“EVANSVILLE MEMORIAL AIRPORT”

A PREVIEW of the possible postwar trend in municipal airport development is afforded by renderings recently completed for the City of Evansville, Indiana by Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc.

The project, to be started as soon as men and materials are freed of government restrictions, combines in one overall plan two municipal functions: That of providing public recreation, and airport facilities.

To be known as the “Evansville Memorial Airport,” the design as drawn up by the Kahn organization makes provision for all anticipated airport needs of the city for the next ten or fifteen years and offers attractions and accommodations for thousands of people in the recreational area.

The logic behind this dual purpose project is explained in a brochure for the Board of Airport Commissioners of Evansville by the Kahn organization. It points out that:

“Focal points of transportation have always been centers of public interest and airports have supplanted railway terminals in that regard in the last decade or two. Naturally, the aviation industry recognizes the interest shown by the public in a promotional asset, to be aided and intensified by proper planning of ports.

“Similarly,” the brochure continues, “it has long been known that the vast areas necessarily purchased for airport construction offer an opportunity to create public parks and recreational facilities in those portions which are not needed for actual handling of traffic.

“The project contemplates development of the area available next to the Administration Building for picnic and swimming, roller skating, children's spray pool and playground, tennis and miscellaneous games, and winter skating. Provision is made for the later addition of other features such as sandlot baseball.

“The Administration Building, in addition to serving the principal functions demanded by the airport, will take its place among the community attractions by offering an observation roof and restaurant facilities to the public, the former with a good view of the flying field and the latter ranging from a terraced dining room with an extraordinary view to a moderately priced coffee shop with a partial view of the field. Luncheon or dinner groups will be accommodated in a private dining room which may be open to the public at other times.

"Paramount among the thoughts which governed the planning of these facilities was the idea to create a true community center which would provide for a variety of incomes, ages and preferences. Thus a family, having driven out from the city, will find within the range of its pocketbook healthful and interesting recreation for all its members.

"Finally, such use of the park will tend to foster the interest of the whole family in aviation. The favorable impression upon out-of-towners arriving at Evansville by air will be another valuable by-product.”

The structure is to be of steel with lime plaster walls, wainscoting in heavy traffic areas, stone veneer, terrazzo floors and marble wainscoting and on the approximate center line of the building which would be affected by an increase of airport traffic beyond current predictions.

"The immediate future traffic anticipations, however, centers principally on commercial passenger flights, and provision is made for 60 a day as a predictable maximum for the near future in a city the size of Evansville.

"Focal points of activity for both port and park will be the Administration Building located on the line dividing the two areas and on the approximate center line of the overall project. Controlling factors in its design were the separation of divergent lines of traffic, elimination of unnecessary movement and confusion, and future extensibility of those portions of the building which would be affected by an increase of airport traffic beyond current predictions.

"The structure is to be of steel with limestone veneer, terrazzo floors and marble wainscoting in heavy traffic areas, provision for full air conditioning, concealed lights whose direct glare would interfere with the view, acoustic ceilings, and the other refinements of a similar structure of the most advanced functional design.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN
MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

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MAY 1, 1915
NOW! A New No-Leak Method
For Glazing Wood Sash

Out of the Plastic Products Laboratory has come a revolutionary advance in glazing wood sash—a better method and a better material. The glass is bedded in Plastoid Elastic Bedding Cement making a rubbery bond that will allow for all contraction and expansion and absolutely prevent leaks. Then the facing is applied in the usual way, with Glaza-Wood. The method and the material produce no-leak glazing, and eliminate the other faults characteristic of the old procedure... Write for descriptive literature.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN
IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT INDEED to understand how any architect could have attended the Institute's 77th Annual Convention, just passed, without greatly increasing the sum total of his abiding faith in the future of his profession and those leading it; without enriching his understanding of the practice of architecture.

The question so often asked, "What is the Institute doing?" was answered in full measure more than ever before. In the words of President Ashton, "That this is a bobtailed convention is no reason why it should be inarticulate. Our young men in the armed services have shown nothing but courage throughout and they are expecting no less from us upon their return. We will not disappoint them."

Your reporter was privileged to attend the annual board meetings, morning, afternoon and night, for four days preceding the convention. To say that it was a revelation is a gross understatement.

The 75-page agenda was gone through with business-like procedure, and the impression gained that the Institute's affairs are in good hands, that no more capable representatives could be found. There are no better fellows than these hard-hitting, good-humored directors, good fellows among kings and kings among good fellows.

The vast amount of work that had to be done left us with the thought, "So, you will attend board meetings, will you?"

As swift as these meetings move, steps were taken to further streamline them by eliminating all trivia, by establishing policies that will permit the executive committee and the staff at the Octagon to handle many more details.

One of the actions most heartening to the chairman of your Committee on Public Information was a proposal to hold the annual board meeting about two months in advance of the convention, thus permitting the issuance of reports for advance publicity, and for consideration by delegates and members. In the past a delegate has gone to convention in the dark and voted for candidates, only to take reports home to read what wonderful jobs have been done by others.

Reports from regional directors, officers, committees, the executive secretary, membership secretary, the treasurer, Washington representative, on unification, the Journal and many others, indicated that the Institute is in a strong position. Its increase in membership from 3,000 to over 5,000 has meant increased responsibility and increased costs, if the services expected are to be rendered. Dues purchase less now and they may have to be increased.

Pre-convention meetings were held by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, National Architectural Accrediting Board, and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, Society of Architectural Examiners, Producers Council, and others.

President Ashton opened the convention Wednesday morning and received the gold key from Mayor Joseph Altman. The president called upon Mr. C. Godfrey Poggi, president of the New Jersey Chapter, A.I.A. and New Jersey Society of Architects. Mr. Poggi expressed gratification at receiving the architects and recalled that the Institute is almost 100 years old, the New Jersey Chapter 45 years old, and that this was the first time an Institute convention had been held in New Jersey. State Senator Frank S. Farley, on behalf of Governor Edge, welcomed the delegates to Atlantic City, "the world's greatest seashore resort."

Within the limitations of this publication, no comprehensive report could here be made but, in a feeble attempt, let us say that actions were taken for the good of the profession and the public it serves that mean a reorganization and revitalization of all Institute affairs into an integrated program; such matters as have only been spoken of in whispers heretofore.

Walter Mac Cornack's plan for the creation of an American Foundation for the Advancement of the Art and Science of Building is nothing short of revolutionary, while Walter T. Rolfe's educational plan is comprehensive and sensational. They are both closely coupled with Public Information, and steps were taken to employ public relations counsel to put them into effect. Rolfe's plan includes the publication of a booklet, addressed to the students and young men of the profession. This booklet, now ready for printing, has been the work of some twenty-two leaders in the architectural schools.

Of these movements President Ashton said, "They are the most significant ever to come out of an Institute convention and I hope to see them implemented immediately, to bring together our whole national effort."

Public Information was not as extensive as in former years, nor was it to be expected. With the paper shortage, the United Nations Conference, and the exciting war news, a convention receives little space. Nevertheless, a great deal of matter is discussed at the annual convention. See CONVENTION, Page 7
Conservation of space is a very important consideration, especially in large public buildings and hotels. The more space that can be utilized for rentable apartments, the more income produced. Since STREAMLINE Fittings are not connected by flaring or threading, no room is required for wrench play to tighten the Fittings into place, nor need any allowance be made for protruding valve stems, which on threaded pipe, must be swung in an arc to secure. Valves and fittings are installed in a minimum of space, they are located exactly where required, and soldered.

The installation of STREAMLINE Copper Pipe and Solder Type Fittings under normal water conditions assures many, many years of trouble-free, efficient service at low cost. Copper and bronze do not rust. STREAMLINE Pipe is made from pure copper. STREAMLINE Fittings are manufactured in copper and bronze.

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All of these interiors have one element in common—interior flexibility... flexibility secured by the use of Hauserman Masterwalls.

Hauserman Masterwalls... made with a background of over three decades of leadership in the movable steel partition field—plus Hauserman Service... by the largest, most complete partition field service organization in the country... guarantee maximum interior flexibility in every type of building.

The floor plans of all these interiors may be changed at the drop of a hat—without dirt or muss... without interruption of work routine... and with complete re-use of parts.

Masterwall Catalog 45 provides stimulating and informative ideas for "engineering" flexibility into building interiors. Write for it.

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The original company was founded sixty-six years ago—in 1876—by Wm. S. Alt and was skillfully carried on by his son Wm. S. Alt. Since January 1928, and at the present time, the company's operations have been successfully accomplished through the able management of Harold F. Alt, sole owner and grandson of the original founder. From the time of its organization the company’s policy has always been and will continue to be 100% satisfaction for all clients.

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For more than sixty-five years Wm. S. Alt & Son have justly enjoyed the well-merited confidence of business underwriters, bankers and others in the general financial field. And throughout the years the company’s own financial resources have been an added guarantee for the successful completion of all contracts. For further reference: Pioneer Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

Established Production Record In Defense

Within the past thirteen years the company has successfully executed many of the largest painting contracts in the nation. Such work has been particularly noteworthy during the past few years in industrial defense construction. In 1941 the company simultaneously concluded their portion of work on five major aircraft defense projects in various parts of the United States.

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Under the competent management and supervision of the following practical and experienced artisans, the company is unusually well prepared to give nationwide service for any type of painting work—brush or spray—from a residence to a skyscraper—from a bridge to a battleship.

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Edmunds New President, A.I.A.

James R. Edmunds, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., was elected president of the American Institute of Architects, at its 77th Annual Meeting in the Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on April 25. Edmunds succeeds J. D. Ashton, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Other officers installed were vice president, Samuel E. Lunden, of Los Angeles, Calif.; treasurer, Charles F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio; secretary, Alexander C. Robinson III, Cleveland, Ohio; director of Great Lakes district, Ralph Yeager, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Western Mountain district, Angus McIver, of Great Falls, Mont.; Central States district, Arthur W. Archer, of Kansas City, Mo.; Gulf States district, Richard Kock, of New Orleans; Sierra Nevada district, Harry Hechtschmidt, of Los Angeles, Calif.; South Atlantic district, John L. Skinner, of Coral Gables, Fla.; Middle Atlantic district, Louis Justement, of Washington, D.C.

