Relation of the Architect to Government
By GEORGE HOWE
A Talk Before the Ann Arbor Conference—Continued from Last Issue

During the war emergency a great many private architects have been employed in the design of schools, hospitals, health centers and recreation buildings under the War Public Works Program authorized in the Lanham Act, as you probably know. This program is currently administered by the Bureau of Community Facilities of the Federal Works Agency and all projects are locally sponsored. The designing of projects, when they involve more than a certain limited cost, is done under the technical direction of the Emergency Operations Unit, a special unit of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Design and Construction of the Public Buildings Administration. I have seen several letters from architects stating their satisfaction with their relations to the Agency and its representatives, and I believe it is fair to say that they express the opinion of a large majority of those employed.

Two hundred and sixty seven projects have been completed or are under construction, ranging in cost from $55,000 to $1,275,000 and including an unusually large hospital costing $3,000,000, all in round figures. Twenty more projects have been authorized and when they are completed the cost of the entire program will be about $45,500,000. It is the established practice of the Public Buildings Administration in connection with this work to employ the architect selected by the local sponsor for the preparation of preliminary plans to save them much time in the study of requirements.

This program is nearly completed but there is a new program in sight under the recently adopted War Mobilization and Reconversion Act. This act authorizes the administration by the Federal Works Agency to accept or advance funds to States and other non-Federal agencies for the preparation of drawings and specifications for public works provided they conform to over-all State, local or regional plans under properly constituted authorities. The machinery for administering this undertaking is still in the discussion stage but when, and as if the Congress makes funds available the services of many architects and engineers will certainly be in demand by government at all levels. Non-Federal agencies will almost certainly be able to retain the services of architects for the design employment for the great majority of cases.

In allocating work to private firms their normal construction program the Public Buildings Administration will probably select the larger projects for which an architecticeps to them, reserving the design of thebulk of the smaller ones to its permanent staff. A great deal of study has been given lately to the standardization of small working units such as post offices, and there will be little scope for original planning in connection with them.

It is hoped that the more general of these studies in standardization, which have covered the requirements of many government agencies in space arrangement and equipment, will be helpful to private architects as well as to the Public Buildings Administration. It is also the general intention of the Office of Design and Construction to provide private architects with preliminary studies of space organization in individual buildings which, while they will not be binding on them, will save them much time in the study of requirements.

On the whole, then, I believe the architect can look forward to employment and fair treatment under the Public Buildings Administration. The work subject to its direction represents only a small fraction of the building program of the government and country as a whole but it bulks large in dollars and number of projects nevertheless.

The trend of design in public buildings will be more progressive. I believe I am not disclosing a state secret when I tell you that my personal tastes are on the radical side. My opinions about architecture are no more binding on Uncle Sam than those of any other single citizen. But my administrative position gives them a certain importance. An administrator can't originate much but he can stop most anything. At least I shall not stand personally in the way of the advanced architectural thinker. The Commissioner of Public Buildings smiles craftily every time I open up on him about his plans for architecture but I believe he is sympathetic, though with understandable reservations.

The method of selecting architects probably interests you as much as anything but on this subject I regret that I have no information to give you. The president and the Washington representative of the American Institute of Architects discussed the question in general with the Commissioner of Public Buildings and myself some time ago but no conclusion was reached except that the architectural profession as a whole should keep the subject alive and present its conclusions for consideration.

Recently I received a letter from Philadelphia Chapter enclosing a proposal for the selection by periodic competitions of a panel or panels of architects available for government work, which is being considered by a committee of that body. The suggestion is interesting but it presents obvious difficulties. There is also of course the competition for the selection of an architect for an individual project of sufficient scope to justify a competition. This has not worked entirely satisfactorily in the past but ways of improving on former procedures may be found.

Recently I served on a jury for a competition to select an architect for the design of extensions of the present facilities at the United States Military Academy and several new buildings. Everyone seemed satisfied with the provisions and results of the program. The competition was limited to invited participants. No prizes were awarded but each competitor was paid a sufficient fee to compensate for the preparation of his plans on a business basis. His plans became the property of the government to use as it saw fit whether the author was selected as architect or not. The judgment of the jury (See HOWE—Page 3)
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Architectural Education

The need for clarification of national policy in architectural education, particularly the relation of the pre-college level of training to the college level, was expressed by Walter T. Rolfe, professor of architecture, at the University of Texas, to the annual meeting of The American Institute of Architects. Rolfe is chairman of the Institute’s committee on education.

“We have urged the creation of a national director or coordinator of public education, in order that our thinking be clarified and made known to those who look to our profession for leadership,” Rolfe stated in his report.

He urged chapters to arrange in their areas good public lectures of professional character by competent and interesting speakers, available to schools of all kinds, to public groups, planning commissions, and to others interested in the profession.

The Board has approved our request to create traveling scholarships to national meetings for selected student Associates from the student chapters of the professional schools. These students will have the opportunity to speak to their colleges and have the opportunity to talk and to know the architects they now rarely if ever see. We hope that student exhibitions and other planned programs at convention time will bring our young professional people into much closer contact with our professional society early in their lives and will establish a friendly and continuous interest from school days forward.

“The Board also approved our recommendation that more practicing architects visit the schools. Both programs are approved in principle and will begin as soon as feasible.

“Consideration is being given to a program for returning service men. A consensus of opinion from the schools and from a few practicing architects indicates that a decelerated rather than an accelerated program is desirable. Veterans will require special consideration, testing, special examinations for advancement and special coaching. Refresher training is recognized by many schools as essential. All of these services must be so carefully related to individual need that the orientation will be reduced to a minimum.

“A serious and fairly early need for young architects, draftsmen, designers, engineers, planners, and so on is also obvious. Anyone wishing to accelerate can do so in many schools simply by taking no vacations. The returning service man (or woman) can make his own option as to the preferable length of time he wishes to spend completing his education.”

You and ‘Mark T.’ Allen had an excellent idea in publishing the costs of that Veterans Facility in these days when we’re all wondering where costs are! So, thanks for the information, my live wire friend! Will try and submit something from here for your approval and use. One of the best ideas in a long time.—Robt. B. Frantz.
I am enclosing an editorial from a Honolulu paper that will interest you. They have run several articles about many branches of the service and casually mentioned the CB's. I stood it as long as I could and finally got our publicity officer to interview this editor who, I find is totally blind. He became very much interested and said he would write a series of articles on the CB's and this is the first one.

It rather made me smile when I read the part underscored by me, for I am sorry to say that the architect, as an architect doesn't seem to be appreciated in the service. There are good and poor architects, just as there are good and poor engineers, but in the service if one is an engineer he is given a certain standing automatically. Apparently an architect has one strike on him when he comes to bat and he practically has to hit a home run before he is recognized.

My sincere regards to all "the boys."
THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE

A STATEMENT BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, BEING THE PREFACE TO "THE HANDBOOK OF ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE."

IT IS AS A FINE ART that architecture has established itself in the hearts of men. If it had been merely the science of building or even of building well, its appeal would not have brought to it minds such as those of Ictinus and Michael Angelo. To good building, architecture adds high qualities of the imagination. It disposes of masses and details in ways that arouse us by their beauty, power or dignity. It writes the record of civilization.

The Architect, though primarily an artist, must still be the master, either in himself or through others, of all the applied sciences necessary to sound and economic building, sciences that have generated and that attempt to satisfy many of the exacting and complex demands of modern life.

The Architect, by expressing his ideas in forms and words of exact contractual significance, by controlling machinery for their embodiment, by giving just decisions between conflicting interests, by bearing himself as worthy of his high calling, gives to his art the status of a profession.

The Architect must play the role of creative artist, sound constructor, professional adviser, business administrator, and impartial judge. Unless endowed with such varied talents as are rarely to be found in one man, he associates with himself others differently gifted. While architecture as a fine art is an individual effort, architecture as a profession is generally a co-operative undertaking.

The Architect, having agreed to act as the Owner's professional adviser, must, if their interests be in a conflict, put the Owner's above his own. His duties place him in a professional rather than a commercial relation to contractors, to his assistants, to his fellow architects, and to the public.

The Architect owes his client a competent management of business affairs, whether large or small. For a small loss to the owner of a small building may be just as grievous as a large loss to the owner of a large building. Good management is vital, for, granting the work to have been skilfully designed and wisely specified, its swift and proper execution depends in no small part on the Architect's ability as an administrator. The effectiveness with which he conducts the routine of extras and omissions, of applications for payment, of issuance of certificates, facilitates the complex processes of building just as a lax administration clogs them. Expert management of innumerable details conduces not merely to getting the utmost for the Owner's money, but leads to the avoidance of those misunderstandings among Owner, Architect and Contractor that so often embitter relations, which, under skilful guidance, might be those of confidence and mutual respect.

An office system is a good servant but a bad master. If it exacts minute and rigid detail, it defeats its own purpose. Yet, as the Architect's work year by year grows more complex, it can be dealt with only by an efficient organization, constantly evolving in harmony with new methods of business management.

