The Building Process as a Part of Architectural Practice

By ERNEST J. KUMP, A.I.A., A Talk Before the Ann Arbor Conference

BEING ASKED to discuss a subject so controversial in our profession brings to mind a story:

Once three professional men—a Doctor, a Lawyer and an Architect—were discussing the age of their respective professions. The Doctor said, "But of course, Gentlemen, my profession is the world's oldest. When Eve was made from the rib of Adam, that was surgery.”

"That is undoubtedly true," said the Lawyer, "but, when the world began, order was created out of chaos and that's law!"

That's all very well,” interrupted the Architect, "but who do you think created all the chaos—why an Architect of course!"

It seems there is still some order to be achieved out of chaos concerning the general understanding of the practice and scope of architecture.

In this respect we have certainly reached an interesting era in the design and planning of buildings. It is remarkable the number of cousins, and I say ‘cousins’ advisedly, with different names the Architect has, all able to offer the same service.

At present, building programs are being planned and designed by architects, contractors, engineers, designers, consultants, draftsmen, and even Complete Building Service Companies.

The Building Service Company, by the way, offers all professional, creative and technical services, complete in a package—as popularly advertised!

Now, how about the public concerning this variety of ‘synonym-architects’? What is its attitude?

As far as I can discern, there is quite a separateness in thought concerning who is capable of doing what.

It seems to be a popular concept of late that the Engineer makes the structure comply with the building codes;—the Contractor, "our respected cousin in overalls," well, he is the practical man who "delivers the goods" so to speak, and controls the cost;—while the Architect, well he is the distinguished gentleman with the smock who gives the building a beauty treatment called design or something,—and for an extravagant fee, too!

In addition, it seems an Architect may be selected personally by the Owner, if deemed necessary, or his services can be furnished by the Contractor or Engineer, at a slight additional cost, of course.

If there is agreement in the profession that this public concept exists to some degree, we should certainly be curious as to why. In fact we should be downright interested.

For quite a while in the distant past there was little question as to the ability and position of the Architect or the Master Builder, as he was formerly known. If public confidence in the Architect has diminished, it can only represent an inherent flaw in his own services. It points to the fact that the Architect has neglected a part of his training and experience, which in relation to modern building practice is of utmost importance.

This unfortunate situation can only be remedied by the Architect himself—but not by popular propaganda on the value of aesthetics.

Unfortunately for our respected cousins, confidentially, I do not believe that they have suddenly been imbued with a stroke of creative genius and become architects under another name,—as many of them sincerely believe.

Now, what are these achievements in efficient service offered by others than architects that is so impressive,—so impressive in fact that the head of the family is being relegated to a minor role.

It, of course, is not in design or planning, for even the Contractor and Engineer will admit the trained Architect is the more imaginative. In fact it usually is their ambition to retain that "distinguished gentleman in the smock" when they build their own home. It isn't entirely engineering, either, because architects as a rule
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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Kump—(Continued from page 1)
certainly have a good fundamental knowl-
edge of engineering and retain competent
consultants.
In that leaves us then with a final con-
sideration—the building process itself, con-
sisting of construction methods and con-
struction economics.
Sounds extremely technical and solely of
the province of the contractor,—but is it?
Not necessarily.
At this point possibly many will say,
"But the building process should not be the
concern of the Architect;—that is the
business of the Contractor,"—and perhaps
also, "It isn't ethical;—we must uphold
the dignity of the profession."
That I think is only a half truth. The
other half may well be the verdict of
Elbert Hubbard: —"Dignity is the mask
behind which we hide our ignorance."
It is true that it should not be necessary
for an Architect to be a Contractor, to make a
detailed cost estimate, to show a construc-
tion superintendent how to organize his
job, or to show a carpenter in the field
how to lay out the cut of a hip rafter with a
rule again. It taxes the ability of
our cousin the General Contractor him-
self!
In fact it definitely is not even necessary
for an Architect to be a Contractor, in the
common sense of the term, or work for
one.
What is important, however, is the rec-
ognition of the importance today of a good fundamental knowledge of the
practical and economical aspects of con-
struction and their application in the de-
sign and planning of buildings.
The point is that our firm woke off its
lethargy and awaken to the realization of
the broad scope of modern building plan-
ning, and what it includes,—the practical
as well as the aesthetic.
And why is this knowledge of the build-
ing process so important? For many ob-
vious reasons,—and because most of the
general criticism of architects centers
around seemingly minor practical consid-
erations.
Public confidence has waned to such a
degree concerning the Architect's ability
to co-ordinate practical building processes
in his planning that a certain stigma has
developed in relation to the very term
"Architect.
Let me recite from actual experience.
At the start of the present war, most
Government bureaux including the Army and
Navy brought this stigma pointedly home
to the architectural profession.
As many architects well know, their vol-
ume of work sharply decreased while the
work of planning by construction com-
panies and engineers sharply increased. In
fact many Government agencies went so
far as to tell architects "that they wanted
a practical job done in a hurry" and there-
fore could not use architects. They were
interested in getting their projects done
quickly, and the "synonym-architects.
Throughout California, and I presume
elsewhere, dozens upon dozens of archi-
tectural offices closed, and many compe-
ten architects went to work for engineers
and building companies. Others rushed
for the veiled seclusion of higher educa-
tion.
At this time, sensing this stigma con-
ected with the name "Architect," and our
curiosity having the best of us, our Firm
decided to take a "long shot" concerning
future work. We were not convinced that
our ability in the field of practical plan-
ning was less than that of our many re-
spected cousins. As the outlook was ex-
tremely gloomy, we decided to take off
the smock and put on the overalls.
We discussed war work with several
Government bureaux that were earnestly
in need of competent technical help in
the construction field. We even added the
word "Company" to our Firm name, and in
discussing projects with contract-
ing officers of the bureaux, we referred
to ourselves as consultants in engineering,
planning, and construction. We thought
that this was not a bad synonym for the
word "Architect." Our cousins were stated
in a very blaze manner that we had five
or six licensed Architects in the firm,
which type of service we could also furn-
ish in the event it was absolutely neces-
sary.
It was very interesting to find that with-
in a short time we were overwhelmed with
essential war construction projects consist-
ing of construction methods and con-
struction economics.
I am of the unquestioned opinion that
the building process which concern us
are:
First, we have "economics of construc-
tion." What does this imply? For one
thing it implies cost estimates of the
building process,—for another, the abil-
ity to design a building within a fixed
budget,—and finally, realizing as much
building value as possible in terms of
space, quality and function.
Second we have the actual construction
methods used in the building industry.
What does this include? Several import-
ant items, and among them are—field
practice in construction, manufacturing
techniques, and the physical properties
of materials and their use.
Now, why should the thought of a sound
insulation from these items create a complex
in the minds of most architects? Has the
builder or engineer any mysterious sixth
sense or unusual intelligence regarding
this information? I think not.
Investigation will show that very few
contractors or builders have a de-
(See KUMP, Page 4)
tailed knowledge of the work of the various trades and sub-contractors under them. They do, however, have a rather sound fundamental general understanding of what makes building processes "tick," or if not, they know where and how to find out.

Strange as it seems, this information is not being rationed and is also available to architects, but it isn't easy. It has to be earned—it can't be learned. We must knock the "L" out of "learn" and earn it.

Our respected cousins have learned from experience and from the nature of their work to apply diligent attention to these important factors. Serious attention to these same factors will most certainly make the Architect again the master of the construction processes as well as of design.

Let us now consider some of the practical details of the building process and how they relate to architectural practice.

Certainly most architects have a vivid picture of their experience concerning preliminary cost estimates. The client desires a building planned with some assurance of the cost being reasonably close to the estimate; it is being done and he is entitled to it.

Now I know of no better way to disillusion, discourage and diminish the confidence of a person than to prepare plans for a building upon which he has built fond hopes, desires, and expectations—only to have it cost more than he can afford. This commonly known as "the old build up and let down." It isn't healthy.

(Continued in Next Issue)
T O O L I T T L E I S K N O W N generally by the architectural profession concerning the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, of which practically all State Registration Boards are active members. The three most important national organizations which concern architects are, The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, The American Institute of Architects, and this National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The functions of the first two of these organizations are generally understood but the National Council,

being only twenty-four years old, is not so widely known. Its work is still in the development stage although it has accomplished much that is of interest and value to architects, and it promises much more for the future if it can have increased understanding and support from our profession.

Therefore, I should like to outline briefly, the aims and accomplishments of the Council.

The objectives of this Council are: (1) To promote high standards of preparation for architectural practice (2) To foster the enactment of proper laws pertaining to the practice. (3) To equalize the standards for the examination of applicants for State registration. (4) To facilitate transfer of registration among States which have registration laws.

The voting membership of the Council is made up of the legally constituted registration boards of all States which choose to share in the benefits of the work of the Council. Of the forty-two States, four Territories, and the District of Columbia, which have architectural registration laws, forty-seven in all, forty-four are now active members of the Council. Only Colorado, Washington State, and the Philippines are lacking. The States which have no such registration laws are, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, and Wyoming.

From this you can see that the National Council is no amateur effort. It has the active support of The American Institute of Architects and of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. The assistance which the Council is able to give to the State registration boards is now widely recognized by these boards and as a result the Council is becoming a very compact and efficient organization. It needs, however, a more widespread understanding and use of its services by the architectural profession.

In the matter of preparation for practice, the Council works with the Collegiate Schools and The Institute. This group has published a list of accredited schools of architecture for the use of State registration boards. There has never been a nationally accepted list of accredited schools of architecture and this publication fills a long-standing need.

By its assistance and advice, the Council has helped many states, either in passing an act to regulate the practice of architecture or in amending existing laws. Massachusetts, for instance, had no architectural registration law until as recently as 1941, when it enacted such a law practically as recommended by the Council.

In its efforts to establish uniformity in the examinations given by the various state registration boards, the Council has set up a syllabus of examinations for license to practice architecture. Fifteen universitiess have adopted this syllabus verbatim and the syllabi of seven other states differ only in the titles. Thus, more than half the states having registration laws now give the uniform examination as recommended by the Council.

The chief work of the Council is to act as a clearing house of authentic information concerning candidates for registration to the various state boards. It prepares a record of each candidate, upon request, and this record is then furnished to any state board which has the candidate under consideration. This is kept up to date by the Council and the record, backed by the prestige of the Council, is ready for presentation to any state board at any time.

This procedure eliminates considerable effort on the part of the candidate and is especially valuable to architects already registered in some state, who wishes to transfer the license to another state either for permanent registration or for some single project. Since it is a state's right, there can be no national licensing of a profession in the United States. Therefore, in the interest of uniformity, the Council has set up examinations which may be taken, voluntarily, by candidates who have never been licensed to practice, or by men already licensed who wish to possess the Council Certificate of Registration. This certificate recommends to any state board that the candidate be given registration without further examination. Over five hundred of these certificates have been granted to date.

These certificates are recognized by many states, including again such states as New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Many other states which have some special requirement, such as the lateral force laws in California, also recognize this certificate and give only a further test in the special subject not covered by the Council examination.

For the future, the Council has many plans for useful service to the public and to the profession. At Atlantic City, in my swan song address as president of the Council, I proposed a project for future consideration which I have long considered and which I would like to call to your attention. I believe that this could be made a reality in time.

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IN PARTITIONS—movability PAYS
We have been receiving the Bulletin regularly and consider it an outstanding news magazine of architecture. Every word is read by the personnel of this office.—Gaudreau & Gaudreau, Baltimore, Md.