Branson V. Gamber, of Detroit, was named director for the State Associations. A new member to the board of directors is William G. Kaelber, of Rochester, N. Y., who succeeds Edgar I. Williams of New York City, resigned.

Mr. Edmunds was born in Baltimore, where he received his early education in the public schools and in Boy’s Latin School. He received a B.S. degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1913, winning the Intercollegiate Architectural Competition and the Arthur Spyead Brooke Gold Medal for merit in architectural design, and elected to Sigma Xi. He furthered his studies by travel in Europe and in China.

On early discharge from service during World War I, he accepted a commission from the Canton Christian College in China to design some dozen buildings, which were constructed under his supervision in 1918-20.

Returning keen interest in civic affairs, Mr. Edmunds has served his city as chairman of its Lexington Market Study Committee; president, Baltimore Building Congress; member, Board of Trustees, Children’s Rehabilitation Institute; member, board of directors, Calvert Bank of Baltimore and as director of emergency field unit, American Red Cross.

Mr. Edmunds is a fellow of The American Institute of Architects, member Baltimore Association of Commerce; Baltimore correspondent for the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, lecturer on History of Architecture, Maryland Institute of Fine Arts (1933-36), architectural advisory board, Goucher College, 1937 to date; member and treasurer, Maryland Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects (1935-44) and chairman, Housing Authority of Baltimore City ($232,000,000 slum clearance program, 1937-41).

Commenting on his new office, Mr. Edmunds said:

“The accomplishment of the Institute in its efforts to secure public recognition of the profession’s value to society seems to me to be of prime importance. Much has already been done, but there remains much more to do. This is a challenge which should be accepted not only by the officers and directors, but by the membership. Real accomplishment can come only by cooperation of the Chapters through the Institute committees erected to deal with matters of nation-wide common concern to all of our profession be they Institute members or not. There has always been a deplorable tendency on the part of the majority of our membership to ‘let George do it,’ with the result that the multi-form activities of our society are carried on by the efforts of a comparatively few.”

“Such cooperation, of wider scope than in the past, to me is a very heartening sign. It indicates a willingness to act in matters not solely of selfish interest to the profession. It is only by such action that our claim to preeminence and leadership in certain fields can be demonstrated. This claim will only be recognized by others when so demonstrated and maintained by continued effort.”

“One of the immediate and paramount problems of the Institute is that of the returning veteran. It is our duty to see that he is integrated into the profession’s participation in postwar building activity, as quickly as may be. This applies not only to those who abandoned their practice to enter the armed or civil service of the Government, but to those who contribute to such practice; the sub-professionals, many of whom are now corporate members of the Institute, and also to those whose architectural education has been interrupted by the war.”

“The importance of this problem has been fully recognized by the Board. Progress has been made both by the committee on education and the National Architectural Accrediting Board, but without the whole-hearted, active interest of the membership these bodies can do but little. They can supply direction, but the effort must be made by the membership at large to inscribe any real accomplishment.”
Letters

I find the Bulletin very interesting, especially to learn the whereabouts of acquaintances around the country. It should greatly serve to bring the profession closer together.—Chas. F. Baker, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

My resistance to the first issues has worn thin and I find myself reading them with interest. The opportunity to get last week's news this week instead of last month's news next month is nothing short of Utopian.—Paul Beidler, NYC

It is a peppy little sheet and acts as a tonic to wandering architects who have drifted from the fold due to economic conditions past and present. Mr. Black's article on "Three Doors to Architecture" is a bit of literature that ought to be sent to Reader's Digest to be reprinted as a spring tonic or cloud lifter. It has been read by our State Director, Architects and Valuators, and OK'd.—Wm. Harlow Bulkley, FHA, NYC.

It seems to me that the character of such a news bulletin should be just what you have edited in these first issues. So often in the general architectural magazines we overlook news items in our rush to hurriedly check all the publications as they come in. By having a strictly news bulletin of national scope we may look forward to its coming and profit from its information about the profession and its men, many of whom are our personal friends.—E. W. Carroll, El Paso, Texas.

The profession really needs a "pulling together" and this looks like a good start.—H. E. Ekstrand, Waukegan, Ill.

The issues have been read from cover to cover. I find them so newy and informative that I am glad to enclose my subscription.—Carl H. Faltermayer, Glassboro, N. J.

At the current valuation of buying power of one buck, this is the greatest money's worth in the country! How refreshing to have news. Whoever is responsible deserves the plaudits and acclaim of all architects. Pluck 'em out of their ivory towers and have 'em let their hair down via the Bulletin. It's a grand effort!—Eric Fleming, New Brunswick, N. J.

I, too, an enthusiastic about your new venture in reporting for the architects. The contents of your last issue informed me of the activities of many of my friends and of many organizations delving into the future for us. I envisage this publication reporting all phases of architectural effort and related news.—Harry R. Gamble, Klamath Falls, Ore.

As president of the Tacoma Society of Architects, I have been receiving your Bulletin for some time and I manage to find time to enjoy it. The architects of this lumber and ship-building and factory embryo metropolis have for more than thirty years maintained a really professional organization, with weekly meetings, and not a shooting affray yet! The appointment of Nelson Morrison and Chuck Pearson as your local correspondents is a piece of luck all around.—George Gove, Tacoma, Wn.

The "meaty" context of your Bulletin places it in a class by itself. It fills a long-felt need of a publication whose format and news items are so personal as to tend to unify the profession.—O. L. Hazelwood, Palestine, Texas.

My check is enclosed, for which please see that I do not miss any issues of the Bulletin. It has an appeal to me that no other professional publication has approached and I offer my congratulations with the hope that it may soon be distributed weekly.—Capt. L. Hendrick, Fort Barrancas, Fla.

I have been reading your Bulletin with great interest, particularly with regard to architectural activities in Ohio. Let us have more of this type of news. I handle publicity for the Cleveland Chapter and I would like to know if you would give space to this type of news.—Willard Hirsch, II, Cleveland, Ohio.

The answer is YES.—Ed.

Now we are on the right track. For years I have dreamed and talked of an ideal architectural magazine—one full of interesting architectural material, without too much advertising. We want the best architect's magazine, edited, written and published by architects, that will really be a creditable record of architecture and here's my subscription to help perfect what we have started, in the shortest possible time.—Jos. C. Huber, Toledo, Ohio.

One single virile article like that of Carl O. Kaiser in itself justifies the need and value of your very interesting publication for years to come.—Hugh Kafka, North Pelham, N. Y.

I plant a tiny seed; you weed out the undesirable; I reap the harvest for two long years. How unfair—to you!—Jos. O. Cezar, Indianapolis.

Ralph J. Bishop, Yakima, Wn.

"It seems to add zest to our ole bones"
Institutes 77th Meeting (Continued from Page 1)

Material coming out of this convention did find its way into many newspapers throughout the country. It was a "reduced" convention. The A.I.A. held no convention last year, and this one was geared to the war effort, toward preparing the way for those in service, toward post-war planning and employment.

As Julian Oberwarth said, "The public knows us by the best of us, by the worst of us, and by what we say about each other."

Together with a committee of officers and directors, your chairman met at convention with a representative of advertising council to prepare plans for putting into effect the aforementioned program. He also went to Philadelphia and met with Mr. Paul P. Cret, to discuss his excellent report on War Memorials, which the board felt should be given wide publicity in magazines that reach those who have to do with this problem.

The social events were no small part of the enjoyment. The President's Reception was a delightful affair; the good fellowship from the South, from the West, from the North and from the East accented from all sections; the renewal of friendships, many of which began in college; the carrying out of the purpose of the Institute, "to unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America."

All were there for their health—except the president. She promises to write a column, "Every Other Thursday."

Charles Poggi, president of New Jersey Chapter and New Jersey Society, was host at the cocktail hour preceding the dinner of the Society of Architectural Examiners (Dues 30 cents per year, three years for $1). Charles F. Owings, of Youngstown, Ohio, president and read a telegram from President Charles Firestone, of Canton, Ohio, stating that his son had just arrived home after many missions in the European theatre of operations. This organization of past presidents of registration boards conducted a number of neophytes over the hot sands, some "honoraries," including your scribe. A good time was had by all!

At the Board's organization meeting following convention actions were taken toward carrying out measures approved by the membership. Although there are several new members, there is every indication that both old and new members will work diligently to this end.
American Foundation

Atlantic City, New Jersey—Ever since the landing of the Pilgrims and the founding of our great country, ours has been a transplanted culture, stated Walter R. MacCornack at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects.

Pointing out that America has had great moments when her architectural contributions have been distinctly American but lacking in continuity, Mr. MacCornack said, "The present war has given us a moment when her architectural contri­butions have been distinctly American but really are and yet is it a chronicle of all we have been, but this is up to us to determine what we will be.

"We are now a nation of science and mechanical progress that is astounding. We are even shocked of our own ideas and schemes. As a result of this war, we can do these things in a pur­suit of destruction, what can we do in the interest of our creative peace-time culture? We need therefore and propose to unite the ideas and the schemes of the last war, and these ideas into one constructive effort that relates education, research, invention and employment.

"Once we draft such a plan for a chal­lenging program we have many leaders who can project it into reality. Our pro­fession is urging a significant program and the public is seeking it. The returning seamen are disappointed because such a plan has not been made. Our overseas are unhappy because we are so progressive in war and so dull in our peace-time plan for a real living. What we need then is a plan that has the courage to plan on such a scale as we have never before dared dream of planning.

"The American Institute of Architects, therefore, proposes the creation of The American Foundation for the Advance­ment of the Science and Art of Building in the interest of the living standards of our people, the improvement of their home and work conditions, and the isolation of our cultural conditions—through their architecture.

"Sixty-five per cent of our people receive $1,500 or less a year which cannot be called a living wage when measured against the quality and performance in our postwar living. This Foundation seeks to lift from our culture the subnormal conditions that make it possible for such low stan­dard of comfort. Under the general objectives, it proposes to substitute inven­tion, ideas and architectural progress for all of us—we have substituted a new way of construction for an old one.

