Removal Notice

Charles K. (Chuck) Sestok and John F. Murphy, of Fir-Tex of Michigan, announce the removal of their offices to new and larger quarters, one block north of their former location.

The new address is 14589 Myers Road, Detroit 27. The telephone number remains the same - H0garth 1173 and 1174.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

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Published Weekly. Subscription price 50c per year; $3.00 per quarter. 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan

Volume 19

DETOIT, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 4, 1945

Number 36

PLANNING DETROIT

The weekly broadcasts over radio station WJLB in Detroit are doing much to inform the public here as to what progress is being made by the City Plan Commission. Of special interest to architects was the broadcast on Wednesday, August 15, in which Clair W. Ditchy, F.A.I.A., president of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, and Richard Fernbach, A.I.A., of the Detroit City Plan Commission took part. We reprint here with their script.

RADIO STATION: WJLB, Wednesday, August 15, 1945—2:05-2:15 P.M.

SUBJECT: Detroit's Waterfront Development.


ANNOUNCER: Planning Detroit.

MUSIC: Announcer.

ANNOUNCER: Planning Detroit comes to you every Wednesday at this time... bringing you up-to-the-minute and often exclusive news about the plans which are being made by the Detroit City Plan Commission for the growth and development of your city...

Where will the express highways be located? Which will be built first? In which neighborhood, will new schools and libraries be placed? When will Detroit's Master Plan be completed? These are just a few of the questions which will be answered by the men and women who know Detroit... and are planning to make it a more efficient and pleasant place in which to live...

Today... many of your questions about Detroit's waterfront development will be answered by Mr. Richard Fernbach, who is in charge of Special Area Design at the City Plan Commission. He will be interviewed by Mr. Clair W. Ditchy, president of the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, who has maintained an active interest in city planning and city planning for many years. Mr. Ditchy.

DITCHY: Last month Detroiters heard about a new plan for the development of their waterfront. This program which had been approved by the City Plan Commission... was the result of months of cooperation with the many groups... both public and private... who for various social and economic reasons have an interest in the waterfront. This, many of us believe, makes the present plan superior to many less comprehensive plans Detroit may have had in its past. It attempts to provide for the needs of commercial as well as civic organizations... and attempts to keep a balance which will provide a maximum of public advantage of the riverfront's advantages at the least possible cost. We architects are interested in the development of this plan... as we are in the development of all phases of Detroit's Master Plan. A more beautiful and efficient city is not merely the goal of planners... or architects... but of thousands of citizens in all walks of life. Today... we will have the opportunity of asking Mr. Richard Fernbach... who made this study for the Detroit City Plan Commission... a few questions about this riverfront plan and what it can mean to you.

FERNBACH: Yes. The other day at the City Plan Commission office a suggested program of development was set up... or a bedroom... or a bathroom... as an architect and planner... can you tell us why the riverfront development is an important part of the Master Plan?

DITCHY: As it is... we're pretty much ashamed of conditions along the River, aren't we?

FERNBACH: Yes... and I think that's why the riverfront plan has so much popular appeal. This public endorsement is especially noteworthy since we have many other civic problems... like transportation... and housing... which must be solved.

DITCHY: Wouldn't you say that the possibility of having a beautiful river accessible to all persons would serve as an inspiration to the people of a crowded city?

FERNBACH: Yes... and to go back to our homey illustration... to go back to our homey illustration... much of the open land now available for parks... and other municipal needs will be used for other purposes... and the over-all plan will be delayed again... perhaps for many decades.

DITCHY: Do you have any suggestions for a program of action, Mr. Fernbach?

FERNBACH: Yes, the other day at the Plan Commission office a suggested program of development was set up. The first stage calls for building the Park Drive from Hastings to Memorial Park. We call this a Park Drive instead of a Riverfront Drive because it will not run along the water's edge all the way. Instead, it will at places be routed back from the river so that recreational areas may be placed at the waterfront. Elsewhere it will skirt the river's edge. To do this will require the extension of the harbor line. In any case, people using the Park Drive will be able to see the river from many points along the Drive.

DITCHY: I understand that along much of the way the lanes on the Park Drive will...
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
Of Special Interest To Michigan and Detroit

Among the many post-war projects which have been advanced probably no single development ranks in importance equal to the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway in size, dollar cost, national interest, employment possibilities and potential benefits.

The technological and manufacturing contribution of Detroit and Michigan to the national war effort have earned for our State an increased and well-deserved prominence in our ever-shrinking world. Recognizing our productive ability, a post-war war looks forward eagerly to the purchase and use of many products of this industrial area.

In addition to the Seaway with its innumerable benefits as a "Water Highway from the Hub of Production to the World," the project also includes the construction of an enormous dam (second largest in the world) for the production of low cost hydro-electric power to serve many large industrial areas in both United States and Canada.

Due to Michigan’s geographical location with respect to the land locked mid-west area and her extensive Great Lakes coast line, the potential benefits of ocean commerce are greater for our State than for any other single state served by the proposed Seaway. Among the states vitally interested and those which are now actively sponsoring this project are: Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Indiana.

As benefits obviously accrue to Michigan, in like proportion will the metropolitan area of Detroit enjoy the advantages of a low-cost transportation facility linking directly her vast industries with world markets. The post-war need of the United States for world trade and world friendship will thus be encouraged and more easily served through the completion of the Seaway, creating of our Country’s "Fourth Seacoast."

To correlate and direct the growing national interest in the project and the enthusiasm being generated by the potentialities, the National St. Lawrence Association, a non-profit corporation, has been formed with headquarters in the Buhl Building, Detroit. The Association is composed of interested Industries, Professions, Boards of Commerce, Trade Associations and other organizations from ten states which the Great Lakes Waterway serves most directly.

One of the objectives of the Association is to assemble and disseminate facts regarding the project and to stimulate the widespread interest in the proposed "Fourth Seacoast," which the national scope of its potentialities deserves.

To accomplish this purpose an educational program is being launched with a budget of $50,000. Congressman and Senators need your opinion. Our Senators and Congressmen need your opinion. The public is entitled to all the facts.

Send your check, payable to National St. Lawrence Association, to Giffels & Vallet, Inc., 1000 Marquette Bldg., Detroit, Michigan. Your membership in the Association, which will aid in raising Michigan’s share, is earnestly solicited. Our Senators and Congressmen need your opinion. The public is entitled to all the facts.

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give them some general suggestions... they may want to ask specific questions about swimming... boating... riverfront industries... the use of port facilities... where new apartments will be built... and what effect the development will have on surrounding land.

DITCHY: The only way we can be sure of getting a riverfront we all can be proud of is by making sure that everyone is thoroughly informed about the plan and understands how he... and his fellow-citizens... will benefit by it. For that reason we urge you to write to this station... WJLB... the PLANNING DETROIT program and ask any questions you may have about the riverfront development or other phases of Detroit's Master Plan.
THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE is now regulated by law in all but a negligible minority of the States of the Union. Aspirants for the status of Architect should therefore, plan well in advance to meet the tests which will be imposed on them if they are to attain the standing of duly qualified practitioners.

Some general aspects of this matter of architectural registration are worthy of careful consideration. It cannot be over-emphasized that the whole purpose of registration is the general betterment of performance and the protection of the public—the owner and the Architect, himself.

The basis upon which the constitutionality of a licensing or registration law rests is the exercise by the state of the police power for the protection of life, health, and property. An underlying purpose of such laws also is an educational one, tending to enhance the standing of the Architect and to ensure that no one shall be permitted to practice the profession who has not a reasonable theoretical knowledge of both construction and design, supplemented by adequate practical experience.

By raising the standard of qualifications necessary to practice, the quality of work will be improved, to the credit of the profession as a whole, and the elimination of the incompetent practitioner will relieve the qualified Architect of that unfair competition with which he is otherwise faced. The Owner's interest will be further conserved, as a high standard of competence and integrity will tend to ensure the wise exercise of the Architect's duties as arbiter between the Owner and the Contractor, tending to eliminate disputes and possible litigation.

Though rarely perfect, registration laws are, generally speaking, excellent pieces of sound legislation. In most cases they recognize the fact that practice is personal and in the case of a firm, all the members must be licensed if their names are to appear. There is naturally a lack of complete uniformity between the registration laws of the several states with regard to the qualifications required in a candidate for admission to the examinations. Usually the candidate must be a graduate from an architectural school with three years of practical experience with an architect. In lieu of graduation from an architectural school most states will accept a much longer period of practical experience, usually a total of twelve years. Many states also require graduation from high school as a necessary prerequisite for admission to the examinations.

The question of interstate practice is also important to architects. Most states are jealous of their authority, and the fact that an Architect has been licensed in one state rarely gives him the privilege of practicing in another state.

The American Institute of Architects, recognizing registration as a powerful influence in raising standards of practice, has long taken a keen interest in the matter, and through a standing committee is ready to advise when such legislation is contemplated in any state, and to cooperate with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. Similar committees in the several chapters of The Institute are urged by it to act locally in developing or perfecting registration laws in their jurisdictions.

It is manifestly desirable to secure in such laws reasonable uniformity in standards of education and examination. Many Architects practice in several states and must register in each. The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards assists Architects in this procedure.

Registration laws cannot be retroactive so as to deprive a person of a right to practice already enjoyed for a substantial period of years prior to the passage of the Act. Such Architects are in some cases given certificates without other examination. Many Architects practice in several states and must register in each. The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards assists Architects in this procedure.

Registration laws cannot be retroactive so as to deprive a person of a right to practice already enjoyed for a substantial period of years prior to the passage of the Act. Such Architects are in some cases given certificates without other examinations. Thereafter, however, they can be prevented from practice if found guilty of incompetent or improper procedures. In some laws it is possible for the registration Board, at the start, to prevent an Architect from continuing to practice if shown to be incompetent, without waiting for some actual failure in performance.

Where a law prevents a person from exercising the function of an Architect except through registration and payment of a fee, the law is generally referred to as a License Law. Where the law merely

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*Published by The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Ave., N.W., Washington D.C.—$5.
Every architect, building manager, realtor or home owner knows that reliable piping for plumbing and heating is the most important thing in the building. To use out-moded, rustable pipe with its old-fashioned threaded fittings to supply modern fixtures and radiators is as impracticable as it is inconsistent.

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American Steel Foundries, East Chicago, Ind.

Albert Kahn, Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc.
Answering your questions about movable steel partitions

Architects are pouring a constant stream of questions into our Home and Branch Offices these days. Here are samples of them—with answers—which might be of interest to you:

1. When will Hauserman steel partitions be available?
   We are now manufacturing our Masterwalls in limited quantities. The WPB Order which stopped their manufacture in 1942 was revoked in May of this year, permitting us to resume production as supplies of steel, paint and hardware become available. So PLAN your "flexible interiors" NOW, and let us know your partition requirements so that we can meet your delivery schedule—our material situation will be critical for some time.

2. When indicating Masterwalls on building plans, does the architect have to work out all unit sizes and exact layouts of all runs?
   No, architect's plans need show only the locations of the partition runs and positions of doors. Hauserman "engineers" the partitions on your plans, making complete layouts which show unit sizes and all details of the installation. (However, Masterwall Catalog 45 which shows all stock sizes and standard details is available to all architects on request for use as a general guide.)

