A.I.A.

For the Cleveland Chapter, A.I.A. and, particularly for those who were fortunate to have been along on the Detroit trip, I wish to express our appreciation for the fine time we had on the 7th. The trip through the tank arsenal was an instructive and interesting non-architectural experience and, as always, there is only one Cranbrook.

We are all back in our routine grooves with an increased, optimistic viewpoint toward doing bigger and better things. Our program committee has been instructed to prepare for a "return bout" which I hope will develop into an annual affair.

Also, for the Chapter, I would appreciate having a copy of your preliminary fee contract with the City. Proctor Noyes tells me that you are sending him same and I believe he is going to propose similar proposition to us. Kindest regards,
J. Byers Hays, Pres., Cleveland Chapter, A.I.A.

Bulletin:
Your nice letter received, also the copy of the "Bulletin" containing my "London Letter." I want to congratulate the Chapter and you on its fine showing, and it must make you quite proud now that the Weekly Bulletin is to reach every architect in the United States. Congratulations!

I am enclosing a clipping which recently appeared in one of the London papers which I thought very good indeed. As you will note, it is written by an American woman, and is an excellent description of some of the terrifying times we have all been through.

The buzz bomb, which started in the middle of June, have been very devastating indeed. Over nine hundred thousand homes in London alone have been damaged in some degree, and every bit of building labour available is now being used in a great endeavor to close in these houses as much as possible before winter comes. We thought we were all through with these dastardly contrivances, but still they come. Every little while one sneaks through and goes "boom," and we know some more families are homeless, and perhaps some more killed.

I am as busy as ever I was, and am terribly handicapped for lack of staff, and the post war possibilities here are tremendous. Right now we are making the actual working drawings, specifications, details and Bills of Quantities for four post war jobs. These are buildings which are going to be necessary to my clients, and they want to be in the van when the barriers are let down. I am sure that they are going to gain a great deal in many ways because we have been able to give more time to studying their problems; they are going to be able to ask for tenders at a time when contractors will be wanting a good job to get started on; the orders for the different materials will be able to be placed immediately with the result that deliveries should be good, and I am sure their foresightedness is going to prove a good investment.

We in the Home Guard have now been relieved considerably, but as an organization we are being kept intact in case of an emergency. This is a pretty good sign that the war will soon be over, and let's hope so.

I am enclosing a photograph of Corporal Crane. I am sorry it doesn't show my stripes!

Please remember me to all members of the Chapter and tell them that I am also looking forward to my next visit to Detroit when I hope we can have a real get-together.

With kindest personal regards, I am,
Yours sincerely,
C. Howard Crane, A.I.A.,

Bulletin:
Just a note to let you know that I am enjoying the Weekly Bulletin of the Michigan Society and appreciate the favor of being on your mailing list. The articles contained in the bulletin are constructive and give the reader a good idea of what the architectural profession is up to.

My visit with you fellows remains as a very pleasant experience in my memory, and I trust that the planning program in Detroit is running along smoothly.

Sincerely,
H. Evert Kineaid,
Executive Director,
Chicago Plan Commission.

Bulletin:
Each week several of our members ask us to suggest the names of architects familiar with soft drink bottling plant design and construction.

Mr. Edward Kemper, Secretary of A.I.A., has suggested that your office might be able to provide the names of local architects experienced in this field. Or you might like to include in an early bulletin to your members an item indicating that we are compiling such a list and will welcome letters from interested architects.

For your information, a recent survey sent to our 3,300 members resulted in 600 replies, nearly 300 of them announcing plans to erect new plants as soon as possible, after the war.

It would appear that the soft drink bottling field will offer a profitable outlet for architectural services. We shall welcome any suggestions you may make toward compiling a list that will be complete and representative.

Very truly yours,
H. E. Medbery, Director, Technical Service, American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th St., Washington 6, D.C.

Bulletin:
It seems to me that further comment is necessary in connection with your report that Mr. Raymond Evans had protested against the use of the word "architect" in connection with the organization of an A. F. of L. union. Since when has the term "architect" been refused to employees working on a salary basis?

In the light of reason, usage, and as far as I can determine, law, an architect is an individual trained for, and competent in the design and carrying out of buildings, and the planning and the supervision of the various types of structures which mankind has need of. It is completely irrelevant whether he gets his pay from a client, a governmental body, a corporation, or another architect. If he performs the work associated with the term "Architecture" in a competent manner he is an architect.

Very truly yours,
Avery Librarian.

Cpl. Crane
MICHIGAN PLANNING MEETINGS HELD IN UPPER PENINSULA

Mark Owen, Director of Research and Development for the A.S.C.E. is assisting Ernest L. Pearce, vice-president of Union National Bank of Marquette who is the Upper Peninsula representative of the Committee on Economic Development, and George Thompson, City Engineer of Detroit, and Glen Richards, Superintendent of Detroit Public Works, under the sponsorship of the Michigan Planning Commission as arranged by Grover C. Dillman, head of this Commission for the Upper Peninsula.

These meetings are being scheduled by the Michigan Postwar Planning Committee, composed of representatives of the Michigan Society of Architects, American Society of Civil Engineers and Associated General Contractors of America. Walter L. Couse of Detroit, is chairman of the committee.

The first meeting was held at Ironwood on September 27, a noon luncheon at which time there were 60 people representing various organizations and industries in that area. The speakers were then driven to Iron Mountain where a dinner meeting attended by 150 was held, Mr. Dillman presiding. This meeting was quite successful, bringing out a lot of discussion on the subject of planning. The following evening, September 28, a meeting was held at the City Hall at Escanaba and was attended by 300 people at which appeared the same speakers and there was also available radio time covering the Upper Peninsula area for one hour and fifteen minutes.

Mr. Pearce had an unusual talk, illustrated by an exhibit of building blocks assembled to bring out the various conditions as they developed, one upon the other, and all agreed that his talk was exceptionally good. Mr. Owen covered the public works angle, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Richards tying in and supplementing the two talks. Considerable discussion and questions and answers developed from the audience and from local speakers. It was generally felt that the meetings were very well worth while and the committee believes the cooperation and beneficial effect will materially aid the postwar planning effort.

