Mysterious Disappearance of Dr. Rudolph Diesel

By Charles J. Kemp

September 29, 1941 was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the mysterious disappearance of Doctor Rudolph Diesel, famous for the invention of the Diesel engine. A world that rides streamlined trains and record-breaking ocean liners knows little or nothing of the mystery surrounding the man whose invention made possible these modern miracles of speed and power. After twenty-eight years there are still no definite clues as to exactly what happened to the great inventor. The disappearance of Doctor Diesel is as great a mystery today as it was on the morning when the world learned that he was gone. The present day performances of improved Diesel engines in railroad, marine, automotive and power plant developments have renewed public interest in the fate of this great man.

Doctor Diesel was born in Paris in the year 1858, of German parents. He was educated in England and at a polytechnic school in Munich. As a young man he taught French for a livelihood until he was given a position as manager of a refrigerator plant in Paris. It was while he was here that he began work on models for his oil-burning engine. He set up his first working model in 1892. While he was experimenting with it, it blew up, almost killing him.

About 1895 Fritz Krupp, German munitions maker, persuaded the inventor to return to Germany to conduct further research in the Krupp plant. Instead of promised aid, Diesel learned that something was holding up his patent. Enraged, he accused Krupp. The munitions magnate pacified him however and tricked him into signing a contract giving most of his future earnings to Krupp. Satisfied that he was being treated fairly, Diesel continued his experiments and, in 1897, gave to the world a fairly satisfactory oil burning engine. Soon he realized that he had been cheated and, after an argument with Krupp, he canceled the contract and went to Switzerland to recuperate.

He was Rudolph Diesel, inventor of the only engine practicable for submarines, on his way to London to confer with British manufacturers and representatives of the British Government.

Something was holding up his plans and documents under his arm. It was tentatively, but no definitely, identified as his. It is entirely logical to believe that Diesel went to London to sell his invention for England.

Stars shone from a clear sky as the channel steamer Dresden softly plowed through the calm waters of the channel. The next morning when the steamer docked at Harwich, representatives of the British companies looked in vain for Dr. Diesel among the passengers. No one had seen him since the night before.

Anxious hands forced open his cabin door. The room was empty. The bed had not been slept in. The important documents were gone.

What happened to Dr. Diesel? To this day no one knows for certain. The watch had heard no splash, no cry.

Suicide? Unlikely. For though he didn't have much money he had more money than the crooked contract provided, he left the munitions manufacturer.

Dr. Diesel then spent years designing a more powerful engine. By 1911 the great inventor knew that his latest model was so efficient that it made Krupp's engines practically worthless. Satisfied to leave his experimenting for the time he decided, in 1912, to make a trip to America, where he lectured for several months.

When Diesel returned to Germany, Germany's War Minister told him that he would like to buy the new model engine for the German Government but that Krupp was preventing the deal. A short time later the British Admiralty summoned Dr. Diesel with the idea in mind of purchasing his invention for England.

For the remainder of the night the steamer softly plowed through the calm waters of the channel. The next morning when the steamer docked at Harwich, representatives of the British companies looked in vain for Dr. Diesel among the passengers. No one had seen him since the night before.

Anxious hands forced open his cabin door. The room was empty. The bed had not been slept in. The important documents were gone.

What happened to Dr. Diesel? To this day no one knows for certain. The watch had heard no splash, no cry.

Accident? The sea was calm and he was seen retiring to his cabin. The watch had heard no splash, no cry.

Suicide? Unlikely. For though he had been somewhat disappointed in the eminence that had come to him as a result of his invention he was in excellent health, had no family troubles, and had never expressed a desire to die. Besides, he was on the brink of selling his invention for what would probably have been a handsome sum.

Mourner? Rumors flew wildly about that Germans had murdered him. Jost
he reveal to the English the secrets he knew about German submarines, the plans that would enable the British to build them, too.

This seems to be the most logical solution to the mystery until one knows the story in connection with the case that might truly be called the "Scenes Behind the Scenes." Very few people knew anything at all about the little French watchmaker who, in his small and shabby shop located on one of Paris' narrow and insignificant streets, was working on plans for an oil burning engine of his at the same time that Dr. Diesel was experimenting at the Paris refrigerator plant.

