VETERANS' HOUSING PROGRAM

By MORRIS WEBSTER, A.I.A.

At the last special Chapter meeting, our President, Mr. Ditchy, suggested that the members might like to discuss the Veteran Emergency Housing Program in the Bulletin. Because the writer personally thinks that the Program is not going to produce the result ostensibly intended and at the same time will not benefit the veteran but will be detrimental to his interests, these remarks are thrown out. Perhaps some other member with greater or better experience may be able to give some further light on this subject and thereby make the writer feel more kindly towards this Program, for certainly he, as anyone else, does not like to feel that we are making untold sacrifices to no avail.

The avowed intention of Mr. Wyatt in securing the passage of the enabling legislation which allowed the issuance of Order No. 1 was to erect 2,700,000 dwelling units for veterans during 1946 and 1947.

In the first place, it does not appear to the writer that the veterans can possibly make use of that many homes. Assuming that there are or will be by the end of 1947 15,000,000 veterans, this will supply homes for 18% of the veterans. There perhaps are some statistics on how many GI's are married and expect to be by the end of 1947, but as the writer has never seen any, he can only guess. It seems to him that a conservative estimate is 36%, married by the end of 1947. Assuming this, the writer further inquired of the teacher of a young married couple's Bible School Class, made up almost entirely of returned veterans, as to what percentage of his class had any expectancy of renting or buying a new home or dwelling unit in the next two years. The answer was not over one-quarter of them. Whether this is any cross section of the country at large, the writer is not in position to know, but this is made up of residents of our City where the conditions are certainly as bad as any in the country, so it ought to be on the high side rather than low. Assuming this to be right, one-quarter of 36% is 9%, or one-half of the number of homes proposed to build for ex-GI's.

If the above assumptions are correct or at least on the conservative side, this is proof enough that the number of homes mentioned is not required for veterans. This, however, is only a superficial look at the situation. There are a number of things which contribute to even lower the amount more than this. First, as it is almost impossible to build a nice home in this area for under $10,000.00, many of the group who desire housing will not take advantage of it. (The F.H.A. has stopped giving priorities on veterans homes for their own use when the cost is over $10,000.) Second, many of this group will be unable to meet the credit requirements for buying, and not a few will even find themselves unable to pay the rent. Third, many of the group do not know what they want to do or where they want to live (that is, what city), as they have yet to get established, perhaps never even having worked before the War.

It seems to the writer that this entire Program has been attacked from the wrong angle. Someone has said that there is nothing worse than having two families under the same roof, and perhaps so—but may the writer suggest something that might be worse. Living in your own home with no job.

In this entire program of providing housing for veterans, no real effort has been given to reintegrating the veteran into our economy. Of course he can get a job—in some cases with preferential treatment over those who are not veterans. But frankly, taken as a whole, the veteran may get the job over the non-veteran if they are both out of work, but if the non-veteran has the job very few veterans are actually stepping in and replacing the non-veteran. And though some may disagree, the writer believes in the long run this is as it should be. So what do we need?—New jobs! These jobs cannot be created by building homes for veterans.

Let me present an example of this thing. Of course this is not typical, but it outlines a typical condition. The writer knows a veteran who is a master-plumber, employing about six or eight men before the War. Now, after four years in the service, he comes back and finds himself able to get almost no materials with which to work—while at the same time those who worked before the War.

(See WEBSTER, Page 4)
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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Women In Architecture

The following is reprinted from The Keystone publication of Alpha Alpha Gamma, National Fraternity of Women in Architecture and Related Arts. It is by Grace Jones Pilafian, wife of Suren Pilafian, A.I.A.—Ed.

DETROIT

March 17th—A meeting at the home of Dorothe (White) Taylor. Dinner was good, and it was fun admiring the Taylor's Modern furniture, some of which they had designed and made themselves. On one wall there is a panel of etchings done by Dorothe and her husband, Jonathan, who is not only an Architect but a recognized etcher. His work has been purchased by not only the Detroit Institute of Arts, but also by the Chicago Art Museum, and by the National Gallery in Washington. A panel from a mural done in egg tempera by Dorothe decorates the wall in another room.

Perhaps there is enough calamity in the world without reporting that one of our members, Josephine (Mainous) Walker, not being content with nearly asphyxiating herself and her family with coal gas, went a step further and blew up the furnace, causing a very severe fire. (It was, of course, the Grenmlins in the furnace that did the job). Anything but everything has been repaired now and Jo and her young daughter, Patsy, are spending a while in Ohio visiting Jo's mother. By the way, Jo has given up her work as a decorator at Hudson's for the time being—much to the delight of Patsy and Mr. Walker.

Floride Sandberg, who came to the Detroit Chapter from Evanston, Illinois, last July, has recently transferred from drawing heat-treating furnaces to drawing bomber floor assemblies. Because of all the "green" workers in the plants it is necessary to present pictorial views of the various parts, rather than the usual orthographic drawings. Floride reports that the work is interesting and affords a real opportunity to help win the war effort.

Sunday, April 4th—A small delegation, including husbands, drove to Ann Arbor to see the Professional Exhibit at the home of Mildred Josenhans, Ann Arbor Alumnae President. We were impressed with the good work Alpha Alpha Gammas are doing—and puffed up, too. Too bad that those who are doing such useful things in the war plants are not permitted to display their work. To combine activities, a representation from Zeta and from the Ann Arbor Alumnae came too, to discuss with the Detroiters plans for the coming "Regional Meeting" on Sunday, May 2nd, at Ann Arbor. The purpose will be to become better acquainted and to discuss problems, both Alpha Alpha Gamma and professional. Mildy served a delightful tea, and a jolly time was had by all. (It might be said that the Minnesota and New York Chapters were represented too, for Gladys (Brouillard) Hammett, formerly of Minnesota, was there, as was Grace (Jones) Pilafian from the New York Chapter, by way of the Minneapolis Chapter).