"The first beginning of such a Founda­tion must be to improve our general sys­tem of American education. To improve the inactive talents of our people, we may have the best educational system and yet we have not achieved a level of living ade­quate for what we propose as a minimum standard. The obvious and established higher standards in education as we have in science, medicine and destructive invention.

"Education must be based on different objectives of living, employment and con­tributions to society. The significant objec­tives in education are often lost when trying to meet the popular demand of the moment. The long-range educational objec­tive of effective contribution to our own country should remain uppermost in our plans.

"We therefore propose that a care­ful restudy of our American system of educa­tion be made. Different improvements can be found and with improvements that will encourage every American to cover­te all the education his talents and abilities will permit in the interest of his own as well as society's enlarged and im­proved future." Mr. MacCornack further explained that the Foundation would have as its purposes, the setting up and admin­istering of funds for scholarships and grants to young people who cannot finance the cost of attending architectural schools, for research projects and of financing prac­ticing architects and others who already graduated from schools, but whose abili­ties might be directed toward creating the development of projects relating to various problems in the industry.

The Foundation would greatly stimulate and increase membership in the Institute which proposes to include as associates architectural draftsmen and students in architectural colleges. By this method it is believed that a very large percentage of the some 15,000 registered architects, 40,000 draftsmen and 7,500 students can be enlisted in the one and only national archi­tectural organization, the AIA.

Hart Heads Producers

L. C. Hart of New York, vice president of the Johns-Manville Sales Corp., was elected president of the Producers' Coun­cil at its annual meet­ing in Atlantic City April 24.

Hart replaces Douglas Whittlock, general coun­sul of the Structural Clay Products Institute, who had presided over the council for the last two years.

Tyler S. Rogers, Ow­ening president of Filene's Glass Co., Toledo, was chosen first vice president, and Gorden C. Hay, Fiat Steel Manufacturing Co., Chicago, was elected second vice president.

Frank A. San­song, Chamberlin Co. of America, continues as secre­tary of the council, and Allen E. Pearce, Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., was named as treasurer.


North A. Wright, Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Toledo, and Irving W. Clark, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, were renamed to the board.

Brochure Available

A limited number of complimentary copies of a brochure entitled "Architecture in the Netherlands" is available to mem­bers. Address requests to:

The Netherlands Information Bureau,
10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Each request should enclose 10 cents to defray mailing costs.

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Michigan Well Represented at A.I. A. Convention

WHILE MICHIGAN had only three delegates to the Institute convention in Atlantic City, April 24-25, a goodly number of others attended, including Dean and Mrs. Wells I. Bennett of Ann Arbor, Kenneth C. Black of Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. L. Robert Blakeslee, Mr. and Mrs. Clair W. Ditchy, Branson V. Gambar, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Harley, Mr. and Mrs. Talmage C. Hughes and daughter, Mary, all of Detroit and Robert B. Frantz and Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. Kimball of Saginaw.

Ditchey, president of the Detroit Chapter, was the only delegate from that organization. Gambar was delegate from the Michigan Society of Architects, and Frantz delegate from his Saginaw Valley Chapter and also the Grand Rapids Chapter.

The Great Lakes District now has four members on the Institute board; Alexander C. Robinson III, of Cleveland, secretary; Charles F. Cellarius, of Cincinnati, treasurer; Branson V. Gambar, of Detroit, State Association director, and Arthur O. Yeager, of Terre Haute, Ind., regional director.

Detroit's Problem

The City of Detroit and its metropolitan area faces more serious problems than any other city in the United States, Walter Blucher, executive director of the American Society of Planning Officials, told a meeting of the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of Detroit, at its meeting.

"This means that the difficulty of planning for metropolitan Detroit is greater than the difficulties that will be encountered by any other large urban area in the country," he said. "This may seem strange to some of you, because on a percentage basis the Pacific Northwest has had a far greater increase in population than the city of Detroit, and the same is true of the Los Angeles area. One would think that California's problems, because of the population increase in the state of a million and a half, would be greater than those of Detroit.

"A prosperous city is one in which you have a greater percentage engaged in trades, services and professions than you have in the city of Detroit. It is important to remember that employment in manufacturing isn't necessarily the test of the productivity of manufacturing. In the city of Detroit it is used to require about 500 man-hours to produce an automobile in 1920. In 1940 a better automobile was produced in about 200 man-hours. Furthermore, the number of unskilled workers in the Detroit area has been increasing.

"If the workers of the city of Detroit are going to be properly housed, and if you hope to provide shelter for most of them through private enterprise, they must have decent homes which they can rent at an average of $25 a month. And if private enterprise cannot or refuses to provide that rental house at $25 a month or less, there is only one solution left as things stand, and that is public housing. I have heard many arguments advanced against public housing, but I have never heard a single valid argument advanced in the United States. What is public housing anyway? The land is acquired from private owners; it is appraised by private appraisers; it is the real estate board; the project is designed by private architects; the contract is let to a private builder and probably to a private landscape firm, lumber and all other building materials are privately purchased. When all this private construction is completed, the project is turned over to a local agency for management—and we call that public housing.

"If, on the other hand, you go to a bank and get a loan which is guaranteed by the federal government, and if the builder constructs a building in which he has no investment of his own and on which he takes no risk, we call that private enterprise. Aren't we getting a little mixed in our terminology? A mind of mine in the city of Chicago, a leading realtor, says there is no private enterprise in the house-building industry, since private enterprise requires risk taking and the risk has been removed by the Government.

"No, I have never heard a single valid argument advanced against public housing in the United States, but there is a valid argument which merits consideration. Is public housing a subsidy offered to industry and business, permitting industry and business to pay low wages? I have often said that when the number of workers is raised to the point where a private house is possible I will be opposed to public housing, but as things stand today there is no alternative for a considerable proportion of our population if you agree that they are entitled to decent housing.

WELLS I. BENNETT, A.I.A., Dean, College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, in his 1943-44 Report to the President of the University, Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, said in part: "Architecture is indeed, one of the great professions of our time, and the question of the importance of architectural education in our states and all the territories admit to the practice of architecture only after the examination of each individual for professional fitness, based largely on the responsibility for public health and safety, standards of architectural education are obviously of high importance. Today, the technological demands of architectural practice are indeed complex, and professional competence must be based on sound fundamental training in a professional school. The state of Michigan was a pioneer in the organization of architects.

Ann Arbor Conference.—On October 16 and 17, 1943, a voluntarily formed group of practicing architects and men from architectural schools met on invitation in Ann Arbor. The schools represented were Harvard University, University of Minnesota, and the University of Texas. Practicing architects came from San Francisco, Washington, D. C., Chicago, and the state of Michigan. The sessions raised and discussed certain pressing problems in architecture. Dean Wells I. Bennett was elected chairman. The spirit of the whole program was informal as it had been felt that the group must meet in order to make a beginning, and, if possible, define its problems so that they might profitably be studied. There was a definite desire to avoid the organization of another professional group in addition to the present long-established American Institute of Architects, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and other professional societies. It was felt, however, that this meeting should have some definite and continuing and that there should be later meetings, probably one each year.
With our many years of experience and newly-acquired craftsmanship resulting from our war contracts, we will be in an even better position to serve on peace-time construction when hostilities have ceased.
ARCHITECTURE—A SOCIAL SCIENCE

By JOHN SUMMERSON. Director of Britain's National Building Record

NORMAL ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE ceased more than five years ago in Britain. Nothing has been built during that period which did not bear directly on the war; that is nothing whatever has been constructed except factory and aerodrome buildings, canteens and emergency housing for workers. Some of this special war-time construction is of considerable interest and I shall return to it later. But first I want to refer to the condition of architecture in Britain in 1939, and to give an idea of the hopes and aspirations which the young British architect or my contemporaries in other professions. He sees clearly the problems which architecture must solve: in the task, first of all, of providing housing for the people, and of providing it in such a way that British architecture is invigorated and transformed into healthy social organizations.

The young British architect places the social obligations of architecture very high. The need for a revolution in architecture as being social in character. Equally they are optimistic in their opinion that the architectural profession, if it is realized and employed that it can effectively carry out these aims.

I was a student of architecture in the University of London from 1922 to 1927. Prospects and ideals were very different then. Each of us in the school hoped that when we had finished our course and spent a short time as draughtsmen in architects' offices we should find new and bigger private houses and offices.

Looking back on those days is like looking back on another world, so complete has been the change in aims and outlook. The change was largely due to the effects of the world depression of 1929-31. Unemployment and the need for a revolution in architecture.

All this will help the reader to understand the point of view of the architect who had reached any age between 25 and 35 in 1939. His objectives are very definite. On the one hand, he wants to build an advanced and ambitious type of architecture, making full use of new aesthetic ideas in combination with new materials and the fruits of scientific research.

This brings me to the important questions of style. The "modern" has not yet been established as a "architectural" style, and its full share of reconstruction in the sense of imaginative planning, on the broadest scale, for the housing, education and welfare of the people. On the other hand, he wants to build an advanced and ambitious type of architecture, making full use of new aesthetic ideas in combination with new materials and the fruits of scientific research.

British architects have experienced the difficulty—as also have overseas architects—of exporting this "modern" architecture in such a way that it retains its subtile qualities after the passage of a few years. It is a common experience for a "modern" block of flats, which looked so good in photographs taken at the date of its completion, to present the appearance a few years later of a derelict factory. In Britain we are aware that some of these buildings look like after-years, and that the time on maintenance, to make matters worse.

However, the younger British architect is quite set against any return to "traditional" styles, which before the war was almost entirely non-existent. He desires to present the appearance a few years later of a derelict factory. In Britain we are aware that some of these buildings look like after-years, and that the time on maintenance, to make matters worse.

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Alabama

A student branch of the Alabama Chapter, A.I.A., has been established at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, it is announced by Clyde C. Pearson, A.I.A., of Montgomery.

Such student chapters are most helpful in acquainting architectural students with the Institute and furthering the interests of students in the profession.

Mr. Pearson reports that Alabama architects have high hopes for the future of Auburn's Department of Architecture and Allied Arts, as Dean Turpin C. Bannister is well qualified for his new position and most enthusiastic.