Not having the money with which to buy materials to conduct experiments and build models the little Frenchman took his plans and went to visit Dr. Diesel in hopes of making some kind of business agreement with him. Diesel told him that if he would leave all of his plans and drawings he would receive satisfactory compensation if the inventor found them useful in perfecting the Diesel engine. The little watchmaker gladly agreed to do so and, after a reassuring handshake from the German, went happily homeward.

It was only a few weeks later that Diesel returned to Germany to experiment in the Krupp munitions plant, carrying the Frenchman's plans with him. Month after month, year after year, the little watchmaker patiently waited for word from the now famous inventor, but none came. His letters to Diesel were never answered. The Diesel engine had gone on the market a success, the German inventor had become famous and quite rich, yet the little old watchmaker, still earning a bare living by laboring over watches and clocks from morning till night, had received nothing.

Finally he could stand the wistful waiting no longer. Selling most of his belongings to get money for the trip, he set out for Munich. He arrived there just before Diesel started for England. When he found the inventor he pleaded for his share of the profits from the engine but Diesel would give him nothing. The German said it was his own plans that had made the invention a success, the German inventor had become famous and quite rich, yet the little old Frenchman, still earning a bare living by laboring over watches and clocks from morning till night, had received nothing.

The bedraggled little watchmaker knew that this was not the truth. He knew that Diesel's working models had not been successful before he submitted his own plans to the inventor and he could see that many of his own ideas were incorporated on the engines that were on the market. Disgusted and angered he followed the cosmopolitan Paris-born German to Antwerp.

When Rudolph Diesel walked up the gangplank of the Dresden on the evening of September 29, 1913, a pair of tired, but revengeful and hate filled eyes followed him. Soon the owner of the gangplank and aboard the channel steamer. It was the little French watchmaker.

The next day, after the Dresden had docked at Harwich and it had been discovered that Dr. Diesel had vanished, a Frenchman's body was found near the docks, a bullet through the head and a revolver clutched tightly in one cold, stiff hand. It was the body of the little watchmaker who, almost twenty years before had submitted his plans with which he hoped to gain wealth to a man who gave him nothing in return.
FROM HARRY NELSON

Dear Tal:

I have been looking over the publicity you have given our meeting of December 8 and I feel quite grateful to you for the kind interest you have expressed in the meeting, in our Company and in the writer, and other members of our organization.

I cannot help but feel that the meeting was a success and probably did contribute some good to the members of our fine society. Naturally, we do feel very good about that and I want you to know that we very much appreciated the opportunity to be with you and to present our views on the material situation. Also I want you to know that the writer had a most enjoyable evening, shook hands with some of the old "wheel horses" whom I haven't had the pleasure of meeting for several years. I heard similar expressions from other members of our organization. So, from our point of view, Nelson Company did have a very enjoyable evening and we hope we did some good.

I note that your Annual Convention is to be held in the Hotel Statler on March 4-5. I regret, indeed, that I do not expect to be in Detroit at that time; however, Norman Ermatinger will be here and if there is anything that our company can do to assist you in any way, we will be very happy to cooperate.

Sometime within the next week or ten days, if you can set aside a noonday luncheon hour, like to have you join Norman and me, during which time we could discuss the forthcoming convention.

Thanking you very kindly, I remain

Sincerely yours,
H. O. Nelson

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 Builders & Traders

Edited by
E. J. BRUNNER
Secretary-Manager

BUILDERS' and TRADERS' EXCHANGE OF DETROIT

CHANGES IN CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The Construction Division of the United States Department of Commerce in a publication entitled "Use of Construction Materials, 1947-1948" comments on the title used for this article in part as follows:

"The dollar volume of new construction in 1947 was almost $13 billion. The increase of 30 percent over 1946 is estimated to entail an increase of about 10 percent in physical volume. Changes in construction cost as measured by the Department of Commerce Composite Index indicate a 20 percent change in the 1947 index as compared to the 1946 index. Commonly used indexes have increased from 8 percent to 20 percent over the same period. The basic elements entering into the cost of construction include land costs, material costs, labor costs, and builders' overhead and profit. Many of the indexes fail to include one or more of the above mentioned factors. Almost all indexes attempt to include basic material and labor costs and assign various weights to these elements depending on the purpose for which the index is to be used. Fluctuations of these two elements afford a basis for rough approximation of changes in construction costs.