A letter to the Detroit Chapter from Harriette (Cooke) Trombley give interesting news of her eventful life: January 9, 1941, she became the mother of a son, who now claims much of her attention. In November, 1942, her husband enlisted in the Army, and so Harriette moved to 33 Beaureb Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, to be with her parents. In December or January she became junior draftsman in the Engineering Department of the Northern Engineering Works in Detroit. This is really an item from the Ann Arbor Chapter, but in case they don't send it to you: Gladys (Brouillard) Hammett is now doing an administrative job in housing for Willow Lodge, the much publicized Saarinen design for the housing of workers at the Willow Run Bomber Plant. Jo has given up her work as a decorator at Hudson's for the time being—much to the delight of Patsy and Mr. Walker.

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June 30th—Meeting and dinner at the home of Josephine (Mainous) Walker, with Floride Sandberg as co-hostess. After a delightful dinner, there was a meeting concerned chiefly with attempts to verify addresses for the directory. We are pleased to have as a new member Ruth (McConkey) DeVore. She is now doing engineering drafting for the Detroit Aluminum and Brass Company. The next meeting is scheduled for about the second week in August.

October 8th—At this point I relinquish my duties as Keystone reporter to newly elected Floride Sandberg. The only personal item I can add is that our twins, born September 1st, are a pair of little honey, but they certainly keep their mother—and father and grandmother—busy.

Hammett Cited

Ralph W. Hammett, AIA, of Ann Arbor, has received from the Ministors of Education of France the appointment as Officer d'Academie of France, and was decorated with the Palmes Academiques. These honors are in appreciation for the work he did in preserving the historical monuments of France together with their archives and fine arts.

George D. Mason & Co., Architects, announce that Eugene T. Cleland, B.S.A., A.I.A., has this day become a member of the firm.—Detroit, Michigan, January 1st, 1946.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO—Gordon Ferguson, architect of Albuquerque, recently took time out from designing buildings for others to do the building shown in the accompanying illustration for his own offices located at 111 South Ambert St. The building will be completely air conditioned.

Ferguson, a graduate of the University of Southern California in 1929, was recently admitted to membership in The American Institute of Architects and the American Society of Civil Engineers.
O'D., H. & L. on State Hospital

The State of Michigan, through the Hospital Commission, has authorized O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach to proceed with the Site Plan and Preliminary Drawings for the new Northville State Hospital for Mentally Ill which is located in Northville, Michigan. Five million Five hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for 1946 for the first units which will consist of the following:

Power House
Service Building
Main Hospital Building
Two buildings for Aged Patients
Two Buildings for Continued Treatment
Two Buildings for Convalescent Patients and a total of 1500 beds.

The completed project will accommodate three thousand five hundred patients, requiring an area of between 300-500 acres and requiring a total of 33 buildings.

When completed it will doubtless be the most modern in arrangement and equipment of any building of its type in the world.

This is the Hospital that has long been planned to serve Detroit and Southeastern Michigan. Governor Kelly, and Mr. Langlais are hoping for an early approval by the C.P.A. because of the great need for this project.

Architects Named

Architects for the new Maternity Hospital and for the remodeling of the Mary Barton Henderson Memorial House, both in Ann Arbor, were announced by the board of regents.

Lewis J. Sarvis of Battle Creek will be the architect for the new Maternity Hospital, and F. Houston Colvin of Ann Arbor was named as architect for the remodeling of the Henderson Memorial House with the work to be done during the summer of 1947.

CLAIR W. DITCHY, president of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., acted as moderator for two important Home Building Clinics sponsored by the Royal Oak Public Library and the Chamber of Commerce, recently. Significant was the fact that considerations of design, financing and building were related to the over-all city plan of Royal Oak. Mr. Ditchy also spoke in Windsor for the Art Association, for the Grosse Pointe Community Club, and in Birmingham for the Southern Oakland County Engineering Society, on City Planning.

A Correction

ROBERT C. OSTERGEN, AIA, a non-resident member of the Michigan Society of Architects, was listed in our last roster number as at 1426 Cullum St., Chicago 13, Ill. This is an error. His address is 5153 N. Clark St., Chicago 40. We regret this error and suggest that the correction be made on your copy.

Webster—From Page 1 stayed home have learned the sources by their constant contact and get material relatively easily. It might be added that this man entered the Armed Forces of his own accord, he was not subject to the draft. Is this the way to treat a returning Vet? The writer is not of the opinion that this country owes the veteran or anyone else a living. He does, however, feel that they should have a chance to fit into our economy.

Why not first integrate the veteran into our economy—then do something about housing? Why not do all the commercial or industrial building possible which will make jobs? If necessary, why not set up a certain maximum number of square feet for each new person to be employed for each type of building and insist that for a certain length of time that a definite percentage of veterans be employed?

In the matter of housing, it seems more practical, and more sure of immediate results, if everyone was allowed to build with the proviso that they rent or sell their present home to veterans. Surely the one who has been home and who is older is in a better position to pay for a new building than the veteran who has had no opportunity to save the money.

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DID YOU ever realize that from earliest times man had a slow steady tendency to liberate himself from the darkness of his enclosures? How far have we come, what next? Whether cave, tent, or igloo, there was a single means of light, of ingress and egress, in some cases also a smoke outlet. Some animals build better. When buildings were conceived, interior light came from above until the lintel was developed by Chaldeans or Assyrians. The pyramids, burial places of royalty, are the greatest examples of interior darkness.

The Egyptians using column and lintel developed the first example of Greek and Roman continuity of use of columns and lintels; and when Romans introduced arches, there was still not much interior light. However, fenestration was becoming important in buildings; tho’ in warm climates windows were made small to keep out the heat. Windows, kept small tho’ more numerous, were fighting as it were to become larger, until in the Middle Ages, the glorious Gothic cathedrals brought large beautiful windows that dominated buildings, in some churches the glass exceeding masonry.