Copies have been very enjoyable. Your methods and aims have solid worth.—Phillip T. Harris, Media, Pa.

Even though I am out of active practice for the present, I do not want to miss my Bulletin—Carleton M. Winslow, Los Angeles, Cal.

I have been receiving and enjoying it for the past few months, and want to add my word of commendation to the many others.—Jerome D. Goldis, San Diego, Cal.

Here is my scant token of appreciation and appreciation of personal information given on a national scale.—John Jager, Minneapolis, Minn.

I hope you will take this as evidence of how the copies have been appreciated for their live wire contents.—Herman A. Nesbitt, Jersey City, N. J.


Have received several issues and have found them very interesting and informative.—John F. Brandt, Elizabeth, N. J.

Being Scotch (by birth), I put it off as long as my conscience would allow.—David J. McNicol, Seattle, Wash.

A splendid publication. Keep sending it.—C. I. Krajewski, Chicago, Ill.

I would like to remain on the mailing list, so here 'tis.—Macon O. Carder, Ama- 

rallo, Texas.

I suppose I should support the Bulletin, especially since it contains news about my own friendly contemporaries.—Ernest O. Bostrom, Kansas City, Mo.

Keeping up to date on national registration and other subjects of importance is very much needed and enlightening.—Gordon J. Wm. Killie, Cleveland, Ohio.

I am a graduate of the University of Illinois and have found your publication very interesting and always full of the latest architectural news.—Leut. O. Santeosfano, USNR, Long Beach, Calif.

The thief of time, procrastination, has delayed transmittal, but the culprit has been apprehended.

Shades of the FBI are reflected within the pages of the WB. A couple of months ago you carried an item announcing the opening of my office. All the time I thought the landlord and I were the only ones who knew, so hats off to the Bulletin. Incidentally, all of the architects seem to be in some predicament over lack of manpower, and I am no exception. If you have an extra architectural draftsman or mechanical engineer in your back pocket, send me one of each. Much success to the Bulletin. It brings a great deal of pleasure to read the news and views of members of the profession throughout the country (and the city too), many of whom I know.—Thomas G. Medland, Loganport, Ind.

(See LETTERS—Page 19)
BUILD "JAP" TEST-VILLAGE

Out in the desert wastes of Utah, not far from Salt Lake City, lie the scattered and changeable remains of what was once a "Japanese" industrial workers' community of pagoda-type houses, carefully built only to be destroyed.

The deserted ruins offer mute evidence of the thoroughness of American preparations and experiments to assure victory over the Japanese. Now that the need for use of the information gained has passed, the full story of the elaborate building tests, made secretly by day and night on the salt flats, can be told.

The incongruous "village" was complete and accurate down to the last detail, including even the books on the shelves, the glass mats on the floors, the fences, the furniture, the buildings, all structural and architectural features. To be certain the results would be the same as when a real factory home neighborhood in Yokohama or some other Japanese center was hit, the Army and Navy experts even had the moisture content of the wood examined.

The decision to make the tests on a reproduction of an entire city was made after conferences early in the war by the Joint Target Commission.

Meetings were held in New York, in Washington and elsewhere, and out of them came the American decision to reproduce its fire targets. Little was known generally of modern Japanese residential architecture, but the group learned that Antonin Raymond, A.I.A., had been studying in Japan for eighteen years from 1920 to 1938. They hired him to design the houses and to prepare precise specifications.

They engaged the John A. Johnson Company of Brooklyn, which had a prefabrication plant near Fort Dix, N. J., under the name of the J. A. J. Corporation, to prepare the parts in units as large as practicable. The whole "village" was transported across country by truck and assembled on the site.

Somewhat similar experiments were conducted there on typical German houses and plants of brick and stone, according to designs by Erick Mendelssohn, former German architect who designed the Einstein Tower in Potsdam, practiced in London and Jerusalem after 1933, and later came to this country.

"They are well-made houses with fine carpentry and woodwork, put together with strong column-and-beam construction. Some are called mill type of building or the old Pennsylvania barns," Mr. Raymond explained at his offices in 101 Park Avenue, where some of the conferences were held.

"They were put up without nails and with interlocking joints. Only the windows, shutters and ceilings were light and built ready. Our reproductions were quite accurate. Certain types of materials needed were brought over from Hawaii.

Perspective of

EDWARD C. KEMPER, Executive Secretary, The A.I.A.

Edward C. Kemper was born at Staunton, Va., on Oct. 1, 1886. He studied law at George Washington University, 1908-11 and became private secretary to Franklin K. Lane, then Secretary of the Interior, in 1912, serving through 1914, when he became Executive Director of The American Institute of Architects. This position he has held continuously since.

His affiliations include the District of Columbia Bar, Sigma Chi Fraternity and the Cosmos Club. He has been actively interested in the Izaak Walton League of America since its organization and last year helped organize its Board of Directors.

He has contributed articles and stories on hunting, fishing, and conservation, and has appeared in outdoor publications.

Kemper's home is at 5615 Grove St., Chevy Chase, Md., his office at the Octagon House, headquarters of The Institute, 1411 New York Ave., NW, Washington 6, D. C.

Suffice it to say, he needs no introduction to architects, most of whom have rather close contact with him and with his work.

Perhaps the esteem in which Kemper is held by members of The Institute can best be expressed from an article by R. Clifton Sturgis, F.A.I.A., entitled "The Profession and The Institute Fifty Years Ago," which appeared in the Journal of The A.I.A., for July, 1945:

"There remains then only to describe the stages which gave us our present Executive Secretary. At the Convention in New Orleans (1913), it was voted that Kemper be appointed Executive Secretary. He had been working on the routine work of The Institute, and in the following year at the January meeting of the Board, Charles Whitaker, who was then Editor of the Journal, was appointed Acting Executive Secretary. It was understood that Mr. Whitaker took this work simply to organize it, while we looked for the right man to fill the position—permanently, we hoped. It was to Mr. Whittaker that we owe the finding of Mr. Kemper.

No better man could have been selected and he was appointed Executive Secretary after serving an apprenticeship which began in February, 1914. The appointment was made at a meeting of the Executive Committee in September, 1914, and took effect Oct. 1, 1914.

"Only those who have been in close touch with Institute affairs know how competent, how intelligent and how invaluable have been the services of Edward C. Kemper. It is significant of his devotion to our work that, since once he has refused more remunerative positions because of his keen interest in the affairs of The Institute. Our standing today, and the extensive work we do and have done, is largely due to Mr. Kemper's work at The Octagon. This year, in October, will complete his thirty-two years of service to The Institute, and I am glad by this opportunity to make this tribute to him, as one of the few remaining servants of The Institute who remembers when he first came to us, how much The Institute owes to his faithful service."

FRENCH ARCHITECT HERE

Before France even starts on its estimated 15-year program of reconstruction of what was destroyed, its leaders want to know what the remainder of the world has been doing in the five years France has been cut off from it.

So says Marcel Lods, 52-year-old architect-engineer far advanced in modernism when the war started, is making a tour which will take him to most of the important architectural centers. He is studying this country's newest methods of construction and its latest materials to take the information back to France to enter into the reconstruction of their shattered cities and to help modernize their industries.

Mr. Lods is interested, particularly, in the progress in prefabricated structures, a field in which he specialized in and around Paris before the invasion, and in prefabricating equipment.

He disclosed that the French Government is sending leaders in various industrial lines scouting all over the most progressive parts of the world, all seeking information.

They will pool their findings and the information and data deemed best will enter into the reconstruction of their shattered cities and to help modernize their industries.

"There has been interest in the new methods and materials used in this country in the reconstruction of their housing," he said. "I have visited Frank Lloyd Wright, whose work is a leading Parisian architect, left France last June with a pair of shoes in pieces and one threadbare suit, he said.

"Here," he said, "you can't realize what the French have been through or what still awaits them. I have seen everything. Such a simple thing as a needle is a problem. Even if we found a harvester for our wheat we would have no twine for the bundles.

"We need machines, so we can get started, and begin manufacturing the things we must have before we can start again to live."

Asked if France had the funds to buy or products to exchange for the needed machines, he shook his head.

"No, France's only wealth is in the arms of her men. We are a broken, hungry and chilled people. We have had no heat in winter for years. Men, women and children have shivered and wraped themselves in whatever they could find."

BRITAIN NEEDS MODERNIZING

American business leaders who have visited Britain declare that her equipment in various fields of industry is shockingly obsolete. A few of her vast industries, are authoritatively described as 20 years behind America's. Another essential British industry, textile manufacture, is actually behind America's mill times. Famous British architect, F. R. S. Yorke, proclaims that direly-needed houses "must be built by new and non-tradition methods, and he writes, "most powerful," he writes, "is the mass production, are sending many thousands of prefabricated homes to the United Kingdom.

Palpably, industrial Britain cries aloud for modernization. Should she not follow
Stalin's example of enlisting American experts to show her how to install the most up-to-date production methods? Admittedly, we have acquired incomparably the "know how." Assuredly it is in our interest that our British cousins not fall hopelessly behind in the coming economic race.

**Hospital Specialists**

By Charles P. Platt, A.I.A.

Now that Pencil Points has taken up The Institute's cue and come out strongly for the architectural specialist in the hospital field, it is fitting that similar sentiments expressed in the recent issue of the A.I.A. Journal by Mr. Spenel and Mr. col. be in the ’40s is essential that some of us express our counter-opinions for the good of the profession, for the hospital world and its public at large; and am thoroughly in accord with the Indiana Society and the Indiana architect in their criticism of The Institute.

The dividing of architects into groups working in certain special qualifications will eventually mean suicide to the profession as a whole. It is large enough nor strong enough to withstand that kind of attack. It may be possible to divide the profession into groups working in certain cost categories, but anything beyond that seems disastrous. The very fundamentals of our architectural practice is the ability to reduce the art of design and the science of planning to a common denominator in any type of building.

After all, an architect to be successful must possess so many other professional and technical qualifications that the fact that he has done a job in a particular category of architecture, before the age of 25, is probably the least of his required qualifications. To truly rate an architect, one should ask—

1. How good is he on aesthetic design?
2. How good is he on practical knowledge of construction and finish, exterior and interior?
3. How good is he on planning space requirements with relation to content and intercommunication?
4. How good is he in the preparation of complete, accurate and easily understood drawings and specifications?
5. What do contractors have to say with respect to the ease of conducting building work on plans from his office?
6. How good and careful is he on office procedure that produces the plans in orderly progression from Program to Preliminary Studies, and on to Working Drawing and Specifications, keeping each within the approved scope of the order?
7. How good is he in his administrative advice regarding qualifications of bidders, contracts, supervising, and administering the performance of the contract?
8. How good is he on his time promises and ability to get his work done on schedule?
9. Is he well up on building laws and the necessity for their study and assimilation?
10. Is he flexible, open-minded, and agreeable to work with? (11) Has he executive ability?

Lapses in any of these may cause a failure of performance and these qualifications are what should be investigated, giving due weight to each before naming a practitioner for any type of work.