The committee is now working towards the developing of a series of meetings in the Lower Peninsula, particularly stressing a private work angle, as the period for public work, taking advantage of the $5,000,000 design fund made available by the State of Michigan, is nearing an end.

The Committee feels that the architects, engineers and contractors are cooperating admirably in this common interest to all in our industry.

DETOUR'S GATEWAY
By N. CHESTER SORENSEN, A.I.A.

A dynamic city as Detroit with a waterway at its front door, carrying perhaps more world traffic than any waterway in the whole world, and is scheduled to carry in a short time ocean liners, certainly is entitled to a fitting and appropriate gateway.

The logical location for such a gateway is on the access of Woodward Avenue, making possible a perspective view from ocean going ships right up into the heart of our city. This gateway should, in fact, be a gateway. It should be inviting, attractive, and interesting from the river view.

A stone wall across your path could hardly be called a gateway, no matter how interesting the wall may be designed. To crowd the breathing space that may be made possible at the foot of Woodward Avenue, with a group of buildings does everything else but provide an attractive, interesting gateway.

On the other hand, the most effective and most economical gateway is an open green space, properly landscaped several blocks wide on each side of Woodward Avenue from Jefferson to the river-front drive near the waterline. This green belt could run clear up to Cadillac Square, if necessary. Woodward Avenue should be depressed and widened, as shown in sketch, leaving about 60 feet next to the alley on each side of Woodward Avenue.

This 60 feet on each side from Cadillac Square to Jefferson should be used for municipal buildings approximately seven stories high. These would be accessible and serviced by several transportation systems underneath, and by an overhead motor expressway loop, which would go over Woodward near the Jefferson bridge shown in sketch.

Municipal buildings in this location would be more accessible than at the foot of Woodward Avenue. The business of municipal departments is furthermore better handled in not too high buildings. The cost of construction of such Federal buildings in this location would be less than at the waterfront. With the bulk of traffic being taken care of below, and pedestrians on an upper level, you would create safer traffic and pedestrian lanes.

Woodward traffic should make contact with a double deck riverfront drive, but it need not necessarily go straight through, but in any event, it should be depressed and not interfere with a proper landscape development for our riverfront gateway, the city's front lawn.

The development lends itself better to gradual transformation and can be done step by step, as financing is made possible.
SMALL HOUSE PROBLEM

The Executive Committee of the A.I.A. is seeking an expression from Institute members on the small house problem. The following communication is sent to the president of each chapter:

"Years ago The Institute sponsored and officially endorsed The Architects' Small House Service Bureau. The Bureau maintained a planning service with local contracts or agencies in many cities. It issued a book which contained information, and house plans—all limited to six rooms or less.

"Subsequently, The Institute, by convention action, withdrew its sponsorship and endorsement from the Bureau and thereby brought about its early termination.

"As of the present, The Institute is without an affirmative national program for making the services of the profession available to the prospective builders of small homes. That field is left to the speculative builder, the lumber yard, and the magazines.

"Some architects say that this is as it should be—that the architect cannot afford to design small houses for individuals.

"Other architects say that The Institute should develop some program for the guidance of the chapters or the individual architect under which the small home builder can secure architectural service at a fee commensurate with his means; and that the ultimate return to the architect and to the profession in good will, future commissions, and contact with the people of the community justifies the trouble.

"Hundreds of thousands of American families are now buying war bonds for the purpose of building a small house when the war is over. Are they to have the advantage of architectural service or are they to be ignored?

"Some points of view on this knotty question have appeared in the JOURNAL, notably in the February number.

"Meanwhile, The Board confesses its inability so far to develop a program which would be generally accepted by the membership, or even to find an advisory solution of the problem.

"It suggests that the question of architectural service for the small home builder be discussed by the chapters, and that the chapters send their suggestions to The Board, be they favorable or unfavorable, constructive or destructive.

President Kapp requests Detroit Chapter members to express themselves on this question so that an answer can be given the Institute by November 15.

FOUR TO REVIEW WAYNE PLANS

Establishment of a board of four architects to supervise the Wayne University development program was approved recently by the Board of Education.

The four members of the board are Kenneth C. Black, Lansing; Branson V. Gamber, Detroit, former consultant on the University architectural competition; Ralph R. Calder, Detroit, and George Schulz, director of the department of building and planning of the University.

Final approval of recommendations by the board will be vested in the Board of Education. The first task to be undertaken will be that of examining designs already completed for a new student and classroom buildings.

GRAND RAPIDS—Chris Stekteee, A.I.A., announces his new location at 503-504 Murray Bldg., telephone 9-2693, Grand Rapids 2, Mich. The partnership of Weemhoff & Stekteee has been dissolved.

BENTON HARBOR—Homer Harper, A.I.A., is architect for the proposed new home for Benton Harbor American Legion Post 105. A campaign to raise $50,000 is under way.

MUSKEGON—Bernard J. DeVries, member of the Grand Rapids Chapter, A.I.A., has reopened his office at 613 Hackley Union National Bank Bldg., here. He desires manufacturers' catalogues. For the past two and one-half years he has been associated with Louis C. Kingscott of Kalamazoo and Allied Engineers of Detroit and Chicago including:

Chief draftsman, Green River Ordinance Plant, a $22,000,000 project employing 250 architects and engineers.

Architect on special assignment to Mexico City, D. F. Mexico, for Allied Engineers.

Chief draftsman for Hazelet & Erdel & L. C. Kingscott, on Static Test Laboratory, Wright Field, Ohio, a $1,200,000 project for the Army Air Forces.

Engineering control manager for Hazelet & Erdel, consulting engineers to Army Transport Corp.

Active in civic affairs in Muskegon since 1939, DeVries has designed many of the city's buildings. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1936 and was for a time assistant city engineer of Ann Arbor.
CALIFORNIA’S ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION

By JOHN S. BOLLES, President, California Association of Architects

Since receiving your letter requesting that I write some statement concerning the muchly published average age of architects in the State of California, I have consulted with a number of architects, both young and old, with members of the State Board of Architectural Examiners, and with Mr. Vincent Palmer who computed the original date which has been quoted, in part, by a number of publications. I also had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the Central Valleys Chapter of the AIA and a thorough review of the problem was made at that meeting held in Sacramento, California.