In the Renaissance return to Greek and Roman motives and numerous windows were introduced, as in Italian palaces, where some facades were mostly windows. In the Georgian and Modern period a goodly proportion of glass was used. In American Colonial Days, as the countries. America built thus for a short time. America had much building and development. The log cabin was used in mid-western farms and there sprung up an Americanesque brick homes and schools, and jigg-saw (“gingerbread”) wood houses with poor fenestration, windows being few and of long vertical type. Then came plate glass parlor windows, and still larger size wood windows. Soon schools were given multiple windows; factories too, and saw-both roof skylights.

Demand for more glass grew so rapidly that there were erected at the Paris Exposition buildings entirely of glass except for the steel framing. Steel construction and steel factory sash eliminated heavy wood frames and sash, and masonry wall piers, making continuous glazing, window sill to head, but leaving dark wall spaces floor to window and window to ceiling. We now build factories of many stories, steel and concrete skeleton set in from glass enclosure, providing continuous glazing around building from first floor to roof, without a floor thickness showing outside. Schools, churches, nearly all types of buildings are developing larger glass areas. Houses are opening up one, even more than one side of a room and extend the garden pool through window to bring outdoors into the house. At the last Chicago World’s Fair, there was (?) and all glass house, a hoax, no more “all glass” than Pat Moran’s blacksmith avil. However, the “all glass” building is really in the offering, floor to floor and interior walls, ceilings, roofs of glass also structural parts of some buildings.

Using nearly every conceivable type of product, labor, mechanical art, man has made buildings increasingly complicated and expensive. Various trades argue who should do what, when, and where, how far each may go and strike. Enclosure sets most buildings 50% completed. Because of interdependencies of numerous trades, materials, manufactured articles, and external, and interior processes, the remaining 50% drags interminably.

A glass building, simplicity itself, requires the fewest materials and but one type of labor. It can be easily, rapidly, noiselessly erected-razed, re-erected without dirt, rubbish, or loss of material—with no waiting on materials or trades, no season, drying, or temperature requirements. Glass building construction is adaptable to houses, schools, churches, theaters, hospitals, factories, any type building—domestic, commercial, industrial, ecclesiastical any type architecture. Enclosure of an “all glass” building marks 85-90% completion, and setting interior glass, finished in remarkably short time, completes fire and sound proofing, insulating, interior finish, all in one operation by one trade.

Every glass building is irradiated, sanitary; fire, wind, dust, moisture, verminproof, sound deadened, insulated, without use of additional materials, has maximum daylight; requires no up-keep; will not deteriorate or depreciate. Even the largest steel, concrete or other skeleton may be enclosed with glass building construction. Ordinarily, additions to buildings require the same stone, brick, wood, etc. with the old; and sand blast, cold steam or other cleaning, or paint for old parts to make them match the new. In glass building construction an addition may be attached without perceptibility, necessitating neither exterior nor interior refinishing.

While other surfaces get filthy and require repeated expensive cleaning or painting, glass surfaces do not, and because of unfading colors and impervious material, floors, walls, ceilings, exteriors may be cleaned inexpensively as often as desired without injury. There need never be shame that one “can’t afford” to brighten up his buildings. In glass building...
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MAY 14, 1946
Collegiate Schools Meet

Miami Beach, Fla., May 6—The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture held its 32nd Annual Meeting here today and tomorrow, following a meeting of its executive committee yesterday. The meetings, presided over by Prof. Loring L. Provine, head of the architectural department, University of Illinois, precedes the 78th Annual Convention of The American Institute of Architects here, May 8, and 10.

Prof. Provine, a Fellow of The Institute and president of the Association, explained that the main focus of the organization is to promote the efficiency of architectural education in America," which he said includes everything relative to the increasing effective preparation of potential architects and citizens.

"Requisites for such a program of education are a strong faculty, a well-balanced curriculum, a professional attitude, adequate facilities, and proper institutional support, both moral and financial," he said.

"Over a period of years the Association has become a tremendous force for good in general level of architectural instruction has been substantially raised, and the schools have received marked help from such efforts."

"The Association has looked with disfavor upon the multiplication of architectural schools in areas already well served, and believes that in some institutions a professional school would be an unprofitable luxury," Provine continued.

"One out of every four of the modern traditional architecture, he said: "Although thirty years ago 'progressive' was thought radical by some who fled the prevailing eclecticism of the profession at that time, modern design has undergone a great change. The architectural school of today, these gatherer with theory, architectural history constituting the name of the past, and subjects are evolving toward an integrated curriculum and an organic scheme consonant with our time."

A favorable report of the searching analysis by our members, with a view to a qualitative classification of the schools, following this came a recommendation for a collaborative effort, on a nation-wide scale, to evaluate the schools through an accrediting board consisting of representative members of American Institute of Architects, National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and this Association. The initiation of this survey on such a broad scale bears further evidence of the progress of the Association and of its service to the schools and to the profession."

Member schools are: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Arkansas, University of Florida, Georgia Institute of Technology, University of Kentucky, Louisiana State University, University of Louisiana, University of Maryland, University of Minnesota, University of Nebraska, New York University, University of Notre Dame, Ohio State University, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Oregon, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College, Princeton University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Rice Institute, University of Southern California, Syracuse University, University of Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Tulane University, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, University of Washington, Washington University, Western Reserve University, and Yale University.

Langius for Private Industry Speaks At Convention

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—In full production, through private enterprise, lies the salvation to the American way of life, Adrian N. Langius, director of Buildings and Construction for the State Administrative Board, State of Michigan at Lansing, told his colleagues at the 78th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects.

"The record of the profession of architecture is a long and distinguished one," he said, in pointing out that bureaus once established are seldom abolished.

"We believe that too often when a governmental unit undertakes to be its own architect, under the pretext of saving the taxpayer's money, the opposite is true," he added. "The bureaus once established are seldom abolished."