3. Are Masterwalls used anywhere but in offices and factories?
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SEPTEMBER 11, 1945
I wish to acknowledge with thanks the receiving of a number of unpaid-for copies of the Weekly Bulletin. These have been sent to me in conformity with the banner line "Now Monthly to all U.S. Architects" in consideration of my being an Architect, certified in the state of California.

The presentation of facts and possibly some names referring to hit business life of the architects in the United States in the manner carried on by the Bulletin is a fine contribution to the spirit of the profession.

I can recall that in my younger days, say around 1900, my impression of an architect was one of awe; "a feeling or emotion inspired by the contemplation of something sublime." I can recall the fear and trembling with which I approached my first assignment to make a drawing of something I didn't know much about, in the office where I had elected to start my architectural career. It was my initial attempt to start up the ladder leading to elevations, where the masters of the profession dwelt in supreme grandeur.

As I see it, I am still on the ladder, somewhere, I have not looked back to see how far I would (all) if I let go and I am so close to the rungs I have difficulty in seeing the top where those who have 'arrived' are reposing in complete satisfaction.

It's a grand and noble profession, and I love it, and articles which appear in the Bulletin give inspiration and information to me because I find that others who go this way are just humans like myself, with similar problems and aspirations.

I wish to call your attention to the article which appeared in the June number, June 12, 1945, page 8 under the caption COLORADO wherein it is stated that I had filed suit in the Denver District Court against the Colorado State Board of Architectural Examiners for $15,000.00 and in addition, asked the Board to grant me a certificate as an architect.

This case was decided in my favor and the Board was ordered to issue a certificate to me. I withdrew the claim for the damages not as a compromise but rather as an indication of good faith in my claim and that my cause was just.

The important point in my claim was that I was certified in the State of California and that I had presented all the information and material to the Board which was required under the rules as set forth in the law of record in 1937, when I first presented my application. The judgement of the court was premised on this point.

This claim accounts for the reason I refused to take the examination to be prepared by the Board.

The statement relative to my having been with the Federal Works Administration and that members of the Board had been present and had entered into the case in court but it was stated in the original filing. It could have been considered if necessary.

In a future issue one time or another it was my duty to supervise the construction of projects which were financed by the Federal Government and the architect was one of awe; "a feeling or emotion inspired by the contemplation of something sublime." I am convinced there is much too much smugness on the part of members of such constituted boards and this condition is preventing many fine men who are good architects from becoming legally entitled to use the word "Architect" in their adopted State. Also, I believe that many are making the supreme effort necessary to jump through knot holes and answer questions and solve problems given in so-called examinations by inquirers who could not answer correctly without the aid of the answer book.

There were one hundred architects in Colorado in 1944. There were only eighty four in May 1945 when my case was decided. Now there are eighty five. One by order of the court.

I am for the small fry in this matter and I am sure the architectural profession will gain a more substantial position with prospective clients if those architects who have attained their majority will be a little more tolerant of those who aspire to the powerful position of Architect, "one versed in the art of building." This applies specially to those who sit as judges on examining boards.

The men who composed the Boards of the State appointed to perform the functions, duties of architectural examiners, should be ready and willing at all times to give advice and counsel to all who may desire to become architects. They should encourage and assist the young men to get their education.

This, in place of frowns at the audacity of another who expected to be invested with the right to become their competitor. A really good architect should not be fearful of any competition.

I have inclosed a buck for the kitty which will justify your past favors in sending me the Bulletin and give you an excuse to continue to do so.—Rolland H. Holbrook, Lakewood, Col.

I have received the July 10th issue of The Weekly Bulletin and will include it in the next roll of magazines to my Navy Ensign son, Robert Dudley, as I am sure he will find it of much interest while on duty in the Pacific.

Each week I mail him just under five pounds of magazines and include several envelopes. Some magazines are such as Life and other illustrated ones and several fiction magazines and he in turn passes them on to the other officers and the crew on their ship and they meet with a very warm welcome even if from a month to six weeks of age.

I have several others on my mailing list and included a copy of the Police Gazette in a roll to a kid, serving on a destroyer, and he wrote back that he rented it out for five cents a reading and could have gotten ten cents just as easy and would revise his rates.—Earl F. Dudley, Kellogg, Idaho.

Enclosed is subscription for my husband, Giorgio Cavagliere. He is overseas at present but enjoys the news in the Bulletin, which I send him also.

One fear that all combat soldiers have is that of being killed and there is not much that we at home can do to reassure them on that score. There is another fear which I have noted among professional GIs, and that is that by the time they get back all of the postwar planning will be in the hands of the men who didn't have to go to war and that we will have to be satisfied with the windfalls. Please don't misconstrue my feelings in the matter. I am not seeking pity. I am proud and glad that my country wanted my husband. When I started this letter, I only intended to mention the enclosure. I am sorry if I have strayed and thereby bored you.—Norma Cavagliere, 625 St. Paul St., Baltimore 2, Md.

Duplications are often caused by architects having, as I do, NCARB Certificate. Please eliminate my Manhattan address, thereby enabling another to receive your splendid Bulletin. I am very happy to note that NCARB has at last found an appropriate medium through which it may be heard by all architects in the U.S. Would also appreciate hearing from you as to when the next subscription is due.—Frederick L. Sumner, Brooklyn, New York.

—In my opinion it is the finest instrument that the profession has for achieving intimate contact with architects all over the country. I shall recommend subscription by members of the Queens Society of Architects, of which I am head.—Raymond Irrera, Long Island City, New York.

—You are doing wonders for the profession and I feel sure you will do much more, seeing the good start you have made. Yours for keeping up the inspiration.—Gilbert Hodgson, Los Altos, Calif.

It is a great pleasure reading, reading and reading the Bulletin. In my opinion, it is what the profession has needed for a long time. Continue the good work, with my best wishes.—Bruno Amato, Manhattan, New York.

A friend, who saw your publication at my office, was extremely interested and is eager to secure a copy. As I wish to keep this column complete, would you send an extra copy of a recent number.—Hippolite Kamenka, N.Y.C.

—and last but not least, let me congratulate you on your excellent Bulletin. It is one of the few if not the only one not dealing in archaic architectural platitudes. It makes the profession personal and human.—James J. Nargis, Portland, Me.

(See LETTERS—Page 14)
ARCHITECTURE, A PROFESSION AND A CAREER

This new 64-page booklet, "by the profession of architecture" is edited by Walter T. Rolfe, A.I.A., of the Department of Architecture of the University of Texas, which means that it is in good taste, a thorough job and completely in accord with the high traditions of the profession and the Institute.


"The booklet is intended for the one who has not been done—whether student or teacher, practitioner or client, layman or amateur." This, seemingly, would be a hopeless task, but not so, for the proof is in the reading. Who would not react from stimulation from reading anything ever written by anyone of this all-star cast?


The fly leaf contains the statement, "A list of Architectural Books has been prepared by the Committee on Education of The American Institute of Architects, for general reading and study. Copies of the list are available through the Institute at 1714 New York Ave., NW, Washington 6, D.C.

Architecture, A profession and a Career is published by The Merrymount Press, 712 Beacon St., Boston 15, Mass. Information regarding its distribution may be obtained from The Institute.

More about MEMORIALS THAT LIVE is the title of a new booklet issued by the American Commission for Living War Memorials, 30 East 2nd St., Columbus 15, Ohio. Howard Dwight Smith, A.I.A. of Ohio State University, is architectural advisor to the Commission. Handsomely illustrated, the booklet affords valuable information for communities faced with this problem.

THE ALLEGHENY CONFERENCE has issued a report on a demonstration course, "Community Planning and Integration in Allegheny County," which was offered in the Evening School at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, in March.

The course was attended by professionals in Architecture, Engineering, City Planning, and other related fields of planning activity. It was offered for the purpose of broadening the views and skills of available professional personnel. It was the hope that such a course also would make such skills available to assist local municipalities in planning for postwar community development.

The course was proposed by Allegheny Conference on Community Development and sponsored by the Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association, Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and Carnegie Institute of Technology. Officials of the Borough of Sharpsburg, when approached, expressed a keen interest in planning studies for the Borough and participated in studies of the Borough by students who have been made available to them in final form.

The report includes a small portion of the course material. It includes also face-to-face discussions by the students for future development of the Borough of Sharpsburg.

HOME LIGHTING BOOK

The first official Recommended Practice of Home Lighting has recently been released by the Illuminating Engineering Society. The report, developed and prepared by the Society's Committee on Residential Lighting, marks the closing chapter of ILLUSTRATING ENGINEERING, and is available as a separate 40-page, 6x9, illustrated booklet, with cover.

Constituting an authoritative guide for the home owner, the booklet describes major rooms and various seeing tasks in the home, its recommendations represent the most comprehensive and official study of this subject heretofore made. The fundamentals of adequate lighting, the report covers, such subjects as color and its relation to light, fluorescent and filament lamps, dimmer switches, placement lamps, and includes also a table of footcandle recommendations for numerous seeing tasks in the home.

The booklet is available from the Illuminating Engineering Society, 51 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., in single copies or in quantity lots.

NEW KAWNEER BOOKLET

The new Kawneer booklet of the American Architectural Manufacturers Association, "Selling" will be of interest to every architect concerned with retail store construction or remodeling. It explains the changes taking place in retailing philosophy, the methods of display, and building design. It is recommended that architects, designing machines is explained. It also shows why architects should approach store-front designing with a complete understanding of the merchandising machines involved in each particular case.

Copies can be had by writing to W. G. Kawneer Company, Niles, Michigan.

THE CHURCH AND THE ARCHITECT

The Church Architectural Guild of America, an organization devoted to the promotion of good design in church architecture and the allied arts, and located at 419 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y., has issued a leaflet on "The Church and The Architect: The Mentor System".

Setting forth in clear statements the position of both the church and the architect when building or remodeling, the 4-page leaflet will prove valuable to those concerned.

We are pleased at the fine position in which it places the architect.

REGISTRATION (Continued from Page 1)

As a federal license law is not possible under our form of government, the various state boards have set up the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, whose aim is to "facilitate admission to interstate practice. The Council has established standard examinations, junior for those with less than ten years practice and senior for those with more than ten years' practice. These examinations are given by the various state boards to candidates who can find the time and money to pay the fees.

The junior examination is a four-day written test, while the senior examination is an oral one, where the candidate's qualifications are judged in the light of the standards, as presented before the examining board.

As a result of the institution of these standards by the Council, many states are giving their own state examinations to full equality with those of the Council. Thus the candidate for the junior certificate passes the same examination as for the Council's license and his National Council certificate. In the case of states whose standards have not met those of the Council, supplementary examinations are given by the State Board to bridge the gap between the two standards.

In but few states is it mandatory by law that the Council certificate be held by those practicing, but such acceptance has become customary and holders of the National Council certificate generally are not required to take a new examination when they move to another state. They are not even required to make a personal appearance.

Mentors.—A further service of the National Council is its sponsorship of the mentor system. The state boards have been impressed by the fact that many candidates have failed to secure real practical experience during the years following graduation.

In order to remedy this defect it has seemed best to call on the older members of the profession to volunteer for some kind of a service. Their province is to keep in touch with their candidates and to aid in securing them both in office practice and on the job the necessary practical experience. The mentor should have before entering practice on his own account. The mentor may be in a position to offer him the use of his office and to advise him as to what he can get in this office. There is room for those who are willing to give their services to make sure that the rising generation is well qualified for admission to practice.
THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Recently there has been expressed much concern about an impending unemployment problem but little has been said about the other side—the help problem.