A number of draftsmen working for the State Bureau of Architecture were in attendance as guests of the Chapter and they were each given the opportunity of expressing their opinions relative to the operation of the registration law for architects. To me it was apparent that the complaints by the individuals were similar to my own conception which is that minor errors and differences in interpretation inadvertently creep into the examination papers. As a rule, these are not brought to the attention of the State Board of Architectural Examiners by the aggrieved party with the result that, in the mind of the applicant, what is in reality a minor problem, and an incident of the examination, becomes a major personal issue. On that matter I can speak from experience since I make no claim to having passed the examination at the first sitting, and felt that the examination was unjust. Had I presented my problem to the Board, or had I had the opportunity of being represented through the State Association of Architects, I am sure that the matter could have been satisfactorily explained to me.

As a result of the discussions held in Sacramento, the Chapter wrote a letter to the Board of Architectural Examiners, and in return received a letter, a copy of which I am enclosing herewith. It is my understanding that you may re-print this letter if you so desire.

As President of the State Association of California Architects, and formerly as a Director, I have worked for the revision of the by-laws that would permit student and drafting affiliation with the Organization. It is seldom that we see these men at any assemblage of the profession and yet they are, in effect, our future architects. I believe it is incumbent upon the profession to bring them into the organization and to assist them to become architects. I am convinced that if the student and the draftsmen were an equal part of our architectural organization, and free to voice their opinions in our open meetings, as well as to be represented on our executive boards, that their grievances could be brought to light and properly adjusted. I am equally convinced that under such a system it would be unnecessary to reduce the standards required of the individual for a license to practice architecture.

We are, at this time, making a final draft for a complete revision of the organizational set-up of the AIA and the State Association in California. This measure will permit of both unification and of the affiliation of individual draftsmen and students. I spent the last week-end in Los Angeles and was happy to learn that the Southern Chapter of the AIA, San Diego Chapter of the AIA, and the Southern Section of the State Association of California Architects have agreed upon the new program. The past two days, Mr. Earl Heitschmidt and Mr. Lunden of Los Angeles have been in San Francisco going over the program with the Unification Committee in this area. There appears to be little to be done to accomplish complete unification in California, and with that to set up an understanding between the architects, the draftsmen and the students.

The annual conference of the State Association of California Architects is to be held at the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley, California, on November 3rd and 4th at which time this new organizational set-up will be presented. Under this program the State Association as now formed will cease to function and district societies co-terminous with the five chapter areas will take its place. These five district societies or chapters will, in turn, send delegates to the California Council of Architects. This Council will be the central statewide organization for all State and National matters and will be empowered, after the necessary legislative action, to become a State corporation controlling all of the affairs relative to the practice and the profession of architecture. The corporation is to be modeled after the State Bar Association. We are convinced that when we accomplish this that the architects will have finally arrived at the point where they are a self-governing and self-policing professional group and that they will be able to levy such assessments on the profession as are necessary to properly promote the interests of all the architects in the State.

This letter appears to have wandered a bit from the average age of architects, but since the pending revision of the Organization appears to solve the matter, at least, in my mind, I felt that it was necessary to give you a brief outline of our present program. I still feel, fortunately, that someone must have been working for the Chamber of Commerce when he stated that the average age of architects was increasing, but forgot to add that this was undoubtedly due to our healthful climate in California. We are simply unable to get rid of the old boys who refuse to die off.

17TH ANNUAL

One of the most important matters to be presented at the 17th annual state conference of the State Association of California Architects to be held at the Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, Nov. 3-4, will be the proposed amendment to the present by-laws of the association in the form of a "substitution for the whole." This was revealed at the regular monthly dinner meeting of the Southern Section of the association, held Sept. 29, at the Cabrillo Hotel in Los Angeles.

Capt. E. Allan Sheet, chairman of the pre-state conference meeting, introduced John S. Bolles of San Francisco, president of the State Association of California Architects. Mr. Bolles outlined several of the proposed by-laws as prepared by a committee of the Northern Section. The organization, he said, will be the California Council of Architects, which will coordinate the activities of the Northern and Southern sections of the State Association of California Architects with those of other architectural organizations in the state. He declared that the respective chapters of the American Institute of Architects within the state, as well as any other organized architectural bodies within California may become affiliated members.

President Robert H. Orr of the Southern Section presided at the meeting.
SAN FRANCISCO HOST TO FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

Frank Lloyd Wright, world famed architect, arriving in San Francisco Oct. 16 for a speaking engagement the following evening, sponsored by the California Labor School, impressed interviewing reporters almost as much with his nimble repartee as he did with the gold watch chain wound around his neck, and his black, patent leather shoes. During the interview, incidentally, the architect was all but trapped into an admission that there has been real improvement in American architectural design.

A questioner remarked that someone had described modern architecture as mere carpentry, and asked: "Isn't it better for us to revel in mere carpentry than to revel in the gingerbread of a generation ago?" Replied Wright, "Yes, it is better to revel in mere carpentry—" Then he added quickly, "But, of course, the results are often just as awful."

Upon arrival Mr. Wright was guest at a luncheon of the local A.I.A. Chapter. In the evening Mrs. J. R. Milbourne gave the distinguished guest a cocktail party at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, a building which he characterized as "traditional form at its worst—imitation of commonplace elegance."

He said that he has no hope for organic architecture as long as production controls consumption; that persons in the $2000 to $5000 class must continue to take a house the way they take a streetcar.

When he discussed functional architecture, Mr. Wright declared that what is now called functional is merely the ironing out of the outside, leaving the inside as a slum for the soul.

Pleading for good, honest fabric belonging to our time, place, and day, Mr. Wright said that, in order to get rid of the "infection" of traditional form, education must begin in the nursery.

Architecture, which Wright described as the basis of all art, has adopted a dogmatic slogan which in itself is good—"Form follows function," but he held that it could be good only if it is bound in the philosophy that form itself is function. And individuality in architecture doesn't need to result in monstrosities, so long as it is bound up with integrity. Only then can it lead to something genuine. On the other hand, standardization doesn't have to mean slums—it can produce decent living space if it is properly directed.