The idea that the Architect's creative freedom will be hampered by such an organization is entirely erroneous. If he relieve himself of the burden of business detail, the designer will be the freer to exert his creative and artistic talents.

"THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS IS THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION."

"ITS OBJECTIVES ARE ENTIRELY PROFESSIONAL. THEY ARE TO PROMOTE THE PRACTICAL, THE SCIENTIFIC AND THE AESTHETIC EFFICIENCY OF THE PROFESSION, TO ADVANCE EDUCATION IN ARCHITECTURE, THE ALLIED ARTS AND THE SCIENCES, AND CONSTANTLY TO INCREASE THE SERVICE OF THE PROFESSION TO SOCIETY ...."
Every architect knows that a reliable piping system for plumbing and heating is one of the most important factors in the building. It is a surprising fact that a great deal of thought and money is frequently spent on outward appearances, while vital matters are quite often taken for granted. Of course, the home should be modern in design, its kitchen, bathroom and laundry fixtures should be handsome and conveniently located... but unfortunately, good looks do not assure good service.

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AUGUST 14, 1945
Letters

Here is a dollar, which may or may not be the second one, but the Bulletin is worth the price. You have given us something we didn't know we needed—a personal exchange mechanism in the habits of architects and meetings know, the nicest things about the practice of architecture are the personal contacts among those who practice—in their off-practice moments.

I am very much interested in your "Who's Who in American Architecture" idea. I have been working in that general direction for several years, beginning with a Memorial Day Tribute, started in Washington for our professional pioneers; L'Enfant Thornton, Hadfield, Boyden and Mills, who are buried in Washington cemeteries, Dave Boyd took it up in Philadelphia. It occurred to me that such tributes were due, and that we couldn't expect the public to recognize the greatest of such men if we of the profession failed to show our regard. Ours is such a young profession in this country that there are those now living who can recall the personalities involved in the production of our architecture, almost from first or second hand sources. And for the present and future, it would be desirable to establish some basic form of record which chapters or state associations could complete for a central file, as their members wind up their careers—usually in harness.

Even a basis for an autobiographical notes would be worthwhile. If everyone were expected to be in it, there would be no embarrassment about complying, and we would have a treasure trove if posterity could have one hundred names in the records of our Goodhues and Hunts and Richardsons—and Hugheses!—Horace W. Peaslee, Washington, D. C.

Attended the Institute and Society meeting last month and helped elect our new officer, President-elect, Marcel Villanueva presented a very excellent address relative to the architect's place in post war construction. It was particularly gratifying to me to hear him express the importance of those very subjects which were the basis of my recent article.

From the number of other favorable comments since its publication, I am assured that a great many of our architects realize the very unhealthy condition of the profession, and are anxious to do something about it.

I believe it was Andrew Jackson who said that "One courageous man is a majority." We surely have several thousand "majorities," and we know we've got the stuff—every one of us is an expert on construction—so what's stopping us?—LET'S GO!—Carl O. Kaiser, Leonia, N. J.

Mr. Peaslee

Having been caught in the grist mill of circumstances which have scattered so many of our honored profession to all corners of the nation and into many activities absolutely foreign to their natural habitat, I want to add my little word of genuine appreciation of the Bulletin, which has given new hope and courage, even to those who are wont to look backward as well as forward. My dollar accompanies this letter as practical evidence of my sincerity, and to wish you every encouragement in this most praiseworthy clarion call to all architects.—Lucius Clark Main, Maplewood, New Jersey.

I have been somewhat confused about the Weekly Bulletin, inasmuch as it has been coming to us for several years, perhaps because we have been registered in the State of Michigan.

Now it seems to have taken on new life and is even more interesting than before. We think it is altogether worth while and very well done.

We have never paid any subscription, but now find that $1 is in order, and so enclose it herewith. With best wishes for the continued success of the magazine.—C. C. Wright, of Nimmons, Carr & Wright, Chicago.

Enclosed is check for subscription, which my husband requested me to send you. Mr. Boege is in the Army Air Forces overseas, but I have been forwarding the Bulletin to him.

Mr. Boege wants me to let you know that he has forwarded it each month, and finds them very interesting. He likes to keep informed on the happenings back home, and especially in architecture.—Mrs. Herbert Boege, Washington, D. C.

I have read with a good deal of enjoyment and profit the reprint from the Ohio Architect of your article on "The Association Publication." You have crystallized for those of us engaged with professional or semi-professional organs some of the ideals of our undertaking. As someone has remarked, "We didn't know how to say it."—Harold Hallet, Editor and Publisher, Real Estate & Building, Detroit.

The Bulletin has always been one of my closest friends. Almost every visit to my office have been high spots of my existence. Its contents are invariably read from beginning to end.—Roger L. Waring, Cleveland, Ohio.

The receipt of another Bulletin has reminded me that I have overlooked expressing my appreciation of this excellent publication, and my intention of becoming a subscriber. Please include me in the 90 per cent of the for­ merly reads the Bulletin.—Ed.

Here's the dollar I promised (myself) to send you, after receiving each number of the Bulletin. It may help the good work along, and I've had my money's worth already. Good luck to the venture.—Jonathan Ring, San Francisco, Calif.

I am also reminded that we have been receiving the Weekly Bulletin of NCARB. This is so good that I do not want to miss an issue. I commend your editorial staff for the corking good job they are doing. Enclosed is subscription request. It is worth much more.—M. E. Witmer, Portsmouth, N. H.

Enclosed is subscription. Thanks for the copies received. They are always full of interesting news.—Howard C. Wolfe, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Please include me in the 90 per cent subscribed-for-and-paid-for group. The Bulletin will serve one of the sorest needs of the profession, and I am happy to be among those qualified to subscribe.—E. H. Hughes, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Thank you, brother. That's a good Welch name you have.—Ed.

Mr. Kaiser

A most excellent step forward, and sending it to all U. S. architects is the best way toward unity in a profession—unity which is both desirable and necessary.—Carl L. Svensen, Lubbock, Texas.

Ye Gads! I'll be believing this stuff myself. But there were hundreds of other letters this month, wish I could include all of them. Thank you, anyway.—Ed.
ROYAL BARRY WILLS' FOURTH BOOK PUBLISHED

Royal Barry Wills, A.I.A., whose house was the most popular of eight submitted in the competition sponsored by LIFE and the American Institute of Architects and published as ARCHITECTURAL FORUM a few years ago, is an architect whose opinions are highly respected.

Busy though he is with his large private practice—his office is at 3 Joy St., Boston—he has found time in recent years to write four important books which do much to promote comfortable living. The first, HOUSES FOR GOOD LIVING, was published in 1940, by the Architectural Book Co., N.Y.C., and sells for $4; the second, BETTER HOMES FOR BUDGETEERS, in 1941, by the same publishers, and selling for $3; the third, BUSINESS OF ARCHITECTURE, in 1941, by Pencil Points, at $2.75.

And now comes number four, "Houses for Homemakers," an up-to-date treatise, containing illustrations of 50 houses, of both modern and traditional type. The books are interestingly illustrated with sketches by the author. Some of the reproductions from THIS BUSINESS OF ARCHITECTURE, are shown herewith.

In his most recent book, Mr. Wills says that "During World War II, some 1,500,000 of our countrymen expressed themselves as ready and eager to build a small house as soon as conditions permitted. Most of them were renters who saw the social and economic stability that home ownership would bring, the more satisfactory basis for developing a family."

"For them life's biggest expenditure would be the house of their desire, small or medium, cozy or straight-laced, always tailored to fit their needs, and honest merchandise to boot—reasonable demands if one studies the picture before committing himself."


PLANNING NEIGHBORHOOD SHOPPING CENTERS is the title of a 56-page booklet issued by the National Committee on Housing, Inc., 512 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.

The use of purchasing power as a yardstick in planning neighborhood shopping is urged in this latest study, which calls attention to the fact that most communities are over-zoned and over-built as far as neighborhood stores are concerned, and points out that only by advance study and planning may improvements be made in shopping centers. The report outlines methods of rectifying existing conditions and planning new neighborhood shopping areas.

A foreword by Mrs. Samuel I. Roseman, Chairman of the National Committee on Housing, Inc., points out that while "adequate neighborhood shopping centers have been recognized as vital to every community, no yardstick has been readily available for determining the requirements of such centers."

"The conclusions to be drawn from the facts presented in "Planning Neighborhood Shopping Centers" are that most communities, old and new, are over-built and over-zoned for retail trade. The newer and better way will be to plan neighborhood shopping centers in terms of neighborhood needs and neighborhood purchasing power."

Marcel A. Villaneuva, A.I.A., planning consultant, who made the study, explains that its chief objective is to call attention to the need of planning commercial centers in terms of the purchasing power of the community and of finding planning standards for such centers. Mr. Villaneuva, chairman of the Orange, N. J. Planning Board, was recently elected president of the New Jersey Society of Architects and the New Jersey Chapter, A.I.A.

MANUAL ON THE PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF STATE CAPITAL OUTLAYS has been issued by the Governor's Office, Commonwealth of Virginia.