The building industry, the second largest employer of labor, is the number one field for employment of returning service men and for reemployment of the vast number who have been engaged in war industries.

The architects, the leaders of this industry, report that in the postwar period, instead of an unemployment problem there will be another problem, that of finding a sufficient number of men to carry out the projects they have planned. As far as the architects’ offices are concerned, this is so now, they say, and has been for some time.

Many architectural offices have been planning postwar projects for months, even years, and are seeking additional architectural draftsmen, designers, specification writers, engineers and other technical support every department of the planning professions.

As one architect put it, when inserting an ad, “No restrictions on height, weight, age, sex, color or morals. Only ask them to bring along a little ability.”

Projects on the board range from small houses to million dollar cathedrals, to groups of city, county and state buildings and even the replanning of whole cities.

The big problem in architects’ offices is not to get work but, having obtained it, to get it done. Detroit architects are advertising for draftsmen in other cities and those in other cities are advertising in Detroit papers. One big office reached the point where it was willing to farm out the work to smaller offices, this being the only way it seemed possible to get it done.

A survey just made by the Michigan Society of Architects and the architects’ office, in its area reveals that in 56 offices some 356 men are needed badly now. They range all the way from tracers to designers specification writers, detailers and engineers. Ever since a Michigan Planning Commission is interested because a program wherein the State has agreed to share equally the cost of advance planning has bogged down for lack of technical help in architects’ offices. A plea is to be made to the Federal Government to release such men in service earlier in order to prepare the way for those coming out in large numbers later.

While architects have been planning postwar projects for years, it now appears that they did not start soon enough, that the end of the war has caught them with their plans down.

The Government is acting with unexpected speed in clearing the way for the industry to step into full production. As an illustration of the magnitude of the problem, recently there has been introduced in Congress a bill providing for loans to municipalities to assist in slum-clearance projects. Under the Government Bill, a municipality can apply for a loan to buy and sell a neighborhood to private enterprise at lower prices, the loans to cover the difference.

It is estimated that normally some 2,000-000 people are employed in the building industry proper and an additional 7,000-000 in allied lines of manufacturing etc., extending all the way back to the mines, the quarries and the woods. In the period just ahead these numbers should be greatly increased because of the backlog created by the cessation of civilian building.

Possible relief, so far as architects’ offices are concerned, is suggested by sources in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Up to the present time the Army has insisted on release of men only through the point system.

A request of architects and architectural draftsmen in uniform subject to earlier release has been sent to President Truman by George H. Miehls, vice-president of Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc., of Detroit. It has been turned over to John Snyder, director of war mobilization and reconversion.

G. I.’S STUDY ARCHITECTURE

LONDON.—A hundred American soldiers who were practicing architects or students before their enrollment in the service are attending a ten-week course at the Architectural Association School of Architecture in London to freshen their professional knowledge and to get an insight into the British approach to post-war architecture.

The course is part of the program of the United States Army’s project for training in civilian agencies. The curriculum will include a study of housing, British methods of construction development of architecture in relation to landscape. The students will visit famous buildings and historic monuments in England. The school is staffed by professional British architects. Similar courses will be held next winter and spring.

Public Information

COUNCIL ENGAGED

As stated in the report of The Board of Directors to the 1945 Convention, The Board is engaged in a program for broadening the public information work of The Institute.

The Campbell–Ewald Company of New York has been engaged as Public Relations Counsel, effective August 1, 1945.

Herewith is the first release. It has been placed in the hands of every newspaper in the United States with a circulation of 5,000 or more. Future releases will be issued as material becomes available.

It should be borne in mind that the text of all releases is intended for the reading and thinking of the general public, and not for the architect.

The engagement with the Campbell–Ewald Company is restricted to public relations work for the national organization of The A.I.A. only. It does not contemplate, at present, specialized service for any of the sub-divisions of The Institute. However, a copy of the release will be sent to the President of every Chapter and State Association member. He may use it for local purposes in any appropriate manner.

You will be kept informed of the progress of the public relations program.

By direction of President Edmunds.

E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary, The A.I.A.

THE RELEASE

Washington, D.C.—Pledging his organization in support of efforts for the “building of a better America,” James R. Edmunds, president of the American Institute of Architects, declared today “America must demonstrate to the world that its system of free enterprise can provide more for the betterment of human welfare than any other ism or system.”

“We have demonstrated to the world our economic capacity in building for war,” he said, “but the value of our system will be apparent to our countrymen in peacetime.

“The architectural profession can give material support to efforts for a better America,” he continued, “for the development of architectural designs adapted to American living and working conditions, and reflecting American culture and way of life.

“The American Institute of Architects, therefore, pledges its national organization to exert every effort to accelerate construction of all kinds, and to assist the construction industry to make its full contribution to the economic and social welfare of the nation.”

Mr. Edmunds

JAMES R. EDMUNDS, JR., F.A.I.A., of Baltimore, Md., President of The American Institute of Architects, has been invited to become an Honorary Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

CORRECTION.—In announcing in our last issue that MALCOLM GRAEVE DUNCAN has opened his office at 101 Park Ave., NYC, we gave the middle name as Greene. This was an error, which we regret.
structures. They will want their homes to express their personalized ties and individualism—and they are not going to be satisfied by the usual plan of arrangement in construction materials, appliances and equipment.

"To many people the Housing problem is not one of not being housed, but one of not living. People who live under conditions of tame rabbits cannot be blamed if they have a rabbit-like outlook on life.

"To the city dweller, architecture is a means of great importance because he cannot escape its influence for long. For the uplifting of spirits, beautiful buildings and pleasing, comfortable surroundings are worth more than the hum-drum existence of the 'middle-class' in order to save a dollar.

"Since architecture so profoundly affects daily life, it should be the concern of everyone. It ought not be considered a matter only for students and professional architects—but for everyone to whom it is closer than the proverbial man-in-the-street.

Concerning industrial architecture, Mr. Edmunds said that today the design, layout and construction of a manufacturing plant command all the skill, resourcefulness and creative ability of architects. The combined and coordinated efforts of the architect, production engineer, and building contractor. Yet less than 40 years ago industrial architecture was just "factor work," not to be considered along with other structures and homes.

Commenting on architecture and the American ideal in America is directed towards the attainment of this better American life—the building of a better America.

**COMMITTEE APPOINTED**

The Board of Directors of The Institute has announced the appointment of members of its Committee on Public Information for the year 1945-46. All members have accepted appointments and the personnel of the Committee is now complete as follows:

- Talmage C. Hughes, 120 Madison Ave., Detroit 26, Mich., Chairman
- L. Morgan Yost, 363 Ridge Road, Kenilworth, Ill., Vice-Chairman
- Douglas William Orr, 96 Grove St., New Haven, Conn.
- William Lescace, 211 E. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
- Lawrence E. Mawn, 103B N. 2nd St., Allentown, Pa.
- Charles F. Cellarius, 906 St., Paul Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio (Ex-officio, as Treas.)

It is the purpose to have presidents of chapters and state associations appoint local representatives to function as a complete organization.

**ADVERTISING THE ARCHITECT**

Looking through a back number of Time, we came upon the following paragraphs in an advertisement paid for by Edwards & Co., makers of Edwards Electric Signalling Devices.

"The truth is, you can't afford to build without an architect.... The architect will translate your hopes into your own personal home—not just a house. He will supervise it as it grows, and protect your interests. There are literally hundreds of ways he can save you his total fee. "Send for our new booklet, telling how you can best work together."

We were reminded again of the admissibility which we felt on our first reading of the booklet, for the self restraint of a firm who could publish a 15-page booklet advertising the architect and reserve a 2x2 square on the inside cover for themselves.

The text struck us as being better than any of the professionally inspired advertisements which we could remember. We think that the "Committee on Public Information" later issued a circular letter to Institute members, commenting on the booklet and noting over 20,000 requests for copies received within the first month after publication.

This gesture on the part of one of the oldest makers of a highly specialized line of electrical supplies, contrasts favorably with the stock plans offered by several of electrical supplies, contrasts favorably with the stock plans offered by several dozen manufacturers, and will, we are sure, be appreciated by the younger members of the profession, who will be the spokespeople of the future.

If you have ever seen the booklet, write to Edwards & Co., Norwalk, Connec ticut, for a copy.

**MID-ATLANTIC LUMBERMEN DISCUSS ARCHITECTS**

The following article appeared in the July, 1945 issue of THE PLAN, published by the Middle Atlantic Lumbermen's Association, Inc. 1328 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. According to the mast head, it reads: "The Plan, the retail lumbermen's own trade journal, reaches 100% of the dealers—100% of the time in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia.

Architects of those states please note.

Last month the principle article in this journal dealt with the matter of tapping the best experience of mankind and using it as a guide for today's conduct. The response from our erudite readers is that we are deeply concerned with values that do not show on the balance sheet or on the day's cash receipts.

Since the reaction to that excursion into the realm of the spirit was generally favorable, it has been suggested that we devote a major article to the subject of ethics. From the News Letter, Missouri Architect (Continued)
got socked away in cash bonds, how much lettuce is in your weekly envelope, and (as Betty Hutton sings) "stuff like that that.

Oh, boy! we say, this Edwards outfit is certainly sold on architects. Nobody else knows nothin' about house building; the architects have completely tagged the "know-nothing" label on themselves.

But we came to when we noticed that this panegyric was "Prepared in Cooperation with Committee on Public Information of the American Institute of Architects." The committee's job is to channel publicity at the expense of their own record and not ethical to spend your own money to boost your own business—if you're an architect or is it?

If you hire an architect you'll find his fee will be a percentage of what you've got to spend for a house. If you've got $6000, he'll get $600 and the house gets $5400. If you've actually got $6000 to put into a house and you crave architectural advice I'd suggest an accountant. If the C.P.A. finds it a profitless procedure when it comes to figuring house jobs—planning, construction, directly in the estimates of the contractor, financing. The lumber dealer makes a better sale—the contractor does a better job—the home owner ends up with a better, and more economical, house.

The Plan has advisory editor, editor, executive editor and two associate editors and they seem to be fond of editorials. Our favorite definition of an editorial writer is any one who has access to a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, no sense of humor and an opinion that he is smarter than your average reader.

Now, if you run a lumber yard and want your books audited, you get an estimate from an accountant. If the C.P.A. finds you've made a few extra shekels it's his duty to let the public know the estimate was a stretching. It's all ethical. But if a firm skilled in bookkeeping ran an ad in your trade journal or your local papers they'd get kudos and the lid of a bottle of toney advice!

It's plain by now that we'd better hire somebody to write us a nice, neat piece on ethics. We're too rough for such a delicate task.

The sadistic attitude of OPA investigators who are out in droves hunting for technical violations of regulations and their myriads of amendments remind you of the surly farmer who hitched his prize bull to the plow and let the tractor rest in the shade. People just naturally rest in the shade. People just naturally rest in the shade. People just naturally rest in the shade.