"The prices of building materials, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics series on manufacturers' prices, have increased by 107 percent since August 1939. During the same period average hourly earnings in private building construction advanced by 88 percent. In November 1947 building materials prices reached their highest level in history and were 11½ percent higher than the peak recorded in the spring of 1920.

"Lumber among all the major groups of building materials has made the largest price advances, having reached by November 1947 a record of 3 times the 1939 average monthly index. The rise from January 1947 through November has been nearly 20 percent.

"Paint and paint materials prices also have increased sharply since 1939 and had nearly doubled by the spring of 1947. The behavior of these basic construction materials is different from all the others in that a decline of almost 10 percent occurred between March and November of last year. Plumbing and heating materials and structural steel prices have increased more rapidly in 1947 than brick and tile or cement. According to official indexes, cement has made the smallest increase of any of the important building materials.

"About half the increase in prices of building materials since 1939 occurred prior to October 1946, just prior to the lifting of price controls. In the 4-month period immediately following prices of building materials advanced sharply. After February 1947 and until September the rate of increase for most materials slowed down but since then there have been further sharp rises particularly on southern pine, Douglas fir and Western pine lumber; cement; and plumbing and heating materials."

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HARRY G. MUEHLMAN


He was born in Detroit April 11, 1887, and had resided in Birmingham, Mich., for the past 24 years.

A graduate of Harvard University, he gained his early experience in the Detroit offices of Field, Hinchman and Smith—later Smith Hinchman, and as associate of the late Richard H. Marr.

He began his own practice in Detroit in 1911 and was registered when the original law went into effect in 1915. For many years past he had operated under the firm name of Muehlman and Farrer.

He was a member of The American Institute of Architects, its Detroit Chapter, the Michigan Society of Architects, the Birmingham City Plan Commission, and the Birmingham Village Players.

Surviving are his wife, Clara; two sisters, Mrs. Edna Booth and Mrs. Grace Ballard.

Note how the high character of his work, Harry Muehlman was one of the best designers that Detroit has produced. Moreover, his work suffered nothing in its execution, for he was as thorough in supervision as he was in design.

The profession of architecture has suffered a distinct loss in the passing of Harry Muehlman, who was so well-liked by his fellow architects. He always upheld the best traditions of his profession.

CHARLES J. SULLIVAN

Charles James Sullivan, A.I.A., prominent Detroit architect, died suddenly at his home, 17587 Wildemere Avenue, on Feb. 11. He was 54 years old.

Born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Nov. 15, 1883, he was educated in Detroit schools; the University of Detroit, where he received a scholarship and B.A. Degree, and the University of Michigan, where he received a B.S.A. Degree in 1921. He had traveled extensively in the United States and Canada.

His early experience was gained in the Detroit offices of Marcus R. Buresh, Richard H. Marr, and Alvin E. Harley. He practiced as an individual and in association with Mr. Marr and with McGrath & Dohmen.

Among buildings he designed were the Parkman and Pulaski schools, Our Lady of Mercy High School and Mercy College. He was also architect on many hospitals in Detroit and throughout Michigan. He was associated with Mr. Marr on Mt. Carmel Mercy Hospital.

His recent work included a Laboratory building for Vlanova College, and St. Joseph's Hospital in Dubuque, Iowa.

Mr. Sullivan leaves a brother who is an architect, Maurice J. Sullivan, A.I.A., of Houston, Texas. He was registered in Michigan and also by The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. Other survivors are his wife Helen; two daughters, Mrs. Kent Brennan and Margaret Sullivan; a son Charles J., Jr., two brothers, Walter C. and Maurice J., and two sisters, Margaret Ann and Mrs. Cyril J. Burke.  

JOSEPH P. JOGERST

Joseph Peter Jogerst, A.I.A., a leading Detroit architect for many years, died at his home, 53 Marston, on Feb. 25 at the age of 63.

Born in Wausau, Wis., he had received his early education there, where he attended Tolan Institute and took extension courses. He also took advanced work at Columbia University and at Atelier Hornbostel in New York.

He worked for various architects in New York, Philadelphia, Havana, Cuba, New Orleans, and in association with Mr. Marr and Alvin E. Harley. He was one of the earliest members of the Michigan Society of Architects, having been identified with it since shortly after its founding in 1914. He had been a member of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects since 1913.