William A. Hamill, A.I.A., states: "The Institute do this and have they the facilities for it, or will they take the path of least resistance and say once you have done a hospital, you are a hospital architect; and if one hospital is not sufficient, then how many? and what size?" How many more have actually been in the field and what other causes might have been the controlling factors other than the fact that the architect has done a project in the hospital field? Are not hospital boards and committees more often to blame and is not the architect of outstanding executive ability more necessary than the "architect or designer to keep the Program sound and the project off the rocks? Are not these cases more numerous by verbal repetition of a single case in common gossip rather than any tangible occurrence? The general practitioner has at his disposal all the latest achievements and examples in the hospital field, as well as the best of his own house and other specialists in particular phases of the work who even the hospital architect commonly calls in to conference in preparing the plans. After all, therefore, one must master the subject and a very safe wager could be made that the practitioner who ranks high in the qualifications above enumerated will far out-distance in performance a good many of the hospital specialists and so-called experts who are likely to be automatically named and listed.

**Platt**

It is commonly known that an architect's efforts in a new field where he knows he is on his mettle is frequently one of his best projects and in any case equals the best in the field. Thousands of examples can be quoted and practitioners are doing it every day. Did the architect, or called hospital architect get his first start? Why of course on a hospital project and it must have been a success or he would have nothing to say today. Many other reputable architects get the same start and with The Institute's help.

The Institute should reverse its position and not open the door to any such developments. It is commonly known that an architect's efforts in a new field where he knows he is on his mettle is frequently one of his best projects and in any case equals the best in the field. Thousands of examples can be quoted and practitioners are doing it every day. Did the architect, or called hospital architect get his first start? Why of course on a hospital project and it must have been a success or he would have nothing to say today. Many other reputable architects get the same start and with The Institute's help.

The Institute should reverse its position and not open the door to any such developments.

**Preservation of St. John's College**

**MOJO HANDBOOK**

Bell & Howell Co., 7100 McCormick Rd., Chicago 45, III., makers of motion picture equipment, has issued "Architects' Visual Equipment Handbook," giving much valuable information on planning for such installations in auditoriums, class rooms, residences, etc.
There is an old nursery rhyme containing the line: "Dilly, Dilly, come and be killed." Mr. Harold K. Dill, in his article quoted from THE PLAN, published by the Middle Atlantic Lumbermen's Association, invites such a call from all architects.

He should confine his reading to nursery rhymes as he evidently is not capable of reading any higher class of literature, having shown by his article what he has attempted to read. Your reply is dignified and intelligent. His "editorial" is cargo of great intelligence.

Even his arithmetic is kindergarten stuff. "If you've got $6000 he (the architect) will get $600 and the house gets $5400." Yes, some few architects do get 10%, and the services they render are undoubtedly worth it. But the majority of architects throughout the country charge 6%, which would mean $360 for the architect. If the fee is to be included in the $6000, the architect would get about $340 and the house $5660. In some parts of the country the lesser architects still charge only 5%, in spite of the higher costs of drafting, etc., and in that case the architect gets $285 and the house $5715. Can Mr. Dill grasp this simple arithmetic?

For that $285 the architect studies his client's needs, which Mr. Dill throws off so eloquently (?), overlooking the fact that the architect makes sure, among other things, that the client gets quality of lumber specified, which, too often, the contractor does not furnish when there is no supervision. Yes, there are honest contractors—the only kind I would deal with when I was in practice, but it is the other kind who need supervision, and I fear that Mr. Dill cannot assure the client that "The lumber dealer makes a better job—the house owner ends up with a better and more economical house." The only part of that he can guarantee, perhaps, is that the lumber dealer does a better job of salesmanship and that the architect makes sure, among other things, that the client gets quality of lumber specified, which, too often, the contractor does not furnish when there is no supervision.

In order to get the job, the contractor must make sure, among other things, that the client gets quality of lumber specified, which, too often, the contractor does not furnish when there is no supervision.
joined staff of Geo. B. Post and worked Scholarship for a year's study in Rome. At Columbia University, '95. awarded McKim. Had designed many public and private buildings, including the David Starr Junior High School, the Air Installation Division of Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.

francis L. PELL, 72, in New York City, Sept. 7. Grad. School of Mines, Columbia University, N. Y. Received Scholarship for a year's study in Rome. Joined staff of Geo. B. Post and worked on plans for City College Bldg's. Later with Harvey Wiley Corbett.

W. Henry (Barrett) Crosby, A.I.A., at his home in Oakland, N. J., Sept. 2. Grad. of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Columbia University, he was a member of the New Jersey State Board of Architecture. Had designed many public and private buildings in New Jersey.

Maj. Moreland Griffith Smith, Montgomery architect, has reopened his office at 301 Washington Avenue, after having been away three years and three months on duty with the Engineer Section, Eighth Air Force in England, and with the Air Installation Division of Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.

Before entering the service, Maj. Smith had carried on extensive practice in this state for more than 15 years. The Air Installation Division in Washington, he assisted in that section of headquarters which had charge of all construction work for the Army Air Forces throughout the war.

A life member of The American Institute of Architects and past president of the Alabama Chapter, Maj. Smith is also a member of the Society of Registered Architects, the Sigma Nu Fraternity, Masons, Alezor Shrine, Beauvoir Country Club and the Kiwanis Club, of which he was vice president at the time of his leaving to enter the service. In 1935 he was awarded the Junior Chamber of Commerce emblem for outstanding service to that body.

A native of Montgomery, he received his education at Lanier High School and Auburn, and later did graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston and l'Ecole des Beaux Arts in France.

California

MODERN ARCHITECTURE

The present style of architecture known as modern, can be termed a true international type since it is only slightly influenced by such factors as climate, local materials, and the trend of society. It was developed by such architects as Raymond W. Jeane, associate professor of architecture at the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

The difficulties of transportation no longer dictate that houses be made of the stones, wood, or earth found in the immediate vicinity. Professor Jeane says. The climate inside a house can be changed at will. A house need not have to build for any particular weather condition; the mixture of the races has broken down the tendency to build the traditional style in which formerly was typical of certain communities or countries.

Palo Alto—Four Palo Alto architects have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession, and have opened an office at 180 University Avenue. They are Charles K. Sumner, John Vincent Lesley, Morgan Stedman, and Mrs. Ralph Steele.

Mr. Sumner designed and built some of Palo Alto's early-day homes and many public buildings, including the David Starr Junior High School. Mr. Lesley, son of the late Prof. E. P. Lesley, of the Stanford engineering department, has been associated with the architect for some years. Mr. Stedman is a Princeton alumnus. Mrs. Stedman, a graduate of Stanford and Harvard, and Mrs. Steel, who has been at the Handy Iron Works until recently, have both been in war work.

Pasadena—Leaders of California's construction industry have advised state officials that the state should hold back on its public-construction programs, including the David Starr Junior High School. Mr. Lesley, son of the late Prof. E. P. Lesley, of the Stanford engineering department, has been associated with the architect for some years. Mr. Stedman is a Princeton alumnus. Mrs. Stedman, a graduate of Stanford and Harvard, and Mrs. Steel, who has been at the Handy Iron Works until recently, have both been in war work.

At a meeting of contractors and representatives of materials and building supply firms called by State Architect Anson Boyd, Frank J. Conolly, manager of the Southern California Associated Contractors, advised that "time of construction is the most important factor in the problem of postwar reconversion."

Conolly said that the construction industry generally divides its operations equally between home building, commercial and industrial construction, and public works. On the basis of about $4,000,000,000 the project contracts, the materials this will undoubt- edly mean a building program of $1,200,000,000 within the state, Connolly said.

He recommended that the state set up an agency such as the Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission through which needs of the building industry and state requirements may be channeled to prevent paralysis of the construction projec-
gram, through competition for labor and materials.

Prevailing opinion of the building specialties, electrical and plumbing industries was expressed by C. W. Kraft, regional director of the Producers Council, San Francisco, who reiterated Connolly's recommendation for controlled timing of public works programs.

Kraft suggested that the state proceed with the most vitally necessary of its projects; and delay others until private industry "can build a pipeline of supply and building materials."

Speaking for the lumber industry, J. E. Mackie, western manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, San Francisco, said that it would require six to nine months before supply and delivery of lumber materials would return to a normal status. Although many mills had large stockpiles on hand to carry them over the period of adjustment.

OLDEST ARCHITECT HONORED—In the June 12 issue of the Bulletin we carried an article about Walter Mathews, of Oakland, who is considered to be the oldest living American architect.

The September 14th meeting of the Northern California Chapter was held at the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley and had as its guest Walter Mathews, 85, and his young brother, Edgar A. Mathews, 83. These brothers, sons of an architect, and born in Oakland, have participated in the development of architecture and the construction business in California for many years. Both men have been known for pre-eminence in the profession for many years.

"They have been the keenest interest in the history of philosophy and its application to a modern life. Architect Walter Mathews is still smoking his heavy black cigar and hoping that he will be able to convert his brother from sherry to a man's drink—whiskey."

Florida
THIRD GENERATION
SARASOTA—The firm of Ralph and William Zimmerman, Architects, of 140 Rinelling Boulevard, in Sarasota, represent a generation of architects in continuous practice since 1881.

The firm started with W. Carby Zimmerman and continued as Flanders & Zimmerman, W. C. Zimmerman; Zimmerman, Sax & Zimmerman; Zimmerman, Sax & McBridge, Ralph Zimmerman, and Ralph & William Zimmerman.

Ralph Zimmerman is the son and William Zimmerman the grandson of the founder of the firm, W. Carby Zimmerman, who practiced in Chicago until 1938.

The firm of Zimmerman, Sax & McBridge is located in Chicago under the direction of E. E. McBride.

MIAMI—With the coming of peace, metropolitain Miami awaits only labor and materials to lose a Niagara of construction activity.

Reports from various architectural offices reveal a volume of planned construction that is more than breath-taking.

"It is unbelievable—I'm scared of it," exclaims so conservative an architect as Ibor G. Plevitzcky, A.I.A. "Indicated plans in this housing season are like $29,000,000 worth of work, including one Miami apartment project to cost between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000; an ocean-front hotel at 83rd street, Miami Beach; innumerable homes to cost from $15,000 up."

Most architects agree that the labor and material situation is tough and that it will be several months before much work can be done, and probably a year before the Metropolitan Miami construction program really can hit its stride.

Consensus is even more emphatic as to the amount of work scheduled.

"It will be of tremendous magnitude," says Albert A. Anis, "I have been working on preliminary postwar projects for about two years which incorporates types of buildings varying from residences to numerous fireproof hotels and commercial buildings on a much grander scale in size and cost than has to date been built in Miami or Miami Beach. It will require a top speed operation over a period of at least 10 years without let-up."

E. L. Robertson, A.I.A.: "Our biggest job is the Burdine's construction which will see completion of the final unit of the present building in the space now occupied by the E. C. Beck shoe store. E. Flaggler street and S. Miami ave. There will be remodeling of the present building and construction of the new block-long four-story-and-basement building on W. Flaggler street, extending on the west side of S. Miami ave. 240 feet to S. W. First street. This building ultimately will have eight stories. We also have plans for early complete remodeling of the David Alan store on E. Flaggler, to include elevator, new front and new fixtures. We also have plans for two new churches."

Robert Fitch Smith, A.I.A.: "Included in our many projects is a 16-story de luxe garden type hotel, south of Sunny Isles, to cost not less than $1,250,000, and to include a main garden dining room and cabana colony. It is a new type project. One of our first jobs will be the modernization of the Powell building on W. Flaggler street. Oh, yes, and the Garden house at the Fairchild Tropical gardens, with a 700-seat auditorium."