Besides his talk at the Labor School, Wright spoke in Oakland Evening High School for the Home Planning Institute the following evening.

HARRY A. THOMSEN, JR., successor to George W. Kelham, has announced the association of Aleck L. Wilson in architectural offices at 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal. Graduating in 1925 from the University of California with honors in architecture, Wilson spent two years in Los Angeles with the firm of Morgan, Walls and Clements. He then went to New York where he was associated with the firm of York and Sawyer for a like period. In pursuit of architectural studies, Wilson traveled abroad for the next year and a half, returning to San Francisco to work with the late George W. Kelham on the Golden Gate International Exposition design and plan. For the past several years Wilson has been engaged in government war work.

SAN DIEGO—Drawings and specifications for the addition of two westerly wings to the Civic Center building have been presented to county supervisors by Sam Hannill, Louis J. Gill and John Seibert, associated architects employed jointly by the city and county governments for the project. The project is estimated to cost $500,000.

ONTARIO—J. Dewey Harnish, architect, has presented a report on a preliminary survey made at request of directors of the Ontario, Cal., chamber of commerce, which he accompanied by a sketch of a city block as the site for a civic center with library, veterans' building, recreational and other facilities.

Harold Zenz, recently appointed to the office of county planning director, relating that Ontario has already lost the chance to incorporate its city hall and post office in a civic center, took the position that no further opportunities in this direction should be passed up.
A birthday cake with 50 candles was served to members of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at a dinner in celebration of its golden anniversary in Hollywood on October 10.

Henry F. Whitey, Chapter biographer, regaled with the organization's history, early and late. He read an elaborate and impressive menu, which President Herbert J. Powell announced was not the carte du jour but that of the first annual banquet.

Other Chapter officers are Charles Matcham, vice-president; Paul Hunter, secretary; Robert Derrah, treasurer, and Walter Becket, director.

Formal presentation of Institute fellowships were made to Col. Henry C. Newton, Harold Chambers, and Eugene C. Weston, Jr.

George B. Allison and Ulysses Floyd Ribble, architects identified with the profession in the local field for many years, have announced a new partnership of Allison & Ribble, for the general practice of architecture. The new firm has offices in the Quinby Building, Seventh and Grand Ave., Los Angeles.

Both partners are active members of the American Institute of Architects.

**LOS ANGELES**—In the illustrated feature syndicated by Bob Coyne, "What's In A Name?" We read of a local architect:

"One of the outstanding architects of the west is Paul Williams. A member of the colored race, he was amazed at the prejudice he encountered. Resentment gave way to a determination to show that he merited recognition as an individual, and to accomplish this, Williams set to work to vindicate himself in his own eyes. As a student of architecture he displayed talent but the climb uphill was slow. However, he developed a method that made him eventually one of the great in his field. Even if customers showed that they did not care to go through with the deal, he would invite them to be seated and talk things over. The suggestions that he made about the sort of houses they should build he usually sold his talent.

When a very wealthy manufacturer decided on a $100,000 house and consulted Williams on how long it would take to prepare the plans for which another firm requested a month, Williams named the next day at 4. For 22 hours, in which he neither ate nor slept, he worked, and the plans were ready as he said. Today, he is so busy that he is able to accept only a small part of the vast business which comes his way. In the 1910 New York World's Fair, which marked in a special manner the enactment of the 13th Amendment, Paul Williams was singularly honored as one of the outstanding members of his race.

**CONNECTICUT LOOKS AHEAD**

State Society President Speaks On Festwar Planning

Those who have plans actually completed now for their postwar needs "not only will contribute to the general welfare but will also profit by obtaining more building per dollar than they may at a later date," J. Gerald Phelan, president of the Connecticut Society of Architects, declared addressing members of the Rotary club at Danbury on Sep. 27. Mr. Phelan is chairman of the planning committee of the Connecticut Association for Planning Post-War Construction.

"A well planned construction program will materially aid in providing employment during the period of transition from war to peace," Mr. Phelan said.

"The one thing that is lagging," he concluded, "and which is the key to this whole situation, is the preparation of plans and specifications which must be ready if these thousands of building mechanics that are here now, and that will return from our fighting fronts, are to be gainfully employed in the period immediately following victory."

**FLORIDA NORTH HEARS OF RADIANT HEATING**

Radiant heat without convection heat is not feasible, John C. Pastor, Jacksonville mechanical engineer and veteran of 30 years in the mechanical heating field, told members of the Florida North Chapter, American Institute of Architects, attending a dinner meeting Oct. 9, in Jacksonville.

He described the fireplace as the most perfect example of radiant heating. "There is nothing new about radiant heat," he pointed out. "Only the present application is new. The sun constantly produces radiant heat."

"No heating system can add heat to the body," he said. "Heating systems merely speed up or slow down the escape of heat from the body."

Pastor was introduced by Franklin Bunch of Jacksonville.

Fred T. Hanneford of Gainesville, president at the session and named two committees to meet with officials from the three Florida chapters immediately preceding the December State-wide meeting.

Rudolph Weaver of Gainesville, and J. Mc. Stripling of Tallahassee, will compose a committee to discuss joint problems of the groups. S. Ralph Fetner, Mellen C. Greetly and Bunch of Jacksonville will investigate the possibilities of a local or State news bulletin for the association.

**MIAMI**—Dr. Louis K. Manley, of the University of Miami faculty, and chairman of the central coordinating and planning committee, spoke at a meeting of the Florida South chapter of The American Institute of Architects at a dinner meeting at Miami Beach, Oct. 10, on the subject of community planning.

After Dr. Manley's talk, the meeting was open for discussion. George A. Coffin is president, and William E. Tschumy, secretary of the chapter.

**ROBERT FITCH SMITH, A.I.A.,** has been appointed executive secretary of the Dade County, Fla. Coordinating Planning Committee. Smith returned last March after two years in Mexico, Central and South America, where he worked on Pan American Airways' development program.