GADSDEN, ALA.—Paintings by Professor Joseph Marino-Merlo, of the applied art department at API, and Harry Lowe, III, of Opelika are being exhibited by the art department of the Woman's Club in Gadsden.

The exhibit includes ten water colors by each artist depicting everyday subjects familiar to all Alabamians. Imagination and a good sense of humor characterize the work.

The Auburn professor is president of the Alabama Art League and a musician of note. His work has been described in the New York Times by art critic Howard Devree as "bold, well considered art."

Mr. Marino-Merlo has been praised by critics for the best art journals in the country. His paintings have been displayed in numerous exhibits in various sections of the United States.

Paul Williams, Author

Paul R. Williams, A.I.A., 1271 W. 35th St., Los Angeles 7, Calif., is the author of a new book, "The Small Homes of Tomorrow." The book includes more than 40 different elevations with floor plans designed for a minimum of construction and maximum of efficiency, all within the same cost. The book illustrates and gives special treatment to the kitchen, bathroom, and garden.

The author asserts that in the postwar period many families will still want their homes tailored by an architect. Murray & Gee, Inc., of Hollywood, are the publishers.

Probably no other architect on the Pacific coast has achieved greater success in the house industries than has Mr. Williams. His work has received national recognition, a tribute particularly noteworthy in view of the handicap which he faced at the start of his career. He was fortunate in being able to work for and with such capable architects as Reginald D. Johnston and John C. Austin.

His work, which has been widely published, reflects the fine understanding for good design which he possesses. Modern architecture is today divided into two groups, contemporary and modern. Paul Williams very definitely leans toward the former, basing his formula upon the belief that good architecture is still "the pleasing assemblage of parts and not the assembly of pleasing parts."

New York


Beardley Rumly, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of N.Y., and treasurer of R.H. Macy & Co., spoke on "What about the Federal Government do to stabilize construction." Cocktails were on the house.

J. ANDRE FOUILLHOUS, A.I.A., was given a special citation by the N.Y. Chapter recently. It read:

"Architect of many distinguished buildings of international renown. Competent designer, sensitive engineer, and generous servant of the Architectural Profession. At the expense of time and energy, which only one rich in ability and experience could possibly afford, has accepted the leadership of the Construction Industry in New York City—the Presidency of the New York Building Congress."

The Chapter hereby expresses its appreciation of these services which have contributed to the prestige of the Profession.

The citation was signed by Arthur C. Holden, President and Otto F. Langmann, Secretary of the Chapter.

G. W. in Collier's Magazine

AN ARCHITECT IN A MANHATTAN FIRM felt it was time he had a vacation. The firm, however, was expecting a big job and didn't want him to take a vacation. But the man went away, anyway, leaving a distant forwarding address.

Well, the order came in and the boss telegraphed him to come back. But quick. There was no reply. The firm sent a more urgent message. The answer was a terrific silence. A third and vitriolic wire went out and to this there was a response.

"Proceed," advised the vacationer, "as though I were dead."

INTRODUCING JOSE FERNANDEZ, A.I.A. If you do not know what A.I.A. signifies, may we say that it is not a government agency but American Institute of Architects, Mr. Fernandez is the architect who did the little gem of a furnishing shop, Richard's, in Greenwich Village, N.Y., among many others, which since has received notice and illustration in the famous Architectural Record. Spare parts has seen sketches of a big job in Indianapolis that should soon be under way, which will be one of the outstanding men's wear edifices in the country from the standpoint of architectural beauty and high efficiency.—Men's Wear.
NEW, COMPLETE SERVICE—

CHURCHILL—FULMER, ASSOCIATES,

56 W, 45th St., N.Y.C. 19, announce a new and complete service extending from preliminary economic analysis through planning, architectural, engineering, construction and management, thus giving the client a unified service in four separate but interdependent fields. Problems of city planning, community planning, housing and industry are studied first from a fiscal and economic approach and the planning that follows is thus anchored to a solid foundation.

An outline of this unusual service is presented in an impressive brochure, listing the personnel and their background. They include, besides Mr. Henry S. Churchill, O. Kline Post-war development, architect, account, economist and Raymond Bowers, builder. This is a credit to the profession and an answer to the question, has the architect lost his status as a master builder?

** * * *

A strong plea for “one voice” in the architectural and the engineering professions was made here at the seventy-seventh anniversary dinner of the New York chapter, The American Institute of Architects, by Major Irving V. A. Hule, New York City Commissioner of Public Works. He declared that since both professions were so closely allied, such action was essential to advance their standings in the community.

Major Huie explained that in New York City there were nine separate professional architectural organizations. “In the United States, there are about 14,700 licensed architects; 5,000 of these are members of the New York Institute of Architects, and there are approximately 2,000 other architects who are members of other separate professional organizations,” he said.

“An outline of this unusual service is presented in an impressive brochure, listing the personnel and their background. They include, besides Mr. Henry S. Churchill, O. Kline Post-war development, architect, account, economist and Raymond Bowers, builder. This is a credit to the profession and an answer to the question, has the architect lost his status as a master builder?”

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The Buffalo City Planning Association has issued a brochure on the city’s planning program. The booklet should prove to be another step in that city’s program to educate its citizens to a realization of what can be done toward a better city. James W. Kidney, past president of the New York State Association of Architects, has been actively interested in this field.

In Connecticut

Harold Heath Davis, A.I.A., 29, Whitney Ave., New Haven 10, Conn., is one of the correspondents for The Weekly Bulletin, which is edited by Keith S. Heine, A.I.A., Mohawk Drive, West Hartford. Also assisting the editor is Michael E. Leland, 189 Liberty St., Stamford, special representative. So, the Bulletin reporting in Connecticut, in good hands and needing from that area should come through promptly and plentifully.

Mr. Davis graduated from Syracuse University, Department of Architecture in 1920, following which he was employed in the office of New Haven architects. From 1920 to 1928 he practiced as a member of the firm of Davis and Walldorf, and since then alone.

He is a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity, Conn. Society of Architects, New Haven Practicing Architects Assn., Conn. Chapter, A.I.A., and Conn. Construction League, in which latter two he served as president.

In 1928 he served as Conn. District officer of Historic American Buildings Survey. At present he is a member of the Architectural Examining Board.

All of which seems to us a pretty good record for achievement for one 47 years of age. Bill Perkins is a good picker, and we trust the news will soon “perk” from all sections.

** * * *

RICHARD M. BENNETT, A.I.A., professor of design at Yale University, predicted a high level building program to act as a shock absorber for post-war employment, in an address entitled “The Future of Architecture,” the third in a series sponsored by the Yale School of Fine Arts on “The Arts and the Coming Peace,” in the Yale Art Gallery.

“The only danger,” he warned, “is the growing trend toward standard plans and stereotyped solutions, inevitable with bureaucratic control. This situation will call for eternal vigilance on the part of the private architect everywhere.”

BRIDGEPORT CHAPTER of Connecticut Society of Architects, will again join with those organizations sponsoring the Bridgeport Home Plan- ning Institute serving the people of greater Bridgeport. Leonard Ashem, Chapter president, will discuss the annual dinner meeting at the annual dinner meeting to be held soon.

The Bridgeport Planners’ Institute is headed by Gordon F. Christie, with offices in Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport, and is planned by Mr. Christie. The Institute is a non-profit educational program being sponsored financially by loan- ing institutions, utility and lumber companies, stores and various other groups allied with home building. Its purpose is to provide for free classes on various subjects of home building. Meetings are to be scheduled bi-monthly in Klein Memorial from Sept. 1945 to May 1946.

The Institute held in 1942-43 proved an all round success and a real benefit to those who desired to learn more about the proper planning of a home.

Another subject to come up for discussion at the dinner meeting is the desirability of a change in the annual meeting date from the Spring to the Fall so as to bring it closer to the annual meeting of the Connecticut Society of Architects. A committee to handle preparations for the annual meeting will also be selected.

ILLINOIS

The appointment of L. Morgan Yost, A.I.A., of Kenilworth as consulting architect to Household magazine was recently announced by Nelson Antrim Crawford, editor-in-chief of that magazine.

Household has a circulation of close to two million, largely among the smaller cities and towns of the country.

Mr. Yost has written many articles for this magazine and several of his design and planning homes have been published. He is now engaged in running a series of small house designs intended largely about better planning and less haphazard appearance in the small home. Only will he design homes himself for this series but he will also encourage other distinguished architects nation-wide to design small homes for the series.

Mr. Yost is also consulting architect to Bendix Home Appliances, Inc., of Bendix Manufacturing Co., of the Bendix home laundry, and is designing a series of home laundry plans for them.

Besides his connection with Household magazine, Mr. Yost is also associate editor of American Lumberman and architectural editor of Small Homes Guide and is a regular contributor to other national maga...
Advisory Board of Chicago is another official and member of the City Planning American Association of Planning Officials. He is a member of the Institute's Committee on Public Information.

Chicago, March 24—Today The Chicago Sun salutes Jerrold Loeb, president of the Chicago Building Congress, for his outstanding work in planning and developing attractive housing for lower income bracket families.

Loeb, who also is chairman of the board of National Housing Conference of Chicago, has declared that Chicago, without the expenditure of millions, but with vision and determination, can be rebuilt into a city in which it really would be desirable to live.

His architectural firm, Loeb & Schlossman, 333 N. Michigan ave., designed the Westchesterfield project of the Chicago Housing Authority. Loeb envisions a city of homes located amid small parks and groves, with playgrounds and gardens to give the children a chance for wholesome and healthful recreation.

Jerrold Loeb, prominent member of the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects, lives with his wife and family at 5881 Sheridan Road.

LEO STEIF has been wintering in Los Angeles. He has returned to Chicago at the beginning of this month. From Los Angeles he wrote, "Among other things, my office forwarded a copy of news letter to service men. The idea is a good one and I am sure that as the copies come forth, their editorial dignity will be improved upon. However, I have one important criticism, which is with the Chapter, to wit—one sees the same names in print constantly and without variation —the Chapter is not properly and fairly representing its membership.