Martin L. Hampton: "We have plans for everything from $25,000 homes and up to a $300,000 hotel. Our first concern is with GI homes for veterans, and we are loaded with these plans. The trouble is lack of labor—$12.25 an hour for common labor, as much as $12.25 an hour for skilled workers. Formerly we could build a swank two bedroom home for $8,000—now the lowest bid for this class of home is from $12,000 to $13,000. My guess is that it will be six months before heavy construction.

Robert M. Little, A.I.A.: "We have, as part of a big volume, one Miami Beach block-long hotel and amusement development. Then there is a group of three shops, a Miami machine and show room structure, 100 feet by 100 feet."

Harold McNiel: "Two large warehouses, for the Florida Rubber Co., Beach apartments, stores and homes. We've done a dozen FHA homes ranging in cost from $5,500 to $15,000, and more coming up."

Joseph J. DeBritten, A.I.A.: "Heading our list are a couple of Miami homes, one to cost $200,000—something like $1,500,000 in proposed work; lots of homes."

Walter C. DeGarmo: "Many residences, and coming up is a warehouse and offices for the Venetian causeway company."

Roy F. France: "Our $11,000,000 backlog of work brings in hotels, apartments, service stations and homes. Then there is the $1,500,000 project in Miami on 79th street west of Biscayne Blvd. Also a 212 room $1,400,000 hotel at Pompano, and an addition to the Sea Isle hotel. A $1,200,000 192-room hotel is to go up at Bay Harbor, between Baker's haulover and Surfside."

Robert Swartburg: "Swamped is the word. One job is a 330 room 14-story oceanfront hotel; then there are four or five big warehouses, the $12,000,000 Miami apartment project on the bay at 33rd street; the Miami Style Mart building; innumerable taxpayers and much modernization."

ST. PETERSBURG—Elliott B. Hadley, A.I.A., speaking before the Rotary club recently on "The Practice of Architecture," cautioned his listeners not to be too hopeful of the many new "gadgets" promised prospective home builders for their postwar homes.

"When one considers that a large percentage of homes in the next few years will be built to a price," Hadley said, "it is doubtful whether these new appliances can be afforded without sacrificing other essential features of the home."

At the same time he praised many of the inventions of the modern age planned to relieve the drudgeries of the past.
A Guide for Planning School Buildings

The State of Michigan, Department of Public Instruction, has issued a new publication, "A Guide for Planning School Buildings," which Mr. Wilford F. Clapp, Chief of the Division of School Plant, states is being sent to all architectural firms with which his department has had dealings regarding school house planning.

Mr. Clapp states that he will be glad to mail copies to other Michigan architects, upon request.

In speaking of the booklet, Dr. Eugene B. Elliott, Superintendent of Public Instruction, says:

"School buildings represent a large investment of public money. Once constructed they last for many years. During their period of usefulness, they affect the safety, health, and education of all who use them. To stint in time or money in their planning is poor economy. A cheap building is often the most expensive in the end.

"For some time it has been my feeling that a publication such as this has been urgently needed to assist school administrators, architects, and others in the planning of new school buildings. Recent planning activities, preparatory to postwar school building construction, have made this need even more evident. Consequently, about a year ago, I appointed a committee to prepare such a publication. The members of the committee, chosen because of their competence in the fields of architecture, education, health, and safety, are members of the committee, chosen because of their period of usefulness, they affect the safety, health, and education of all who use them. To stint in time or money in their planning is poor economy. A cheap building is often the most expensive in the end.

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"We are deeply indebted to the members of this committee for their unselfish service to the state in bringing this bulletin to completion.

"The committee decided that it would be interested in preparing a publication which could be considered primarily as informative and stimulative rather than regulative. It felt that the regulative matters should be limited to those affecting health and safety, but that the building should go beyond these to be of greatest assistance to those engaged in school plant planning.

"Acting on this policy, the committee examined existing materials in the field. It found that the Connecticut School Building Code nearly coincided with its concept of what should be most useful in Michigan. This code was published by (See GUIDE—Page C)

Volume 19
DETOIT, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 9, 1945
Number 41

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Guide—(Continued from Page A)

the Connecticut State Board of Education,
Dr. Alonzo G. Grace, Commissioner, with
the assistance of Mr. John E. Nichols,
Supervisor of Buildings and Plans. These
authorities willingly consented to the use
of their materials as a pattern for the
framework and contents of the Michigan
publication. We are deeply indebted to
them for this permission. We are also
indebted to Mr. A. D. Brainard, Assistant
Superintendent of Schools, Muskegon,
Mr. Fred W. Frostic, Superintendent of
Schools, Wyandotte, Mr. Otto W. Haisley,
Superintendent of Schools, Ann Arbor, and
Mr. Chester F. Miller, Superintendent of
Schools, Saginaw, each of whom has re­
viewed the manuscript.

"Scores of other persons have read parts
of the bulletin and contributed sugges­
tions.

"It is hoped that this bulletin will be
received by the field in the spirit in which
the committee prepared it and that it will
be of substantial assistance in helping to
plan better school buildings in Michigan."

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District of Columbia

Washington—Appalling is the word for a Pentagon tower.

That's what District architects (those who are willing to express their opinions) call it. They all agreed that the idea of building a 24-story structure in the Pentagon courtyard is entirely feasible from an engineering standpoint, but, when it comes to beauty, the plan evoked definite opposition.

Here are some of the things they don't like about the tower:
1. It would mar the Washington skyline.
2. It's too close to the airport to be absolutely free of airplane hazard.
3. There are too many offices in the area now.

Among those who oppose the plan suggested by Col. Henry W. Isbell, Army Headquarters Commandant, Military District of Washington, was Horace W. Peaslee, A.I.A., designer of Meridian Hill Park.

"Washington planners," he pointed out, "have always worked to keep the skyline downtown. They believe that the Capital and the monument should be its dominating features."

Peaslee was sure that the Finance Commission and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission would never approve plans to build the skyscraping structure.

Louis Justement, A.I.A., another prominent District architect, said a Pentagon tower is not a practical idea, because there is already too much crowding in the area. "The Pentagon as it stands, is pretty bad; and a tower wouldn't make it any better," he said.

Other architects are wary.

"A proposition of that nature requires much thought," they say. "I suppose," one said, "if the thing has to be put up as a solution to the space problem it can be done without too much difficulty."

THE WHITE HOUSE is going to use a mine detector in the search for its original cornerstone.

The new search began with painters and stonemasons, refinishing the exterior of the White House, tore away two heavy limestone window sills on the northeast corner of the building.

Underneath the stone exterior they found black smudged masonry which in the belief of L. S. Winlow, White House architect, was evidence of the burning of the White House on Aug. 20, 1814, by the British.

Mr. Winlow states that would now be priceless, a mine box filled with papers that would now be priceless, a mine detector will be used to seek it out.

Illinois

EMERSON, GREGG & BRIGGS

PEORIA—Frank N. Emerson and Richard S. Gregg, formerly of Hewitt, Emerson & Gregg, architects, announce the association with them of Cecil Clair Briggs, A.I.A., a practicing architect of New York City, the new firm to be known as Emerson, Gregg & Briggs.

Mr. Briggs, who received his bachelor of architecture at Columbia University, won the Prix de Rome with three years study in the Academy of Rome and travel abroad, won the Guggenheim Fellowship with two years study and travel abroad, selected for the National Academy of Design. He was professor of architecture at Columbia university, and later head of the department of architecture, design and construction at Pratt Institute. He practiced architecture in New York City for 10 years and designed many outstanding public, commercial and industrial buildings and government housing projects.

Frank N. Emerson has practiced in Peoria since 1909, having obtained degrees from Princeton University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with three years study at the Ecole de Beaux Arts, Paris.

Richard S. Gregg has practiced in Peoria since 1920. He has just been discharged from the armed forces after serving three and a half years as a lieutenant colonel in the Air Corps. He also served three years in World War I finishing as major, field artillery.

Chicag0—Lack of materials, scarcity of man power, and uncertainty as to what lies ahead in building costs and wage scales are some of the barriers keeping industry from getting into volume production, builders have asserted.

These bottle-necks were listed at a conference of representatives of all branches of the building industry, including architects, engineers, realtors, building trades unions, contractors, and material manufacturers, held in Chicago recently. It was sponsored by the Chicago Building congress and the Producers' Council of America.

Paul Angell, secretary of the congress, who presided at the meeting, said that faced with uncertainty as to availability of labor and materials, and confronted with possible higher labor and material costs, contractors were forced to make bids higher than estimated, which resulted in some cases in projects being shelved.

He told of one big housing project on which 100 contractors were invited to bid. Only three bids were received. One was 40 per cent above the estimated 4 million dollar cost, another was 70 per cent too high, and the third topped the estimate by 100 per cent.

Paul Gerhardt Jr., A.I.A., city architect and building commissioner, reported an acute shortage of draftsmen and skilled workers in architects' offices, already congested with demands for plans from clients anxious to get started.

A representative of the Western Society of Engineers also says the same shortage of skilled employees was holding back engineering work on new industrial expansion. The brick industry also needs men, it was said.

Lack of materials is a bottleneck in many building activities, said Paul Angell.

Paul Gerhardt Jr.—Robert Murphy of the plumbing and heating industries bureau of Chicago, cast iron goods almost impossible to obtain in this country, are being shipped to Europe, he said. Iron enamelled tubs cannot be had. Radiation equipment is scarce. Brass goods will not be available for about three months, he said.

The building conference adopted resolutions calling for the earliest possible release of all construction materials now in the hands of various federal departments, and for lifting of all possible federal controls on materials.

"Unless the building industry does a good job we can't expect permanent prosperity," said Angell.

Indiana

JOSEPH R. FALLON, A.I.A., has reopened his office for the practice of architecture in the Richmond Property Company Building, 32 South Ninth Street, Richmond, Indiana, not Richmond, Va., as stated in our last issue. The telephone number is 2432.

Maine

AUGUST—Gov. Horace A. Hildreth has named Arthur R. Savage of Augusta to a one-year term as a member of the newly created Board of Examination and Registration of Architects.

C. Parker Crowell, Bangor, and Lester I. Bea, Portland, were previously named to two and three-year terms respectively on the Board which was created at the last legislative session.
Massachusetts

QUISETT—Being a Cape Codder and a practitioner of modern architecture might appear a difficult task to the casual observer but to E. Gunnar Peterson it has been pleasant and successful.

Mr. Peterson, whose architect's shingle hangs in front of one of the most-widely publicized houses on the Cape, has some ideas about the home of the future on this peninsula. Similar ideas were put to work back in 1941 when he built the house here in Quisset. Since that time he has seen pictures of it and articles about it published in leading newspapers and magazines throughout the country. The house, on Surf Drive, sits on a hill overlooking Vineyard Sound. Its flat roof and large windows contrast strikingly with the traditional, neighboring Cape Cod homes. But then, Mr. Peterson's ideas contrast sharply with Cape architecture in general.

"We've been getting more orders than we can handle here and 95 percent of them are for modern work," he said.

"More and more people are demanding modern. They're becoming more open-minded toward new ways of building. That is especially true of the returning servicemen. We've had inquiries from them all over the world and they are all inquiring about their post-war homes.

"Prefabrication will probably provide homes for many people who otherwise could never afford to build but I don't think it will be too popular in the more expensive brackets. It doesn't give the individuality that people want and expect in homes. Most home owners want a house especially designed for their needs, and very few families have identical requirements. Another difficulty lies in the fact that a house should be designed for the site it is going to be built on. Prefabrication offers no solution to this problem.