In a foreword to this 56-page booklet, Governor Woodrow W. Wyatt, Jr., says: "This Manual is provided for the purpose of establishing a sound basis upon which to plan, administer and execute the building programs of the Commonwealth. It is designed to result in an equitable distribution of State work among the qualified private architects and engineers."

The chapters cover the subjects of General Procedure for Planning and Supervising State Projects, Co-ordinating Consulting Architects and Engineers, General Architects and Engineers, Fees, Contract Forms and other information.

Fees for architects are stated as 6% for $25,000 or less, and range to 4.8% for $80,000 and more; for engineers, from 10% down to 8.8%. 

AUGUST 14, 1945
Format of Weekly Bulletin

Perhaps what is of chief concern to every editor is what the readers think of his publication. At least this should be his chief concern, for what the editor thinks is not of great importance. Someone has said that an editorial writer is anyone with an encyclopedia, no sense of humor, and an opinion that he is smarter than his readers.

We have, therefore, been greatly interested in some reactions, some from experts, who state that the Weekly Bulletin lacks organization, that it should be streamlined, and the treatment handled in a more up-to-date manner. First things should come first, they say, and others in their order of importance. This means that there should be departments, and each should occupy the same relative position in each issue.

We have only one department—ARCHITECTURE. Sometimes it is subdivided, as in this issue.

One leading Michigan architect stated that he had liked the local Michigan Bulletin better, because it was brief and to the point; that he could read it in a few minutes and every one mentioned was known to him. In the national, he says, he wades through news from every state and many names mentioned are not familiar to him. Naturally, this is necessary because it is national in character. The items that are of interest to one will be of interest to others. In a newspaper every item is of interest to every reader, and so it is with articles in magazines. It seems to this editor that the makeup of this weekly news magazine of architecture is a different problem to that of any other publication. To begin with, we have no intention of trying to compete with the other national architectural magazines. They are doing a fine job, and there is no need for another of the same kind. There is a need for a different kind of publication, one that is strictly a news sheet and that reaches every architect in the United States.

But we are, therefore, not interested in tricky layouts that sell magazines on the news stands. How often have you thumbed through a magazine and, for the first few pages, found it intriguing? You were sold. You took it home, and settled down with great anticipations, only to find that you got the best out of it at the drug store. You took it home and settled down with great anticipations, only to find that you got the best out of it at the drug store. You took it home and settled down with great anticipations, only to find that you got the best out of it at the drug store. You took it home and settled down with great anticipations, only to find that you got the best out of it at the drug store. You took it home and settled down with great anticipations, only to find that you got the best out of it at the drug store. You took it home and settled down with great anticipations, only to find that you got the best out of it at the drug store.

Architects are realists. They are not fools by page composition as a substitute for good material.

Every editor is greatly interested in reader participation, the feeling that the publication is the reader's own, so that he will refer to it as OUR publication. That's the reason for letters to the editor. Some have said that this smacks of putting one's self on the back, but it is not so, provided the letters represent a cross section, whether favorable or unfavorable.

The Reader's Digest does not find it necessary to dress up its pages with modern designs, and when it does, it suspects that its material is deteriorating.

Wanted

RENDERER—designer for varied inspiring modern work. Residence, publications, drawings, details, consultation and all kinds of renderings for leading architects and manufacturers. Pleasant small suburban office doing work of national scope. Write or 'phone L. Morgan Yost, AIA, Kenilworth, Illinois.

Public Information

The question often asked by members of The A.I.A. as to what The Institute is doing about a comprehensive public information program will soon be answered.

At its last annual meeting the Institute Board approved and appropriated the funds to carry it out. The Board named a special committee consisting of Douglas Orr, chairman; Edgar I. Williams and Talmage C. Hughes, to make further study and report to the Board.

On July 18, the Committee met in New York with Mr. Lynn B. Dudley, vice-president of Campbell-Ewald company, Inc., and steps were taken to put the program into immediate effect.

Corrections

In the July 10 issue of the Bulletin, an item from Virginia referred to Clinton H. Cowgill as of the University of Virginia. This was in error, as the article should have stated that Mr. Cowgill is head of the Department of Architectural Engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

In the June 12 issue, we stated that Paul S. Damberg and Rubeen P. Damberg had opened offices at 310 N. 15th Ave., Duluth, Minn. The address should have been given as 212 Chestnut St., Virginia, Minn.
THE BIOGRAPHY OF AN IDEA

From The Blue Print, devoted to the interests of the Architects of Westchester, N.Y. Published by Westchester Chapter American Institute of Architects.

CHAPTER I

At the turn of the nineteenth century, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Eight, Anno Domini, a propos and aqua interdictus, a very solemn and weighty ceremony took place in a little English cottage on the outskirts of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The time was the autumn of the year and the glint of the dying sun shed soft rays through the latticed casement which was the sole source of fencing upon the peaceful scene. Present upon this historic occasion were a prosperous merchant, and his good wife (bless their memories) and their son, Clem Fairweather, an eager and intelligent lad of whom great things were hoped; if not actually expected.

The young people, who were eking out a precarious livelihood at the time, by importing iron ore from Bilboa and selling it to the grasping shipbuilders of the Tyne were determined upon one thing, and one thing only, and that was that their boy should be spared the worries inherent in the loading and unloading of ships with the attendant risks of high seas, unseaworthy 'bottoms', unsound designs and periodic depressions; and should rise to fame and, without doubt, fortune, through the medium of one of the noble professions.

Their son, who privately thought it was going to be so soft to go to work at ten o'clock and leave at half past three, was of a compliant disposition; and mistakenly believing that the architectural profession would involve less study than medicine or the law, he embraced it then and there as his career and shortly thereafter became the artied pupil and a serious problem of his subconsciousness as he thought up a plausible story to tell the Immigration Officer. Hastily disguising himself as a Czechoslovakian refugee and clutching a pencil in his hand, he decided to seek larger fields and emigrated to America, where he landed with a small bushel of organizers, in normal times; but in 1915 the architects found that their calling wasn't calling, so they went to work in war plants and held evening meetings for the purpose of discussing the parlous state into which the profession had fallen, and the low esteem in which it was held by the public; discussions which ceased abruptly after the world war ended when good times came to the architects which were destined to last more than a decade, during which time the architects were too busy to work on the problem of restoring the status of the profession.

The inevitable reaction came in the thirties, but after a number of bitter years, recovery was taking place when the second world war caused architecture to seem unimportant in the minds of most people, the profession lapsed once more into the parlous state, and the architects began to play up the idea that they were preeminently organizers, and ought to have the good jobs and somebody ought to do something about it down at Washington, which may have been well enough, but who would trade one architect who can design for a bushel of organizers, in normal times?

And, now building restrictions are being eased and the young emigrant with gray temples, his working capital of one hundred dollars almost gone, faces the future with the old-time-will to succeed, only a few dollars left. Perforce he turns to the help of the Architectural Record's Cashmore's article in The Blue Print entitled "Architect—Jack of All Trades." The opening sentence proclaims that the practice of architecture is becoming more difficult each year. Is it actually? And are we justified in thinking that we are coping with conditions that would have paralyzed our grandfathers? When one stops to think that the Architectural Record's Time Saver Standards, shouldn't we be
• 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.

MOYNAHAN METALS COMPANY

2658 Porter Street
Detroit 16, Michigan

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WEEKLY BULLETIN
Institute Membership

In a letter to chapter presidents, Mr. C. Julian Oberwarz, membership secretary of The Institute, writes:

"The thrilling opportunity I have had during the past four years of talking to architects and, occasionally, those outside the profession, has brought me to a strange conclusion: That we are not only more highly regarded by the public than we think, but that the public thinks more of us than we do of ourselves!"

"Recently, Harry Tour, President of the Tennessee Chapter, and I, had dinner with the public relations officer of T.V.A., and he made the statement that architects seem to lack the sense of the highest esteem in which they are held by those who understand our work, and his wife added that, to her, an architect was the top of everything in creative skill! He advised that we should lose no time in telling the rest of the world about it.

"Co-incidentally, one of the many forward moves the Board of Directors has taken, is the appropriation of a substantial sum for the rest of the year to do just that. The first few months will be research, handled by a public relations counselor.

"To continue this, and other new Institute activities, means that we need the financial and personal backing of every good architect in the country. Won't you please make sure that, so far as your chapter is concerned, no progressive Institute program will be curtailed for lack of continued membership growth? It's terribly important!"

Postwar Plans

DAYTON—Airtemp Division of Chrysler Corporation announces a postwar expansion program approximating $10,000,000. It is announced by D. W. Russell, Division president. Plans for the new buildings have been drawn by Albert Kahn Associates Architects & Engineers, Inc., of Detroit, and await only the Government's permission to proceed.

John H. Freeman

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For long life, weather and air-tight glazing use America's Leading Glazing Compound Plasti-Glaze.