PEREIRA & PEREIRA have moved to California body and soul. Bill Pereira signed a contract to produce two pictures a year from his studio. In addition, he is carrying on his architectural practice at 7417 Beverly Blvd. Among his postwar projects, scheduled for early commencement, are three hospitals, and medical center, twelve theatres, and a library. Pereira says, "In a cinema city," and a complete new motion picture studios.

Hai Pereira is art director at Paramount and a consultant for Paramount Pictures, Inc., in connection with the design and construction of all theatres for Paramount and their affiliates. —Chicago Chapter's service letter, "Since you went away.

CHICAGO HERALD AMERICAN is conducting a Better Chicago contest with $25,000 for the winner. Daniel Burnham, Jr., son of the famed Chicago planner and one of the city's major architects will act as a chairman of the contest committee and as a jury mem-ber. Like his father, Daniel Jr. is a Chicago architect, and James C. Downs, Jr., realtor and chairman of the mayor’s committee on race relations, will serve both as committee members and jurors.

Jerrold Loeb, prominent Chicago architect who is acting as adviser for the contest, will serve as a member of the contest committee.

Walter Blucher, executive director, American Association of Planning Officials and member of the City Planning Advisory Board of Chicago is another juror. He formerly was associated with the Detroit City Plan Commission and was consultant to the housing division of the Public Works Administration. He has written numerous technical articles on city planning for magazines.

The contest, approved by the A.I.A., is for the best overall plan and for separate solutions to such problems as highways, transportation, neighborhood communities that may fit into the plan.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS CHAPTER, A.I.A., has elected Alan A. Laiing of Champaign, Ill., president; E. B. Babcock, Bloomington, secretary-treasurer, and as directors; Leo H. Pleins, Springfield; Archie N. Schaeffer, Bloomington, and Elbert I. Harrison, Peoria.

ILLINOIS ENGINEERS ACT has again been submitted to the legislature—in same form as previously ruled unconstitutional. This time it contains an additional classification, that of 'Appraiser Engineer.'

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ILINOIS HOUSING BILLS
ded April 7, devotes its lead editorial to "The Housing Bill," asserting that the state senate has adopted a series of slum clearance bills that are not in the best public interest. Says the editorial, "By the exercise of a little intelligence they would have had no difficulty in separating the good from the bad. There is plenty of both. This is the editorial's closing words where the sug­gestion of "Appraisal Engineer." The proponents of the plan are talking of the "very creative ability would be lost to the public and the country."

The bulletin's editorial on postwar com­memorative monuments printed in the February-March issue has been responded to by the architectural field; one, condemna­tion—the other voicing approval.

William W. Wurster, recently appointed Dean of the School of Architecture at M.I.T., is a little bit of the editorial's closing words where the suggestion is made that, since architects read the Hudnut criticisms attentively, the work of Wurster as an independent practicing architect be published in pictures and text to enlighten fellow architects on the Hudnut conception.

"What cannot be justified is the ex­ception of the new housing from local taxation. It is the right of the local governments to tax their fair share of taxes for the support of the police and fire departments, the schools, the parks, etc., as every other tenant and house owner does everywhere else in the city.

On the theory that the properties will be owned by a municipal government they will be exempted from this taxation and, instead, are to pay a so-called service fee of perhaps a tenth as much. That will create a discrimination which cannot be justified. If the government say to one citizen earning $1,800 a year that he must pay his full share toward the schooling of his children and say to another citizen, earning precisely the same income, that he will be spared the necessity of paying anything for the education of his? It doesn't make sense. The first man lives in an old house that has been provided for him, but pays taxes for the community supplies a new house for the second man, who pays none. Who can find justice in such an arrange­ment?"

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LORING H. PROVINE, F.A.I.A., of Urbana, Ill., at the Institute Board meeting in Atlantic City, presented a report on a proposed 144-page book, under Institute sponsorship, descriptive of the Home Insurance Building in Chicago:

The Home Insurance Co., held a competi­tion among architects to design an office building for its use, and on March 27, 1884, the building committee employed Mr. Jenney.

In an atmosphere of horse-cars, cobble­stone streets, outside stairways, and wood-masonry buildings, it was natural for them to be suspicious of any building as revolutionary as the Home Insurance Building. Even so, the press picked up this melodramatic story and gave it full play.

War Memorials

From Bulletin, Ill., Society of Architects

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**
Tom G. Medland, architect, has announced that he has purchased the interests of the late Carl Horn and has opened an office at 216½ Fourth Street, Logansport, Ind.

Miss Geraldine Foster of Metamora, Ind., has been appointed secretary of the Indiana State Board of Registration for Architects by Governor Ralph Gates.

Richard C. Lennox, A.I.A., of Indianapolis, has been promoted to the rank of major. He is in the Intelligence Service at Allied headquarters on the continent of Europe. Mr. Lennox was a former reserve officer in the field artillery.

Shortly after this country entered war, he took anti-aircraft training at Fort Totten and was commissioned as a lieutenant. He was on duty in New England, had training in radar at Camp Davis and was advanced to the rank of captain. He went overseas in September and until recently was stationed in London.

**AGAIN IN "CIVIES"**

Having just donned civilan clothes after serving in the United States Army air forces as a colonel, Edward James, of the firm of Burns & James, has been elected president of the Indianapolis chapter of the Indiana Society of Architects. Mr. James was an air corps lieutenant in World War I.

**MISS GERALDINE FOSTER**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ELEGANCE**

(From the News)

In keeping with her conservative upbringing, Elizabeth Katte Shrady obtained a dignified divorce from Henry Merwin Shrady, socialite architect, in Reno during the weekend. —New Yorker.

**Indiana**

Ralph O. Yeager, of Terre Haute, has been elected president of the Indiana Chapter, A.I.A. Other officers elected are: Kurt Vonnegut, Indianapolis, vice-president; O. A. Tislow, Indianapolis, vice president; Fran E. Schroeder, Indianapolis, secretary and treasurer, and G. C. Wright, Indianapolis, director for three years.

Mr. Wright is past president of the chapter. Other directors are John G. C. Sohn and John R. Kelley, Indianapolis.

Yeager was elected regional director for the Great Lakes region, A.I.A., at the Institute's recent convention.

**A. Gordon Lorrimer,** Chief of Bureau of Architecture, Dept. of Public Works of NYC, gave an illustrated talk on modular architecture at the Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis. The dinner meeting, which was held Friday, April 13, 1945, was under the auspices of the Producer’s Council of Indiana and was attended by Architects, Engineers, Contractors, Manufacturers, and their representatives. Approximately 100 attended.

**City Planners Wanted**

The Detroit Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to fill positions on the staff of the City Planning Commission of the City of Detroit and to establish eligible lists for possible openings in other city departments:

- Junior City Planner . . . $2415-2760
- Intermediate City Planner . . . 2484-3000
- Junior Publicist . . . 2700
- Intermediate Publicist . . . 2760-3450
- Junior Social Economist . . . 2484-2700
- Intermediate Social Economist . . . 3164-3450

Applicant information may be obtained from the Detroit Civil Service Commission, 735 Randolph Street, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Grand Rapids Chapter**

Grand Rapids Chapter, A.I.A. heard W. C. Randall of Detroit Steel Products Co., discuss modular design, at its dinner meeting in Hotel Pantlind, April 23, Roger Allen, editor, reported in the last issue of Architectonics, the chapter bulletin. Says Roger: "Mr. Walter J. Torbet, the friend of all thrifty architects (the only kind there is up to the time of going to press) and the man who won immortal fame by bringing a half pound of butter down to the banquet of the MSA at Detroit and depositing it on the speakers' table for the use of persons allergic to uncolored margarine, was also present in person. As was Mr. Lou Jenks, also of Fenestra and also in person, and what a person, and Mr. Bill Steele of the Mormon Company, who has some vague connection with Fenestra, also attended."

**Address Change**

The firm of Hyde and Williams, Architects, 3105 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit 2, has been dissolved. Arthur K. Hyde and John A. Williams have joined the organization of Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Associated Engineers and Architects, and should be addressed at 1000 Marquette Bldg., Detroit 26.

**WANTED**

Architectural draftsmen, designers, engineers, for Detroit and Atlanta. Address the Bulletin, giving particulars.
GREAT LAKES DISTRICT of the Institute now has four members on the board of directors. They are Ralph O. Yeager, of Terre Haute, Ind., Regional Director; Alexander C. Robinson III, of Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary; Charles F. Cellarius, of Cincinnati, Treasurer, and Branson V. Gamber, of Detroit, State Association Director.

When an Institute officer, visiting the Detroit Chapter, said the Great Lakes District could almost swing the Institute, our then Detroit Chapter president, Bill Kapp, replied, "What do you mean, the Great Lakes District? "Why, Detroit Chapter can swing it!" Another Institute officer said that when he heard some chapter say they could not do something, he answered, "The Detroit Chapter did it." Pardon us, we're not bragging. It's all in fun, and what fun!

ROGER ALLEN, of Grand Rapids, was missed at the recent Institute Convention. Everybody was asking where that fellow Allen was. He happened to be on a speaking tour: the Variety Club, in his home town; the Kiwanis Club in Chicago, and as a place he met with Howard Myers, publisher of Architectural Forum (another card). Myers wants Allen to write a letter to the Forum panel of the Institute on war work and how when he writes every other month he is bothered with a lot of people who want to subscribe to the Forum on an every-other-month basis. Myers dumphed Mrs. Allen by sending her orchids with a card, "To the long-suffering but faithful bride of the world's second-worst comedian."

According to Myers, Allen showed him an article which Hughes refused to publish, to which Myers said, "If Hughes did that I believe that he has quit publishing."

DETROIT—An all-time record of registrants for an architectural competition of its type has been made in the $35,000 competition for automobile dealers' places of business, sponsored by General Motors Corporation. Every state in the United States is represented as well as Canada, Hawaii, Alaska, and members of the armed forces overseas.

The total of registrants has passed 4,300, five months after the contest was first announced, according to M. E. St. Aubin, director of the GM SERVICE Sec-

EMIL LORCII, F.A.I.A., of Ann Arbor, sent a communication to the Institute Board, turning over to the Institute treasurer the funds remaining from the former Architectural League of the former. The late Adolph Eisen, A.I.A., of Detroit, was the last treasurer.