"I don't see where the architect has anything to fear from that market. The builder of that kind of house wouldn't give him any business anyway."

Michigan

FOUR-WAY MEETING

A joint meeting of the executive committees of the three Institute chapters in Michigan—Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Saginaw Valley—together with the Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects has been called at Detroit's Rackham Memorial Building for the purpose of completing the four boards will meet at 2:00 p.m. to discuss further steps in Michigan's unification plans. The remains only the detail of determining the form that the State Society will take, whether it is to be chartered as a state-wide chapter or several branches, or to remain as it is, made up of directors from the chapters. Many feel that this is not of great importance, that it is only a detail in unification. The important thing is, they say, to have one organization. This we have in Michigan, with about 90% of resident Michigan architects in the A.I.A.

Presidents of the four organizations are: Clair W. Ditchy, Detroit Chapter; Louis C. Kingscott, Grand Rapids Chapter; Joseph Kingscott, Saginaw Valley Chapter; and Roger Allen, Michigan Society of Architects.

Following the joint meeting, the Detroit Chapter Board will meet at 4:00 p.m., dinner will be served at 6:00 p.m., and at 8:30 p.m. Henry-Russell Hitchcock will lecture in the Small Auditorium of The Detroit Institute of Arts, just across the park from the Rackham Building. Mr. Hitchcock will be the Chapter's guest of honor at dinner.

Mr. Hitchcock's lecture, "Architecture in the Mid-Twentieth Century," will be in connection with the Art Institute's exhibition, "BUILT IN USA, 1932 to 1944," to be held from Oct. 6 to Nov. 4, a survey of contemporary American architecture assembled by The Museum of Modern Art. It is an attractive, well-designed exhibit and should do much to create public interest in the development of architecture in Detroit.

Mr. Hitchcock was educated at Harvard College, and Harvard Architectural School, and Harvard Graduate School, receiving his master's degree from the latter in 1927. He was the recipient of the Arnold Sheldon Travelling Fellowship for 1924-25 and the Carnegie Travelling Fellowship in 1928-29. He has written many books and articles on art and architecture, has been a teacher in several institutions of higher learning. As a member of the Architectural Committee of The Museum of Modern Art, in New York City, he has had much to do with its exhibitions.

This will also be the Chapter's Annual Meeting and election of officers.

WILLIAM SHIMDNER, AIA, of 275 Merton Road, Detroit 3, Mich., announces that he plans to open his own office for the practice of architecture at 805 Kales Building, Detroit 26, Mich., on or about Nov. 1, 1945.
ADVISE STATE TO WAIT

Postponement of the State's huge building program, except for structures urgently needed now, was recommended to Michigan's Governor Harry F. Kelly by a committee representing the building industry at the Legislative offices in Lansing recently. Representing the Michigan Society of Architects was its president Roger Allen, Tallmadge, according to a report. Thomas S. Holden, president of F. W. Dodge Corporation, of New York, stated that much of the construction during the war was of a temporary nature and did not require so much skilled labor. "We cannot expect to reach full production in the industry in 1946, and maybe not even in '47," he said.

Roger Allen reported that a recent survey revealed that some 422 draftsmen and other technical help are needed in the offices of Michigan architects. This, he stated, will delay completion of plans for both state and private work.

"Of course, the State work will probably be done first," he added, "because those in charge of the State's program are better looking than the average client and also slightly more intelligent."

"Mr. Holden has given us statistics on the volume of work we may expect," he has said. "But it is the responsibility of architects to keep in touch with clients who are likely to drop dead in architects' offices when they learn what prices are," he concluded.

The joy was your reporter's of traveling from place to place with the distinguished Fellows and Member Emertius, J. Milton Dyer, who has done some of Cleveland's most outstanding architecture. In passing the City Hall, he said he had not done a column since, and that seems to be true, for witness his splendid Cleveland Coast Guard Station.

In the evening to Nela Park for cocktails and dinner, and what a dinner! It seemed to be about four dinners in one. There was music, singing by the "Lamp-lighters" and group singing, followed by an address on the "Tangle of Living" by Edward Harrison of GE (in a circle). It was a delightful evening.

Some members of the Cleveland Chapter were up early to meet the boat and breakfast with their guests, following which we immediately got into high, as the Governor seemed to agree. What has Cleveland got that Detroit hasn't? Hills, and the many aspects they bring into planning, making for a picturesque city. Location.

The newest addition to the shore, a delightful suburban hotel, was unique in architectural annals, in that there were no speeches. You know, Eddie Prichard, who has tackled an architect by the heels and shook him five speeches would drop out of his pockets.

I suppose it would be correct to say that the luncheon was presided over by George Mayer, president of the Cleveland Chapter, assisted by Milton MacMillin, president of Architect's Society of Ohio. In the afternoon we drove through Cleveland's beautiful parks and boulevards to the piant of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, where search work is done on plane engines, propellors, etc., a truly remarkable place, something else that I don't have, for there isn't another.

The Steamer City of Cleveland left the foot of Third Street in Detroit at 11:30 P.M., Sunday, Sept. 16. Abored were nine members of the chapter, plus A. Gerald Diehl, George Diehl, Clair Ditchy, Walter Garstekl, Talmage Hughes, Eb- erle Smith, John Thornton, Dave Williams and A. F. Miller, who joined the group later in Cleve-

This was a return engagement, follow- ing a visit to Detroit by members of the Cleveland Chapter last year.

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Charge of a battalion.

has reached his objective - an Officer in

after 28 months of service in the Navy,

is over, the Seabees have

way to Japan for a peri­

two and a half years of service in the

Fleet Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal.

Chapter, AIA, and of the Michigan Society

ent name for itself, going in on the first

the 133rd Naval Con­

ment.

Hyde (Arthur K. Hyde,

ous lines to the archi­

ing the company's vari­

and will assist hisj

Palmer

LT. CMNDR. C. WILLIAM PALMEK,

Even though the war

all the many others out

in, wanting to get home,

he rejoice with him in attaining his goal

in this important assign­

He will be in charge of the

133rd Naval Con­

His many friends, in the profession and

out, may reach him by addressing him,

Bill is past president of the Detroit

AIA, and of the Michigan Society

of Architects.

Attention!... The American Institute

of Architects is always on the alert for

opportunities to gain favorable publicity

for his Chapter and The Institute. Any­

thing of news value is forwarded to the

papers in his area. Recent examples have

been the news releases prepared and cir­

culated by The Institute's Council, Camp­

bell-Ewald Co. This is an example which

might well be followed by other chapter

officers.

Mississippi

C. Reginald Perry, president of the Mis­

issippi Chapter, AIA, is the son of William Orr

Ludlow, FAIA, of Midwood, N. J., member

of Military Engineers, The American In­

stitute of Architects, the Oakland Hills Country

Club and the Detroit Athletic Club.

On his return to civil life, and after an

extended convalescent wall holding to

reopen his architectural and engineering office in

Detroit.

New Hampshire

T. AVERY CHADWICK, architect and

engineer, is returning October 1, 1945

the office of Jens Frederick Larson, well

known college architect.

From 1940 to 1943 Mr. Chadwick was

engaged in the war construction program at

DuPont de Nemours at Wilmington, Del.,

and engaged in the war construction program at

the Army Engineers, Major Cyril Edward

Schley retired from Military Service on

September 18, 1945 upon his return from

the Army Separation Center at Fort Sher­

idan, Illinois. Before entering Service

early in 1942, Major Schley practiced

architecture in this area for some 30

years, and during that period designed

many important build­

ings throughout the City and State including the

WJR Broadcasting Sta­

commercial building, states that a new

era in the design of stores and homes is

in the offing.

David, a member of the New Jersey

Chapter, AIA, is the son of William Orr

Ludlow, FAIA, of Midwood, N. J., member

of the New York Chapter, William Orr

Ludlow for years did an outstanding job

as chairman of The Institute's Commit­

tee on Public Information.

House for a gracious living and

safety which will attract

more customers will

both result from this new approach,

which he said might be referred to as

“Freedom of Architecture.”

Mr. Ludlow goes on to explain: “The

post-war architecture of the residences

and shops I am now designing for early

construction, has the most interesting

possibilities. It avoids the sterile, uncom­

fortable quality of pre-war modernistic, while

omitting the fussy and inefficient features

which so often accompany rigid adherence

to styles of the past. It makes for attract­

ive and functional interior design—a

perfect background for the new sell­

ing and display techniques. This post-war

architecture also gives a warm, homelike

quality to the sunny efficient homes which it

creates. It comes as a “Fifth” freedom to

those of us who are trying to combine

the best of the old with the freedom of the

new.

While we strive for the four basic free­
doms, let’s remember that “Freedom of

Architecture” has been given us by new

materials and methods of construction, I

find that my clients are quick to take ad­

vant age of these new possibilities. Open

planing and all kinds of interior dec­

orations which flow indoors, new lighting, a return

to the beauty of natural wood finishes,

fresh and increased uses of glass, scientific

layout of floor space, wall planning as well

as floor planning, new self service fixtures

for shops, more dramatic store front dis­

plays—all are elements used in this “Free­

dom of Architecture.”

In practice for the last thirteen years,

Mr. Ludlow has designed such work as

five and ten cent stores, A & P super­

markets, parish houses, and industrial

plant additions as well as many residences.

Of the new materials the public reads

about, Mr. Ludlow says, “I have used glass

and fluorescent lighting in my new office
to show a little of their wonderful possi­

bilities in the new post-war architecture,

which will begin to leave the blueprint

stage next month. Thermopane glass for

instance, is used in the back and in­
door. With new knowledge as to how to

use glass as an insulator, there is no longer

reason to think of windows as merely holes

cut in a wall. We can now bring sunlight

and other views into our homes. Let’s take

advantage of this chance for beauty,

warmth and cheerfulness inside as well

as out.”

For over a year David Ludlow has been

associated with America’s foremost store

designers, Raymond Loewy Associates. For

them he visited leading stores in Chicago,

Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia and other cities. In each store he made an

analysis of present design methods and

presented recommendations for improved

display techniques, lighting and remodel­
ing innovations.

He originated a new self-service fixture

for showing floor coverings which is be­
ing sponsored by a nationally known car­

pet manufacturer with 1400 retail dealers.

Of store design Mr. Ludlow said: “The

Architect must help the merchant attract

customers. An authentic ‘Georgian’ pilaster

on the store front may be a fine tribute

to the architect but it won’t help sell that

fall sporting dress hidden behind it.”

Last year Mr. Ludlow was selected archi­

tect for a Community Center to be built in

a nearby suburb. New recreational and

educational features are to be included in

the post-war building which he designed to

take advantage of the new “Freedom of

Architecture.”

New York

UTICA, N. Y. — FRANK C. DELLE

CESE, A.I.A., has opened architectural

offices at 1011 First National Bank Build­

ing, Utica.

He attended Utica Free Academy and

was graduated in 1933 from Cornell Uni­

versity. For a time he was associated with

Bagg & Newkirk, later with Kinne, Jenni­

son & Pennock and worked on the Adrea­

Terrace housing project.

For the last three years Delle Cese has been

engaged mostly in government work. He

was designing architect at Pine Camp, senior

designing architect at the Seneca

Ordnance Depot and was architect in

charge of design and construction of sev­

eral buildings for the Letterkenney Ordnance

Depot, near Chambersburg, Pa.
COVERED STADIUM

Now that we have sports events at night under artificial lights that simulate daytime, the sports promoters are looking to the next step, that of a covered stadium, usable all year.