OUR REPLY

Just why lumbermen should be so concerned about architectural ethics, whether or not architects advertise, is not clear. Perhaps because advertising is practiced as a profession against to ethics (the science of moral obligation) and, by reason of that fact, are able to get "free publicity." Such professional practice carries it with an obligation to the public and the kind of "service" that sells more lumber at greater profit.

The profession of architecture is not ashamed of its record. So far it has done quite well for itself and it will undoubtedly as somehow manage to continue, even should such interests as The Plan decide to stick to its lumber advertising. It was not through the advice and assistance of such interests that the profession gained its present high standing. Perhaps the culture was always employed architects and they always will. Good concerns, such as Edwards & Co., recognize the benefits of cooperation throughout the building industry, each element respecting the rights and functions of the other.

Many lumber companies have been notorious for assuming the duties of the architect, especially in the small house field and, obviously, the Plan believes this "service" should be extended, for in another editorial Mr. Harold K. Dilley, associate editor, writes:

"Not enough dealers are set up to do more than quote prices on certain home building materials. That merely means bidding on contractors' lists—too often a profitless procedure when it comes to figuring a total bill.

"Control of sale, through services, is essential to the profitable selling of homes—planning, construction (directly in the estimates of the contractor), financing. The lumber dealer makes a better sale—the contractor does a better job—the home owner ends up with a better, and more economical, house."

The Plan has advisory editor, editor, executive editor and two associate editors and they seem to be fond of editorials. Our favorite definition of an editorial writer is any one who has access to a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, no sense of humor and an opinion that he is smarter than your average reader.

Now, as to the architect not advertising in the regular way but doing things "that will bring him advertising in the unpaid columns. There is nothing in the standards or by-laws that prohibits paid advertising."

The Institute says that "An architect will not advertise for the purpose of self-laudatory publicity, but publicity of the standards, aims and progress of the profession is to be commended." In other words, it's all a matter of good taste. The only reason architects generally do not enter into individual paid advertising is that they know it would do more harm than good. One does not select an architect on that basis, nor a doctor, a lawyer, a dentist or any other professional person.

The Edwards & Co. booklet tells how to select an architect on a basis of his capabilities of his record of having faithfully served his clients, on mutual confidence.

Referring to the Committee on Public Information of The American Institute of Architects the Plan states that it is the duty of the Committee "to channel publicity at the other fellow's expense." Reference is made to "publicity sponger" and "advertising for journalism." The Committee's "the only reason architects generally do not enter into individual paid advertising is that they know it would do more harm than good. One does not select an architect on that basis, nor a doctor, a lawyer, a dentist or any other professional person."

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FOURTH GOLF OUTING AND INDUSTRY DINNER
Tuesday, September 18, 1945
BIRMINGHAM GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB
West of Southfield Road,
South of 14 Mile Road
GOLF & PRIZES $2.50 DINNER $2.85
Golf—Dinner—Prizes $5.35
(inc., Tax & Service Charge)
This is next to the last call, let's take advantage of these fine summer days. May we have your RESERVATION NOW PLEASE? We must make definite commitment for dinner—let's go.
Bill Seeley, Golf Chairman
RAndolph 5500

POSTWAR DETROIT
By WILLIAM E. KAPP, A.I.A.

DETROIT'S post-war program—a combination of Federal, State, County and City public works, and the vast industrial, commercial and residential private operations—presents an opportunity for civic betterment and civic pride.

For many years our industrial production has been heralded to the world and with just pride we have all accepted the compliments earned by Capital and Labor. Today we stand above all other cities in the industrial world.

But during those years, with the tremendous growth in production and population, our other civic attainments have not kept pace and today are far from the important influences they should be in the fourth city.

Civic accomplishments or the lack of them influence the living of all of us. Civic pride is an indication of individual satisfaction in community accomplishments. It is developed primarily through the individual interest and efforts in civic betterment. Unfortunately the larger the city, the less the individual interest and efforts in the cause.

The need for improvement in many of our city's physical features is so evident that efforts should be made to use today's opportunities.

The building operations proposed cover great scope—Civic Center for the City and County use; river front, port and park developments; State and County express—ways and parks; Wayne University campus; schools; churches; libraries; Federal Public Housing; Huron-Clinton Metropolitan parkways—all related to each other; all of great importance in the city plan as a whole and all before us now.

A combination of operations as important as this, along with industrial and residential construction, may not come again.

Detroit is fortunate in its terrain, which permits building construction and civil engineering operations without undue expenses for foundations and communications. Compare our conditions with Pittsburgh; San Francisco; New Orleans and Cleveland for example, where hills, valleys, bad drainage and rivers constitute a handicap.

We have simple problems Nothing stands in the way of accomplishment.

In the post-war building program, the Owners; the Architects; the Engineers and Builders can solve the practical requirements of the various structures and can add pride of appearance or beauty. If this is done in the public operations, and it has been done on our newer parkways, bridges and permanent public housing, perhaps it can be extended through our industrial and commercial areas, including even our downtown streets. Perhaps again the industrialists are showing the way in the newer plants where well designed buildings and landscaped areas indicate

recognized beauty, and that the plant need not blight an area. Imagine similar treatment and maintenance in the open downtown areas. There cinderparked lots, and areas beyond the view. Imagine the parking lots framed with shrubbery instead of broken posts and walls. Imagine the parks increased in number and made into places of beauty and comfort. Imagine the parking lots underground and the open spaces above turned into parks for the neighborhood benefit. These are only small examples to illustrate an idea. Think what it would mean if all the opportunities were developed to serve not only a useful purpose but to benefit and improve the neighborhood appearance.

Detroit was once referred to as the “City Beautiful” and it still is, with its river its radiating highways and its multitude of trees, when seen from the air, but on the ground it's different. Today we have a chance to stimulate civic pride and bring back the words “City Beautiful.”

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS COMMITTEE
APPOINTMENTS 1945-1946
Announced by ROGER ALLEN, president
In each case the first committee member named is CHAIRMAN.

MEMBERSHIP:
George M. McConkey, Ann Arbor.
Talmage C. Hughes, Detroit.
Arthur K. Hyde, Detroit.
Emil G. Zillmer, Grand Rapids.
Clark R. Ackley, Lansing.
Clarke E. Harris, Lansing.
Randall W. Wagner, Kalamazoo.
John MacKenzie, Flint.
James Spence, Saginaw.
George Bachman, Flint.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE: (including activities with State Registration and schedule of charges)
Leo M. Bauer, Detroit.
LaVern J. Nelson, Bay City.
Carl Kressbach, Jackson.
Edward E. Valentine, Muskegon.
Pete VanderLaan, Kalamazoo.
Henry F. Stanton, Detroit.
Thomas H. Hewlett, Detroit.
Samuel Allen, Saginaw.
James K. Haveman, Grand Rapids.

RELATIONS WITH THE BUILDING INDUSTRY:
George F. Diehl, Detroit.
Adolph Eisen, Detroit.
Tom E. Pearman, Saginaw.
Ralph E. Seeger, Grand Rapids.
St. Clair Pardee, St. Johns.
Charles M. Norton, Grand Rapids.
Charles W. Gunther, Saginaw.
Donald Kimball, Saginaw.
George S. Hawes, Flint.

CIVIC DESIGN:
W. E. Kapp, Detroit.
Eli S. Saarinen, Detroit.
Jean Hebrard, Ann Arbor.
Alden Dow, Midland.
Cari Macomber, Saginaw.
John MacKenzie, Flint.
Clarence S. Rosa, Lansing.
Clark R. Ackley, Lansing.
Warren S. Holmes, Lansing.
Fred W. Knecht, Grand Rapids.

PUBLIC RELATIONS:
Ralph B. Herrick, Lansing.
Derrick Hubert, Menominee.
Paul L. Bauer, Traverse City.
Alvin E. Harley, Detroit.
Joseph W. Leinweber, Detroit.
Aloys F. Herman, Detroit.
Fred Beckbessinger, Saginaw.
Joseph C. Goddeyne, Bay City.
Herman J. Klein, Flint.
Bernard J. DeVries, Muskegon.

EDUCATION:
Wells J. Bennett, Ann Arbor.
Harry G. Muehlman, Detroit.
Earl W. Pellerin, Detroit.
Robert B. Franitz, Saginaw.
Perceval Periera, Midland.
Glen H. Benjamin, Kalamazoo.
Victor E. Theaud, Grand Rapids.
Donald A. Kimball, Saginaw.
John P. Lambert, Lansing.

PUBLIC INFORMATION:
Talmage C. Hughes, Detroit.
Edward Rosella, Detroit.
Suren Filalian, Detroit.
Kenneth A. Michel, Detroit.
Claude E. Harris, Lansing.
Homer W. Harper, St. Joseph.
Chris Steketee, Grand Rapids.
John Vandenbogert, Grand Rapids.
Milton C. Major, Kalamazoo.
David E. Anderson, Marquette.
A. B. Duch; Battle Creek.
Paul Kasurin, Ann Arbor.
Paul A. Spen, Saginaw.

(See COMMITTEES—Page C)
CINDER BLOCK INC.
9303 Hubbell Avenue
Detroit, Mich.

H. H. Dickinson Co.
COMPLETE BUILDERS SUPPLIES
Armed Concrete Curbing
Masters Builders Products
HEATILATORS — ASPHALTS
1585 Madison Avenue
Detroit, Mich.

Koenig Coal & Supply Co.
Certified Concrete
CONCRETE — FUEL OIL — COAL
Main Office: 1486 Gratiot Ave.
Cadillac 1584

NELSON COMPANY
Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning Supplies
Wholesale
Main Office and Display Room
1604 FOURTH AVE. Branches
PHONE RA. 4162
Royal Oak — Grossie Poole — Ann Arbor

The Esslinger-Misch Co.
General Builders
159 East Columbia Street
RANDOLPH 7021
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FREDERIC B. STEVENS, INC.
FACE BRICK, ENAMELED BRICK, GLAZED BRICK AND TILE, ROOFING AND FLOOR TILE
Representatives for ANTI-HYDRO—For Hardening and Waterproofing Concrete
THIRD AND LARNED STREETS
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HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETS

The Washtenaw County Historical Society held its recent annual meeting in the Victorian house of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Curtis in Saline, near Ann Arbor. About 80 attended. Of interest is the discovery, upon finding some of the original drawings, that the architect was, in 1875, William Scott whose sons John and Arthur succeeded him in the late 'eighties, the firm of which Max Grylls was head draftsman and of which Louis Kamper was for a time a partner. Among the papers read at the meeting was an interesting one by Howell Taylor on the house which was built for W. H. Davenport, Saline banker, and some years ago refurnished for the present owners. Three years ago the Washtenaw Historical Society began arranging visits to houses and other buildings of interest in the county and found the members responded enthusiastically.

NOTED ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHER DIES

This publication has just received notice of the recent death of Robert W. Tebbs, noted international architectural photographer who passed away recently at his home in Plainfield New Jersey.

Mr. Tebbs did considerable work here for various members of our profession and we have just been notified that his widow has various negatives of his work which she will sell. Any of our readers who have had work done by Mr. Tebbs and who are desirous of procuring the negatives of their work should write or call Mrs. Belle LaRose who was the local representative for Mr. Tebbs in Detroit. Phone Olive 6892 or write 6811 Maxwell Ave., Detroit 13.