Ralph C. Kempton, A.I.A., of Columbus, Ohio, brought to Convention a photograph of the group, taken in Detroit, about 1905. Delegates identified many in the picture.

Mr. Kempton loaned the photograph to the Bulletin and we plan to publish it in a future issue, requesting further identifications.

ELIEL SAARINEN, F.A.I.A., was the speaker at the last of a series of meetings under the joint sponsorship of the Detroit Public Library and the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, in the auditorium of the Main Library. Clair W. Ditchy, president, Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., and a director of CHPC, presided.

Nebraska

WM. L. STEELE, F.A.I.A., of Omaha, has been elected chairman of the Nebraska State Board of Examiners for Professional Engineers and Architects. Other officers elected for the ensuing year were John E. Webber, vice-chairman, and John M. Green, Lincoln engineer, secretary.

Soviet Friendship Council

George H. Michels, Vice President, and Roland A. Wank, Chief Designer of Albert Kahn Associated, Architects and Engineers, Inc., participated in a conference sponsored by the Architects' Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc., at the Engineer's Club of New York City on May 4 and 5.

Others attending the two-day conference planned for the mutual aid of the industrial construction industry of the two countries, included Donald Nelson, former chairman of the War Production Board; Captain J. A. Krug, present chairman of the government, Henry J. Kaiser, and other leaders in the American and Russian industrial scenes.

Mr. Michels appeared at an open forum of the industrial panel of the conference presided over by Mr. Wank. He reported on the various factors governing the location of an industrial project, particularly the problem of transportation, manpower, utilities, expansion possibilities, etc.; personnel facilities such as cafeterias, hospitals, locker room arrangements; methods of construction; architectural and structural design; types and installation of mechanical equipment; color or surfaces as a morale factor; and other items which has made American industry the greatest in the world, both in war and in peace. His presentation was supplemented by slides and motion pictures of specific projects from inception to completion, including some of the nation's largest war plants.

Ohio

STANDISH MEACHAM, Cincinnati architect and past president of the local chapter of the Institute of Architects, has been elected president of the Ohio Planning Conference. Sherwood L. Reedie, director of the master planning commission, was named secretary-treasurer.

A. GORDON LORMER, chief of New York City's Bureau of Architecture told a recent meeting of Cincinnati architects and production people that the post-war period present an unprecedented challenge for the construction industry, to provide American communities with better buildings at lower costs. More than 225 attended the meeting.
Texas

THE FIRST PUBLIC LECTURE developed by your public relations committee has been developed and produced to a full house. The committee timely agreed that with the lecturer properly considered and all that fifty would be a crowd. However, they soft pedaled the personality of him or them who done it and over three hundred souls hovered around the entrance to "Your Next House." Cards from those present suggested all kinds of ideas for future and continuing programs. The committee is at work on the continuity and this month the next lecture occurs.

The amazing thing is that many of those present were interested in talking to the architects about future plans and commissions—and only a few of theme were present. When will we learn?—128th Paragraph of the Central Texas Chapter, A.I.A.

Utah

SALT LAKE CITY—The American is being "oversold" on what to expect in postwar houses and a lot of sensational promises are doing a "disservice" to the public by leading them to expect things in postwar houses that will be financially impossible for the average home owner to attain.

That is the opinion of R. Lloyd Snedaker, 77th 11th ave., president of the Utah Chapter, American Institute of Architects, on what is in store for people in Salt Lake City who plan to build "the house of the future" in the immediate postwar years.

Mr. Snedaker pointed out that many of the alleged sensational ideas in postwar houses are prohibitive from a cost point of view to the average person who is planning on building a new home. "Architects and draftsmen throughout Utah are always being asked to embody highly promoted new feature when drawing up plans for a new home," he said, "but what the reading public does not find out, nor is it shown in the promotion literature, is the tremendous cost of such innovations."

Film Exchange

Joe Smary, A.I.A., University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., suggests that architects might form a central bureau for the exchange of colored motion picture film. Stating that duplicates can be made for as low as 22 cents, he offers to act as the central agency. It is his belief that many amateur photographers among the architects would be interested in acquiring films of others, for which they would exchange their own.

N. Max Dunning

N. Max Dunning, 71, architect advisor to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Administration and nationally known architect, died April 15 in Washington.

An organizer of the Architectural League of America and architect of the famous Furniture Mart in Chicago, as well as numerous hotels and other buildings. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Ann Wilson Dunning, of Laguna Beach; Co.; two brothers, Hugh B. Dunning, of Maywood, Ill., and Frank Dunning, of Hot Springs, Ark.

Deaths


LEON N. GILLETTE, F.A.I.A., 67, in New York City, May 3. Born Malden, Mass., studied at Univ. of Minn.; Violinist, Minneapolis Philharmonic Orchestra; Entered U. S. Army, '18-'19; Received diploma '24. Member A.A.A. Army, '18-'19; Awarded D. S. M. Senior member of jury to choose architects eligible for municipal appointment, NYC, '24-'25. Studied at Masqueray's Atelier at night. Entered Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, '01, received diploma '03. Was chairman of jury to choose architects eligible for municipal appointment, NYC, '24-'25. Senior member of jury to choose architects eligible for municipal appointment, NYC, '24-'25. Architect for many buildings at Yale, Colgate, Beaux Theatre, Paris. He had received many medals for his work.


DR. WALTER CURT BEHRENDT, 60, noted architect, at Norwich, Conn.

CHAS. H. CRAMP, 74, in Philadelphia, April 7. Retired since 1926, he had served 25 years with William Steele & Sons, architects.

OTTO FAELTEN, 60, in NYC, April 23, at Harrisdale, N.Y. Member N. J. State Board of Architects.

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Designs that last
deserve the permanence of steel

As long as grace, charm and simplicity have architectural currency, many traditional forms are going to retain an important place in the home-building picture. They have survived drastic changes in customs and ways of life in the past, and will probably survive them in the future.

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News and also an item about George Crumley in Columbus. I was until recently architect for the School Board in Duval County (Jacksonville) Florida and am an associate member of the A.I.A. Chapter there. I am now associated with Althouse & Jones, Mansfield, Ohio.—Max L. Worthy.

Also similar letters, with subscriptions, were received from others. Because of the paper shortage we cannot include all. May we thank the following:

- John B. Abbott, El Dorado, Ark.;
- Van Evera Bailey, Portland, Ore.;
- Harry Barrett, Washington, D.C.;
- Ned Black, New Cumberland, Pa.;
- Wm. Bordeaux, Miami, Fla.;
- P. O. Brandenburg, Portland, Ore.;
- Francis Chaiverini, Providence, R.I.;
- Arthur C. Cromwell, Rochester, N.Y.;
- Geo. H. Dienst, Denver, Colo.;
- John M. Gray, Boston, Mass.;
- H. Z. Harrison, Brooklyn, N.Y.;
- Roy K. Heaton, Cleveland, Ohio;
- Ben F. Hemphill, Lincoln, Neb.;
- Frederick Hodgon, San Marino, Cal.;
- Abner C. Hopkins, Jacksonville, Fla.;
- Paul Beekman Johnson, Springfield, Mass.;
- Donald Beach Kirby, Oakland, Calif.;
- Jerrold Loebl, Chicago, Ill.;
- F. Michael McInerney, Belmont, N.C.;
- Raymond Marler, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
- John B. Peterkin, NYC; Louis C. Pinault, St. Cloud, Minn.;
- Chas. C. Platt, NYC.
- Edwin J. Robin, NYC; Isadore Rosenberg, NYC; Louis W. Santo, St. Paul, Minn.;
- Paul Schell, NYC; Joe Smay, Norman, Okla.;
- Victor B. Spector, Fairfax, Va.;
- Geo. H. Spohn, Takoma Park, Md.;
- S. P. Steward, Bowling Green, Ohio.
- Seth J. Temple, Davenport, Iowa; Louis L. Tieman, Port Washington, N.Y.;
- Lt. Bradford S. Telney, overseas; Leonard J. Toole, Stanford, Conn.;
- Edwin A. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis.;
- H. D. Wainwright, New Orleans, La.;
- B. H. Whinston, NYC; Arthur H. Wilkins, Independence, V.A.;

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Many houses have been presented in magazines at the request of readers. A few times the readers have been polled and the house has been designed to conform to the desires of the majority. In this case, however, the magazine went one step further and after presenting the design which was based upon the poll, it took another poll to determine if the design actually was the most popular.

Small Homes Guide in a nation-wide poll last year, which was reported in American Lumberman, November 13, 1943, determined the majority wishes of a cross section of those people who would build houses after the war. They then asked architect L. Morgan Yost, American Lumberman staff member, to design a home to conform to those wishes. The house presented here is the resulting design, which was published in the semi-annual issue of Small Homes Guide along with 14 other popular house designs.

Again the readers were polled and this house was easily the most popular of the entire 14 and its design therefore is a good index to successful postwar house design.

Its presentation here should be of signal interest to lumber dealers as a preview to the successful house for after-the-war business.

There are many features in the house which may surprise the dealer by their extreme character. There are others which show definitely that the public is not ready and possibly never will accept certain design features which some architects, notably Europeans, have attempted to put forth as modern. It is the feeling of many of the most successful operators in small home building that the modern home for after the war can be most comfortable in appearance, that is, that the functionalism need not strip it of the qualities of home. This house demonstrates that fact. It is built with sloping roofs, with trellises, window box, and stone veneer, all features which have long spelled home to many people.

But the freedom of modern planning has not been sacrificed whatsoever. The living, dining and kitchen spaces are one continuously flowing area arranged for comfort and efficiency. The south wall of the house is almost entirely iced whatsoever. The living, dining and kitchen spaces are one continuously flowing area arranged for comfort and efficiency. The south wall of the house is almost entirely open planning and large glass areas are definitely here as principles in the design of homes after the war and it would seem quite obvious that homes built without these features, will be adjudged as old pre-war houses.

And remember that this house is the most popular home presented as determined by many thousands of reader returns!