Mr. Smith

**GORDON EUGENE MAYER, 60, of Miami, well-known architect and resident of Miami for 30 years, died at a local hospital Sep. 29, following an illness of two years.**

Mr. Mayer, who was born in Canarsie, Long Island, N. Y., started his career in an architect's office in New York city. Almost entirely self-educated in his chosen profession, he came to Miami as a young man because he liked the climate.

One of his first commissions was to design additions to the public buildings of the British Ministries at Nassau, following the colonial style of architecture. During this time he traveled all through the West Indies studying tropical architecture, and acquiring the thorough background of Spanish styles which served him so well in later years.
AUGUST GEIZER, A.I.A., of Miami Beach, is architect for the Dade County Board of Instruction in planning its 80-room hotel as a vocational education building.

GEORGE J. HAAS, past president of the Michigan Society of Architects, has transferred his A.I.A. membership from the Detroit Chapter to the Florida South Chapter. As representative of Stran-Steel Division, he is now located in the Olympia Bldg., Miami.

TAMPA—M. Leo Elliott, Tampa architect, has been commissioned by his county to prepare preliminary plans for its proposed new Court House.

JACKSONVILLE—Reflecting his faith in the continued growth of Jacksonville, John Franklin Adams has opened an office in the Rogers Building for the practice of architecture.

Mr. Rogers has been a resident of Jacksonville for the past 25 years, having come to this city from Atlanta. He studied at the Georgia School of Technology and the University of Florida. He is a member of Alpha Tau Omega, an associate of the Florida North Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Florida Association of Architects and the Engineering Professions Club of Jacksonville. He was registered by the State Board of Architecture in January, 1941. He has spent the past three years in charge of architectural work for the Design Section of the Public Works Department at the Naval Air Station here.

ATLANTA, GA.—L. W. Robert, father of L. W. (Chip) Robert Jr., former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, died in Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 18 after a long illness. His age was 85. He was one of Georgia's pioneer railroad builders. He retired in 1905, but thirteen years later re-entered business as secretary of the engineering and architectural firm of Robert & Co., Inc., founded by his son. He retained that position until his death.

ILLINOIS ARCHITECT ROBBED

Chicago, Oct. 16—Edward A. Probst, A.I.A., of 922 Columbia ave., Oak Park, a prominent architect, was beaten early yesterday and robbed by two bandits, both Negroes, who strong armed him while he was waiting for an elevated train in the Lake st. transfer station at Paulina st.

Probst, a member of the Graham, Anderson, Probst & White firm of architects, told Warren ave. police he was held by one of the bandits while the other took $30 in cash from his pockets. The thugs also took his topcoat and shoes. He suffered bruises on the lip and head.

Charles W. Nicol & Associates, architects and engineers, have announced the removal of their office to 23 E. Jackson blvd., Chicago.

MASON G. RAPP, A.I.A., of Chicago, one of the nation's leading theater architects says that the outlook for post-war theater construction is unusually bright, and that a large number of such projects are now in blueprint form or in the course of preparation.

IOWA MAKES PLANNING PROGRESS

In the Weekly Bulletin of Oct. 10 appeared an article, "Iowa Architects Face Employment Problem." Since that time the Iowa Chapter has received returns on a questionnaire sent to its members and the Weekly Bulletin is indebted to Mr. Leon Wolf, Chapter president, for a copy of tabulation of returns. The Chapter has done a thoroughgoing job of determining the status of architects' offices with respect to postwar planning and the results are most creditable. The report lists sixteen different architectural firms filing returns, as well as comments on the outlook for postwar planning and construction. A typical comment:

"I feel that there will be one mad rush for architectural work when the war is over. Postwar planning should begin immediately; as soon as possible men in this field should be released from the armed services wherever it is possible, otherwise production must wait."—Paul R. Rudolph.

The returns from the questionnaire was one of the Chapter's important topics at its 42nd annual meeting in Des Moines, Oct. 24 and 25.

J. CHRIS JENSEN, A.I.A., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, considers himself a privileged man. On his seventy-first birthday, Sept. 23, he said, "I've lived a long time and I've done everything I wanted to do." No longer actively engaged in his profession but keeping an ever watchful eye on the changes in architecture and acting as a constant consultant on building problems to his friends, he says he can't help wishing he were 50 years younger. "There's going to be a terrible shortage of architects after the war. The young men are not being trained, and in using substitute materials building can't be as satisfactory as it was—it would be great to be 50 years younger and starting over again."

FORT WAYNE, IND.—How the post-war home can be heated by the sun's rays was told by George Fred Keck, noted architect from the Illinois Institute of Technology, at a public meeting Sept. 21 at the Civic Theater, sponsored by the Indiana Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, cosponsored by the local engineers' group.

The meeting was open to the public because of the universal interest in homes and the desire on the part of many Fort Wayne families to build new homes after the war.
Mr. Hamlin's letter said he would be delighted to speak in Louisville "where I may study the work of that most famous of architects, Gideon Shryock." Who is Gideon Shryock? asked Dr. Jacobsen, who came to Louisville not so very long ago. His aids didn't know either.

Research in the university library provided the answer—Shryock, well-known to oldsters, designed many landmarks over the State, including the Court House.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The first drawing of the $1,000,000 replica of the Old French Opera House has been submitted by Herbert Benson, architect, to Walter Loubat, president of the New Orleans Opera House Ass'n. Mr. Loubat declared, "that the construction of the Opera House will be one of the first postwar projects to receive governmental assistance. Mr. Benson's drawing is an exact replica of the old French Opera House which burned."

MARYLAND IN FOREFRONT OF POSTWAR PLANNING

There will be a sufficient number of public works projects ready for construction in Maryland in the first year after the war to provide 43,680,000 man-hours of employment, according to Governor O'Connor.

The Governor's statement was based on a report of the Maryland Commission on Post-War Reconstruction and Development, in which it was stated that a proposed total of $148,781,284 worth of construction, $48,000,000 will be ready for action in the first postwar year.

The Governor said practically all of the 101 projects in the State's Capital Improvement Program are on the drawing boards of architects or have been assigned to architects.

WILLIAM M. ELICICTT, A.I.A. widely known architect and critic of the arts, died in Baltimore on Oct. 4.

He was 81 years old on May 8, having been born in Philadelphia in 1863.