O'DELL, FREDERICK C.; O'DELL, H. AUGUSTUS and O'DELL, WILLIAM H. are the only members of The Institute by that name. They are all members of the Detroit Chapter, and are not related.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN
Florida

LT. JAMES W. VOORHIES, architect, whose home is at 720 N. 118th St., Miami, Fla., has been released from a prisoner of war camp in Germany at the end of the European war. A navigator on a B-17 Flying Fortress, he had been reported as missing in action. The 28-year-old airman, who had been awarded the Air Medal with three clusters, has been registered as an architect in Florida and had been employed by George Fink, Coral Gables and Thiefew & Pitt, of Miami.

Illinois

ELBERT I. HARRISON, Peoria architect, has been appointed by Gov. Dwight H. Green as a member of the architect's examining committee of the department of registration and education to succeed the late Herbert E. Hewitt of Peoria.

Mr. Harrison has also been serving the University of Illinois as associated architect, on its stateowned postwar construction program.

CHICAGO—The entire city of Oak Ridge, Tenn., which houses the workers and personnel of the adjacent atomic bomb plant, was designed and built by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, architect engineers, Chicago, officials of the firm disclosed.

Starting with 10,000 acres of farmland the town was designed and built what they term "an ideal city" in less than a year. The cost of the city—houses, stores, amusements, streets, churches, schools, and side-walks—totaled "somewhat less than $500,000,000.00" according to its designers.

No one working on the building of the town knew about the atomic bomb or what was to be produced in the nearby plants, it was pointed out.

ELBERT I. HARRISON, 333 Central National Bldg., Peoria, Ill.; Seeking young man, 25-35, with good design training. Will assist his development, with a view to taking him into the firm.

Iowa

CRIBS AND CORN

By J. Woolson Brooks, A.I.A.

From the Iowa Chapter Bulletin

Marco Polo returned to Venice from a trip to the Far East, and soon thereafter that city blossomed out in onion domes and other oriental features. Robert Adam, upon his return from Rome, decorated much of London with Pompeian motives.

J. Woolson Brooks, A.I.A.

Michigan

George B. Brigham, Jr., A.I.A., associate professor of architecture at the University of Michigan, will write a series of articles on prefabrication of houses for the publication, Real Estate Reporter and Building News, to which he has been appointed contributing editor.

An authority on prefabrication (by the assembly line method) Prof. Brigham has done research in this field at the university for the past 10 years. During this period he has been working with war production board, where he developed the Brigham building system and built the Youtz unit house.

Brigham has built numerous modern houses, utilizing open planning, which shelter at entrance, solar heating, floor panel radiant heating and new structural materials. His experience has convinced him, he says, of the desirability, if not economic necessity, of more complete factory fabrication or small buildings.

GIFFELS & VALLET, INC., L. ROSSETTI Associated Engineers & Architects of Detroit have been awarded the contract for the expansion of the Ann Arbor City airport, according to an announcement made by M. W. Cochran, Chief Airport Engineer for Giffels & Vallet.

This makes a total of 87 airports which the airport division of this firm and its engineers have developed or assisted in developing. This figure includes 18 airports for the state of Michigan, 31 of the West Indies for the United States Army and Pan American Airways.

Ann Arbor plans to expand the present airport to meet postwar needs. The airport will be to Class III, a former airfield for the Navy, and is being designed to participate in the funds made available under the National Airport Program, which will provide Federal assistance in the building of new field facilities. The airport, consisting of 425 acres, is situated three miles due south.
of the University of Michigan, and it is expected that it will have heavy seasonal air traffic due to university activities. The city and the university authorities believe that many alumni will come back by air to their Alma Mater for important family gatherings. It is believed that many alumni will come back by air traffic due to university activities.

LOUIS KAHN

Louis Kahn, A.I.A., president of Albert Kahn Associates Architects & Engineers, Inc., died at his Franklin, Mich. estate, September 1, following a short illness. He was 82.

Brother of the late Albert Kahn, F.A.I.A., he was born at Honesdale, Pa. He received his education at the University of Michigan and became registered in this state in 1926. He had been associated with the Kahn organization since 1909 and was elected president on Jan. 6, 1943, following the death of Albert Kahn on Dec. 8, 1942.

For many years previously he had been secretary-treasurer and executive head of the firm. He was a member of the Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, the Michigan Society of Architects and The Engineering Society of Detroit.

He is survived by his wife, Beryl; a son, Ensign William Louis, USNR, and a brother, Felix.

The three vice-presidents of the firm are Sheldon Marston, George H. Miehls and Robert E. Linton.

HENRY-RUSSELL HITCHCOCK, noted author, lecturer and art teacher, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., will be the guest of honor at the annual meeting of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, on Oct. 16. Mr. Hitchcock will lecture that evening in the small auditorium of The Detroit Institute of Arts, in connection with the exhibition, "BUILT IN U. S. A."

The exhibition will be on view in the Detroit Institute of Arts through Nov. 4.

The exhibition, a survey of contemporary American architecture is attractive and well-designed. It was assembled by the Museum of Modern Art, of New York City.

L. MORGAN YOST, A.I.A., of Kenilworth, III. vice-chairman of The Institute's Committee on Public Information, was the principal speaker at the Detroit Chapter's first fall meeting on Sept. 12. He pointed out to his listeners how architects can gain good public information within the bounds of good taste. Mr. Yost has made distinct contributions to the profession in this field.

As an added attraction, the film, "The Story of Formime" was shown. Architects learned about this material, from manufacture to its many uses.

PHILLIP COWLES HAUGHEY, AIA, has opened his office for the practice of architecture at 412 Pest Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

FRANCIS P. BENNETT, AIA, 18646 Sussex aye., Detroit 19, has returned to civilian life.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Chapter, AIA, has created Architect's Home Plan Institute, and the Sunday Times will present a display of four houses each month, one to be published and the others available in book form. Designs are to be submitted by 21 leading architects in the Northwest.


ROY C. JONES, professor and head of the School of Architecture, University of Minnesota, announces that recently a fund has been established there by the Flour City Ornamental Iron Company of Minneapolis.

This firm has done important work all over the country in fabricating fine metal work for buildings, including such outstanding buildings as the Snell State Building which Mr. Carl Milles designed for one of the Pennsylvania State Buildings at Harrisburg. Their cooperation with architects has been outstanding and they deserve credit for this particular evidence of their interest in architecture and architectural education.

The fund is to be known as the "Flour City Architectural Education Fund." It will produce somewhere between one and two thousand dollars a year to be used for scholarships to deserving students of architectural ability, talent, and promise to carry on their professional studies in the University of Minnesota School of Architecture; for prizes to be awarded in an annual competition in the school dealing with the design of metal work; and for such other benefits to the School as may be recommended from time to time.

MISSISSIPPI

A joint summer meeting of the Mississipi Chapter, AIA, Mississippi Association of Architects and the State Board of Architecture was held July 20 and 21 at Biloxi, with about 35 present. On the first day was a session with Richard Koch, of Jackson, Miss., who was the principal speaker. The meeting concluded with a boat trip for delegates and wives. Reginald R. Perry, of Hattiesburg, is president of the Chapter and Carl Mathes, of Biloxi, is vice-president.

JAMES M. SPADE, AIA, and Boy H. Biggers, have formed a partnership to practice General Architecture and Engineering under the name of Spain & Biggers, with offices in the Deposit Guaranty Building, Jackson, Miss.

Missouri

Arthur Ward Archer, Regional Director of The A.I.A., has felt for some time that the architects from this section should get together and formulate their particular problems, together with their suggested program for properly handling them. Now that private construction seems not to far away, this should be an ideal time for such a gathering, and the Kansas City Chapter plans to be the host for a District Meeting of representatives of the Chapters of the Central States District, October 3 to 5, inclusive.

The President of the Institute, Mr. James R. Edmunds, Jr., will attend, and it is hoped that both the two Chapter Presidents and of the Association who can possibly attend, will do so.

The program is in the process of formation, and ideas of architects to be discussed will be welcomed, and should be addressed to Edward Tanner, 310 Ward Parkway, Kansas City, 2, Missouri.

NEBRASKA

Roy M. Green, Secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Examiners for Professional Architects and Engineers has been made Dean of the University of Nebraska's College of Engineering, which includes the Department of Architecture.

Mr. Green was the first Chairman of the Nebraska Examining Board and has since then continued to serve as its secretary.

He is a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; member of Committee on Accrediting Undergraduate Engineering Schools of the Council for Professional Development Zone VII; member of National Panel of American Arbitration Association and a Contact member of A.S.C.E. (American Society of Civil Engineers) and a member of the Student Chapter at Nebraska U., member of Sigma Xi and Sigma Tau.

His research work in materials of construction has attracted nation-wide attention. He has been used as consultant by the Missouri River Division Office and the Omaha District Office, U.S. Engineers and by many States and Municipalities.

Aptitude, vision, industry and experience coupled with a deep interest in the proper training of youth for professional life makes him exceptionally well fitted to assume the duties and responsibilities of his new assignment.

He is the only honorary member of the Nebraska Architects' Association.

NEW JERSEY

Marcel Villanueva, president of the New Jersey chapter of The American Institute of Architects, has announced that the architects of New Jersey would offer free professional guidance to all discharged veterans planning to acquire a home.

A special committee, composed of Neil J. Convery, Newark, Kenneth W. Dalzell, East Orange, Marcel Villanueva, Orange and Paul W. Drake, Summit, outlined the proposal.

NEW YORK

The Municipal Art Society is celebrating its fifty-third anniversary this fall. It has sponsored and organized exhibitions in the City of New York. The Society has just elected the following officers for the coming year:

President . . . . Charles C. Platt, A.I.A.
Vice President . . . . Alfred Geilffert, Jr.
Secretary . . . . A. F. Brinckerhoff.
Treasurer . . . . Fletcher Collins

The new president is a partner of the firm of Platt & Bro., well known in the architectural and city planners, active in the affairs of New York City, and members of the Mayor's panel of City Architects, presently designing public housing and other
public works for the various City Departments. Mr. Platt has been chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Property Improvement, is a member of the New York Building Congress, the Citizens Housing Council, and Co-Chairman of the Zoning Committee of the New York Real Estate Board, He is past Vice President of the New York State Association of Architects and present Co-Chairman of its Committee on Professional Activities, past Secretary and Director of the New York Chapter of The American Institute of Architects; and Director of the Architectural League.

The Municipal Art Society is the only Society in the City embracing all the arts and its membership is made up of leaders in the field of architecture, sculpture, painting, music, drama, landscape architecture, and all kinds of art activities, as well as lay members interested in the fine arts and their advancement throughout the City.

In its long history of over fifty years, the Society has worked closely with the City Administrations and has to its credit many accomplishments of lasting value to the City and its citizens.

Its program for the coming year is a full one for the development, encouragement and advancement of all the arts throughout the city.

Mr. Platt succeeds Ely Jacques Kahn, A.I.A. Other architects on the Board include William Lescaze, Electus D. Litchfield, Hugh Ferriss, William H. Gompert and Ralph Walker.

E. P. PALMER, past president, Associated General Contractors of America, writing in the New York Herald-Tribune, of July 30, states:

"New Yorkers who have seen cavernous structures built beneath their streets and rivers and great bridges of feet above the street, have frequently questioned how these engineering structures could withstand the unusual strains to which they might be subjected. Saturday's deplorable disaster at the Empire State provides a convincing answer. It was hardly to be expected that the body of a structure 800 feet above the street could stand the impact of an eight to ten-ton weight crashing into it at 200 miles an hour, and yet now we know that the structure was equal to that test.