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August 14, 1945

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS Page C
Now, architectural sheet steel for outdoor exposure can have triple protection — Galvanizing, Bonderizing and Paint. Bonderized Galvanized, mill-treated sheets for roofing, flashing, siding, gutters — wherever exposed sheet metal is used — provides rust proofing and an absorptive base for paint. It holds the finish, retaining color, luster and protective qualities. Chemical action between paint and galvanizing is neutralized — prevents peeling and scaling.

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Scene from a kitchen in a Detroit restaurant with a full complement of modern ranges, boiler, deep fat fryer, oven, water heater, coffee urns and steam table—all heated by Gas.
A.I.A. Hospital Committee

In order to aid the accelerating movement to provide adequate hospital facilities throughout the country, The American Institute of Architects has created a permanent committee on Hospitalization and Public Health.

This committee, which has been authorized by the board of directors of The Institute to cooperate with the Council on Hospital Planning and Plant Operation of the American Hospital Association, is headed by Carl Erikson of Schmidt, Garden & Erikson, Chicago architects.

As a means of furthering efficient hospital planning, the committee has been requested to pursue the following objectives:

- The widest possible dissemination and the most facile interchange of data on hospital construction standards among those engaged in this activity;
- To aid in the institution of a nationwide survey by states of existing hospital facilities to indicate present needs for additional plant and to assist in the work of these surveys whenever their services may be called upon or required;
- Provision of intelligent direction to governmental agencies in the establishment of hospital facilities; introduction and support of legislation affecting the construction of health facilities; support of legislation seeking to establish uniform hospital licensing;
- The employment of members of the design professions, familiar with hospital buildings and equipment and engaged in private practice, for the construction of public as well as private hospital construction.

In accordance with these principles the committee has engaged in active support of Senate Bill 181, stressing particularly its belief that a factual survey should precede any overall planning. The A.I.A. Committee on the Architect and Governmental Relations has also been active in support of this bill, urging the corporate membership of The Institute to advocate its adoption. D. K. Esté Fisher Jr., of Baltimore, appeared before the Senate committee holding hearings on the bill to present a statement of The Institute favoring the bill’s passage and advocating appointment of architects on the proposed advisory councils.

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The committee includes the following members, who are in turn chairmen of their respective regional committees: For Illinois-Wisconsin, Mr. Erikson; Central States, George Spearl; Great Lakes, H. Eldredge Hannaford; Gulf States, Albert Y. Aydelott; Middle Atlantic, G. Corner Fenning; New England, William A. Riley; Northern California, Douglas Dacre Stone; Southern California, Harold Coursen Chambers; South Atlantic, Charles H. McCauley; District of Columbia, Marshall Shaffer; Western Mountain Region (eastern), Arthur A. Fisher and (western), George W. Stoddard.

As a further indication of its interest in the advancement of hospital architecture, The Institute has continually lent its support to the Association’s program for the determination of the qualifications.
Women in Architecture

Through Mrs. Bertha Yerex Whitman, of 2856 Lincolnwood, Evanston, Ill., we have received a copy of THE ARCHITRAVE, "An Occasional Publication" of The Women's Architectural Club of Chicago. Dated January, 1942, it is believed to be the last issue published. The personal column leads off with: "This column should really be headed 'Who they are, now, and where they have moved,' as we have lost many of our members to other cities."

The Foreword states: "The Women's Architectural Club of Chicago is an outgrowth of the Chicago Woman's Drafting Club formed by Elizabeth Martini, in 1921. The Club reorganized under its present name in October, 1927, with nine charter members. Women eligible to membership are architects, architectural draftsmen, students, renderers, landscape architects and engineers."

The Club was at the time of its beginning, and is now, so far as it is possible to ascertain, the only professional organization of women architects in the United States.

The sole purpose of the Club is to further the interests of women in architecture. The Club is doing this by its monthly meetings for members in the Chicago area, and through the 'Architrave.' The meetings are arranged to keep the members informed in the architectural field, and allied professions. The 'Architrave' is our way of publicizing our organization and other women, of whom we know, who are doing architectural work. The Club also attempts to contact women architects outside of Chicago and keep up with their activities.

Listed are 12 resident members, 18 non-residents, two honorary, and 34 others who are not members.

In the personal items is a letter from Juliette Peddle, when she opened her office in Terre Haute, Ind.: "I have a room 14x14. There is only one window but the light is quite adequate and the view a pretty good most of the time... in my spare time I file several years of clippings and entertain callers... my friends and people on the floor. The mayor was a lawyer before his election and still has his office on my floor. He came around the other day and was most friendly... There is a coal operators' council office, one doctor, two dentists and two lawyers on this floor. They have most of them dropped in at one time or another, I suspect mostly out of curiosity... I cut my name for my door in Roman Letters out of quarter inch battleship linoleum, my name for my door in Roman Letters looks a little 'different'."

Additional chimneys often extend beyond the chimney walls, "for fire safety" as old settlers say. These chimneys have single unplined flues, are tall and spindly affairs and increase the ugliness of the exterior.

During the past years, it was my good fortune to modernize a number of such old houses. In most cases it seemed advisable to raze all newer additions, to leave the original exterior lines intact, and to start the modernization from this stage. After we demolished part of the building, we found interesting interior details. For instance, an ordinary frame house had half a dozen corner personal columns, while all the other woodwork was sawed or made at the mill. Inquiry among the neighbors disclosed the fact that the original owner first lived in a log cabin on the site and that this thrifty man used part of the old cabin logs for the framework of the new house and rehung the old batten doors in the service wing.

In another building the walls consisted of siding, studding, interior sheathing, whitewash, wallpaper, newspapers, furring, lath, plaster, and three layers of wallpaper in the order named. This shows how easy it is to improve the interior of his home when his finances permitted him to and his aesthetic ideas changed. It also indicated the difference between a modern insulation and the modern forms. The various designs of wallpaper give a clue to the tastes of the former occupant and to the prevailing changes in wallpaper styles.

To prove to house owners who formerly planned their own additions, the advantages of architectural services is not always an easy task. However, one client, who employed another architect for the final modernization of his home, told his neighbors, "after this experience, I will not even build a chicken house without an architect."

In the rural communities of this section of the country a considerable majority of houses underwent changes during their lifetime, most of them to the detriment of their exterior design. The owners evidently lived under the illusion that it might require an expert to design a house but that they could plan and additions.

If you investigated the construction of such old houses you would come to the conclusion that their histories are closely related to the family histories of their owners. You would find that the aesthetic side was seldom considered, that most of the changes were made for practical purposes.

Additions were made to procure more room for the growing family, or for hired help, to provide space for wood or roof storage, for a bathroom, for a garage, and so forth.

Porches were enclosed mainly for protection against the weather even if they hid a beautiful view. Many are boarded up and dark, only the very latest are glazed. The ornamental ironwork on porches are often in direct proportion to the finances of the owners who built them. A well-to-do man built an octagonal porch, while his poorer neighbors were content with a square addition in shape. These porches are fimsy affairs, often in a state of near collapse and thus give the houses a dilapidated appearance.

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The client who thinks you do all the drafting and comes in every day to watch you do it...Royalty Barly Wills.

Art and Nature

By Philip Friedman, Architect, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Question: Why do the oldsters, rather than Elon College boys, create the great works of art?

The answer depends on an original definition of art, namely: ART IS AN EXPRESSION OF ONE'S SUBCONSCIOUS DESIRE TO RETURN TO NATURE.

Desire is born of necessity.

The old person, feeling the need, must create some communion with nature, which he does through art, but which at the same time is a therapeutic measure.

Youth, on the other hand, is generally still hand-clasped with nature and does not need this art therapy.

It has often been pointed out that the great geniuses through the ages were unhealthy physicians, led an emaciated life; the great geniuses through the ages were unhealthy. Artists are normal only when they are at work. Thus, harmonious sound vibrations tend to heal the cells in the body of the musician. Painters get the same healing effect from color.

Gauguin could not bear the drabness of England and France and went to the South Seas for the bright, curative colors which doubtlessly lengthened his life. Dancing and whirling motions, like a dynamo, create electric forces in the body, which are healing.

Evel Odi the surrealist is reaching out to nature, into the higher astral planes.

The art of the child and the savage are akin. Theirs are not high art forms. They do not need it. The art of the peasant and woodsman is also very simple, showing closeness to nature. The great artists were not of peasant birth. If Beethoven had lived a pastoral life he wouldn't have written his Pastoral Symphony. Art is an artificial substitute for nature.

We must then conclude that creative art is a defense mechanism. All art forms, sounds and actions are taken from and are an emulation of nature.

The period of the machine age is a good precondition to sprout a high form of art. Is it our present modern art? Modern art will live only if it truly expresses this desire to return to nature. The brightest periods of art flourished immediately after the darkest periods, as the great Renaissance after the Dark Ages, at each time the desire for nature was very strong.