Coming to Baltimore in 1894, Mr. Ellicott had made his home here since. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Mr. Ellicott received his early education at the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, at Haverford College and at the University of Pennsylvania.

After two years in Paris, where he studied architecture under Andre Pascal, he returned to Philadelphia, spent two years there practicing his profession, went to Portand, Ore., for five years and then came to Baltimore.

Early in this century, he formed a partnership with W. W. Emmart in the architectural firm of Ellicott and Emmart, which was one of the most active in the city. He retired in 1917 and thereafter devoted his time to public activities concerning architecture in this city and elsewhere in the country.

BANGOR, ME.—Crowell & Lancaster, prominent Bangor architects, announce that John S. Larson, architectural engineer, has been admitted to partnership, the firm name being unchanged. Mr. Larson, who was born in Norway, has been with Crowell & Lancaster for 12 years.

MEMORIALS DISCUSSED BY WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

The Architectural Society of Western Massachusetts held the first of a series of four meetings Oct. 5 in Springfield.

The speaker was Frederick B. Robinson, director of the Museum of Fine Arts.

The society, which had an active part in securing legislation covering architects intended to serve as protection to the building public, has reduced its social activities this season because war conditions have made it impossible for members over the wide area to attend frequent gatherings.

Donat R. Baribeault, president, conducted. Other officers include Minor Marcusson, vice-president, and Maf Gitburg, secretary-treasurer. Henry J. Tessier, a member, is serving on the state board of registration of architects, and another member, Wallace E. Dibble, is on the state board of standards and appeals, which is working on the statewide building code.

Mr. Robinson spoke in favor of a community theater as a useful memorial to the veterans of World War I.

FREDERICK J. ADAMS of Cambridge has been advanced from associate professor to professor on the faculty of the School of Architecture and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Professor Adams is in charge of the course in city planning at the Institute and is internationally known as an authority in that field. He has been consultant to the Massachusetts State Planning Board since 1936, and was consultant to the Regional Plan Association of New York last year. He is chairman of the Cambridge Planning Board and consultant on city planning and zoning for Arlington and Gloucester, Mass., Hartford, Conn., Rye, N. Y., and Springfield, Vt.

Professor Adams was born in London, England, the son of the late Dr. Thomas A. Adams, noted authority on city planning. He was educated at Dulwich College, London, and Ashbury College of Canada from 1917 to 1920, and at McGill University, Montreal, from 1920 to 1928, when he was awarded the degree of bachelor of architecture.

Professor Adams' experience includes association with the office of Clarence Stein and Henry Wright of New York during the construction of the Town of Radburn, N. J. He was also on the staff of Penrose V. Stout during the planning of the Village of Lawrence Farms in Westchester County, N. Y.

Professor Adams joined the faculty of the Institute's School of Architecture and Planning in 1922, and was promoted to the rank of associate professor of city planning in 1939. He is secretary-treasurer and member of the executive committee of the American Institute of Planners and served as a member of its board of governors from 1937 to 1939. He is also editor of the Planners Journal.

Professor Adams is a member of the American Society of Planning Officials and a member of the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing of the American Public Health Association which he serves as a member of the Executive Committee, and chairman of the sub-committee on Environmental Standards for Residential Areas.

BAY STATE ARCHITECT, for Oct. 1944 (published by Mass. State Assn. of Archts.) says:

We were pleased to receive the consolidated report covering a five-year period of registration in Michigan, published by that State's Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, and containing its rules and regulations.

From it we obtained the addresses of all the Boards throughout the nation, Districts and Territories, which we are adding to the Bay State Architect's mailing list, in addition to the 21 publications of various Chapters and Associations.

MINNESOTA'S TUSLER URGES
HOME PLANNING NOW

While they are busy with immediate priority jobs, architects in the North- west have been taking on postwar planning of many projects. Industrial build- ings, commercial plants and airports are in their plan files. Churches, school buildings, dormitories and hospitals are receiving much attention, for accumu- lated funds, piled up during war years, are sufficient to cover the cost of many of these institutional projects.

L T. COL. ASO W. K. BILLINGS, in civilian life, a Boston architect is run- n ing a German city as a civilian affairs officer. It is the little city of Rotgen, close to the Belgian border.

The American manager of the first occupied city of the reich speaks no German, but he has a corps of interpreters and since they have actually gotten into Germany most of the G. L.'s in Rotgen are volunteering for duty as interpreters. They have picked up a smattering of German.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Seymour Williams, architect for the State Board of Educa- tion, was the speaker Oct. 6 at the reg- ular meeting of the West Jersey Society of Architects at Haddon House, East Kings Highway and Potter St., Haddon- field. Also scheduled to speak was H. McKIm Steele, newly named chief archi- tect of the Federal Housing Authority for the Camden area. Louis Goettelman, president of the group, directed the meeting.

architect could be hired on a similar basis. If curious, find what it cost to erect city buildings during the Russell, Lynch, Lyons regimes, and discover what architects collected on a 6 per cent overall estimate. The amount will stag- ger an interested taxpayer.'

Editor's Note: The Sentinel editor takes much for granted in assuming that a city is bound to save money by being its own architect. What he might well have suggested is research into what it has cost cities to do their own work. Where this has been entered into to any considerable extent it has been claimed that taxpayers' money was saved. However, if this is so, why is it so difficult to obtain such figures? If these facts were known they would be "staggering." Why not, indeed, be its own butcher, baker and candlestick maker? That should save considerable also by eliminating the cost of tax collection.

Something new in the way of banking has been developed by Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, and re- vealed to the public in connection with the new Home Institute.

It consists of a complete service for the prospective home builder. On display are various products which go into construction of a house, plans for build- ers, list of architects and contractors, and cross-cut walls, roofs and founda- tions to provide an idea of "what's inside.”

In addition, the bank is showing com-
plete homes in miniature as well as full-sized model kitchens and other rooms. The exhibit will be changed each 30 days in order to allow different manufacturers opportunity to display their products.

The bank also plans to finance some construction and to assist prospective home-builders with a monthly saving program to provide the necessary down payment.