The experience sheds great credit upon the engineers, the architects, the builders and their individual workers, and the fabricators who had a part in the building of Empire State.

The public will recognize the integrity with which modern engineering structures are built.

ISADORE ROSENFIELD, architect and hospital consultant, announces the opening of an office at 19 West 44th Street, New York 18, N.Y.

A PAGEANT of Buffalo architecture, from the 1820s to the present time, is featured in a current photographic and engraving exhibit in the room of local arts at the Albright Art Gallery.

COL. DREW EBERSON, of the U. S. Army Engineers, and before entering the service a partner in the NYC firm of John & NYC, architects specializing in motion picture theatres, has returned from the Pacific Theatre of War for a three-months leave. Following his service in the Army Col. Eberson plans to reenter practice with his father. The junior Eberson, while with the Chinal Burma Division of the Army was cited for his service in building roads and air fields while under fire.

ROCHESTER — The Aug. 1 issue of Quarterly Bulletin, Central New York Chapter, A.I.A. marks that publication's first anniversary.

Reporting a meeting in Syracuse scribe Cy Tucker states:

"Some discussion was had about ethical qualifications for institute membership as brought up by the questions asked by the Wisconsin Chapter. A motion was made to abide by the decisions in the May A.I.A. Bulletin until such time as the atmosphere surrounding the conditions became clearer.

"The meeting worked itself into a small sized swivet over the effort being made by the American Hospital Association to set up a list of hospital architect specialists, and passed a resolution asking the Institute Board the reason for these doings. Even the letter from New York State Steel Fabricators, of which we presume you all got a copy, recommending the listing of sub-contractors with proposals to forestall chiselling after award of contracts, brought forth eloquent senorities from our president, and he loosed a counter barrage on the practice of the fabricators of providing free steel drawings.

"In the meeting of the Executive Committee, an interesting event was the resolution endorsing the effort of the American Society of Landscape Architects to get state licensing of Landscape Architects, provided they divorce themselves from nursery production, selling and contracting plant material, and try to avoid any confusion due to the use of the term 'architect.' The committee also gave conditional approval of the new By-Laws of the New York State Association, and voiced encouragement to Walker Lee on the Basic Building Code."

Tennessee

Americo R. Campello, outstanding Brazilian architect and engineer, touring the United States, was the guest of The American Institute of Architects, Tennessee Chapter, at a luncheon sponsored by the Memphis International Center in Memphis, July 24.

Touring this country under the auspices of his government, Campello will inspect local architectural works, meet leading architects here and visit their offices.

He declared that the Tennessee Valley Authority was the most impressive thing he had seen, because of the coordination between architects and engineers.

Tennessee Chapter, AIA, Executive Committee, at its recent meeting at Norris Park, discussed registration, hospital specialists, fees, dues, membership committees and many other items concerning the Chapter and the profession, Harry B. Tour, president presented.

Hospital specialists, as proposed by the American Hospital Association, came in for a lot of criticism by the Executive Committee, which adopted and forwarded to the Institute Board the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Tennessee Chapter vigorously protest the action of the Institute in helping the American Hospital Association create a limited list of hospital specialists; that the Board be hereby requested to withdraw its support of this program; and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Board of Directors of the Institute."

WILLIAM H. SERAS, whose term on the Tennessee State Board of Architectural Engineering Examiners expired in May, has been reappointed by Governor McCord, for a six-year term.

Virginia

(Reported by Charles A. Pearson, Jr.)

An emergency—called meeting of the Virginia Chapter, A.I.A. was held in Richmond, Virginia on Tuesday, August 7th, and despite the fact that this date was also that of Primary Elections in the state, a reasonably good attendance was noted.

The purpose of this meeting was to deal with impending undesirable relationships between the state and private architects exercising commissions for it, which relations were threatening to jeopardize the principles of professional practice in one case, and threatening to impede the getting underway of better than $15,000,000.00 worth of school work over the state in another case.

The first problem was one involving ownership of documents and other undesirable conditions wherein the Board of Corrections, in proposing a contract to one of our Richmond architects for the
design of a prison camp unit, was insisting upon their possession of this architect's design specifications—among others, in order that the prison camp unit could be duplicated at will without infringing upon proper professional ideals and practice standards.

The second problem bore upon two angles of the age-old question respecting competition between bureaus and private practitioners—in this case, the Division of Schools and the Virginia Chapter of Architects and Engineers; threaten to disintegrate the organization.

In order that the Bulletin may have plenty of space, I have remitted before. It has been coming in regularly to spread around from Ole Virginia. Too, yours truly with news about any of you and the others visited were not in at the time, so you can have the second class mailing permit.

I enclose my subscription. I have held NCARB registration for the past 15 years, and it has been helpful, to say the least. May your success and growth continue.
Mr. Voorhees was Chairman of the Board of Design for the New York World's Fair, 1933-40, as consultant to architects and the executive committee of the principal countries of the world.

He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, was a dollar-a-year consultant for the War Production Board, 1940-42. A member of ASCE and ASME, Mr. Voorhees is both architect and engineer. He was the first president of the New York Building Congress.

Twenty years ago, relates Mr. Voorhees, when the late Leon Gillette was planning a cooperative apartment building at Park Avenue and 38th Street, the agent approached Mr. Voorhees to buy an apartment. He was not interested until he was offered a pent house. This he took and, together with Mr. Gillette, planned it to suit himself. Here he has lived since.

There are lawns, shrubbery and sizeable trees. He has a summer home at Voorhees Point, Nyack, on the Hudson, N.Y., but lives at his Park Avenue pent house most of the year, only a few blocks from the firm's offices at 101 Park Avenue. In the same block is a favorite spot of his, the Architectural League of New York, 115 E. 40th Street.

When visitors from out of town ask, "How do you stand the pace here?" Mr. Voorhees replies that his family does not live any differently from many others throughout the country. "We don't go sight-seeing every day and night clubbing every night," he explains. "No one could stand that." As an illustration, he mentioned that recently a group of friends who have apartments on Park Avenue had a progressive dinner—one course at each apartment. They would go down into Park Avenue in their dinner clothes, having a salad here and an entree there, and ending sight-seeing every day and night clubbing every night. He was not interested until he was offered a pent house. This he took and, together with Mr. Gillette, planned it to suit himself. Here he has lived since.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN
MEMO TO YOUR SECRETARY
Miss X:
Please tear off the subscription blank and mail it today.
You may be interested in the "Definition of a Secretary" which was printed in the Midwest Purchasing Agent for June 1945 and reprinted in the July issue of NEWS-DIGEST of Jasam Manufacturing Co. Here 'tis:

DEFINITION OF A SECRETARY
A secretary is a person, usually female, whom the boss often tells everybody but her that he couldn't do without. If the boss is a young bachelor, he has to be on his guard; if he is an old married man, she has to be on her guard.

Where the boss and callers are concerned a secretary acts either as a go-between or a stay-between.

A secretary must know how to translate the boss's rambling dictation into statements which are crisp and straightforward and yet leave plenty of loopholes and side exits, so that he is pretty proud of himself when he reads what he thinks he dictated.

If the boss doesn't know something, he asks his secretary; if she doesn't know, she is dumb. The boss is not dumb for not knowing, on account of what has he got a secretary for?

No man is a hero to his valet, and no boss is a hero to his secretary. When a secretary realizes that her boss wouldn't be worth fifteen dollars a week without her, she has to console herself with the fact that she wouldn't get her thirty-five per without him.

If secretaries didn't need their jobs, half the bosses in the country would be washed up. If secretaries published their bosses' confidential memos, the other half would be locked up.

A secretary must know where her boss is every minute, so she can tell the right people the wrong place.

An office boy starts at the bottom and works up. A secretary starts as a secretary and works.

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The Bulletin will greatly appreciate your support. By subscribing you will assist in putting it on a paid subscription basis, effecting a considerable saving in mailing costs.

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You may enter my subscription for one year.
I enclose $1 [ ] currency [ ] check [ ] money order
Please check name and address on reverse side and make corrections if incorrect.

Architectural League
Of America
The reproduction below, from a picture loaned by Ralph C. Kempton, A.I.A., of Columbus, Ohio, is of members of the Architectural League of America, long since disbanded. The photograph taken in Detroit in September, 1908, is published here with the hope that our readers may be able to identify many of those in the group.

Letters (Continued from Page 14)

I am happy to enclose my check for subscription to your magazine, which really serves as a medium for all members of the notorious family, the architects.—William C. Worth, Damerest, N. J. 

Your Bulletin is a fine contribution to the profession. I look forward to receiving it each month and appreciate more each succeeding issue. Enclosed is subscription.—Charles H. Benjamin, Patterson, N. J. 

I gladly enclose my check for one year's subscription. I feel that your work merits the support of every architect—and will get it.—Robert L. Strelitz, Washington, D.C. 

Here's one dollar, before inflation raises your subscription to ten, for your interesting Bulletin.—Ben C. Bloch, N.Y.C. 

I should have sent this dollar to you long ago. Please continue sending the Bulletin.—M. A. Capobianco, Yonkers, N. Y. 

Enclosed is subscription to your most interesting magazine. It has A-1 priority for my reading.—David Saul Klafter, Chicago, Ill. 

Enclosed is subscription for two years to the Weekly Bulletin. I like it.—R. Bernard Kurzon, Chicago, Ill. 

PAUL P. CRET, F.A.I.A., 69, at his home in Philadelphia on September 8. A late bulletin reports the passing of Mr. Cret, distinguished Fellow of The Institute. More details will be given in our next issue.

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Architects, Specification Writers, Structural, Electrical, Mechanical Engineers, Conveyor Designers, Plant Layout and Structural Steel Detailers.


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THE CIRCUL-AIR CORP.
ONE OF THE MOST arresting phenomena in the contemporary scene so far as this relates to the practice of the professions is the present secession of the art of city planning from the province of architecture. We know that the boundaries of professions change, that the responsibilities and privileges of one vocational group are often transferred by "chance or nature's changing functions" performed by another. For example, by lawyers today performed by doctors of medicine. Some of the century-old prerogatives of priests have become in our day the new privileges of teachers. Nevertheless, there was until quite recently no one—unless it was Patrick Geddes—who could have predicted the eclipse of the architect in the field of city planning. There the tradition of architecture was firmly established, there its consecrations, its modes of operation and its authority were guarded by scholarly certification and by aristocratic taste.

With what confidence only thirty years ago the architects of the Plan of Washington framed their parade of palaces, their heroic abstractions of vista and monument! With what condescension only thirty years ago the architects of the Baroque frame their parade of palaces, their heroic abstractions of vista and monument! With what confidence only thirty years ago the architects of the Plan of Washington framed their parade of palaces, their lofty structures of theory which were yet prepared by movements long gone on to the edge of the earth.