True art does not express the conditions under which we live, but the conditions under which we desire to live. The cave man's pictures naturally were on the walls of his cave expressed his desire for a plentiful supply of that animal for food. Here the purpose was the same, to attract nature.
Arkansas

John A. Rauch, for the past four years associated with Erhart & Eichenbaum, architects, has become a partner of the firm, which has been renamed Erhart, Eichenbaum & Rauch, it is announced by Frank J. Erhart and Howard Eichenbaum, both members of the A.I.A. A resident of Little Rock for the past 45 years, Mr. Rauch received his training at Little Rock College and Washington University. He has worked with such architectural firms as Mann & Stern, Little Rock; Edward F. Field, Shreveport, La.; Emile Weil, New Orleans, La.; and Moran, Russell and Crowell, St. Louis.

California

For the first time since 1938, the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects plans an honor awards program for next fall.

According to Robert V. Derrah, chapter president, tentative plans call for the 1945 program to begin with a three or four-day exhibition of the photographs, to be followed by a dinner meeting at which awards will be presented.

All registered architects within the geographic limits of the chapter, whether A.I.A. members or not, will be eligible to submit entries, Derrah said.

ARTHUR B. GALLION, A.I.A., who directed the construction of public housing projects in California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and Hawaii, in his position as assistant director for development of the Federal Public Housing Authority, has been named dean of the College of Architecture at the University of Southern California.

CHARLES H. BIGGAR, A.I.A., announces the formation of the firm of Charles H. Biggar & Associates, at 730 Holbyd Rd, Bakrsfield, Cal. Joining the firm will be William J. Thomas, engineer, formerly with the United States Engineers office in Sacramento, and an employee of Mr. Biggar for 17 years, and Barton Alford, architect, and former area engineer at Reno, Nev., where he had supervision of $3,000,000 in construction.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A.I.A., has issued its Bulletin in a new and modern form. Beautifully designed and with interesting typography and layout, it is a distinct credit to an architectural body.

Colorado

W. Gordon Jamieson, A.I.A., past president of the Colorado Chapter, A.I.A., was the speaker in the most recent of a series of free classes given by the Denver Home Planning Institute.
Iowa

Iowa Chapter, A.I.A., Bulletin for July 2, 1945, is another of that organization's excellent productions. Bound in a cover containing the Chapter's insignia, it includes such matter as Chapter News, Membership List, an interesting article entitled "Club and Community," by W. Brooks, Report on the Institute Convention by Dale R. McEnary, president of the Minnesota Chapter, and much other information pertinent to the architect.

Kentucky

Maj. Stratton O. Hammon, Louisville, has been appointed a member of the State Board of Registration and Examination of Architects by Governor Simeon Willis. He will fill the unexpired term of the late Hermann Wischmeyer. Major Hammon has just been retired from the Army.

Louisiana

Sol Rosenthal, A.I.A., was reappointed president of the Louisiana Architects Association at the group's recent annual meeting, as all officers were re-elected by acclamation.

Other officers are Ernest W. Jones, first vice president; Charles Roberts, Alexander, second vice president; M. M. Maxwell, secretary, and Edward Sporl, treasurer.

William T. Nolan and O. P. Mohr were re-elected to serve three-year terms on the board of governors.

In his annual report, Mr. Rosenthal expressed the opinion that a unification of the architectural profession throughout the state would be "of an inestimable benefit," but warned that caution should be used and the plan perfected before the final step is taken.

Of equal importance, Mr. Rosenthal said, is the formulating of an ideal workable law governing the registration of architects in the state.

He referred to attempts which he said are being made to provide governmental agencies or persons with lists of recommended architects as an "attempted control of the profession," asserting that the lists are limited as to those named and incomplete regarding the professional qualifications of all architects in a given locality.

"This attempted control of the profession is, in my opinion, an added incentive for unification of all those in the architectural profession in our state," he said.

Maryland

E. Russell Marcks has been elected president of the Maryland Society of Architects. Other officers elected are: first vice president, F. L. W. Mohle; second vice president, Lawrence A. Menefee; secretary, Cyril Hebrank; treasurer, Charles H. Marshall; directors, T. Worth Jamison, Jr., John Zink and John T. Eyring. All are members of the A.I.A. and all from Baltimore.

EDWARD PALMER, JR., and LUCIUS R. WHITE, both A.I.A., of Baltimore, have been appointed to the State Board of Examiners of Architects by Governor Herbert R. O'Conor. Mr. Palmer succeeds William D. Lamdin, deceased. Both were recommended by the Baltimore Chapter, A.I.A., of which Mr. White is president.

Massachusetts

Mr. Joseph T. Shea, the new Building Commissioner of the City of Boston, has been identified with the architectural and engineering professions, both in private and in public service, for the past 30 years.

Since the City of Boston is the sixth largest city in the country, its Department of Buildings is one of real importance.

Mr. Shea has had an excellent technical education. He graduated from the Rindge Technical School in Cambridge, and finished his architectural and engineering training at George Washington University.

In addition, he has taken a law course at George Washington University which has been of real value during his public service.

He is a veteran of World War I, and a past Commander of his Legion Post.

Mr. Shea is a registered architect and registered engineer in the State of Massachusetts, holds an engineer's registration for the State of New York, is a charter member of the Massachusetts State Association of Architects, and has served on its legislative committee for several years. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and has been very active in serving as one of the important members of a committee which proposed the original Massachusetts bill on registration for both architects and engineers, and has appeared at hearings in behalf of both the architectural and engineering professions.

For the past 30 years, Mr. Shea has designed and had charge of all types of construction covering buildings, railroad structures, bridges, and various types of highways.

During the past 19 years, Mr. Shea has been a construction engineer in the Boston Building Department, and for the past four years has been chief engineer of the department. Mr. Shea has served his city and his profession in an excellent manner.

His position brought him in close contact with architects and engineers who have less work to be constructed in the City of Boston.

When Mayor John E. Kerrigan had the duty of appointing the best man for this position, that consideration should be given to men who have served the community, and the Mayor, in announcing the appointment of Mr. Shea, stated that he was selecting a career man for this important position, and he felt this would be an encouragement to others in the public service, where so many have served efficiently.—John M. Gray, President, Mass. State Board of Architects.

MAJ. JOHN R. ABBOT, A.A.A., 51, of Cambridge, has ended his three-year military service with the Legion of Merit for long and outstanding devotion to duty.

-IT is with great pride that I clip this note from the Crimson—Clipped from Detroit News by Clair W. Ditchy, who comments, "A new tooth to an old saw."

Maine

John Howard Stevens, President of the Maine Chapter A.I.A., states that the Maine Legislature has passed a bill for the registration of architects, effective July 1, 1945. There is the usual grandfather clause.

Michigan

ROGER ALLEN, president of the Mich. Society of Architects, in a letter soliciting dues from non-resident architects in Michigan, enclosed a poem by an unknown author, adding "It is not a lot of malarky when I say that I would like to have you send a check for $2 for membership in the MSA (special low price for non-resident registrants in Michigan). We think we are doing something for the profession; we want to do more, and we need your help, so send it along, won't you?" The appeal produced results.

Here is the poem:

Postwar Dope

Listen my children, and you can hear Through the opium-laden atmosphere The voices of soothsayers, prophets and seers

All fortune-telling the postwar years...

How the world as we know it will suddenly cease.

"Ere the ink is dry on the Treaty of Peace And presto!... A new world; Our homes, our cars Will pluck like something fresh out of Mars And you'll casually use in our autogiro For 18 holes of golf in Cairo You'll live on pills. You'll carry your To a home made of phenol-formaldehyde With electronic beams to do the chores Electric eyes to open the doors, And radar (that newest of trouble detectors)

To warn of approaching bill-collectors Or we won't have any homes... we'll live in trailers With six rooms furnished by Lord & Taylor And everyone, even in Winnepesaukee, Will own television and walky-talky And this, good friends—this prospect Is to happen suddenly, quite overnight, Is it true, or false, or a glorious hoax. (It's just a lot of malarky, folks.)

THE ARCHITECT covers his mistakes with ivy, the physician with sed, and the bride with a number of things—mostly ma- yo-nnaise.—Clipped from Detroit News by Clair W. Ditchy, who comments, "A new tooth to an old saw."

TWO DETROIT CHAPTER MEMBERS, Buford L. Pickens and Maj. Edgar R. Kimball, have left for Italy. Pickens is on leave from Wayne University and will be engaged in the Government Intelligence Program, wherein service men will be enabled to continue their college training. He will teach Italian and American Architecture, returning to America at the end of the year, to resume his post at Wayne University.
Raymond M. Foley, Michigan Director of the Federal Housing Administration, has been named by President Truman as Federal Housing Commissioner in the National Housing Agency, succeeding Abner H. Ferguson, resigned. A native of Michigan, Foley is 55 years old and has had a background of broad experience in the field of housing, newspaper work and general administration. Foley has named George W. Zinky, to succeed him as Michigan Director of FHA. Zinky graduated from the University of Michigan Law School and was Foley's assistant. He was formerly executive vice-president of the Union National Bank at Muskegon, Mich.

Missouri

All the cities of the world will have to be rebuilt, Ed. Mendelsohn, internationally known architect of New York, declared at a recent luncheon given in his honor by the prominent architects and engineers in St. Louis.