"The record of the profession of architecture is a long and distinguished one," he added. "If it were just a fifth wheel hard-headed industrialists would not employ architects. An architect who cannot save his client more than his fee is not worthy of the name."

"A successful architectural office is something more than a hastily assembled group. No matter how capable they may be individually, there is no substitute for background of having completed important projects upon one or two years. Therefore these colors can be.

"But in the early days of color reproduction almost all houses were photographed white. Therefore, those in other parts of the country assumed they were all white. But actually we will have to take a back seat to our Colonial forefathers when it comes to the general use of color."

"With the new housing program to produce countless small houses, many of them prefabricated row upon row, the use of color must be given special attention. Have you noticed a war housing development of white houses in fresh snowfall? One white house may look very well, but countless white houses are depressing. It must be remembered that those Colonial houses which were painted white enjoyed the contrast of a lush green setting with umbrageous elms overhead that filtered and dappled the sunlight upon their white walls so that they never appeared a flat white at all. So if we must have house after house all the same, let's at least vary the color. Mr. Yost recommends.

Michlis Speaks

"So You Want to Build a Factory" was the announced title of an address by Geo. H. Michlis, President of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., before the Production and Engineering section of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association at Cleveland on April 24.

Raseman Returns

Richard P. Raseman, AIA, recently returned from service in the United States Navy, has purchased a home in Ann Arbor. While his plans for the future are not yet complete, he expects to return to the practice of architecture, and would be interested in receiving architectural catalogues. His address is 910 Rose Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. The telephone number is 2-3558.
Glass—(Cont. from Page 1)

ings, hollow floors, walls, roofs give perfect insulation for any climate and provide heating, ventilating air conditioning spaces together; it depends on colors and textures. Glass, a material of almost unlimited possibilities, can be formed into any conceivable shape and adapted to almost any purpose. It can be blown, cast, rolled, pressed, drawn, fabricated as desired; some bamboo and some can be bent, twisted, tied in knots, woven like cloth, sawed and nailed; some is lighter, more buoyant than cork. There are glass sheets, plates, blocks of various sizes and thicknesses; transparent, translucent, opaque glasses; shatterproof and bullet proof glass. Glass can be processed, chipped, shaded, ceramic enameling, mud grinding, honing, Italian processing, all times and textures. Glass has the truest most dense faces; contrasting or harmonious walls and ceilings; floors, walls, ceilings, roofs, structural parts—as lumber industry did boards, studs, joists, etc. and steel industry did plates, angles, beams. Pigments and issue book on weights, sizes, strengths, all properties, typical details and other useful data, to enable architects to design “all glass” buildings. Mass production would soon get stock size glass down in cost to at least $3.00 per square foot. Tho' we may not live to see it, this revolution will be sooner or later.

People are glass minded. Women really want a glass house. The house, a small unit, should be the prototype of “all glass” buildings. Women have told me, “If I ever build another house, I want it of glass.” Why not a house all of glass?” I want a glass house. The house, a small one, and cause no such worries as termite foundation, heating, plumbing and wiring troubles; rebuilding disintegrated parts; repairing plaster; seepage marks at openings, rough and finish carpentry, roofing, flashing, gutter or other vermin; roofing, flashing, gutter or other accessories. For those always desiring change, interior walls and ceilings might be cheap glass painted to suit the fancy of the moment.

With “all glass” buildings, business and residential districts will no longer present a dirty dingy aspect but will be sparkling interesting, with no untidy or dilapidated detractions, no faded, dirty, peeling paint, or discolored masonry. There will be no vermin, no cleaning, no maintenance, no cleaning assistants. The building will be washed often and sparkle in the pristine brightness. Tho’ this may not be a delight to behold, it is a neatness that’s a delight to behold. What company would not like to have their buildings washed at any time of day and sparkle in light airy manner, as tho’ grown out of surface; but farm houses and barns and other buildings compactly, systematically group the small glass building will embody valuable features of the most expensive one and cause no such worries as termite or other vermin; roofing, flashing, gutter or other accessories. For those always desiring change, interior walls and ceilings might be cheap glass painted to suit the fancy of the moment.

The smallest glass building will embody valuable features of the most expensive one and cause no such worries as termite or other vermin; roofing, flashing, gutter or other accessories. For those always desiring change, interior walls and ceilings might be cheap glass painted to suit the fancy of the moment.

Avoid Snow Shoveling

If you are reading this, have your architect investigate the possibility of heating your sidewalks and driveways with underground steam piping. A newly developed system melts the snow thus avoiding the expense of shoveling. It can be continuous or only functioning during a storm. Usual speed of melting is one inch per hour. Snow seldom falls faster than this according to weather statistics. Automatic controls which will start the melting devices when a predetermined accumulation has fallen, may be obtained.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

PAGE 3

Hotel Bulletin
ARCHITECTS IN SERVICE who recently returned to civilian life will confer a favor by notifying the Bulletin. This information is also desired by the A.I.A. chapters in Michigan and the Michigan Society of Architects. Please drop a line to the Bulletin, giving date of return and present address.

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MICHIGAN DELEGATES GO TO MIAMI

The American Institute of Architects' 78th Annual Convention at Miami Beach, Florida was attended by seventeen delegates from Michigan. Those attending the pre-convention meetings, starting May 3 were Brandon V. Gamber, national director; Talmage C. Hughes, national chairman of the Committee on Public Information; Clair W. Ditchy, member of the Jury of Fellows; Wells J. Bennett, member of the executive committee; The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture; Andrew R. Morison, president of the Michigan State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, and Watts A. Shelly, executive secretary of that Board.


Roger Allen and Adrian N. Langius represent the Grand Rapids Chapter; Robert B. Frantz and James A. Spence, the Saginaw Valley Chapter.