Yet there were in motion, even as McKim and Olmstead laid out the vast geometry of Washington, forces could not be long in some ways opposite, which were to shatter this unity with sudden impacts, each according to its special nature so violent as to throw the architect from the throne where he had so complacently presided. These had gathered force slowly over more than a century, their invasions of city planning, however explosive to architecture, were yet prepared by movements long operative below that warm, placid surface of the Sorcerer's Apprentice, into ever-increasing frantically like the broomsticks of their company the shy, necessary engineers, and even when at times they admitted to the troublesome intrusions of economists; they project their principles of order into the civic elements which surround them; they impose their proportions or continue their rhythms. When the Emperor decreed that his own triumphal arches were to dominate the public buildings but their real solicitude was for the railroads. The authors of the Plan of Chicago made a great splash over mighty ensembles of iron and steel. He relied upon economists, politicians, physicians, engineers—in a word, upon scientists—to bring the queen city of the state into conformity with an industrial age. The bases of his projects were not architectonic principles but the requirements of traffic, the promotion of industry, the conditions of public health. A science of planning replaced the inherited art of civic design.

It is true that Haussmann made Paris magnificent with many showy buildings—but he was not ignorant of architecture, but these buildings were introduced as incidents merely in a pattern of streets. They gave no law to the city. His gorgeous constructions were ornaments pinned here and there on the breast of Paris and, like ornaments, were useful to give continuity or emphasis to the pattern of streets. They were subordinated, not in relative scale merely, but in their influence. No longer do they project their principles of order into the civic elements which surround them; plazas, streets and vistas no longer echo their proportions or continue their rhythms. When the Emperor decreed that his own splendor should be confirmed by splendid monuments conspicuously placed it was enough if these were given an axial relationship to a street. The Opera, for example, looks as if it had got in the way of a boulevard which otherwise would have gone on to the edge of the earth.

From that time on the sovereignty of architecture in city planning became a sham; not the sovereignty of architecture merely but of the architectural principle. The authors of the Plan of Chicago made a great splash over mighty ensembles of iron and steel. He relied upon economists, politicians, physicians, engineers—in a word, upon scientists—to bring the queen city of the state into conformity with an industrial age. The bases of his projects were not architectonic principles but the requirements of traffic, the promotion of industry, the conditions of public health. A science of planning replaced the inherited art of civic design. The Baron Haussmann is said to be the first city planner to announce the secondary role of architecture in the design of cities. If he was not the first to conceive the city as a great machine for production and consumption, he was at any rate the first to translate that principle into practice. Certainly there were few architects in that staff of specialists which formed his tool for the rebuilding of Paris. He relied upon economists, politicians, physicians, engineers—in a word, upon scientists—to bring the queen city of the state into conformity with an industrial age. The bases of his projects were not architectonic principles but the requirements of traffic, the promotion of industry, the conditions of public health. A science of planning replaced the inherited art of civic design.

The Architect's Place In City Planning

BY JOSEPH HUDNUT
A Talk Before the Ann Arbor Conference

ART SCHOOL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS & CRAFTS
47 Watson St., Detroit

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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.

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appeared beside more exigent schemes for harbor reconstruction and industrial redistribution. The economist and his cousin, the political economist, were the true authors of these ambitious efforts for city planning; and economist and engineer are ablers in the greater number of civic improvements actually undertaken in our time. The architect, a chapter in New York City where factual-minded administrators, impatient of ideology, measure city planning by the acreage of concrete paved so as to escape-routes leading to the country. In the very limited objectives of planners include, to be sure some architectural tidbits but the idea of a whole, of that comprehensive structure which is the essence of the architectural idea, is by official decree taboo.

The city planner, thus immersed in economics, has suffered a strange sea-change. Whereas he once dealt in academic usages, in theories of form rendered in perspective and water-colour, his stock in trade is now composed of charts and diagrams and high-plotted granaries of surveys and statistics. Frustrated of peristyle and dome, he turns to his million maps exquisitely and ingeniously colored; he has a language full of strange new transsections—well, and he will plot you a curve at the drop of a hat. Being of a compassionate nature, he tolerates architects so long as these know with proper humility their place in his new order.

Nevertheless, the science of city planning is not one of the more happily concerned with economic objectives. When one city was being transformed in the consciousness of economic planners into a mechanism for manufacture and merchandising there were other city planners, not less fertile of theory, who conceived the material of their art to be, not industry and commerce merely, not the facilities merely which served these, not that "economic man" who was to be made happy by production and consuming, but rather that society, that aggregation of human beings who, with all the performances of social habit and cultural tradition, including loyalties and inapposite foldways, had become through the blind operation of economic law imprisoned in these unpinning machines. It was evident that the undirected growth of our cities had produced, not physical chaos merely, but social chaos; and the daring thought was ultimately inescapable that by giving direction to that growth chaos might be overcome. There should be a social science of planning having as its objectives the establish­ment of such patterns of behavior among men as might again give meaning and direction to the life of cities.

Man cannot live except in a society. Since we cannot abandon our cities nor yet delay the onward march of invention, we must create in cities a society tempered to withstand the attritions and subversions of modern industry. If we are to endure things so momentous as mass production and the assembly line, we must contrive some new armour against them. We see how our new technologies of production challenge our familiar ways of life, our social structures, our cherished faiths, and we know that these must be reconstructed if our civilization is to be continued. Why not then search out the guides to whatever new social crystallizations are possible and try to discover the means for setting in motion the currents of feeling and thought which may assist these? These guides and these means will at least be as certain as those of economics as worthy to be called a science.

This truth needs no argument; but it does not follow that architecture, whatever its monetary decrement, ought permanently to resign its leadership in the field of city planning. I have heard the architect's part in that field described as "physical planning"—a term intended to distinguish sharply his tangible and practical patterns from the patterns of idea which occasion them and to confirm a certain inferiority of status. The architect, so far as city planning is concerned, need not trouble himself, it is said, with the objectives of his constructions: it is enough if he is given a program which will lend itself to a material realization. He is to take his place beside the engineer, the planner of other city planning, not less fertile of academic usages, who, not irreconcilable, have carried forward the new principles, different in direction but not irreversible, which re-shaping the world, to channel them for the happiness of mankind. If city planning may have any part in directing these terrible energies—a debatable hypothesis, certainly—it will not be city planning in the classic mode of architecture.

Must we conclude, then, that architects have no longer a role to play in city planning? Shall we resign this field as gracefully as possible, accepting our place as audience merely to those who formulate and implement policies of economic or social reform—of a society, well, these are to be understood as the elements of a private Heaven which could in the design of cities be conveniently sacrificed.

This assumption has its origin in a misconception of the ways of technologies and of the part they play in the shaping of civilizations. We think of technologies as consequences. They are, actually, causes. The visible pattern of our cities has power to shape the society which inhabits them, and that pattern and that power are technological achievements. Whoever determines the form of our cities determines also the temper of our lives. Now it is certain that the form of cities is as much determined by buildings as

(Continued from page 4)
Hudnut—(Continued from Page 3)

by streets. Cities are made of buildings.
The function of the street is to serve build­
ings. The impact of a city upon human

culture must be conditioned upon these
two plus, of course, such planted areas
and water-courses as may be provided;
but of the two it will be the effect of
buildings and not streets which will be
the more powerful and sustained. Both
buildings and streets are technologies; both
are physical planning; both have the same
basic relationship to economic and social
idea; both channel in much the same way
the life which flows through them. They
must be designed as parts of a whole, and
in that whole buildings and not streets
will form the greater and more important
part.

Steel has shaped America: steel and the
technologies of steel. Steel has established
the vast new dimensions of our experience,
accelerated the swift tempo of our ac­
tivities encircled with distant boundaries
the range of our consciousness. We think
in steel, and steel is shaping for us a new
morality and social discipline. Shall we
believe then that when we build in steel
we are taking no part in the building of the
contemporary culture? We know how
Amiens confirmed the faith of the thir­
teenth century and how Versailles upheld
the authority of the French monarchy; is
it likely that our constructions shall par­
ticipate less in the life of America? Even
if our buildings were indeed only arrange­
ments of physical substances, they would
yet form that silent environment of the
spirit, that man-made supplement to Na­
ture which, as we know, has moulded man
and his destiny on earth.

Tomorrow living will be Electrical!

The Modern home needs
Adequate Wiring!
RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTS

In connection with some of its other departments, the J. L. Hudson Co. is establishing a service to its customers that will include advice on home building.

It is the desire of Mr. Leon Church, in charge of this department, to be able to refer customers to architects who are interested in serving this class of clients.

It is not the intention of The J. L. Hudson Co. to furnish any stock plans, or to make any charge for their services in this respect. They possibly will, ask architects who are interested to leave sets of plans there and such architects will receive all inquiries resulting from their display.

Will those architects interested please get in touch with Mr. Church at The J. L. Hudson Co.

TO ADDRESS THIS GROUP on the subject of prefabrication in general would be presumptuous on my part because I am sure that all of you have followed the subject with as much interest as I, and several have executed projects involving prefabrication on a large scale. I will, therefore, confine my remarks to the research in house prefabrication which we have recently conducted here at the University of Michigan.

Over a period of years, I have been repeatedly impressed with the complication and inefficiency of conventional construction for small buildings. Each time my designs have been built I have felt that the cost and time elements were excessive. This has been increasingly obvious as new methods and materials were attempted.

Gradually I have become convinced that a more completely integrated building system could be developed. A system in which all enclosing elements would be integrated as to size and function and standardized for mass production in the factory. This integration and standardization would include not only wall panels, but floor and roof panels and framing as well. Assembly would be accomplished by simple attachments requiring a minimum of labor at the building site.

Such a system would have to be flexible enough to permit as free planning for family needs as conventional construction, and if this objective were to be achieved, the size and standard parts would have to be kept small enough to be practical and at the same time large enough to be economical.

A study of domestic living spaces convinced me that a four-foot-wide panel width would not be practical. Its justification was its precedent in wood lath and stud construction. Four feet is too wide for one door and frame, and too narrow for a pair of doors. Four feet is too wide for passages and stairways. Four feet is too narrow for a bathroom, and eight feet unnecessarily wide. Since the objective of a standard module is defeated if it is necessary to depart from it frequently, four feet does not appear practical in spite of existing building material standardization at that dimension.

A panel approximately three feet wide overcomes many difficulties found in the four-foot width. It is practical for passages and stairways, for 2 ft. 8 in. doors, for 2 ft. 8 in. pairs of casement windows, for closets three feet deep, and for bathrooms two panels in width; any narrower panel is impractical for most of these uses.

Preliminary studies resulted in a full-size model of a one-story exterior wall including the corner. This was constructed with student help. Numerous plans and designs showing the possibilities of this proposed system were also developed. Armied with these drawings, I was able to interest the National Housing Agency and the Office of Production Research and Development of the War Production Board in Washington. The result was a contract with the O.P.R.D. to conduct research for the N.H.A. relative to this building system.

The O.P.R.D. also requested a study of prefabrication from an entirely different angle, namely, the construction of complete factory-built units one-story high, as wide as highway regulations would permit (8 ft.) and as long as practicable.

The total thickness was 2 1/8 in. with the core built up of two thicknesses of 25/32-in. Vaporseal Celotex cemented to each other and to the plywood with an asphaltic binder. Joints between plywood and frame were made up with Plaskon and wood glue. Before adopting this panel construction it was tested for thermal conductivity in our Mechanical Engineering Department. Conductivity proved to be 0.30 B.T.U. per hour per degree difference in temperature per square foot. More insulation was desirable, but further study to achieve it was not advisable at the time.