The one man in America who knows most about this is undoubtedly John Sloan, AIA, distinguished New York architect, sportsman and former member of the U.S. Olympic Committee. It’s sort of a hobby with him. “But it is also a part of my business,” he says.

Mr. Sloan is just as much at home doing skyscrapers as he is in designing buildings in the field of athletics. He designed the Garden State Park race track.

The late Tex Rickard had a dream of buying the Polo Grounds and putting a roof over it. Mr. Sloan does not believe that this would have been successful, because of cost and because it was the idea to have a roof on the stands. He designed the Polo Grounds, the Yankee Stadium, the new Yankee Stadium, with the Polo Grounds and the Yankee Stadium, with a possible seating capacity of 100,000. Mr. Sloan believes that it would be better to tear down the stadium and start from scratch.

“What I have in mind is a flat-domed roof structure supported by a pre-stressed concrete ring, bored with wire, having the strength of 185,000 lbs. per square inch; the dome itself having a diameter of between 350 and 400 ft., of granite constructions, and in other words, the problem of a roof that would not roll back and forth for fair and stormy weather. The problems of the construction would have been overcome by starting in a vacuum, not impossible, he says.

It is reported that Col. Larry MacPhail is flirting with a similar ambition for Yankee Stadium, with a possible seating capacity of 100,000. Mr. Sloan believes that it would be better to tear down the stadium and start from scratch.

“IT’s the way I see it,” he said. “The roof should cover the field, and there should be a separate roof for the stands. In this way the main objective can be accomplished at a cost that is not prohibitive.

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

American Steel Foundries, East Chicago, Ind.

Albert Kahn, Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc.

Founded in 1876

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

Established Production Record In Defense

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

Personnel

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

Harold F. Alt, Owner.


Leroy H. Alt, Assistant Estimator.

Field Superintendents


American Steel Foundries, East Chicago, Ind.
Building?
Modernizing?
Partitioning?

Look into this revolutionary idea for treating all interiors

See how M/P Metlwals give you rich beauty and high utility at surprisingly low cost

Write today for our A.I.A. file booklet on M/P Metlwals Paneling and Movable Steel Partitions—the modern idea in distinctive interiors for executive, factory and general offices, stores, banks, ships, hotels, hospitals, schools, residences and other buildings of every kind.

Made in lifelike wood grains and soft color finishes... providing an all-flush surface from floor to ceiling... eliminating the need for filler boards of other materials at ends or above the cornice level... M/P Metlwals make possible an endless variety of new, modern decorative effects. Equally important, exclusive construction features of M/P Paneling and Partitions eliminate the need for plaster in new construction... and permit fast, clean, simple installation in modernization or partitioning work.

Our free booklet pictures many handsome Metlwals interiors... and shows you how these standardized units of bonderized steel combine fine appearance, quiet and fire resistance with low initial cost and permanent economy. Write on your business letterhead for our free Metlwal Booklet No. 14M. for your A.I.A. file. Address: Martin-Parry Corporation, York, Pa.

HERE'S THE INSIDE STORY of the unique construction features of M/P Movable Steel Partitions: (A) Steel studs spaced 24" apart. (B) M/P Snap-On Clip for ease of erection. (C) Baked-on finish on bonderized steel. (D) Asbestos lining. (E) Corrugated backing for horizontal strength. (F) Corrugated backing of reverse panel. (G) Vertical steel stiffener. (H) 3 1/2" air space gives ample room for pipes and cables; standard panel sections may be used as air conditioning ducts.

EASE OF ERECTION and standardized unit construction give M/P Metlwals high value and utility at low cost.

READILY MOVABLE without waste are the permanently beautiful M/P Partitions on this modern office floor.
Tennessee

GUY H. PARHAM, JR., former Secretary-Treasurer of the Tennessee Chapter, A.I.A., and first Editor of The Tennessee Architect, has been released from his assignment with the Army Air Forces at A Stachel. They will be located at 205 eer office under the firm name of Parham Lewisburg and has returned to Knoxville Architect, has been released from his as­ tary-Treasurer of the Tennessee Chapter, A.J.A., and first Editor of The Tennessee

Texas

WALTER T. ROLFE, A.I.A., Chairman of the Department of Architecture at the University of Texas, at Austin, explaining that the postwar building industry is expected to entail a 15-billion-dollar program annually, urges students to choose architecture as a career, in order to supply the demand that is sure to come.

“Our school has had the largest enroll­ ment of any professional school during the past two years,” said Professor Rolfe. “However, we are not so much interested in numbers as we are in high professional competence.”

“Students should first be tested to see whether they are competent in the field of architecture before entering the school,” Professor Rolfe said, and pointed out that Dr. Manuel’s aptitude tests have been used for many years for these purposes. These tests have also been very helpful in placing veterans in fields where they show promise, and often in areas where their abilities were unknown to them, he said.

The Department of Architecture offers degree plans in architecture, planning, and architectural engineering. Architecture and planning normally require five years of training, while architectural engineering can now be completed in four and one-half years, Professor Rolfe continued.

The University’s courses in architecture are accredited by the National Architect­ ural Accrediting Board and the architec­ tural engineering courses are accredited by the Engineering Council for Profession­ al Development.

Professor Rolfe said that the building profession ranked third among the indus­ tries in America and would soon be ex­ panded extensively. Agriculture is first on the list with transportation in second place, he said.

EARLY DISCHARGE OF ARCHITE­ CTURAL DRAFTSMEN and other technical help needed by the building industry is urged by the Houston Chapter, A.I.A.

Before the war, it was stated, Houston had some 50 architects. Now there are only 35. There is an additional shortage of draftsmen and allied engin­ eers, according to the architects. There are 79 members in the South Texas Chap­ ter.

Chapter President Eugene Werlin said that in the late ’20s there was around $30,000,000 in construction annually in this area. Now, he added, the Chamber of Commerce is estimating roughly $300,000,000 in construction catalogue for the first 10 years after the war.

“We have been talking about the bottle­ neck of architects and draftsmen and sug­ gesting the need for advance planning,” he added, “but few have paid any attention. Now the work is piling up and the load will steadily grow heavier. Most of it will have to lag, and this necessarily will affect the resumption of building ac­ tivity.”

Alfred C. Finn, A.I.A., said the shortage is not a local matter, but nation wide. He said substantial relief may not come for five or six years

“It is a hard fact to face,” he declared, “but many excellently trained young men will not come back and many who do will not for a variety of reasons be able to pick up where they left off in their studies and research. Yet, if out of millions in uni­ form, a few thousands carefully selected had continued their training, America would have a dependable backlog of skilled minds to grapple with the problems of peacetime competition.”

James Chillman, Jr., A.I.A., of the fao­ culty of Rice Institute said the number being educated at Rice for the architec­ tural profession is negligible. He said many of the young men in training have ex­ pressed a desire to become architects, but these are going away to combat duty.

Similar resolutions have been passed by architectural groups in other parts of the nation.

THE TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHI­ TECTS is holding its annual Convention at San Antonio, Texas on Oct 20th and 21st. (And it’s going to be good.)

FOR COMPLETE DRAWER SLIDE DATA—ASK FOR BULLETIN 39-B 30

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Please check name and address on reverse side and make corrections if incorrect.

I have enjoyed a number of free copies of your magazine and certainly want to contribute my small part to this very interesting publication.

It took Mr. Van Pelt's letter to make me understand. Here is more power to you!—Larch C. Renshaw, Darien, Conn.

For the past several months I have been enjoying it free. My conscience bothers me, so here it is, with best wishes for continued success.—N. B. Mitchell, Harrison Park, N. J.

It is informative, interesting and wholly refreshing.—Merritt F. Farren, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Lots of luck with your Bulletin. I think it has something.—Arthur N. Rogers, Trenton, N. J.

—For something I consider well worthwhile.—Barney W. Havis, Vicksburg, Miss.

Herewith, grain of sand to help build the dune. Wishing you continued success in unification.—Eugene V. Barthmaier, Philadelphia, Pa.

You are doing a fine job.—Harry J. McComb, Hammond, Ind.

Here's my buck to apply to the progress of a well-started movement. I look forward to future issues.—Royal M. Strode, Dallas, Texas.

For some time I have been intending to send you this for the Bulletin, which I have been receiving with great pleasure.—Joseph A. McCarroll, Mystic, Conn.

The last issue was particularly interesting.—Henry S. Lion, Nyc.

Thanks for the free copies. I have thoroughly enjoyed them.—Earl G. Wheeler, Bradford, Pa.

The red box did it. Have enjoyed the free issues greatly. My laryngitis does not bespeak this pleasure and ideas gained from your live wire publication. Best wishes for more paid subscriptions and continued success.—Matt. L. Jorgensen, Atlanta, Ga.

I have received your Bulletin, or I should say "Our Bulletin," for a long time, and I am happy to be among those who subscribe. In accordance with the many letters I have read I also want to add to the number.—Olive Chadwaye, Van Nuys, Cal.

In the Aug. 14 issue you had an article, "Women in Architecture," stating that the Women's Architectural Club of Chicago "is, so far as can be ascertained, the only professional organization of women in the United States."

I wish to correct this statement, for there is rather a large professional organization of women in architecture and related fields, in Alpha Alpha Gamma, which was founded by a group of women architectural students at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., in 1922. The most recent additions were seven undergraduate chapters and eight alumnae or graduate chapters. There are somewhere over 300 members in all chapters, though not all members are active. The graduate or alumnae chapters include in their membership many women who are not graduates of schools having undergraduate chapters.

The graduate chapters are as follows: St. Louis, Twin Cities, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit, Ann Arbor, New York and Texas.

I think the above will set the record straight.

Enclosed is my subscription. I had not sent it before because I already have so many magazines and papers to read through, I can hardly keep up, and I hesitated to add to the number.—Olive Chadwaye, Van Nuys, Cal.

When the roll call is made, whether here or "midst the shady portals up yonder," I want to be able to answer "Heah!" So here's my two bucks for two years subscription to the Bulletin. My "cappy" never'd forgive me if I knew that I was taking something for 'nuttin.' Incidentally, he was Allan Mason Barrows, who was chief draftsman in the office of Henry Hobson Richardson, during the glorious years of his reign as America's foremost architect.

I'd appreciate hearing from any architects who may have worked with him, or knew him then.

I get more news about the architects from a few pages in the Bulletin than from half a dozen so-called architectural magazines.—Willard H. Barrows, 270 W. 11th St., NYC 14.

On the theory that "the best things in life are free," I somehow got the idea that the Bulletin was free, but when I saw that others are coughing up I became conscience-stricken, so here it is for something I think is worth while and worth a lot more than a dollar—Chris Totten, Phoenix, Ariz.

You are publishing a necessity to the profession, with a slogan that should produce remarkable results.—Frederick G. Noble, Maplewood, N. J.

(See LETTERS, next page)
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THE CIRCUL-AIR CORP.
The Building Process as a Part Of Architectural Practice

By ERNEST J. KUMP, A.I.A., Talk Before the Ann Arbor Conference

(Continued from October 2 Issue)

Why our respected cousins should have gained confidence in their ability to prepare a more reasonable preliminary estimate than the Architect does not bear very close scrutiny.

There is another minor detail to be considered,—that of keeping the design within the estimated budget.

It goes without question that keeping the building project within the Owner's budget is as important to the success of the objective as good planning, design, or any of the other considerations.