The Detroit Chapter now has over 500 members and is second only to New York. Ninety per cent of all architects resident in Michigan are members of the Institute. The Great Lakes District, which includes Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, is the only one of the Institute's ten regions that has four representatives on the board of directors. They are: Gamber, of Detroit, State Association director; Alexander C. Robinson, III, of Cleveland, secretary; Charles F. Cellarius, of Cincinnati, treasurer, and Arthur O. Yeager, of Terre Haute, Ind., regional director.

In its first peacetime convention following World War II, the Institute will occupy five leading hotels on Miami's ocean front. While the attractions of Florida will offer the architects relaxation after a long and strenuous period of war activity, the agenda of the Convention is definitely of a serious nature and far-reaching character, it is pointed out by Gamber, a Fellow of the Institute and member of the Board of Directors of the Ford museum and other large projects.

"The theme of the convention 'Rebuild America' is the result of a year's work by a committee on urban planning composed of leaders of the architectural profession whose purpose was originally conceived by the Institute board," Gamber said, listing the objectives as follows:

To foster and encourage a study of the replanning and redevelopment of existing communities, as well as the planning and development of new areas; and to invite the interest and participation of members of the architectural profession.

To exchange and disseminate information regarding this activity among all sections of the country.

To encourage study and research by the architectural profession of the various factors which are a part of this undertaking.

To demonstrate by this interest and activity the ability of the architectural profession to assume a position of leadership in this field.

Designating this as a new trend wherein the architectural profession definitely acknowledges its responsibility and interest in the broader scope beyond the mere planning of buildings, Gamber continued: "Another one of the several important matters to come before the Convention is the reorganization of the structure of the AIA, the streamlining of its functioning, to devote more of the time of the Officers and Directors to formation of programs and policies; and of greater importance, the establishment of foundations for research and educational work within the AIA for the advancement of our profession and the building industry, and as a contribution to the nation's welfare and an improved society."

In addition were scheduled a series of discussions on advanced planning and designing of different types of buildings, such as schools, hospitals, etc., as well as an open meeting of the Board to discuss matters of importance to the profession, with its members.
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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A promise to the world of a rich treasure of better living. From our research laboratories come tales of strange lamp shades and tubes of luminous vapor, magical in their power to produce better, more beautiful indoor lighting. Many of the future's light sources will assume the form of colored masses of metallic vapor, each radiating its own peculiar color and quality of light, and each fitted to the seeing needs of some particular task. Moonlight and dawn; golden noon or a clear northern sky—all are lighting effects which one day will beautify your home.

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New Josam Representative
Josam Manufacturing Company, makers of plumbing drainage products, announce the appointment of James R. Thomas as Grand Rapids representative of the company. His headquarters are at 441 Madison Ave., SE, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Jim is 32 years of age and a graduate of Northwestern University. He has had considerable technical and business training. For a period of three years he was connected with the Sloan Valve organization in their Factory and Office, and in the Chicago territory. He brings a fine background of practical experience in the plumbing and building fields, to his new position.

VITAL STATISTICS —
Born on April 21, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fauquier, a daughter, Julie Ann. Weight, 7 pounds, 7 ounces. This is their eighth, five boys and three girls. Bert expects to have a lot of help in his job as our advertising manager.

Fauquier has been with the Weekly Bulletin for the past fifteen years. He is also advertising manager for the National Architect.

Building Code Committee
F. GORDON PICKELL, Chairman
Before the Building Code Committee could get to work on its search for ways of finding improvements by cuts in "harmful padding," the department has suggested some electrical requirements on plans which have met with approval by the committee and are here listed below for the inspection of the architects in general.

Comments, pro and con, on these or any other changes, will indicate how much architects are anxious to have a hand in Building Code changes, and will be most useful to the committee in forming a questionnaire on the most important points.

It is suggested that the following requirements be considered minimum for electrical layouts on plans.

A. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
(1) One line wiring diagram showing service size, raceway, general arrangement of metering equipment, customer's main disconnect switches, main distribution, feeders and sub-feeders, including size and kind of raceway sizes.
(2) Size of main service and raceway ground.
(3) Wattage of outlets, circuiting and switching arrangement.
(4) Show window lighting and switching arrangement.
(5) Garages—paint spraying area, if any.
(6) Sign circuits.

B. MANUFACTURING BUILDINGS
(1) One line wiring diagram of transformer if a customer's primary is being installed.
(2) If a customer purchases secondary current, show a one line diagram of service, metering equipment, distribution, switching panels, sizes of feeder and sub-feeder, raceway sizes.
(3) Approximate location of lighting and power panels, the number of circuits in panels, etc.
(4) Lighting arrangements, switching and circuiting, wattage of fixtures, and design or catalog number of typical unit.
(5) Number of conductors, size of conductors, size of raceway on branch circuit wiring.
(6) If hazardous locations are involved, the architect shall specify explosion-proof wiring.

C. APARTMENT BUILDINGS
(1) Location of service equipment.
(2) One line diagram of service, metering, and main distribution, showing size of raceway, conductor sizes, and service ground size.
(3) A riser diagram to panels on various floors.
(4) Circuiting and switching arrangement of apartments, hallways, and stairways.

Please send comments and suggestions to F. Gordon Pickell, Chairman Architects Building Code Committee 5545 Second Blvd., Zone 2.

GEORGE R. WERNISCH, recently discharged lieutenant commander whose appointment was assistant manager of the concrete engineering division of Ceco Steel Products Corporation was announced last month, has just been appointed manager of the firm's steel joist and roof deck division, according to an announcement by Ned A. Ochiltree, executive vice-president. He will make his headquarters at Ceco's general offices and plant No. 1 in Chicago. Before entering the Navy as a lieutenant j.g., in 1942, Mr. Wernisch served as a designer, sales engineer, and assistant manager of the company's steel joist and roof deck division.

While in the Navy, he spent two and one-half years in charge of the steel section, Bureau of Yards and Docks. For nine months he was a member of the U.S. Naval technical mission in Europe which investigated German submarine pens, underground factories, bombproof structures, floating dry docks, floating cranes and harbors.