Mendelsohn emphasized he meant all cities, not those bombed out. Cities, he said, have been built on a pattern to conform to a rail age, while the age ahead, he asserted, is an air age.

Europe is defunct, culturally, he asserted, and the importance of the west coast of America to America is therefore bound to decline. "The importance of the west coast, facing the Pacific and the multitudes of Asia, is certain to increase proportionately," he said, with the assurance that there will be a general migration from the eastern states to the south and west.

St. Louis, he said, will be a stop-over in these migrations, and will remain relatively unchanged by them.

Situated half-way between the coasts, "it will be the center of the hinterland, from which the physical and mental currents of every nation have generated."

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER, AIA, has invited chapters in the Central States District to send delegates to a Regional Convention in Kansas City, to be held on Oct. 1 and 2, 1945.

Nebraska

Benjamin F. Hemphill, AIA, of Lincoln, was elected president of the Nebraska Association of Architects, at its annual meeting held in Omaha, June 16. Merton T. Mobery, of Omaha, was elected vice-president.

Members of the Nebraska Chapter, AIA met jointly with the Nebraska State Association, this being the Association's first annual meeting since 1942, when the war interrupted such meetings.

More than fifty registered architects were present, including all members of the State Board of Examiners for Architects. A discussion was held on accrediting, examining and registering applicants trained in architectural engineering, and it was the opinion of Board members that such men might properly be considered by the Architects' Board, and registered as architects. There is, however, a considerable number who differ on this opinion.

Postwar work and the Federal Reconversion Act of 1944 were discussed in detail.

The Nebraska Association has filed application for state association membership in the AIA.

EDWARD G. SCHAUMBURG, of Lincoln, was elected president of the Nebraska Architectural Council. Last year, he told a meeting held recently in Omaha. Other officers elected were: Horace S. Seymour, Omaha, first vice-president; John P. Helleberg, Kearney, second vice-president; Elery H. Davis, Lincoln, secretary and acting treasurer. Members of the executive committee are George B. Prinz, Omaha, and Norman H. Bringham, Omaha.

New York

Arthur C. Holden, FAIA, NYC, has been named chairman of a panel of consultants to aid the State Housing Division in advising municipalities concerning community planning and rehabilitation of rundown areas. The Division is cooperating with private agencies, and through the state in creating a $250,000,000 fund to be lent to builders as part of the state's community redevelopment plan. This service is designed to help develop well-balanced neighborhoods, including correlated residential, shopping, business and industrial areas, as part of Governor Dewey's program to improve living conditions throughout the state. It is available without charge upon request by any municipality.

Cities already seeking or receiving the division's aid include White Plains and many upstate communities.

WILLIAM O. STABER, architect announces the resumption of his architectural practice, with offices at 55 W. 42nd St., NYC 17. The telephone number is Chickering 4-2520. For the past ten years he has been in the service of the Federal Government, with Home Owner's Loan Corporation.

ALFRED SHAKINS, architect, has planned the American Legion Memorial Park, for Glen Head, N. Y. Shakin's architect for many country homes in his area during the past 20 years, is a member of The A.L.A., New York Society, New Jersey Society, and New York State Association of Architects.

MALCOLM GREENE DUNCAN, architect, has established an office at 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

DILLENBACK MADE DEAN

SYRACUSE.—L. C. Dillenback, director of the Syracuse University School of Architecture, has been appointed dean of the College of Fine Arts, Chancellor William P. Tolley has announced.

Dean Dillenback will begin his duties at once, replacing Dean Harold L. Butler, now on leave, who will retire soon.

The new dean, associated with the university's architecture department since he came here in 1934, will continue as head of the school, created recently when the college was divided into three schools—architecture, art and music.

In 1936, Dean Dillenback was made acting-director of the old department which a year later assumed permanent rank.

Beginning his teaching career as a University of Illinois architecture instructor in 1915, the new dean by 1925 had become a professor in charge of architectural design. From 1929 to 1934, he taught in Columbia university's School of Architecture.

Dean Dillenback has had a number of posts in the architectural field. This month, he was appointed chairman of the consultants panel or community development service by the state division of housing.

He is a member of the State Association of Architects, and was appointed to the committee on architecture of the Beaux Art Institute of Design, New York City.

Last year, he was vice-president of Central New York chapter, American Institute of Architects, and is now chairman of its committee on education. In 1942, he was elected a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects.

Adolph Mertin, AIA, is an architect who believes the statement once made by the late President Theodore Roosevelt that "Every man owes a portion of his time to the public interest, to the promotion of some good, some use of the nation or community."

After attending New York City public and high schools, he studied engineering and had several years with Atterle Musquaray, School of Architecture, Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, and a special course at Columbia University.

He traveled abroad extensively, in France and Italy, making field drawings and sketches in line and color, following which he was appointed an instructor in architecture by Prof. Frederick Diehlman, of the Academy of Design.

Mr. Mertin restored the historic old "1700" house at Tappan, where George Washington stayed many times. He has designed many office buildings, hospitals, residences, bridges and other structures, since entering practice in 1917.

In 1914 he was awarded the Certificate of Excellence in Design by the New York Chapter, AIA.

He has served as director of the Brooklyn Chapter, AIA, N. Y. Society of Architects, Beaux Arts Institute of Design, and Sketch Club of N. Y. He is a member of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, and Queens City Planning Committee.

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT is architect for a million-dollar spiral-shaped building on Fifth Ave., opposite the Metropolitan Museum of Art, for the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum on Non-objective Painting. Pictures will be displayed along a three-quarter mile ramp, rising in ever-wider circles to a height of ten stories, with the top projecting 24 feet beyond the building line at the base.

"They could call the entire exhibition In a wheel chair if he wished," said Wright, whose unconventional buildings have been erected in many parts of the world but never before in New York.
North Carolina

H. Raymond Weeks, Durham architect, president July 6 and 7 over the semi-annual meeting of the North Carolina chapter of AIA, in Chapel Hill.


Guest speaker at an evening session was Prof. J. D. Paulson of State College whose topic was "The Restoration of Governor Tryon's Palace at New Bern." W. D. Carmichael, Jr., comptroller of the University of North Carolina, welcomed the architects.

Ohio

Toledo is a city that is doing something about its plan of the future. A committee consisting of the city's leaders in industry, business and the professions, including architects, has unveiled a 61-foot model by Norman Bel Geddes & Co., showing how the job should be done.

Geoffrey Noel Lawford, AIA, member of the New York Chapter, besides contributing to housing and community planning embodied in the model of Toledo of Tomorrow, has been in general charge of huge project for Norman Bel Geddes.

After the development of the plan from the start, Mr. Lawford spent many weeks in Toledo directing assembly of the model. The months of research and days spent weighing and integrating the experts' ideas into the city of the future have made him familiar with every corner of Toledo.

Postwar community-wide developments here and in Europe hold particular interest for Mr. Lawford. He spent 1939 in Europe, surveying and studying new community and town planning, group and public housing and schools. He took part in directing the design and planning of two of New York City's large public housing projects. His professional interests have centered primarily on planning and designing schools, industrial plants, group housing and public buildings. He is a graduate of Cornell University's College of Architecture.

COLUMBUS CHAPTER, AIA, opposes the construction of two additional state office buildings on sites immediately north and south of the State Office Building. A resolution was sent to Governor Lausche and the Franklin County and City Architectural Commission and the Franklin County members of the State Legislature by C. Curtis Inscho, Chapter president.

Reasons given were:
1. "Office space can be provided elsewhere in a single structure for a lower expenditure of tax money.
2. "All the open spaces in the central portion of the Capital City of Ohio should be preserved to provide necessary light and air for existing buildings.
3. "Additional office space in this area would increase the working population of the area, and increase traffic congestion and hazards already existing there."

In conclusion, the resolutions declare that "we are of the opinion that the concentration of all offices of the state into a single building is neither necessary nor desirable."

© ROY T. PETERSON AND CHARLES F. HOFFMAN announce the opening of offices of the firm of Peterson, Hoffman & Associates, 1651 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Oregon

Lt. Col. David J. Wittmer, FAIA, of Los Angeles, has been awarded the Legion of Merit Medal.

The award was made "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding service in the supply, allocation, requisitioning and transport of food, clothing, medical and other supplies to civilian populations of Europe" in areas which were over-run by advancing Allied armies. Col. Wittmer, who also was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal, is chief of the Economic Supply Branch of the General Staff Corps.

GLENN STANTON, AIA, is the new chairman of the Portland Chapter. AIA. Stanton is a member of the State Board of Architectural Examiners, a past president of the Portland Chapter, AIA. He announced that, effective Sept. 1, 1945, his offices will be located at 208 S.W. Stark St., Portland 4, Oregon.

HOWARD P. PERRIN, AIA, of Klamath Falls, has been reappointed to the State Board of Architectural Examiners, by Oregon's Governor, Earl Snell, Perrin, who enters a second term, will be president of the Board for the coming year. His appointment is for five years.