It must be realized that the objective in the Owner's mind is to be able to have a building within his financial limitations to satisfy certain real needs.

Our "synonym architects" will produce a building with that in mind, even though it may fall far short of what is desired in design and planning. It is very natural. That is their business.

The distinguished gentleman in the audience here has realized that many owners will continue to sacrifice the aesthetic requirements, if necessary, in order to realize a building.

It seems that our respected cousins give primary attention to the practical considerations in a building and minor emphasis to design or effect,—except as a sales medium. The Architect, on the other hand, puts his primary attention to the design and planning and gives minor consideration to the building processes, in which he is usually disinterested—I think that they are both exactly half wrong.

In reality the Architect should put equal emphasis on all factors involved. The practice of architecture cannot be divided into separateness,—the objective must include the entire picture, the practical as well as the aesthetic. That is the Architect's job as I understand the practice of architecture.

It is interesting to note that the Architect today has come to accept certain of the technical and practical processes as an important part of his procedure. These consist of the use of consulting engineers and manufacturer's agents as a source of technical assistance.

In most cases, however, the Architect has been slow and even reluctant to recognize the integral part played by a detailed specialized knowledge of the building process in the successful planning of the modern building. As a result many "architect-engineered" buildings have fallen far short of being creditable examples of building construction; a field in which the public had until recently assumed he was the master.

It is now necessary that we as architects go a step further. We must recognize that specialized knowledge of the building processes is also an integral part of our work.

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Volume 19
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 16, 1945
Number 42

One day I happened to be talking to a young Architect concerning a recent competition in which he had received fairly high mention, and of which he was justly proud. The competition concerned the design of a post war manufactured house.

In discussing his design at some length, in the course of conversation, we came upon the manufacturing processes involved and the practical considerations upon which they were based. After some excellent generalities and theories had been mentioned by my friend, all of which were beyond the realm of practical possibility for some time to come, I became curious as to the background, experience and interest concerning manufacturing techniques upon which his convictions were based.

In a casual manner I asked if he had ever researched in, or studied modern manufacturing techniques and their possibilities. The answer was "No," I then asked him if he had ever been in a prefabrication plant, and the answer was "No." Becoming a little impatient, I then asked him if he had ever "walked by" a prefabricating plant, and the answer was "Yes".

There is little wonder that few, if any prefabrication designs developed by architects through competitions, dreaming, or other methods, have been adopted for actual production purposes. There is wonder, however, at the naiveté, or great courage manifested in the ability to tackle any problems regardless of what is involved. I don't know which. Our respected cousins use a word for it:—"starry-eyed."

In modern architectural practice the building is a very fundamental detail unless architecture is to be merely "pipe-dreams," projects, and interesting architectural competitions, to a majority of those devoted to it.

There is another point to be seriously considered by the profession. That of specialization and the use of expert consultants concerning complex building problems, many of which exist today.

The average Architect, it seems, considers himself unusually qualified to tackle any design or planning problem that confronts him regardless. He isn't the least bit perturbed even if he has had no prac-

(See KUMP, Page 3)
With our many years of experience and newly-acquired craftsmanship resulting from our war contracts, we are in an even better position to serve on peace-time construction now that hostilities have ceased.

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Kump (Continued from Page 1)

tical background or experience concerning the problem he is invited to tackle. That represents real courage and determination, but of course at the expense, of the Owner. I know of no other profession that carries this determination to such a point.

It might be well to consider the workings of the medical profession in this instance. Both lawyers and doctors have come to realize that through specialization they are able to offer their clients the best possible service and this has been done much more than was previously possible—and in addition to increase public confidence in their professions.

Lawyers and doctors also, as a rule, are not hesitant to associate or call upon expert consultants concerning complex cases in which they have had little or no experience, or in which they think it would be to the client's advantage.

It would be well for the architects to take a cue from the experience of these other professions in this respect. Specialization has many advantages not only to the client but to the professional man as well.

In our present era of complex planning requirements there is a demand for a trained expert in a chosen field who will certainly increase the dignity and respect of the man as well as of the profession. The public generally seems to give cheerfully, promptly and remember that to achieve our objective your contribution should be larger than last year.

Our War Chest

The Architects' Division of the War Chest of Metropolitan Detroit is now under way.

Clarence E. Day, A.I.A., of Harley, Ellington & Day, is Chairman, Talmage C. Hughes is vice-chairman, and Charles M. Agree is continuing in the capacity of advisor.

Charley is entering his twenty-fifth year as a worker on the drive. For several years he has served as chairman of the architects' division. When he began our quota was about six thousand dollars. He built it up to about $20,000, and this year it has been increased by ten per cent.

The city of Dearborn now has its own drive, so our quota this year will not include contributions from Dearborn architects.

Architects in the Detroit metropolitan area will soon be solicited for contributions and it is hoped that all will do their share in order that we may again exceed our quota. So, when you are solicited, please give cheerfully, promptly and remember that to achieve our objective your contribution should be larger than last year.
The Modern home needs Adequate Wiring!

Tomorrow living will be Electrical!
During the 1870's the full swing of Victorianism was well under way in architecture as well as all other departments of daily life and thinking. Unfortunately, the Greek Revival had given way to other ideas and the public was turning to the more elaborate but less interesting designs made possible by greatly improved mechanical methods of production which often led to results which were more experimental in accomplishment than they were good in design fundamentals.

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Curtis, Saline, Mich.

An expression of Victorian architecture

by Howell Taylor, A.I.A.

During the 1870's the full swing of Victorianism was well under way in architecture as well as all other departments of daily life and thinking. Unfortunately, the Greek Revival had given way to other ideas and the public was turning to the more elaborate but less interesting designs made possible by greatly improved mechanical methods of production which often led to results which were more experimental in accomplishment than they were good in design fundamentals.

They weathered the period with dignity and luxury, however, which characterized the finest Victorian dwellings of the two decades from 1870 to 1890, a heritage built up by free and open study of Greek Revival periods of the preceding 60 years. Designed definitely in the grand manner to house the formal and rather stilted life of the times and to make the greatest use of newly invented plumbing, heating and lighting equipment, these houses became as distinctive an expression of the period as did popular conceptions of religion, wearing apparel, the novel, drama, et cetera.

Today thousands of these dwellings are found all over America and Europe—probably more in America than in Europe because America was developing so rapidly during the second half of the 19th century. Some are poorly designed and planned and show an exceptional lack of thought about or appreciation for the fulfillment of the functional elements which must be present in every successful house, attempting in a blind sort of way to make as good a showing on the exterior as possible while neglecting to follow the accepted dignified cut pattern, and giving careless attention to good planning which is as old as the art of building. There were many fine house demolitions, nevertheless, houses which were thoroughly done both in point of construction and workmanship and in functional planning as well; but big and large they had little to contribute and are examples of architectural beauty.

Such a house is that of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Curtis of Saline which was built 70 years ago (1875) by W. H. Davenport, a banker of Saline, Michigan, from designs and plans of William Scott, architect, of Detroit, father of John Scott who is remembered by many contemporary architects today.

In the second half of the 19th century there could be no finer example. The very best of materials and workmanship were put into it as was found when Mr. Curtis completely rehabilitated the structure in 1937.

The plan fitted well the family life of the 1870's and 1880's when plenty of household help was available. According to modern standards living was more dignified and reserved, few gadgets had appeared to beset the houseowner with continual repairs and replacements. Even gas lighting was comparatively new at that time and there was no electric current. There were no inside toilets and indoor plumbing, no stream-lined kitchens and bathrooms. The best houses had tin-covered copper lined bath-tubs filled by hand with buckets of water carried from a heating tank attached to the kitchen range. When the hand force pump was introduced large metal tanks were placed in the attics which made it possible to pipe water through the house thus saving the arduous carrying, and these were considered most luxurious.

In the fine rehabilitation which Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have made they are to be congratulated on the care with which the old has been preserved and the new adapted without sacrificing any of the interesting features of the building.

The fine wood principally walnut have been beautifully refinished, much of the furniture is that which was originally placed in the house, so that we can see today a remarkable example of the best in the Victorian style.

Attention should be called to the much earlier buildings to be seen in Saline, the old flour mill so well restored by Mr. Ford, the charming little school across the road, the fine old Burkhart farm up the hill on the Manchester road. Dr. Hall's interesting house on Ann Arbor Street, indicating the transition between Greek Revival and Victorian. Unfortunately, one of the best of the pioneer structures in Saline, the Presbyterian Church built in 1836, is no longer standing, but its lines and plan may be studied in the records of the Washtenaw Historical Society thanks to Professor Emil Lorch who had the building measured and drawn before it was destroyed.

O'DELL, HEWLETT & LUCKENBACH are architects for the 1946 Ideal Home, feature of the first postwar Builders' Show to be held next spring. It will be built on a 15-foot wooded site on James Cousins Highway, just north of W. McNichols Rd.

R. T. RUSS HILL, president of Martin Parry Corp. has announced the removal of the company's executive offices from York, Pa. to Detroit. The step is another in the company's plans to speed reconstruction from war to peacetime manufacture, according to Hill.

A subsidiary of the corporation, Rexair, Inc., manufacturers of vacuum cleaners, has been formed.

Other manufacturing activities of the corporation include automotive items and prefabricated Metalwall partitions for domestic, commercial and marine installations.

WIRT C. ROWLAND, AIA, is confined to Jennings Hospital, 7815 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit. His doctor has ordered him there for a rest, and his many friends will hope for him a speedy recovery. Those who wish to visit him may do so between the hours of 2:00 to 4:00 and 7:00 to 9:00 P.M.
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S. W. Zinky, State Director, Federal Housing Administration.
William J. Guinan, Executive Director, Builders' Association of Metropolitan Detroit.
Howard McLees, Business Manager, Detroit Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.
Allen Sloan, Executive Secretary, Building Material Suppliers' Association.
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Election of Geo. H. Miehls as President of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., to succeed the late Louis Kahn is announced. The Board of Directors also named Mr. Miehls, its executive vice-president, as Treasurer of the 40-year-old firm. In the same Board meeting Sheldon Marston, previously vice-president, was elected to succeed Mr. Miehls as executive vice-president, and two new vice-presidents were named: Saul Saulson and O. L. Canfield.

Mr. Miehls is a native of Ohio, Mr. Miehls has spent many months overseas with the 23rd B.S.C.E. degree, he entered the army and served in the management group as “Associates,” thereby broadening the firm’s supervisory scope and assuring its perpetuation. The new executive setup represents the culmination of a plan inaugurated by Albert and Louis Kahn well before the former’s death in December, 1942. The brothers recognized that industrial architecture had advanced far beyond the capacity of any one man to administer its ramified and highly technical modern phases. They admitted 25 key men into the management group as “Associates,” thereby broadening the firm’s supervisory scope and assuring its perpetuation.

Mr. Saulson entered the firm in 1913 and has been a partner during the past three years. He is associate chief engineer of the electrical department, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Engineering Society of Detroit. Mr. Canfield, a member of the firm since 1915, is a project manager and chief estimator.

Mr. Saulson assumed the presidency after having been acting administrator, as Treasurer of the firm, formed in 1906, and made executive vice-president several years ago. Mr. Canfield, a native of Ohio, has spent many years overseas with the 23rd B.S.C.E. degree, he entered the army and served in the management group as “Associates,” thereby broadening the firm’s supervisory scope and assuring its perpetuation.