Mr. Wernisch was graduated from the University of Wisconsin with a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering in 1935. In 1937 he received his master of science degree from Lehigh University and was the first to receive a fellowship award for research work on reinforced concrete from the Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute.

He is the author of several American Institute of Architects papers and holds memberships in Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi and Chi Epsilon, honorary engineering fraternities.

Chester Sorensen in New Office
N. CHESTER SORENSEN CO., Architects and Engineers have moved their offices to 406 Hammond building, Detroit, Michigan —Their California branch office is located at 926 N. Monterey Street, Alhambra.

New DSR Buildings
Plans for the construction of six large storage and service garages for the Detroit Street Railways have been awarded to Harley, Ellington and Day, Inc., architects and engineers. These new garages will accommodate the large-type buses on order for Detroiter for the coming winter.

The overall plan consists of one large terminal garage and five smaller ones, to be located at some of the larger terminals throughout the city and Highland Park, with an estimated cost of between three and four million dollars.
Architects in
Pre-Convention Meet

MAY 21, 1946

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The American Institute of Architects opened a four-day session at the Shelborne Hotel here today in preparation for the Institute's 78th Annual Convention, May 8, 9, and 10. Other affiliated groups in pre-convention meetings are the Conferences of State Societies and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The American Institute of Architects, National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, National Architectural Accrediting Board, The American Architectural Foundation, Society of Chapter Officers, Society of Architectural Examiners, and President's Council, Inc.

James R. Edmunds, Sr., of Baltimore, Institute president, will preside at the Board meetings. Other officers are: Samuel E. Lunden, of Los Angeles, vice-president; Alexander C. Robinson, III, of Cleveland, Secretary; Charles F. Cellarius, of Cincinnati, treasurer, and Edward C. Kemper, of Washington D. C., executive secretary.

Directors and the districts they represent are: William G. Kaelber, of Rochester, New York; Douglas William Orr, of New Haven, New England; Loring H. Provine, of Urbana, Illinois-Wisconsin; Louis Justement, of D. C., Middle Atlantic; Angus V. Melver, of Great Falls, Montana; Ralph K. Size, of Nashville, Southern; Ralph O. Yeager, of Terre Haute, Indiana; Great Lakes; Arthur Ward Archer, of Kansas City, Missouri; Central States; Eredi T. Hentschmidt, of Los Angeles, Sierra-Nevada; Richard Koch, of New Orleans, Gulf States; and John L. Skinner, of Miami, South Atlantic; Branson V. Gamber, of Detroit is State Association Director.

With regard to public housing, the board announced that:

"Recent discussion by the membership of The American Institute of Architects within its Chapters and affiliated State Associations, as reported to The Board, indicates that the profession considers public housing to be primarily a local problem, in which Federal assistance or direction should be restricted to the minimum which is necessary to assure throughout the country both reasonably uniform standards of housing accommodation, the quality of construction, and reasonably uniform distribution of housing facilities in accordance with demonstrable needs. A recent poll of opinion in Chapters and State Associations shows an overwhelming majority opposed to Federal Housing, and an equal overwhelming majority in favor of Federal-aid Public Housing and Local Public Housing.

"The American Institute of Architects hopes that local public interest throughout the country, the Congress, and the Government will unite in legislation which will serve to revive local initiative and the palliation of housing distress, in the elimination of slums, and in intelligent broad planning of areas to be rehabilitated—and which will conserve public funds from injudicious and wasteful dissipation at variance with sound local needs. The members of The American Institute of Architect offer their trained talents and their time for the forwarding of this objective. "The Institute, as the only national organization of architects, has, during the past few years, increased its membership from 3000 to over 5000. We may expect it to further its numbers until 80 or 90% of 15,000 architects in America are enrolled," Edmunds said.

"Unity of the thought and concept of the dreamer, together with a boldness carrying with it a reasonable amount of speculative spirit, such as that which possessed the nation's pioneers, will carry America over the uncertainties which may characterize the postwar era.

"Sounding as his keynote the fact that American pioneers, in their efforts to build a new nation and social and economic order, were willing to lessen and often forego the profit motive, for the purpose of building for themselves and their posterity, Edmunds warned that American business and industry must utilize this concept if we are to solve successfully our economic problems, which are heightened by demands of the many millions returning to civilian life from the armed forces."

"It was the foresight and courage of our pioneers from the time of the Puritan settlers of New England to the period of the westward movement of American history, which built our nation and our social order," Edmunds said, and added, "Their motive was not always large return on investment, but recognition of the need of the community they were helping to build. "American industry and business must come to the conclusion that the profit motive cannot be all-important in the maintenance of a prosperous community. We must learn to lessen our profits and spread them out among the people.

"To maintain this nation on a stable economic foundation in the period ahead, we must bring together the dreamer and the practical, the one of the new directors of the Chapter, through this merger of thought, our people will be given the benefit of the inspiration and vision of the dreamer and the practical wisdom of the realist, and be welding their concepts, we can reach a solution of our problems," Edmunds concluded.

Mr. Roger Allen, President, Michigan Society of Architects, Grand Rapids, Mich.

My dear Mr. Allen:

These few lines shall convey to you and through you to the Michigan Society of Architects, my deep appreciation for your good wishes and the beautiful flowers which you sent me on the occasion of my ninetieth birthday. Very truly yours,

I remain, William C. Rohns

Mr. Harold D. Davenport, AIA, is enjoying a vacation at St. Petersburg. "Feeling better every day in the Florida sunshine." Hope you are in Florida for the AIA convention, Harold.

It has been brought to our attention by the office of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc. that the illustrations of the Chevrolet Los Angeles Plant, in our recent convention number, did not carry the proper credit line in the caption. This project is being done in the office of Donald B. Parkinson, of Los Angeles, in association with the office of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc.