Condensation within the core of the panel was tested at our Wood Utilization laboratory. After exposure to 90 to 100 per cent relative humidity for six days, a section was sawed from the panel and tests revealed no apparent increase in moisture content above atmospheric conditions in the shop where the panel was built. Structural tests were made when the panels were incorporated in a full-size wall section.

Both projects, i.e., the integrated building system and the factory-built units, were carried on simultaneously, but since the sponsor was especially interested in the factory-built units, more time and study were devoted to them, and eventually a full-size seven-unit house was built.

THE INTEGRATED BUILDING SYSTEM

Two full-sized models of a one-story exterior wall were built to demonstrate this system including two corners of a (See BRIGHAM, Page 3)
With our many years of experience and newly-acquired craftsmanship resulting from our war contracts, we will be in an even better position to serve on peace-time construction when hostilities have ceased.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN
There's always a soda at the drug store for Junior when Sister's beau comes calling. There isn't room for one more on the sofa. There isn't room for that extra electrical appliance in your home, either—not if you have an inadequate wiring system with overloaded circuits and improper distribution of outlets. It's a comfortable, satisfying home where you can arrange furniture to suit yourself—where the room arrangement isn't dictated by the chance location of outlets. Your home may be an old one, but it can hold all the electrical conveniences of a new one with adequate wiring. You want to have that radio where you want it—or that television set in your home of tomorrow. Be sure of adequate wiring by inspecting it today!

This is one of a series of advertisements prepared in cooperation with the Electrical Association of Detroit in the interest of insuring adequate wiring for every home in this area. Any house wired today should have enough properly spaced convenience outlets, enough circuits, and large enough wire sizes for tomorrow's electrical living. It should accommodate the new frozen-food cabinets, electric ranges, automatic laundries, electric dishwashers and many other electric appliances that will make living pleasanter and easier. When you build or remodel, be sure your home "measures up" in this important respect.
dug to frost line and poured full of ready-mix concrete from the delivery mixer. Elevation levels and alignments of the foundations were obtained by setting precast concrete blocks on these posts. The entrance step and storeroom floors were concrete slabs poured directly on the ground without foundations.

The three units previously built were reassembled for the bedroom wing of the seven-unit house, but the remainder were prefabricated by four manufacturers located in Detroit and Grand Rapids. One company made the floor frames; another, the roof panels and windows; another, the wall panels and doors; and a fourth, the rolled metal sections to join the panels. Insufficient time prevented the testing of sample constructions from these several manufacturers and we therefore had to hope that our first decision as to tolerances would be correct. Of course, some adjusting had to be done when these materials were assembled at the site, but we were gratified that our technique proved relatively satisfactory. The metal channel moldings gave the most trouble. They were supposed to be pressed in by hand; actually, rubber mallets were required in most instances and even carpenter's hammers, at times, but never the proverbial sledge hammer.

Utilization of the first three units for the bedroom wing provided an opportunity for testing disassembly, transportation, and reassembly on a new site several blocks removed from the location of the three-unit model. The moving process was accomplished in one day by six men, a University delivery truck, and without heavy lifting equipment. The units were jacked up one by one with heavy timbers and the truck backed under them. This process was reversed at the new site. In spite of the crudity of this method, the units were not damaged and no difficulty was encountered in their reassembly.

As previously stated, all units were designed for complete factory fabrication and were to arrive at the site needing only to be bolted together, connected to utility pipes and wires, and sealed at the roof joints. This method was not possible with the final house for lack of plant and equipment. The entire assembly process was therefore carried out at the building site with employment from the weather.

The final construction differed from the three-unit model in two ways: The floor frame was changed to open-truss-type steel joists with a structural floor of 2-in. plank, and the wall panels were constructed of 1/8 in. airplane-grade gum plywood because the WPB would not release 3/4 in. fir plywood. This plywood has proven unsatisfactory because its thinness facilitates expansion and delamination from the insulation core. Also, it is not as attractive with a natural finish as fir because of unpredictable color variations. The steel floor frames appear to be highly satisfactory and are more economical than wood, but it is hoped that the plank floor can be replaced by lightweight concrete.

An asbestos cement board skirting was used to give a finished appearance to the house at the grade line. This was backed up with an insulation panel to prevent loss of heat from the underfloor heating system.

The edges of the dead level roof were finished with a sectional prefabricated, clip-on, overhanging cornice which can be disassembled and reassembled as easily as the wall panels. The cornice was made of sheet metal on a light wood frame.

Windows wereoutswinging casement type with screens on the inside and provisions for storm sash interchangeable with the screens. Operational hardware was the sliding sash type and the sash were operated by a through-screen device of our own design. The electric installation was a combination of Wiremold conduit carrying feed wires horizontally at door-head level and outlets built into the metal channel connection moldings between panels. This method was not developed sufficiently and we feel that several modifications and improvements are imperative. One point in its favor, however, is its accessibility for changes or repairs. Even in its present stage it is an improvement over conventional wiring in frame buildings.

The cost of units as now constructed is too high for custom building and may also be too high for mass production. However, our experience has revealed several possible modifications which would greatly reduce the cost and we hope to continue research in this direction and eventually arrive at a technique which will be economical enough to compete favorably.

(See BRIGHAM, Page 6)
had been. The cost of manufacturing and assembling this building, one window, one door, and one interior wall joined to the exterior. The first model included only the wall elements, while the second model included also floor, ceiling, and roof panels, and floor and roof construction.

An effective joint was devised to unite wall and roof panels. This joint allowed to attach wall panels to floor and ceiling. The connection was accomplished by means of rolled metal channels driven into grooves between panels and floor and ceiling plates. These channels transferred stresses uniformly throughout the structure and were held in place by tension. The tension also provided for the natural expansion of the plywood panels. Tests applied to this method of joining revealed great strength, the result of the continuous bearing of metal channels on the wood panels.

In joints where the connection between metal and wood was perfected, the metal could be removed without damage and reused. Some refinement of this connection will yield results. This standardization of panel and roof structure made possible the simplicity or elimination of metal connectors which would be 100 per cent.

Two-, three-, and four-way wall intersections were possible with these connectors and could be added to the module line. It was possible to similarly connect door or window panels combined with solid panels, since all door and window panels were one module wide. The floor and roof structure was reduced to a unit of one steel joist of the open truss type. The roof surface was left dead level with no attempt to build a sloping roof which would be a joint. These joint units were the length of one module, less the joint, and could be bolted together end to end or at right angles to form a structural grid of any size which would be a multiple of one module wide.

This standardization of floor and roof structure made possible the simplification of surfacing panels to one size for each floor, ceiling, and roof respectively. A channel molding was cut to join roof panels. It is hoped that this method of roof panel assembly will eventually make the elimination of built-up roof unnecessary to waterproof the deadlevel roof.

An overhanging cornice for a building of any size which would be a multiple of one square module was found possible with three sizes of cornice panels. These cornice panels were joined with channel moldings like the roof panels.

With a standard wood sash and frame developed by the Rolscreen Company of Pella, Iowa, it was possible to keep the entire window and frame, which was 2 1/8 in., the same thickness as the wall panel, and thus simplify packing and crating. All four sides of the roof panels, which remained to be fitted at the site were the frieze board, bed mold, and cornice facia. It is hoped that these can be eventually eliminated. Except for these fitted parts, the unit was so simple that the work can be done by relatively unskilled labor or even the household himself. And all parts are light enough to handle by hand.

This simplification of the structure and its reduction to a few standardized parts should make possible mass production of these parts without the necessity of erecting 100 to 1000 buildings on one site. The parts could be merchandized by local building material dealers in the same way that windows, doors, and similar factory-made parts are now handled.

The cost of manufacturing and assembling floor, wall, and roof panels should not exceed $0.40 per sq. ft. to give houses favorably with conventional frame construction. The joist construction for roofs and floors is at present much too simple and more study is necessary to revise the cost downward. We have numerous ideas for accomplishing this reduction and expect to continue our research in this field.

We do not claim that we have reached the final answer to a more completely integrated building system, but we hope that our study points the way to a goal that will be achieved.

THE FACTORY-BUILT UNIT SYSTEM

As previously stated, the research on factory-built units and the integrated building system were carried on in parallel. We felt that these two opposite approaches would interact beneficially and that perhaps the answer might be somewhere between these extremes.

In the preliminary studies it was made to test the degree of flexibility in changing with sufficient volume to be highly satisfactory. The air conditioning system was designed and constructed with a forced-air coal-burning furnace which could be operated with a three-unit model. The furnace was located in the kitchen. A test of this heating system showed an even distribution of heat and a sufficient volume to be highly satisfactory.

The openings in which the registers were located were also used for access to bolts which united the units below the floor line. In addition, one register was necessary for a solid panel flush with the floor filled the hole. Units were united and secured at ceiling level by bolts through the 2 x 12 girts. The bolt heads were eventually covered with small washers which, with their regular spacing, produced a decorative effect.

Roof joints where units came together were made with a metal channel molding similar to that used for wall joints, but in addition this molding was set in and covered with asphaltic-type roofing material.

THE SEVEN-UNIT FACTORY-BUILT HOUSE

With a reasonably satisfactory building technique established, the next step was to test its practicality in commercial production. A house plan was chosen which would require seven complete standard units, two standard roof panels, and a special floor plan not to exceed 3 ft. long. A seven-unit house would support one end of the two roof units. This house was one of a series requiring from three to ten units to produce eight different sizes. At each size the house was planned to complete and present a finished appearance. The seven-unit size included all the complications found in larger models and appeared to be representative of the building technique.

The nucleus of this series of plans was the utility unit which was assembled all the heating and plumbing equipment. This included a complete bathroom, small laundry with wash trays, and a hot water heater, the kitchen sink and cabinet, and the furnace. The kitchen work space and oven were also included. In another unit adjoining this utility core with this core unit and two adjoining units, it would be possible for a young couple to start housekeeping for approximately $2000. They purchased the lot, and enlarge their house unit by unit as their income permitted and family required. Non-utility units would average around $400.

This young couple we facetiously pictured in middle life detaching a unit or two from their house and presenting it, along with other kitchen equipment was located in the furnace. The kitchen sink and cabinet, and a hot water heater, the kitchen sink and cabinet, and the furnace. The kitchen work space and oven were also included. In another unit adjoining this utility core with this core unit and two adjoining units, it would be possible for a young couple to start housekeeping for approximately $2000. They purchased the lot, and enlarge their house unit by unit as their income permitted and family required. Non-utility units would average around $400.

This young couple we facetiously pictured in middle life detaching a unit or two from their house and presenting it, along with other kitchen equipment was located in the furnace. The kitchen sink and cabinet, and a hot water heater, the kitchen sink and cabinet, and the furnace. The kitchen work space and oven were also included. In another unit adjoining this utility core with this core unit and two adjoining units, it would be possible for a young couple to start housekeeping for approximately $2000. They purchased the lot, and enlarge their house unit by unit as their income permitted and family required. Non-utility units would average around $400.
BRIGHAM (from page 4)

with present building methods, prefabricated or others.

The completion of this research would not have been possible without the splendid help and cooperation of the following members of our University staff: Professors McConkey, Heller, Marshall, and Calhoon, Mr. James Stermer, and Mr. Aarre Lahti.

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