Further to make this study and report useful to the dealer who wishes to keep abreast of the trends in popular choice, the design for this home has been developed into the detail drawing stage to work out its entire construction, and American Lumberman has arranged to offer blueprints of this house to dealers so that the construction may be studied. The price is $7.00 for one set of plans. Should you wish additional sets of plans, they may be had at $3.00 each.

The construction of this home is largely of 2 by 4 studs in the usual manner. The exterior veneer is shown as stone, though it could just as easily be clapboard or brick.

The house has no basement, a feature which is popular with many small home builders, particularly when no basement workshop, dark room, etc., is necessary.

The garage is attached to the house, though there is no door leading directly from it into the house as this would bring about the possibility of gasoline and exhaust fumes entering the house.

However, the entrance approach provides a sheltered passage from the main door to the garage. It may be noted how the garage, which becomes the location of the entrance to the house as most people enter and leave their homes by means of the automobile, is located next to the main entrance door. Also the kitchen is located next to the entrance door so the housewife when shopping may enter the front door and thence directly into the kitchen.

See YOST, Page 3.
With our many years of experience and newly-acquired craftsmanship resulting from our war contracts, we will be in an even better position to serve on post-time construction when hostilities have ceased.
other persons not normally in the labor force.

That the city's administrative offices are housed in 24 separate buildings, many of them in obsolete or rented quarters.

That the City, County, State, and Federal governments are housed in more than 40 separate buildings, located, for the most part, throughout the downtown area.

That if you were to take a dozen splendid pieces of civic architecture and scatter them in various parts of Detroit, the city would be no more beautiful than it is now. It would contain so many more fine buildings, but as a city it would not be improved. If, on the other hand, you create a splendid center, treat it as a park, and group your buildings and monuments, the city as a city will be the gainer to an enormous extent. Great open spaces of the proper size and treatment, surrounded by buildings and monuments, terraces and fountains and vistas, are compositions and may be superb. The strongest impressions we have in the principal cities of the world are their Civic Centers combined with parks and open spaces. From a practical point of view the grouping of civic buildings is a great convenience and materially assists the transaction of business.

That the waterfront development along the Seine River in Paris has given that city the distinction of being the most beautiful city in the world. Yet, Detroit, because of the greater grandeur of her location, given comparable taste and skill in the execution of a Civic Center and recreational development, can have a waterfront that will make the development along the Seine look like schoolboy stuff.

That the Cass Technical High School, with 4,000 students, has never had its own playfield and has to carry on its physical education program with indoor sports or by using the facilities of other schools. The purchase of even a minimum site of 10 acres on adjacent blocks would cost a million dollars. A more practical solution would be the acquisition of several blighted residential blocks within a half mile of the school.

That Detroit's high school enrollment in 1944 was slightly over 40,000. Public high school attendance reached its peak in Detroit in 1939-40 when almost 49,000 students enrolled—58 per cent of the persons of high school age in Detroit. It is estimated that because of the large number of children born in Detroit in 1942-44 the high school load will be more than 60,000 before 1960.

That one-fourth of Detroit's residential area is menaced by the spread of blight (incipient slum cancer), that unless checked will destroy every neighborhood in the city.

That "Cities do not grow by accretion or by the obtrusion of excrescences at the periphery, but by the establishment of nuclei in the penumbra and the gradual filling in of the interstices between the nuclei." So they say!
Slum Clearance Plan

The first concrete proposal for the re-development of Detroit's slum and blighted areas, without Government subsidy, was advanced by Alex Lin Trout to the City Plan Commission, attracting considerable interest from students of the city's postwar development.

Trout, special architect-consultant of the commission engaged to study proposed density standards in connection with the preparation of the City's Master Plan, developed his proposal in the course of that study.

"What I am proposing," Trout says, "is to acquire one or more blocks first in the most dilapidated sections of the city, within the Boulevard, which I think we can get for 50 or 60 cents a square foot. The City would buy the entire block but could resell the perimeter to private individuals for $4,000 per unit, plus the price of the land, which he estimates would be from $600 to $700.

"Then with a 10 per cent down payment on FHA terms, for include full taxes, for this is not a tax-exemption scheme, the cost to the home-owner per month would run from $33 to $34," he said. "If a unit were rented on a private rental basis the rentals probably would have to be over $40 a month. Home ownership saves the 10 per cent leyway required in rentals for vacancy allowance and five per cent for management."

"This plan will work on higher-priced land for a better type development, either for commodious two-story units, three-story apartments, or even elevator apartments."

To enable the City to act as a lending agency under the FHA, new legislation would be required. Once obtained, the steps would be as follows:

1. The City would buy the site with its own funds, probably a revolving fund.
2. The builder, the City and the FHA would get together on the plans.
3. The City would take over the mortgage contracts (insured by the FHA) from the builder, and receive the payments from the purchaser, either directly or through a professional servicing agency.
4. Against the contracts the City would issue revenue bonds carrying a 2½ per cent coupon, and the profits made through this transaction would, in Trout's opinion, eventually pay for the whole area.
5. "The total initial investment of the City for land acquisition would run from $80,000 to $90,000 for a block," he said. The total cost of buildings and land would be approximately $460,000 per block. The FHA will loan approximately 75 per cent to the contractor, so his interim financing is easy and at the end of the tenancy, he would be able to get out his profit and handling charges."

Whitehead & Kales Honored

The contribution of Whitehead & Kales Company to the war effort is in evidence at most of the vital centers where American forces are engaged and particularly on the landing beaches. Rear Admiral George H. Rock, USN (retired) emphasized April 22 at the presentation of the Army-Navy "E" flag to that prominent River Rouge, Mich., industry.

The presentation in itself indicated that the industry and its employees had turned in an outstanding job of helping win the war, and the principal speaker was lavish in his praise of the accomplishment.

Detroit Chapter Meets

Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., had as its speaker April 18, Mr. William Shinderman, of the Albert Kahn organization. He showed some excellent slides of color photography made on his trip to Europe and gave an interesting talk.

President Ditchy reported that the board meeting preceding had considered matters relating to the A.I.A. convention. He called upon Capt. Ralph W. Hammett, Chapter member, who spoke briefly of his interesting experiences in the European Theatre of Operations, where he had to do with the protection of historic art and monuments.

THE CHAPTER'S MAY MEETING was on the 15th, a busy day for the architect. At noon that day, Roger Allen, of Grand Rapids, president of the Michigan Society of Architects, arrived in Detroit the evening of the 14th, held a conference of the budget committee at a noon luncheon the next day. This was followed by a meeting of the Society Board at 2:00 p.m., the Chapter Board at 4:00, Chapter dinner at 6:30 and lecture at 8:00 p.m.

The Chapter dinner was jointly with Illuminating Engineering Society, Michigan Section, with Mr. Ward Harrison as guest. Following dinner Mr. Harrison spoke in the small auditorium at the Rackham building on "Lighting—Design for Seeing." Chapter president Ditchy introduced Mr. B. C. Trefrey, of the I.E.S., who introduced the speaker.

Mr. Harrison used lighting displays to demonstrate the points of his lecture, pointing out the important part played by light in architecture. Although 87 per cent of our impression of the world is through vision, but has yet realized the importance of the Chinese proverb, "One look is worth a thousand words," he said.

OWEN A. LUCKENBACH, secretary of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., addressed a luncheon meeting of the Property Management Division of the Detroit Real Estate Board, on May 15. His subject was "Multiple Dwellings After the War."

FLAVEL SHURTLEFF, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, nationally known authority on the legal phases of city real arrangements, gave a lecture at the amphitheatre of the Rackham Building, in Ann Arbor, the afternoon of May 15. The lecture under the auspices of the College of Architecture and Design, U. of M., was on the subject, "The Field of Town Planning."

Detroit 'Thought Starters'

From the Municipal Employee Series I
By FRANK BARCUS, A.I.A.
City Planning Commission
Author of "AROUND DETROIT"

DID YOU KNOW—
That during the thirties, when men over 45 were said to be too old for industry, only 15 per cent of the people in Detroit were over that age; by 1940, 25 per cent were over 45, and it is estimated that the proportion over 45 will have reached 35 per cent of the total population by 1970.

That the number of persons employed in the factories in the Metropolitan area of Detroit has increased from 887,000 in 1940 to a wartime peak of 1,300,000, not including some 250,000 persons who are in the armed services. Of the 413,000 persons added to the labor force since the beginning of the war, over half of the 413,000 persons added to the labor force have swarmed in from other cities and states. The balance were drawn equally from the unemployed in 1940 and from women, older persons, students and
to the living room for privacy is not directly ahead of the entrance door. A sliding door is used between the kitchen and the hallway so that it may be left open without being in the way.

The stairway is of very simple construction eliminating the conventional nosing and cove molding. A simple balustrade, unique in that it runs to the ceiling, is composed of three-quarter inch round members. Underneath the stairway is a closet for general storage. Another generous closet for coats is equipped with shelves.

It will be seen that in the center of this plan is a “core” composed of chimney, heating plant, sink and laundry tray, lavatory, and coat closet. Thus most of the mechanical and piping work is concentrated in this core. The second floor bathroom is located above this core so that all plumbing is in the center of the house.

It is the location of the utility core which separates the various areas of the first floor. Remove this core and you would see that the whole area becomes one large room, but strategically located as it is, each of the areas, living, dining room and kitchen and hallway, secures ample segregation.

The living room is generous in size (13x20'/4 feet), and of course, as these panes of glass are fixed, and rightly so because they are large, ventilation is obtained by other means. The bathroom and kitchen windows, and the smaller ones in the upper hall and dressing room, are sliding caseports. But the bedrooms and living and dining areas are ventilated by wood louvers adjacent to the large glass panels and extending to the ceiling. These wood louvers are screened to the south to take full advantage of the winter sun to assist the heating plant. The room overhang again shields the rooms from the hot summer sun. The master bedroom is divided into two portions, the sleeping portion and the dressing portion. The latter is equipped with one entire wall of wardrobe cases with sliding doors. The two areas are separated by sliding plywood doors so the dressing portion may be kept warm while the sleeping portion remains cool.

The two children’s bedrooms are of a good size, large enough for a double bed each if necessary. And a desk is built into each room with a book case above and each room also has a good size wardrobe closet.