We learn with regret that George Serymgeur, AIA, of the Kahn office, is confined to the hospital, after an operation. Reports are that he is progressing nicely and should be discharged soon. George, as one of the new directors of the Chapter, has taken up that work in a thorough manner, as is customary with him. Hurry back, George.

Mr. H. R. Daniels, of 8 Barnard St., Hillsdale, Mich., writes to Roger Allen, president of the M. S. A.:

"Could you refer me to an architect who has had special experience in church work? I represent a Methodist group wishing to contact one who would visit our property survey our needs and produce a plan for remodeling to be done over a period of years."

Mr. R. L. Bower, of Birmingham, Mich., with the permission of the Board, asks: "May I be listed as a member of the Board, for the purpose of building for themselves and their posterity, Edmunds warned that American business and industry must utilize this concept if we are to solve successfully our economic problems, which are heightened by demands of the many millions returning to civilian life from the armed forces.

"It was the foresight and courage of our pioneers from the time of the Puritan settlers of New England to the period of the westward movement of American history, which built our nation and our social order," Edmunds said, and added, "Their motive was not always large return on investment, but recognition of the need of the community they were helping to build. "American industry and business must come to the conclusion that the profit motive cannot be all-important in the maintenance of a prosperous community. We must learn to lessen our profits and spread them out among the people.

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1163 Church St.,
Ann Arbor, Mich.
March 25, 1946

Mr. Roger Allen,
President, Michigan Society of Architects
Grand Rapids, Mich.

My dear Mr. Allen:

These few lines shall convey to you and through you to the Michigan Society of Architects, my deep appreciation for your good wishes and the beautiful flowers which you sent me on the occasion of my ninetieth birthday. Very truly yours,

I remain,
William C. Rohns

Sincerely, ALICE HERZ
92 Ferry Ave., W.,
Detroit 2, Mich.

P.S. If you are unable to make use of my suggestion, I would be very thankful, if you would kindly name me a firm to which I could address myself.
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*Weekly Bulletin*
Timely Subjects Considered At Architects’ Convention Held at Miami Beach, Florida

By CLEMENT W. FAIR-WEATHER—Fellow, The American Institute of Architects

From The Sunday Times, New Brunswick, N.J., May 19, 1946

THE SEVENTY-EIGHT CONVENTION of the American Institute of Architects has just been held at Miami Beach and most of the weary delegates have arrived home to resume their more prosaic duties.

The convention committee, realizing the importance of preventing the minds of the delegates from wandering from the agenda, wisely selected Miami Beach as the background for the sessions and the sound of the rippling waves coming through the open doors of the convention hall was a pleasant accompaniment to the somber thoughts of the men as they considered "The Social Significance of Urban Planning" and other technical and timely subjects. It is to the credit of the men that they all kept their minds on their work—or nearly all, as W. S. Gilbert would say—and to the credit of the ladies who accompanied their husbands that they wasted no time gazing into the Lincoln road shops—well, not much anyway—but kept themselves in readiness to talk to their perspiring husbands into finding time between sessions to relax for a few grudging moments in the surf.

Subjects Considered

Among the important subjects considered were Schools; Hospitals; and Housing and there was a talk on "The Meaning of Design" led by Ralph Walker of New York, which was timely when one considers that some of the buildings which one sees need a little explaining.

An exciting period of the convention started on the second evening under the auspices of the Committee on Urban Planning; and the bolder spirits talked in terms of rebuilding America, perhaps over a term of 50 years; but of course there were reactionaries who thought we ought to preserve a building here and there, like Independence Hall for instance of the Lincoln Memorial. Some of the delegates felt that in rebuilding the cities, it would be well, in view of the atomic bomb, to build them a bit here and a bit there; an idea that does not appeal to the writer. Fancy New Brunswick rebuilt a bit in Milltown; a bit in South River and, horrors, a bit in Metuchen. We will have none of it.

The committee report held up Chicago as a bad example of civic planning and the Chicago delegates were heard from in opposition to the report; with support from New Jersey and elsewhere.

Admirable Address

There was an admirable address by Tyler Stewart Rogers, first vice president of the Producers Council, on "Rebuilding American Enterprise," which was well thought of by those of us who think it is being kicked around.

Carlos Centeras of Mexico City told of the plans being made for rebuilding in other countries, in terms of polished oratory. The reception that evening by the Florida chapters and the Florida Association of Architects in the garden of the Roney Plaza Hotel was a colorful and romantic occasion and the subsequent dinner with Roger Allen, Grand Rapids architect and wit, as toastmaster, will long be remembered by those present.

In the subsequent proceedings Edward C. Kemper, long-time executive secretary of the Institute, was honored by being made an Honorary Member of the Institute. This action received wide acclaim; for everyone likes Ed Kemper, and our most hard-boiled members grow lyrical about him at times.

Perplexing Problem

A perplexing problem was grasped by the horns at the final session when the delegates considered whether or not they should approve the action of the board of directors in cooperating with the American Hospital Association in preparing a nationwide list of architects who are qualified to design hospitals.

One delegate took the stand that all architects are created equal, while others were dubious about this but agreed that all should have an equal chance as far as the Institute was concerned. All of us felt that we are "on the spot" when we tell the people who are about to build that they should have an architect and then won't tell them which one. In the end the board of directors' action was not approved.

Jesse D. Stoddard

Detroit—Jesse D. Stoddard, well beloved past president of the Detroit Builders' and Traders' Exchange, died May 9, after a prolonged illness. He was 74 years of age.

Mr. Stoddard was twice elected president of the Exchange, in 1918 and again in 1927. He was always active in the activities of the Exchange and in 1930 the custom was started of having the last of the Architects' Builders' and Traders' Joint Golf outings named Jess Stoddard Day. Jesse Stoddard's memory will be cherished in the hearts of all who knew him and his unselfish activities in behalf of the construction industry. —Michigan Contractor and Builder.