ALBERT O. LARSON, A.I.A., writing in the Minneapolis Daily Times, says "Thanks for your comments on modern architecture. We are of the same opinion. The modernists would discard all that has gone before in art, music and architecture, leaving nothing but an empty shell, which they call 'modern', for want of a better name. Actually, all the elements of design are lacking. It is but a passing spasm, just as was the air flow car a few years ago. Most modern design can be attributed to just plain laziness."

A.I.A. PRESIDENT ASHTON SPEAKS TO N.Y. CHAPTER

On the evening of Sept. 26 Raymond J. Ashton, of Salt Lake City, spoke to a joint meeting of architects under the sponsorship of the New York Chapter, A.I.A. Edgar I. Williams, regional director, introduced the speaker.

President Ashton made a very sincere plea for greater unity within the profession and among the various factors that make it effective. He impresses his hearers with the necessity of working together as a team and giving due credit to all factors—designer, engineer and business administrator—for all three are essential to the successful creation of a building. "It is their team work that counts," he said.

"Mutual respect and cordial cooperation are needed, a real unity in working toward the desired end, that end being a building that fulfills its function and satisfies the client in structure and in cost, all three. If architecture is to do its part in the postwar work, architectural firms must accept the responsibility for all three of these elements which make for a successful project. Therefore, there must be a unity of purpose and of action, each doing his part as the member of the team and not as a prima donna." Through personal reminiscences he brought out the fact that the architect who will stand up for his rights is the most respected by his clients and the public.

One of the first postwar buildings to be erected at the University of Minnesota will be a new $500,000 theatre, if present plans mature. This is not another all-purpose auditorium or Union building but a plant especially designed for the production and presentation of living theatre.

The architect, Professor Roy Jones, in conference with the staff of the University theatre, has incorporated outstanding features of several existing playhouses and added a few refinements of his own.

The basic plan—a large theatre and a small theatre, both adjacent to the same shops, lobby and offices—closely resembles the Cleveland Playhouse. The use of a revolving stage with steel tracks for wagons is borrowed from Iowa. The glass brick walls for the shop are credited to Wisconsin.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The postwar outlook for the construction industry will be the subject of an address by George H. Michls, Vice President of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., of Detroit, at a luncheon meeting of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce's Manufacturers' and Construction Industries Committees, Tuesday, Oct. 17, to be held at Hotel DeSoto, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Michls' talk will include predictions of postwar activities in the construction industry.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA THEATRE

At the close of Mr. Ashton's speech, Williams, chairman of the meeting, called on the presidents of the various societies represented.

MANHATTAN—Construction plans are rolling from the drawing boards of architects and engineers in a volume that heralds a national postwar building boom. More than one-and-a-quarter billion dollars worth of projects in New York City alone is awaiting the go-ahead signal.

Since D-day more than $80,000,000 in new skyscrapers, large apartment buildings and other structures have been planned for Manhattan island. This privately sponsored construction together with previously announced plans and pending public works gives New York a job-creating budget to get back to normal work as soon as the war is ended.

A panel of experts is being organized to make a careful objective, technical investigation of the proposed amendments to the city's zoning laws. Members of the Citizens Zoning Committee were informed at a meeting Oct. 16. The committee is opposing the proposed amendments through its membership of forty-three trade, civic and labor organizations, representing 300,000 persons.

Among those who will serve on the panel are William Lamb, Matthew Del
NEW YORK

EXTRACTED TEXT:

ROBERT T. LYONS, architect, associated for the past two years with the Federal Housing Authority, has resumed private practice with a temporary office at 505 Fifth Ave., New York.

B. H. WHINSTON, architect, has reopened offices at 465 Lexington avenue. Located at 6 East 64th St. for eighteen years, Mr. Whinston has been engaged in war construction projects for the past three years.

BUFFALO CHAPTER SPONSORS PLANNING FORUM

"City planning must start from the human point of view," declared Eliel Saarinen, noted Finnish architect, Oct. 11, in the Albright Art Gallery at a forum sponsored by the Buffalo Chapter, A.I.A., and the Art Gallery. Mr. Saarinen, one of the designers of Klein­hans Music Hall, discussed "The Philosophy of City Planning" at the first of four meetings at which men prominent in the field of city planning and neighborhood redevelopment will speak.

"It is not difficult to make a physical plan of a city," said Mr. Saarinen. "The difficult part is to make the people, who will live in that city a part of the plan. They must be made to realize that without their help the project will fail.

Mr. Saarinen said that in Stockholm mothers and children had a share in the planning of homes and communities in which they were to live and that such humanizing of city planning made for better results than if the planners had not consulted future tenants of the residential sections.

Other programs scheduled include Eugenio G. Faludi, Oct. 18; Arthur C. Holden, Oct. 23; Ladislas Segoe, Nov. 8. The program was arranged by James W. Kidney, Chapter Chairman of Public Relations.

BUFFALO—Maj. Albert Hart Hopkins, 56, noted Buffalo architect, died in Emergency Hospital soon after he was taken ill at Central Terminal on Oct. 12. Maj. Hopkins, who joined the Army Engineers Corps and was assigned to Syracuse, N. Y., two years ago, was born in Utica, N. Y., and reared here. He designed the Buffalo Athletic Club, the Genesee Building and many of the city's large homes.

ROCHESTER DISCUSS HOUSES

SOLAR HOUSE

The fall meeting of the Central New York Chapter, A.I.A., took place on Oct. 14. The afternoon discussions centered around public housing.

Speakers were Sergi Grimm, secretary and executive director of Syracuse Housing authority; Syracuse; Ira S. Robbins, New York, state deputy housing commissioner; and Warren W. Allen, assistant vice-president and manager of the mortgage and real estate department, Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Co., Rochester.

Rochester Society of Architects heard a talk on solar housing by H. M. Sloan, on Oct. 18. Sloan, who has constructed many solar houses, illustrated with a sound slide film in color called "Daylight Engineering in the Home of Tomorrow." Representatives from banks and the Rochester Real Estate Board attended.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS met in White Plains, N. Y., on Oct. 11. The proposed merger with the American Institute of Architects was discussed.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—An unusual exhibition of photographs of medieval architecture and sculpture opened Oct. 8, in Person Hall Art Gallery at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

The exhibition is called "Burgundian and Cistercian Architecture and Sculpture from 950 to 1150" by its creator, Miss Elizabeth Sunderland of the Duke University Art Department.