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The new executive officers take over when the firm has more projects under way than in any previous peacetime year in its four-decade history. These projects represent new postwar construction work for the revitalization and expansion of American industry and commerce.

Mr. Miehls assumes the responsibilities of the management group having been acting administrative head of the organization during the past three years. He is associate chief engineer of the electrical department, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Engineering Society of Detroit. Mr. Canfield, a member of the firm since 1915, is a project manager and chief estimator.

WHERE CITY ZONING MEANS SOMETHING

Because of its long years of speculation and high profits in the real estate field, Detroit had to wait twenty years, after the adoption of its first zoning ordinance, before a fair zoning commission gradually is teaching people in this city that all zoning restrictions are without public justification and constitute nuisance in the way of their own complete freedom of action. The City Plan commission gradually is teaching otherwise.

Recent action by citizens of Wauwatosa, Wis., shows how differentially, and more intelligently, this subject is viewed in that city; we quote from a report by the Public Administration Clearing House of Chicago: “DESIGN FOR HOUSING: All new houses in Wauwatosa, Wis., will henceforth have to conform to the general neighborhood pattern. Wauwatosa’s common council in July set up a 15-member citizens’ committee to pass on homebuilding plans before building permits can be issued. The committee will study each future building plan to determine whether the proposed house complies with the zoning laws, and, further, whether it conforms, in design, materials, and size, to the general development of the district in which it will be located.” - Civic Searchlight.

DETROIT CHAPTER MEMBERS ON A.I.A. NATIONAL COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects has announced the personnel of its national committees. Eight members of the Detroit Chapter have received appointments.

Clair W. Ditchey, president of the Detroit Chapter, who was recently made a Fellow of The Institute, is chairman of the Institute’s Jury of Fellows, and chairman of the Committee on Unification. Benjamin V. Gambrer, also a Fellow of The Institute and now a director on the national Board, is chairman of the Committee on Unification, and a member of the Committee on The Structure of The Institute.

Talmae C. Hughes, executive secretary of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., and of the Michigan Society of Architects, is chairman of the Committee on Unification. A. B. McCorkel, chairman of the Committee on The Architect and Governmental Relations.

Other committee members are as follows: Wells I. Bennett, Education; Alvin E. Hayter, Industrial Relations; George W. McConkey, Institute Cooperation with Technical Committees; Eero Saarinen, Allied Arts; Eliel Saarinen, Urban Planning. Roger Allen, president of the Michigan Society of Architects, is a member of the Committee on The Architect and Governmental Relations.

ALLAN G. AGREE has established an office at 3302 David Scott Blvd., Detroit 26, for the practice of architecture. The telephone number is RANDolph 3851. Allan has been a registered architect for various Detroit offices, including William E. Kapp, Russell Engineering Co., and his cousin, Charles N. Agree.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Architectural Progress Copies

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The architect is and must indeed remain the master builder, the man of practical skill who creates the materials of cities; and yet he is something more than an avenue through which technologies run a blind influence upon dwellers in cities. His structures not only act upon civilization but, what is more important, they do so in a manner consciously determined by their builders. The architect not only uses technologies but controls them; addresses them to objectives clearly revealed. His contribution to the city’s pattern therefore is not physical substance merely or organized space merely but his own ideas which these are made to convey. These are not less important than the ideas embodied in street and plaza and park.

Now what is the idea which illuminates our new architecture: that new architecture whose very substance is social serviceability, whose one intention is to assist the balance and stability of the social fabric? Is it not the idea of planning, of planning not to secure the comfort of individuals merely, but to lift and sustain the happiness of populations? At what cost, then, will you divorce this architecture from the planning of cities?

If there is a modern city planning there is also a modern architecture. Architecture, like city planning, has keenly felt the changes of a world transformed by science. Architects, no less than planners, have been prompted by the study and experience of science to renounce their most cherished superstitions. With equal resolution architects have set about the task of adjusting their thought and vision to the civilization now in process of becoming so that these might parallel the thought and vision of the sciences of society.

There can be no fundamental or lasting dissidence between the city planning and this new architecture. If each embraces an area of human interest and a mode of operation peculiar to itself and not included in that of the other, these divergences are yet of less importance than those interests which bind them together. Each is inseparable, except in rare instances, from the collective life, the smallest unit of which is the family, the largest the population of a city. The materials of each art, if not the same, are yet alike in character since they comprise first, those aspects of human existence which invite structural adaptations and second, the material substances capable of such adaptations. They are integral also—architecture no less than city planning—with both the social and the physical sciences and gain their vitality and usefulness from that integration. Identical in origin, these arts attained individuality from that integration. Identical in origin, these arts attained individuality as the consequence of a growing diversification of social activities, and yet in intention and character they continue an unequivocal—and until recently acknowledged unity.

We must make our new architecture therefore the firm friend and constant companion of city planning: not merely because buildings are the prime substance of cities but also because the practice of architecture has become in our time an area of human interest and a mode of operation peculiar to itself and not included in that of the other, these divergences are yet of less importance than those interests which bind them together. Each is inseparable, except in rare instances, from the collective life, the smallest unit of which is the family, the largest the population of a city. The materials of each art, if not the same, are yet alike in character since they comprise first, those aspects of human existence which invite structural adaptations and second, the material substances capable of such adaptations. They are integral also—architecture no less than city planning—with both the social and the physical sciences and gain their vitality and usefulness from that integration. Identical in origin, these arts attained individuality as the consequence of a growing diversification of social activities, and yet in intention and character they continue an unequivocal—and until recently acknowledged unity.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN
Hudnut—(Continued from Page 1)

the devotion of resolute men is to give added life to the very disease which is destroying our civilization.

There are then at least three justifications, if such are needed, for assigning to architecture a dominant role in city planning. Because cities are built of buildings; because buildings are in modern practice definite elements in the social no less than the physical pattern of cities; because the architectural idea, invading all elements of the city, can lift it into an agency of the spirit; because, in short, city planning is an architectural no less than a political and social art, the architect, who invented city planning, who guided and sustained it through the centuries, must not, whatever his sins of omission, be rudely dismissed from that, his most urgent and most congenial field.

I am the more persuaded of this fact and of its importance when I consider the traditional competence of the architect as coordinator and executive. I have defined city planning as the architecture-of-elevations. I meant by that term a technological art to which economic and social factors are relevant in much the same way that they are relevant to buildings, but which through the conscious reshaping of art may attain the interest and importance of art. The city planner whose habits of thought are those of an architect knows how to create his intricate pattern of idea out of society, climate, the market, and the laws of the spirit; and he knows also how to translate that pattern of idea into a pattern of performance.

The city planner will lose his most salient usefulness should he sacrifice architecture to his creative sciences; and the architect who withdraws from city planning, consenting to the extinction of his influence in that challenging province, renounces also his widest serviceability. Our influence in that challenging province, reducing the whole of our being to the area of our city planning, would be as if the artist of the stage should withdraw from the art of the stage player.

The city planner will lose as much when he combines his architectural capabilities with the traditional capacities of the city planner, as if he would assist its reinstatement as discoverer and architect who withdraws from city planning.

Perhaps the housing groups at Willow Run could be used to shelter some of the displaced evacuees and through rentals help pay for themselves and relieve the hotel situation. Not all want or could have de luxe accommodations elsewhere.

If not used productively another use of the vast place might be to house a national or international museum of war. Thus it could be shown, with all resources of modern exhibition, the large and small units employed—guns, jeeps, cannons and tanks, planes of all kinds, small ships and models of large ones, maps and topographic models, photographic enlargements, the field hospital and other buildings in model and pictorial form, etc., etc.

Washington and no other city could provide sufficient space within its confines for so extended a structure. And there it is all ready, built, heated and lighted, with special access highways—ready for adaptation instead of for possible razing.

It would be of a great technical interest and be a great sermon, if there should be no more wars, as all hope now, the illustrated record would be historically eloquent. It might be of world-wide importance, attract students and visitors from everywhere to our "Arsenal of Democracy" which incidentally would have an appropriate monument recognizing our contributions to the nation and its allies.

Willow Run also has an extended air field large enough for the biggest planes and capable of almost unlimited extension. Here were recently shown many veteran planes from European battles. It is not within stone's throw of the City Hall, but has possibilities for gigantic airships, bound to be developed, at a safe distance from concentrations of habitation, business and industry.

WILLLOW RUN URGED AS WORLD'S FAIR SITE

(From The Detroit News, Aug. 15, 1945)

To the Editor: Has Willow Run been considered as a site for the proposed Detroit exposition? Could not the transportation problem be worked out? Many thousands of visitors would journeyed considerable distances from various parts of New York City to reach its exposition. Some early foreign expositions were held in a single building, like that in the Crystal Palace, London. What place has been more widely advertised than Willow Run?

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Layout Sketches Submitted for Choice and Approval

Dorothy Goss DeHaven
Apartment No. 204 1545 Hillger Street
Detroit 14, Michigan

PRODUCERS' DINNER

Producers' Council of Michigan announces that its first fall meeting will be held on the evening of Tuesday, November 6, at the Wardell Sheraton.

All architects are invited to attend. The Producers will be hosts at a complimentary "social hour" at 6:00. Dinner will be served at 7:00, followed by an interesting and entertaining motion picture.

The dinner will be on a subscription basis, each attendant paying for his own.

"It is hoped that this plan will result in a better attendance of architects," R. B. Richardson, Council president, said, adding that many had felt hesitant about attending otherwise.

Floyd Clise, program chairman, promises an enjoyable evening.

GEORGE FRED KECK, distinguished Chicago architect, was the speaker on the Detroit News Green Lights career information program recently. His subject was "Building the Modern Home."

"Style of architecture is on the threshold of definite exterior changes, since here­tofore all inventions for greater comfort have been inside the house," he said. "Plastic houses are for the more remote future. There have been no really American styles since the Indian tepee; now architectural inventions are taking into consideration changes in our way of living."

HARRY NEWMAN, A.I.A., announces the opening of his office for the practice of architecture at 728 Lafayette Building, Detroit 26, Mich. The telephone number is Cadilac 8884.

Newman, a graduate of the University of Detroit in 1934, had worked in various Detroit offices. In 1943 he was with the Public Works Design Section of the U. S. Navy at Pearl Harbor.

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While Buford Pickens is teaching architecture to G.I.'s in Florence, Italy, Hawkins Ferry, of Detroit, who studied under Dean Hudnut at Harvard, is teaching one of his courses at Wayne—Theory of Design as shown in modern architecture, painting, sculpture and the crafts. One of Mr. Ferry's objectives is to make his students conscious of their city, and of possibilities for its improvement. Secretary of the Detroit Architects' Civic Design Group Helen Fasset, announces that ACDG is now holding all-day-Saturday work meetings at Cranbrook under the direction of Eel Saarinen. Exciting news is that every six weeks or so the group plans to hold a discussion meeting to which various civic groups will be invited and in which they may participate. Further plans will be announced here as they are completed.

William E. Kapp said some pertinent things last summer, via the AIA Bulletin, among them that the industrialists are again showing the way toward a better looking city, through the design and maintenance of the newer plants, asks "need a plant blight an area? Imagine similar treatment and maintenance in the open downtown areas... Imagine parking lots framed with shrubbery instead of broken posts and walls. Imagine parks increased in number and made into places of beauty and comfort... Think what it would mean if all opportunities were developed to serve not only a useful purpose but to benefit and improve the neighborhood appearance..."


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