N. CHESTER SORENSEN, AIA, has returned from California and re-opened his office for the practice of architecture at 406 Hammond Building, Detroit 26, Mich.
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.
REBUILD AMERICA

Excerpt from Address by Philip M. Klutznick, Commissioner of Federal Public Housing Authority, at the Annual Dinner of the American Institute of Architects, Miami Beach, Florida, May 9, 1946.

"The genius of American architects is reflected in the magnificent factories and office buildings, which embody the technology and are geared to the needs of industry and commerce in an age of electronics. But aside from examples of first-rate individual homes, built mostly for upper-income families, and a few discerned to distinguished developments we look almost in vain for the modern architect's influence on neighborhood planning and the creation of a decent living environment for the mass of the people.

"We are at a stage where the obsolescence and the slums of a large part of America that is not generally distinguished from the generally up-to-date America where people work—will be rebuilt. The challenge that confronts architecture is whether we will apply our technical know-how to purposeful rebuilding of well-planned communities that let them grow wild in the same hazardous manner that we have done in the past. I say it confronts architecture because the architect, to a higher degree than any other professional, is accustomed to considering the living needs of people. Until now he has generally applied his skill and insight, so far as home-building is concerned, to the solution of small-scale problems—the location of the bathroom, placing of the single house on a predetermined site, and so on. But a house is a unit in a neighborhood, and a neighborhood is part of a larger community; the livability of the whole is dependent on the livability of the larger community. It is time for architects to look at the whole job.

"The Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, which has just been approved by the Senate and has now generally been accepted by the public, is concerned with the needs of the millions of veterans, and take a first and long step in advancing and saving it from faulty planning and execution than the architects. You can become the bulwark of integrity in this program if you will approach the task with open and confident minds, purposefully leading our united charge against the mounting housing defect. If you will but accelerate your tempo, and cut loose from the apron strings of unnecessary tradition, you can be the greatest single factor in the achievement of the goal of good homes and liveable neighborhoods for American veterans, and take a first and long step in rebuilding our nation."

EDWARD A. SCHILLING, AIA, has moved his offices to 728 Michigan Building, Detroit 26.

WELLS I. BENNETT, AIA, Dean of the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has been reappointed to a six-year term as member of the Michigan State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, by Governor Harry F. Kelly.

ANDREW R. MORISON, AIA, Detroit architect, has been elected President of the aforementioned Board. He is now serving his ninth year on the Board.

HANLEY COMPANY, of Detroit, announces that it will be in production the last quarter of this year on the new modular size glazed tile units—5 1/16"x7 1/4"x 3/4". Cream clear glaze, and a brown trim, will be manufactured as production shades. The remainder of the ceramic glazed line will be made on special order.

SMITH-ORR COMPANY, of Dearborn, Mich., announces that Wheeling Corrugating Company is again in production with standard and new patterns of ornamental metal ceiling. In view of the scarcity of other types of ceiling materials, this information should be of interest to architects.

JOSEPH P. JOGERST, AIA, has moved his office from 2200 Industrial Bank Bldg., to 406 Hammond Bldg., Detroit 26. The telephone number remains the same, CH 4458.

HENRY F. STANTON, FAIA, has moved his offices from 409 Griswold St. to 1243 Free Press Building, Detroit 28, Mich.

FAGAN On ALLEN


To me the most important architect in America is Roger Allen of Grand Rapids, Mich. Not Frank Lloyd Wright even with a single T. Not Crom or Goodhue or Louis Skidmore or even the direct Albert Kahn, whose definition of an architect was "any man with a client."

"In this imposing assignment, no group can better safeguard the future than your own. No group can better prepare us for the economic and social advances of the future than we, and it is upon the solutions of small scale problems—the ordinary, everyday tasks of restoring the tang of Will Rogers to our contemporary life, the men who preserved our democracy. To reach that goal we shall need new methods and new materials to augment what we have. Debated arts and novel sources of supply must be tested, and if found adequate, fully utilized.

"Speed is essential, but quality must not be sacrificed on the altar of quantity. Wilson Wyatt, whose magnificent leadership in this drive for homes for veterans is universally acknowledged, is striving to avert this danger.

"In this imposing assignment, no group can better safeguard the future than your own, no group can better protect our advance and save it from faulty planning and execution than the architects. You can become the bulwark of integrity in this program if you will approach the task with open and confident minds, purposefully leading our united charge against the mounting housing defect. If you will but accelerate your tempo and cut loose from the apron strings of unnecessary tradition, you can be the greatest single factor in the achievement of the goal of good homes and liveable neighborhoods for American veterans, and take a first and long step in rebuilding our nation."

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Haughey Elected by Battle Creek J. C.

Philip Cowles Haughey, AIA, member of the Grand Rapids Chapter, has just been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, of Battle Creek, Michigan.

Haughey was elected to membership in The American Institute of Architects on January 11, 1944, and transferred to the Grand Rapids Chapter on July 1, of that year. Since that time he has been actively interested in the affairs of his chosen chapter. He was a delegate to The Institute's Annual Convention at Miami Beach, May 8, 9, and 10.

Born in Battle Creek, July 3, 1914, he was educated there and at the University of Michigan College of Architecture, where he was Alpha Rho Chi Medalist in 1937. Following graduation he traveled in the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia.

His experience was gained in the offices of Adelbert B. Chanel and Lewis J. Sarvis, both of Battle Creek, and with the National Youth Administration at Lansing. He also worked for the Albert Kahn organization in Detroit, and the Kaiser Company, Inc., Vancouver, Washington, in 1942 and 1943. In the latter position he was marine engineer and chief draftsman in charge of outfitting for invasion barges, aircraft carriers and troop transports.

He was registered by examination in Michigan, has been a member of the Michigan Society of Architects since 1941. His offices are at 412 Post Building, Battle Creek, Michigan.

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