Miss Sunderland made this series of photographs in France where she studied for her doctorate.

The exhibition has just been shown at Pontigny, a session of scholars at Mount Holyoke College, and its display here is only the second showing outside Duke University.

Miss Sunderland gave a gallery talk here on Sunday, Oct. 15.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Louis F. Voorhees, A.I.A., has returned to his home in High Point after spending two and a half years in Georgia and more recently in Tennessee on essential war work. A resident of High Point for the past 26 years, he is a member of the architectural firm of Voorhees and Everhart and will reopen the firm's offices in the Wachovia Bank building. The other member, Eccles D. Everhart, A.I.A., is completing an assignment at the Charleston Navy yard, and is expected to return to High Point soon. Voorhees and Everhart are architects for the proposed addition to the Exhibition building which will double its size.

CINCINNATI'S MEACHAM SPEAKS AT MUSEUM

Standish Meacham, president of the Cincinnati Chapter, A.I.A., spoke at the Cincinnati Art Museum on Oct. 6. His subject was on "European Influences Found in Colonial American Architecture," a lecture related to the exhibition of Mrs. James Ward Thorn's "American Rooms in Miniature" now on view at the Museum.

Mr. Meacham was graduated from the Yale University School of Architecture, and during his stay in Connecticut he spent considerable time studying the early colonial architecture of New England. He is a member of the firm of Rapp & Meacham, which has designed a number of colonial residences, both large and small, in and about Cincinnati.

Mr. Meacham is also president of the Cincinnati Section of the Architects Society of Ohio, and president of the Better Housing League. He is associate architect on the Laurel Homes and Lincoln Court projects.

Joseph G. Steinkamp, A.I.A., veteran architect, who designed the American Building, Mercantile Library Building and a number of churches, has resumed practice in Cincinnati. Steinkamp closed his office at the beginning of the war and went into other work. He is located in the Frout Building, 800 Glenway Avenue, where he is preparing plans for several postwar projects.

Over eighty southern Ohio architects and guests attended the last meeting of the Producers' Council, held at the Hotel Gibson, Wednesday evening, Sept. 27, when they heard a very interesting explanation of solar heating for postwar homes.

The informational meeting, arranged in conjunction with the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., featured a sound slide film on "Daylight Engineering in the Homes of Tomorrow," with emphasis on Thermopane the double glass unit which plays an important roll in solar architecture.

H. M. Sloan, prominent Chicago builder, who built seventeen solar homes, and now is special sales repre-
sentative of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., gave a very interesting explanatory talk in connection with the movie on the uses of insulated glass.

**TOLEDO**—A plan for a new Union Station to cost an estimated $2,500,000 will be presented within two months to the Ohio Public Utilities Commission for its study, the Chamber of Commerce has announced.

The plan, as drafted by Bellman, Gillett & Richards, architects, with the cooperation of Charles Hatch, secretary of the City-County Planning Commission and Paul Robinette, City traffic engineer, is designed to cover the present station site.

Arthur H. Brewer, New York, has joined the staff of Bellman, Gillett and Richards, Toledo architects, as head of the firm's structural engineering department.

Mr. Brewer's experience covers a long period and many large and important projects, including industrial plants, commercial buildings, hotels, such as the Stevens and Palmer House in Chicago and the Statler in Washington, while in the employ of Holabird and Root of Chicago. For the war effort he served as civil engineer, structural department head for the $19,000,000 Scioto ordnance project at Marion and in other projects.

Toledo's City Plan Commission has released a comprehensive plan showing what the Civic Center should look like when completed. It includes a sketch of the proposed Memorial Hall. The architectural firm of Britsch and Munger has drawn up a plan for the proposed Memorial Hall, with an auditorium capacity of 3,500 persons, and that plan now has been added to the Civic Center general scheme. Carl Britsch is architect for the American Legion.

**CLEVELAND**—Executives of Case School of Applied Science appeared before city officials to outline the school's plans for a $3,000,000 to $4,-000,000 expansion program, which is to be carried out in part upon a seven-acre plot for which the city now holds the deed. Walker & Weeks are architects.

Francis R. Bacon, Dean of the School of Architecture, Western Reserve University, was a contribution to the Cleveland Press of Oct. 16. His article dealt with the relationship between good home building and the employment of an architect.

**COLUMBUS, O.**—Mayor Rhodes has called a meeting of artists, architects, officials of the Gallery of Fine Arts and other interested persons to discuss a proposal to establish a "jury" to pass on all public improvements while they still are in the planning stage.

**MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO**—Frederick Faris, A.I.A., of Wheeling, West Virginia, addressed a meeting of the Schooner Club here on Oct. 8. His subject was "Postwar Homes."

**EATON, O.**—Harvey H. Hiendate, 72, an associate professor at Miami University at Oxford and widely known architect, died at his home here Oct. 9.

Among the buildings he designed are the Columbus federal building, the Sinton Hotel in Cincinnati, The Columbus Dispatch Building and the capitol building in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Mr. Hiendate traveled extensively in Europe and lived for a time in Rome and in Sicily.

**EUGENE, OREGON**—Total enrollment in the school of architecture and allied arts has increased 40 per cent over the figure recorded last fall, a bulletin from the office of E. F. Lawrence, F.A.I.A., dean of the school, revealed.

Dean Lawrence also pointed out a 22 per cent increase over last year in the number of out-of-state students majoring in the department.

**THE TENNESSEE ARCHITECT:** "The Weekly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects has gone national and will be distributed to all registered architects in the U. S. after the first of the year. This is front-page news for regular readers of the Bulletin, and the MSA is to be commended for its generous action." Guy Parham, Jr. is Editor; Harry B. Tour, President of the Tenn. Chapter.

**THE SEATTLE CHAPTER, A.I.A.,** held a dinner meeting on Oct. 5. Talbott Wegg, A.I.A., assistant director for development of the federal public housing administration, and Joshua Vogel, A.I.A., consultant on city planning, spoke on "City Planning Procedure" and "How to Develop a City Plan."
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