The bathroom is well lighted with a continuous strip window of the sliding type. The arrangement of fixtures allows plenty of floor area for each. A large linen closet with very generous shelf area also provides room for upstairs cleaning equipment. There are numerous cabinets of interest in the structure of the house which would bear detailed study. One of these is the method by which the large sheets of thermopane glass are installed. There is no sash, rather the glass is set into rabbits made in the structural members themselves. Six by six dressed posts are used between the glass areas as the structure of the house, and the outer corner of these is rabbeited to receive the glass which is bedded in putty; then on the outside a fascia board is schewed, the same width as the post itself. Thus the construction is the simplest possible and no detraction is made from the open area. The complication of the usual window arrangement with rough opening, then frame, then sash, then glass, is reduced to the minimum, structure and glass.

Of course, as these panes of glass are fixed, and rightly so because they are large, ventilation is obtained by other means. The bathroom and kitchen windows, and the smaller ones in the upper hall and dressing room, are sliding casements. But the bedrooms and living and dining areas are ventilated by wood louvers adjacent to the large glass panels and extending to the ceiling. These wood louvers are screened on the inside and arranged so rain does not enter. On the inside of a lower section is a solid door, weatherstripped, which may be opened and adjusted in any position to allow the required ventilation of vision and ventilation has many points in its favor, and when explained to potential home-builders, invariably meets with enthusiastic response. The use of the thermopane glass eliminates the need for separate storm sash, and the fact that these windows are not open eliminates the need for screens, thus the Spring and Fall chores of putting up and taking down of screens and storm sash, to say nothing of their initial expense and the time and expense of maintenance, are eliminated. Also the view through the window is always...
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YESTERDAY

TOMORROW

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HOW WIDE IS A GREENBELT? This and other similar questions were discussed at the April meeting of the Architects Civic Design Group of the Detroit Metropolitan Area, which was held on April 30, at Cranbrook. The members are stepping up their studies of Detroit communities from 1000' to 200' scale. Diagrammatic representation gives way to a more realistic scale which will be the basis for the three dimensional models of whole neighborhoods. With the change in scale many new problems appear for the first time in the planning studies.

Mr. Eliel Saarinen, the Group consultant, reviewed the work brought in by several members. He reminded the meeting of the oft quoted but too little heeded words of D. H. Burnham: "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood, and probably themselves will not be realized." Mr. Saarinen urged the neighborhood planners to aim toward clarity and order rather than toward any pre-determined or uniform standards for the various widths of greenbelts, streets, etc. After all, the greenbelt in a modern neighborhood is a park strip of varying width which not only serves to give a visible frame or defining line between neighborhoods or communities, but in a very practical way it is also a possible place for gardens, playgrounds, golf courses, helicopter fields, and reserve areas for innumerable future facilities which cannot be specified exactly today. After a lively discussion the members agreed to increase rather than decrease the present greenbelt widths, and, for practical as well as visual reasons, to avoid imposing an abstract or arbitrary pattern on the neighborhood outlines.

Further discussion disclosed that more study might be given by the various planners to the actual resources and conditions within their working areas. Les Lowery and Dirk Van Reyendam have made a good beginning on their analysis, and they presented a 200' scale study of one section of Area B-4, on the East side. Eberle M. Smith, although absent, sent in his development plans which were presented by Mrs. Taylor. Phil Brezner was commended for bringing his work up to date and in good order, after a belated start. Donald White, Jonathan Taylor, Miss Helen Fassett, Gyo Obata, and Kiyoshi Mano all brought in revised studies for inspection and discussion.

The high point of the April meeting, however, was the exhibition of the completed model of the Oak Park area by George Matsumoto. He is the first to finish the schedule of studies, and his work was lauded not only for the design, but also for the high quality of craftsmanship involved in its execution.

Jonathan Taylor reported on the standards for presentation, and asked that all members submit a list of the approximate number of schools, dwelling units at various densities, etc., so that he could furnish them with ready-cut three dimensional units for the model. Several guests from the Citizens Housing and Planning Council attended the meeting.

LESLE G. LARKIN, A.I.A., of Detroit, has been promoted from captain to major. Lt. Roy E. Truba, re-joined in action, is now known to be safe. Roy, who was well and favorably known as a draftsman in Detroit, was a prisoner of war in a German prison camp in Italy.

Ditchy, CHPC Secretary
Clair W. Ditchy was elected secretary of The Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of Detroit, at its annual meeting on May 9. Dr. Robert W. Kelso was elected president; Dr. Warren E. Bow, first vice-president; Dr. A. H. Whittaker, second vice-president; Mrs. Geraldine Bledsoe, third vice-president; and Walter J. Gessell, treasurer. Dr. Bow has since died.

Mr. Ditchy, a fellow of The American Institute of Architects, is currently president of its Detroit Chapter. He has served as Regional Director of the Institute's Great Lakes District and was one of the original incorporators of the Rackham Foundation for the Engineering Society of Detroit.

WILFRED C. POLKINGHORNE of Houghton was reappointed by Governor Kelly to the state board of registration for Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.

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"Michigan and the Old Northwest"

DETROIT—“Like an exciting movie of Michigan’s earlier days, in technicolor," that’s Michigan and the Old Northwest, a book that has just been published by Great Lakes Greyhound Lines as announced today by Manfred Burleigh, president.

Appearing shortly before the 150th anniversary of American rule in Michigan, to be observed in 1946, the volume is of particular interest at this time. The story of Michigan from the Ice Age to the End of French Rule is dramatized in the book’s 512 original, 8-color illustrations.

Edited by Dr. Milo M. Quaife, secretary of the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library, and editor of the current American Lakes Series, Michigan and the Old Northwest is the work of Luke Scheer of Royal Oak, former newspaper man and longtime student of the history of Michigan and the entire Northwest Territory. The illustrations are by George Scarbo, prominent newspaper syndicate artist and editor of the Michigan Historical Quarterly.

“Michigan and the Old Northwest is being published on a non-profit basis, as a public service," said Mr. Burleigh, "to foster a greater popular appreciation of Michigan’s past. This present volume is the first of a series of nine planned to carry this pictorial history down through Michigan’s dynamic participation in World War II."

Foreword of the book is in the form of a dedication by Dr. George N. Fuller, secretary and editor of the Michigan Historical Commission. Hon. Chase S. Osborn, former governor of the State and a scholar of world repute; Wyand Wickers, president of Hope College; and Raymond McCoy, prominent historian and illustrator of Saginaw, are other contributors to the volume.

Kimball Director, M. S. A.

Donald A. Kimball, A.L.A., of Saginaw, has been named a director of the Michigan Society of Architects, representing the newly-formed Saginaw Valley Chapter.

Kimball long has been active in the society and in recent years served as chairman of its membership committee. He was elected a member of The American Institute of Architects on Dec. 12, 1942, and was sworn in as a director of the Detroit Chapter. His membership was transferred when the Saginaw Valley Chapter was established this year.

The new director is a native of Saginaw, where he received his early education. He graduated from the University of Michigan and took an additional year of graduate work.

He worked in the Saginaw offices of Cowles & Mutscheller and Carl E. Macomber, entering his own practice in 1934.

Architects’ Exam

The Michigan State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors announces the next examination for Architects will be given at the University of Detroit, and the examinations for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors will be given at the University of Detroit, Michigan State College, and Michigan College of Mining on June 28th, 29th and 30th.

The subject of the design problem for Architects will be A United States Post Office for a Suburban Community.

Application blanks and full information may be obtained by writing to the office of the Board, 307 Transportation Building, Detroit (26).

V-Mail Letter

(To Branson Gamber)

Dear Branson:

So nice to receive your letter. You know how whenever you write, your friends are so much dearer to you. I am so glad I am where I am, and I know that you fellows at home are carrying the ball while we fellows are away.

I could tell you much, yes, and some day I hope to have that chance, for it is a great war of strategy and force, and it is a nice feeling to be a part of it.

You would love it here, perfect weather, excellent swimming—(I am a good ocean swimmer now) and in perfect condition. I have trimmed down to my regular condition weight—full of the old Nick, and eager to go places. If I get that chance, the Japs better watch out.

Our enlisted personnel are jewels and worth their weight in gold. You would love to be with us.

My best to all the boys.

(Signed) Bill.

Lt. Cmdr. C. W. Palmer
Dirpacocks—Navy 128
Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, Cal.

File of Bulletins

We wish to thank Miss E. A. Martini, A.I.A., for sending a complete file of Weekly Bulletins for 1944. Miss Martini has been good enough to do this for several years past. Of course, we have sufficient copies of most back issues, but now and then there is an unusual demand for some issues and we find ourselves without a single copy. It is in such instances that these back numbers are so helpful.

ROBERT E. BICKEL
BAY CITY, Mich., May 25. — Robert E. Bickel, 61 years old, an architect, is dead following a heart attack.
With our many years of experience and newly-acquired craftsmanship resulting from our war contracts, we will be in an even better position to serve on peace-time construction when hostilities have ceased.
Grand Rapids Retail Center Acclaimed As Model

The Grand Rapids plan, representing a study by the Architects Civic Design group and proposing a solution to the problems of urban blight, is illustrated in this reproduction of a model of a section of the city’s downtown shopping area. The section, extending from Pearl to Bridge sts., and lying between lower Monroe ave. and Grand river, was selected for the study because it contains the Civic auditorium and adjoins two of the city’s major hotels. In the foreground are Hotel Pantlind and the Fine Arts Building. In the center is the Civic Auditorium.

Members of the Architects’ Civic Design Group of Grand Rapids which collaborated in the lower Monroe ave. redevelopment study are: Chairman of steering committee, Victor E. Thebaud; design, structural and presentation, Joseph Daverman, Thebaud, Kenneth C. Welch, Antoine B. Campau (Robinson and Campau were architects with Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, of the Civic auditorium), and Ralph E. Seeger; public relations, Harry L. Meade, valuations, Charles A. Crowe and Benjamin Hertel.

Many other citizens are credited with valuable assistance, including Percy Hawkins, manual training instructor in Grand Rapids public schools and students who prepared the model of how the section would look rehabilitated.

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