OREGON CHAPTER, AIA, joined with the Producers' Council of Oregon in a picnic on July 10. Baseball, pitting the architects against the Producers, with plenty of strikes but no holds barred, was the feature of the day. The fans were fair, near Portland. The AIA's "Pin-up Painters" won by default from the "Materialistic Maulers," according to sports writer, Thayne Logan, AIA. A special entertainment feature, "Zellerland," headlined the entertainment committee, assisted by Zeller and Gerald Scott.

In addition to baseball, swimming, beer and food the stags were advised to watch out for flying horseshoes.

Pennsylvania

B. Kenneth Johnstone, AIA, 38, professor and head of the department of architecture at the Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed Director of the College of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute of Technology, by President Robert E. Do­herty. Professor Johnstone, who will assume his duties November 1, succeeds Glendinning Keeble, who is on leave of absence due to ill health. The College of Fine Arts offers courses in architecture, painting and design, music, drama, and sculpture. A native of Chicago, Ill., Professor Johnstone graduated in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1928. The following year as a graduate student and teaching assistant at Yale he won the coveted Rome Prize for study in Europe. He became a Fellow of the American Academy at Rome in 1932. He then spent some months on Bali Island and in Japan.

In 1933 he became assistant professor of architecture at the University of Illinois, associate pro­fessor and head of the department of architecture in 1936, and full professor in 1938. He is the author of several articles in professional journals and during the war has done considerable investigation in camouflage nets. He is president of the Central Pennsylvania Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects. Other professional and honorary societies to which he belongs include the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Association of University Professors, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Tau and Scarab.

Rhode Island

Carl F. Johnson is now a member of the firm of Monahan & Meikle, Architects, 253 Main St., Pawtucket, L. I. The firm name remains unchanged.

South Carolina

Lafaye, Lafayette and Fair, architects, have announced that they have associated Walter F. Petty with their firm. The firm name will be Lafayette, Lafayette and Fair, Architects, Walter F. Petty, Associate. Mr. Petty came to the State to work with Lafayette, Lafayette and Fair and was with them until August, 1943, when he went to work as architect for the Federal Housing administration.

Mr. Petty is originally from Portsmouth, Va. He finished architecture at the University of Pennsylvania after which he worked in the offices of several Philadelphia architects. In the years 1933 and 1934 he was associated with the department of architecture, Clemson college. He is a licensed architect in the state of South Carolina, a member of the American Institute of Architects and at present is secretary of the state chapter.

Herndon M. Fair, partner in the firm, is in the Pacific, as a lieutenant in the Seabees.

All in the firm are members of the AIA.
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Obituaries

RAYMOND E. EISERMAN, AIA, Lt. (jt), USNR, 33, in action on a destroyer, off Okinawa, May 27. Graduate University of Michigan, '34. Member Detroit Chapter. Son of E. F. Eiserman, Detroit contractor.

CARL L. LINDE, 78, in Portland, Ore., July 12. Collaborated in design and construction of the first reinforced concrete school building in America. Until two days before his death, he was actively engaged as civilian architect for the Office of Post Engineer at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Had served as vice-president of Oregon Chapter, AIA.

EDWIN EARP, 94, retired architect, in Lynn, Mass., July 2. Architect for Court House at Lynn, Soldiers' Monument, hospitals, schools, fire stations and many other buildings.


WILLIAM R. PLEAV, AIA, at his home in Bozeman, Mont., June 20. He was head of the Department of Architecture, and supervising architect of Montana State College. Much architecture at Yellowstone National Park under his direction. Grad. Rose Poly., CE, '07, where he was instructor until 1910. Degree of Archt. Engr., U. of Ill., '20.

Washington State

William Arild Johnson, AIA, announces reorganization of his firm under the name of William Arild Johnson and Associates, with offices in the First National Bank Bldg., Everett, Washington.

Additions to the firm are David Dykema, formerly of Everett, Wash., and Edwin S. Parker, recently of New England.

Mr. Dykema is a graduate of architectural engineering at Washington State College and has had considerable experience in the Northwest.

Mr. Parker comes to Everett with an impressive 28-year record in New England architecture and engineering. He has purchased a farm near Marysville where he makes his home. He was a licensed professional engineer in New York and Pennsylvania, a licensed architect in Massachusetts and a consultant on some of the country's best known industrial plants, commercial houses, schools and hospitals.

Mr. Parker is also the author of numerous articles in trade and technical journals, through his association with leading architects and engineers.

Wisconsin

Ralph Kleppeenburg was elected president of the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, at its recent annual meeting. Other officers elected are: Theodore L. Eschweiler, vice-president; and Frederick A. Labr, Jr., secretary-treasurer. The Board will consist of the officers and Leigh Hunt, Alexander H. Bauer, Elmer A. Johnson and John Brust and Edward Berners.

The group discussed the small home, as the field that will require most of their attention in the postwar period.

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Raseman To Pacific

Richard P. Raseman, A.I.A., was in Detroit last week, in preparation for an assignment to duty in the Pacific Theatre.

He has been stationed at John Carroll University in Cleveland, Ohio, in connection with the Navy V-12 training program. Formerly of Detroit, he is a past president of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A.

Mr. Raseman's order was received before V-J Day. Just what effect the war's end will have on his assignment is not known.

DESIGN IN PRACTICE

By WILLIAM W. WURSTER

A talk before the Ann Arbor Conference

ARCHITECTURE has forever left its narrow base, I hope, of thinking in terms of only three dimensions—of thinking in terms of the isolated building shorn of its place in the community and its social and economic implications. Consider for a moment just the physical aspect of the isolated Empire State Building, as compared to the Rockefeller Center Group. The former you look at, go up in the tower, call on a business acquaintance—and you are through. To the latter, you do ALL of these things—PLUS skate, drink, go to the theatre—two theatres—a museum and loiter on the gar­
dened terraces. This is far different from the days when a decorated cornice gave infinite pleasure to the designer—when days were spent in full sizing and shadow char­
not the never-never land. This had all the delights of occupational therapy, but scarce relationship to the client's job. The buildings high overhead strutted their cornices—to be seen by no one unless it was the workmen putting on the wire mesh to keep the pigeons away.

The Rockefeller Group brings also to a head the matter of "siteing." For years, I watched the levelling of hills and pleasant slopes, that the design, as previously drawn, would fit this achieved plateau. The matter of tree location, orientation, and contour information has been of increasing concern. The first thing any office feels is that an owner is the authorization for the securing of an accurate map. If the architect and surveyor are on their toes, this shows, as well as trees and contours, all of the utili­
ities and, in the case of sewers their grades—and, if there is a view, the extent is shown by arrows. I have seen many sets of older plans, the first sheets of which given the blanket clause in the specification which said the lot should be cleared.

This brings us from one of the phases of site design to the part of specifications in design. I think that every specification should be completely re-written for each job, lest clauses creep in which are po­
ter, and if not to be enforced, they weaken the authority of the architect and allow latitude at un­
desired points. Vague clauses, always seek­
ing to protect the architect blur the issue and are not fair to the contractor. The famous phrase "later detail" which pre­
dominated the old drawings is another evidence of placing the burden of the guess of the cost on the contractor.

Then, on the matter of office organiza­
tion. Too many architects, I think, have tried so carefully to look like hard-boiled business men, that they have destroyed the possibility of creative enterprise. We recognize architecture as an art and science of building. Because it touches something outside of mere practicality, an office must be a place of hope for all there. Each draftsman can be treated as if he were in the future to run an office of his own. Some of them will not be up to it and things cannot be forced beyond a reasonable point. Thus, we had a man whom we sent out to superintend, but found it was not satisfactory, for it worried him and left the client cold. When there are many small jobs in the office, teams can be formed—two men (or more) to each job, and several jobs per team. One member of the team always sat in at all conferences I had with the client. This saved my time, in not re­
peating the matters for the draftsman, helped him to learn procedure, conveyed the temper of the job directly to the draft­
ing room, and gave the client a friend in the office with whom he could talk or leave a message when I was not there. On the work itself, the men rotated as regards doing various phases of the jobs—first one would do the drawings—the next the specifications and then the supervisor.

It is in this same light I would hope to see a way evolved which might, in older established offices, free the practice of design from the dead hand of caution, rou­
tine, and scepticism which makes new ideas shrivel before they can develop strength. When asked for a recommenda­
tion on a very large and complex job, the other day, I replied that the work seemed to call for two entirely different, almost opposite, qualities in its architects. One, a long history of performance and seasoned experience; and two, a capacity for ven­
turous experiment to fit modern needs and modern materials. I have seen admirable organizations worked out where (See WURSTER—Page 3)

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WEEKLY BULLETIN
Wurster. (Continued from Page 1) old?er firms and young. modern architects were associated on an equal basis and that is what I recommended. Such an association necessarily must rest on a sympathetic, but clear-cut allocation of responsibilities.

This naturally leads us into the question of the architectural competition. There is constant mention of this method by many people. As I look around at the results of our competitions, they seem not one whit better than those of the catch-as-catch-can method. But it will be asked if this isn't a good way for the young man to gain opportunity? Possibly so, but I have a fear that the prematurely crystallized scheme will be permanently set by a sketch—the client's mind which fastens on some irrelevant detail—the architect who feels the deed is done and has not strength to rebel and acknowledge a change of ideas, should study bring them. For the regular procedure in practice my idea of the happiest way is to see the site, discuss the needs, develop a diagrammatic scheme and at no time arrive at the prettiest sketch. There is no price too great to pay, if everyone's mind is kept open to the very last—both architect's and client's. Competitions can be very useful in the strategy of promotion and publicizing of modern architecture. Perhaps they should not call for one's mind is kept open to the very last—both architect's and client's. Competitions can be very useful in the strategy of promotion and publicizing of modern architecture. Perhaps they should not call for the design of the actual structure required. Just as a competition at Wheaton College, where they did not build the structure which was the subject of the competition, but rather a students' building and a science and library wing—very good buildings which no competition might have chosen.

Dean Hudnut has so rightly called architecture a "social art" which implies to me that it cannot be solely a self-expression of the architect—it is not an easel painting—nor individual masterpieces—but the nearest thing to contemporary vernacular of building that the country has yet produced. There is much to be said for the common garden variety of thing which fits the condition, as did the colonial houses of New England when they were built over two hundred years ago.

It is probably clear that such a process as I describe can have no specialized "designers" in an office, for each decision at every stage is part of it and basic structure is reflected in the final result. I would repeat, as at the beginning, that architecture has left its narrow base and we do not term a building as having fine design, if it does not work, for function and design are recognized now as inseparable.

Spence Resumes Practice

James A. Spence has returned to civilian life, after some years as Lieut. Commander at the Naval Training Station at Dearborn, Mich. Spence, a member of the Saginaw Valley Chapter, A.I.A., has resumed practice with his partner, Robert B. Frantz, in the Saginaw firm of Frantz and Spence.

State Bldg. Program Halted

Rising construction costs have brought the State government's $25,000,000 capital improvement program to a standstill, reports the Lansing Bureau of the Detroit News.

"The situation has us baffled," said A. N. Langius, director of buildings and construction for the State Administrative Board, "Contractors don't want business and bids are out of sight."

"In one case we sought bids for the installation of a $25 sink—which we own—and the low bid was $350. At the Newberry State Hospital, bids on a dairy barn and other improvements which we ex-

(See LANGIUS—Page 4)
Langius—(Continued from Page 3)

expected to cost about $45,000, were $80,800.

"The situation is seri­
ous. If it is true through­
ot the building in­
dustry, I wonder what
the effect will be on re­
conversion."

The State developed
a $60,000,000 building
program in 1944, based
on 1940 construction
costs. It was believed
then that 1940 costs
would be approximately
"normal" in the recon­
version and postwar era.

Shortly afterwards, Langius discovered
that the program would require $90,000,000
at 1944 cost levels. The Legislature then
revised the program, selecting the most
essential projects, estimated to cost
$25,000,000.

Since then, construction costs have gone
up another 20 per cent," Langius said. "We
can't possibly go ahead."

He said the State policy at the moment
is to ask for bids only in a few cases where
a contractor keeps within the range of
1944 cost estimates.

Ragnar I. Arnesen, has opened
offices in the Kresge building, Ann Arbor,
Mich., to serve the architectural profession,
advertising agencies and manufacturers of
building products, in the fields of creative
architectural art, product design, catalogue
planning, birdseye perspectives and archi­
tectural renderings. William L. Rush, ex­
cutive engineer, will be associated with
him. The telephone number is Ann Arbor
7306.
OBJECTIVES IN DESIGN

By ROY C. JONES, F.A.I.A.
A Talk Before the Ann Arbor Conference

Just what the program planner was angling for when he dangled the title "Objectives in Design" as a bait in the waters of this Conference. I'm by no means certain. And I've more than a suspicion that in rising to the bait, I'm going to be one of the number of piscatorial species called "Catfish." That is, I shall be among a species in ordinary parlance, means just plain sucker. For any attempt to reduce creative endeavor to mere words is full of pitfalls and dangers.

For the words involve not only architectural difficulties, but semantic difficulties also. There are at least eight separate definitions of design in my Century Dictionary. Curiously enough, the French seem nearer to use the word as in connection with determining the form and structure of a building. Leon Arnaud looked very baffled when I asked him if they did so. He finally decided that Charles Garnier might have drizzled or constructed, but never dessined The Opera. As for the word objectives—what complex psychological implication it sets up! We can be objective or subjective in the pursuit of objectives. And that leads us off into the psychologist's introvert—extrovert personality complex. This affair, just like architecture has three dimensions—thinking, social and emotional dimensions. The other night I listened to a learned after dinner dissertation on the subject. It seems you can be introverted in thinking, yet extraverted in your life—both traditional and modern; or perhaps you can be introverted in your life, but extraverted in thinking. And that leads us off in the subjective or objective in the pursuit of objectives. And he who has stated the objectives of design more aptly and more quaitly than Sir Henry Wotton. I don't know of any one who has stated the objectives of design any more aptly and more quaitly than Sir Henry Wotton. It is, rather, how objectives are in our pursuit of these objectives. It is, rather, how objectives are in our pursuit of these objectives. It is, rather, how objectives are in our pursuit of these objectives.

Let me begin by quoting something you probably all know—the words of that early 17th century diplomat and litterateur, the English paraphrasist of Vitruvius, Sir Henry Wotton. I don't know of any one who has stated the objectives of design any more aptly and more quaitly than Sir Henry Wotton. He says it should "have a very liberal Light against all Casualty of Slips, and Falls. That the space above the Head, be large and airy, which the Italians use to call Un bel sfogolo, as it were good Ventilation, because a man doth spend much breath in mounting."

But then Sir Henry goes off a deep end. The famous Five Orders were his generation's fashionable new toy—perhaps something like the thing we call interpenetration's fashionable new toy—perhaps something like the thing we call interpenetration's fashionable new toy—perhaps something like the thing we call interpenetration's fashionable new toy—perhaps something like the thing we call interpenetration's fashionable new toy. But then Sir Henry goes off a deep end. The famous Five Orders were his generation's fashionable new toy. He calls the "seat" with some excellent attention sentence that architecture is primary, the End must direct the Operation. "In Architecture as in all other Operative Arts, the End must direct the Operation. The End is to build well. Well-building hath three Conditions, Commodity, Firmness, Delight." Sir Henry follows up this beginning with some real objectivity. He discusses what he calls the "seat" with some excellent attention sentence that architecture is primary, the End must direct the Operation. The End is to build well. Well-building hath three Conditions, Commodity, Firmness, Delight. Sir Henry follows up this beginning with some real objectivity. He discusses what he calls the "seat" with some excellent attention sentence that architecture is primary, the End must direct the Operation. The End is to build well. Well-building hath three Conditions, Commodity, Firmness, Delight.

"The Ionique Order doth represent a kind of Feminine simplicity, yet saith Vitruvius, not like a light Housewife, but in a decent dressing, hath much of the Matron," "The Corinthian, is a Column lasting, because a man doth spend much breath in mounting." "The Corinthian, is a Column lasting, because a man doth spend much breath in mounting." "The Corinthian, is a Column lasting, because a man doth spend much breath in mounting." "The Corinthian, is a Column lasting, because a man doth spend much breath in mounting." "The Corinthian, is a Column lasting, because a man doth spend much breath in mounting." "The Corinthian, is a Column lasting, because a man doth spend much breath in mounting.

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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.
You and your colleague, Bill Wurster, can say—and I suspect the schools must bear a large responsibility for realistic choices, by re-defining design as an exercise in all phases of the process of producing architecture; not as something predominantly aesthetic. Criticisms and judgments reinforce these attitudes. Some schools are on their way to the development for beginners of a new kind of Elements of Architecture. It will deal, not with superficial decorative details, but with function, space structure, and visual aspect as essential elements in the design process, amenable to objective analysis and demonstration. It will hope to lay a groundwork for the development of discrimination, scientific knowledge, and responsibility for realistic choices, by which the students’ creative urge can be guided and controlled. Design problems will include the programs of every day life, as something even more worthy of the architect’s skill, and more productive of universally good building than the special, the exotic and the grandiose programs of another day.

It might even be hoped that such kind of training would at least help to make our pursuit of objectives more objective. There are occasional hopeful signs. Just before I left home, an estimably wildman student, who began his thesis with a ground work for the development of "some fifty schools to train architects, there is little evidence of a design tradition that is even partially understandable, communicable, and influential so far as the great mass of building is concerned.

Don’t mistake me. There are obviously designers among us, who as individuals, do what they believe we should do, and that fundamental objectivity about a design that produces satisfying buildings. But the point is that not enough of us appear to have had it to create and exploit a kind of building design whose appeal is so strong whose qualities of "commodity, firmness and delight" are so unmistakable, that everybody understands it and wants it. Builders of other times and want it. 

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