Mr. Jogerst was well and favorably known in his profession in Michigan. He was one of the earliest members of the Michigan Society of Architects, having been identified with it since shortly after its founding in 1914. He had been a member of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects since 1913.

Surviving are his wife, Antoinette; a sister, Mrs. Harry Flansburg, of Tren­ton, Mich.; and a brother, Louis, of Minneapolis.

Joe Joger's many friends, both in the profession and out, will feel a distinct loss at his passing.

CASTELL PENCILS

The Castell Pencils distributed at the last dinner meeting of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., were compliments of A. W. Faber-Castell Pencil Company, of Newark, N. J.

Mr. H. U. Bittman of the Faber Company offered this courtesy to let architects know that Castell is back, after being out of circulation during the War, because of inability of obtaining the graphite from abroad.

As one architect has said, "They are worth a dollar a piece", but sell for a fraction of that.

METAL DOOR FRAME

John H. Freeman, 415 Brainard St., Detroit, has been appointed exclusive Distributors in this area for the RICHMOND UNIVERSAL DOOR FRAME as manufactured by The Richmond Door Company of Richmond, Indiana.

This frame is taking an important place in today's housing construction—not alone because of its greater strength and durability—but, equally important, the ECONOMY gained in its price and simple and easy installation. Some contractors have saved as much as Four to Five Dollars per opening with this frame over the traditional wood frame with its many parts and slower assembly.

The many advantages of this frame, particularly as to savings of valuable man-hours and its streamlined simplicity of design, is winning universal acceptance in the construction industry.

There is available a description folder showing the frame in detail and its ease of installation. A complete stock is on hand in Detroit. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention.

CERAMICS SOCIETY

The Engineering Society of Detroit is holding a joint meeting with the American Ceramic Society in the Rackham Building on March 24th—dinner 6:30 P.M. Auditorium meeting 8:00 P.M.

Dr. I. A. Balinking, Associate Professor of Experimental Physics, University of Cincinnati is the speaker. His subject is "Color—What Is It?"

Since Color is of interest to architects, it is believed that many will want to attend this meeting.

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gotten his revenge? Could he tell us, if he were alive, exactly what happened to the inventor of the Diesel engine? In the minds of those who know this part of the story there is no doubt as to the fate of Dr. Diesel. The little watchmaker could easily have waited in the inventors cabin for him to return from his stroll on deck. One quick hard blow from the pistol butt would silence the German forever. In the dark hours of night, when the moon had dropped behind the horizon, it would not have been a difficult task to slip the body out to the rail and quietly ease it overboard, out of hearing of the watchman. The authorities who discovered the little Frenchman's body, not knowing of his relations with the famous inventor, would naturally fail to connect his suicidal death with the disappearance of Diesel.

Did the German have Dr. Diesel killed, did he purposely, for some unknown reason, end his own life by jumping into the channel, or did the known reason, end his own life by killed, did he purposely, for some unknown reason, end his own life by jumping into the channel, or did the

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

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**A REAL ARCHITECT’S OFFICE**

Recently we had occasion to meet with some dignitaries to view the new offices of Harley, Ellington & Day, Inc., Architects and Engineers, at 153 E. Elizabeth St., Detroit 1, Mich. This is what was formerly known as the Insurance Exchange Building, but is now the American Red Cross Building, at the N.W. corner of Elizabeth and John R. Street. Some time back it was known as the Joseph Mack Building, and was occupied by a printing firm by that name.

First of all, few people have realized the problem of obtaining in Detroit an area of 17,000 square feet on one floor. The firm formerly occupied space on three floors of two buildings. At present they have the seventh (top) floor of their building. It is the kind of a place where one steps off the elevator and is immediately in the lobby, knowing that it is going to cost more but is worth more.

We are all for this, as we believe that architects have suffered long enough and that it’s about time that they come into their own.

We noted also that the lighting is just right. One can scribble notes anywhere without eye-strain. Imagine feeling that there is an abundance of light without being conscious of it. In the lobby, the trough lights point directly to a charming receptionist. They didn’t overlook a thing!

Besides the green elevator fronts, and a back wall of canary yellow, the lobby has a pin-stripe paper, probably inspired by one of Al Barley’s many suits—the Miami Beach, the Grand Rapids, or even the futuristic one, known as the Salt Lake City.

We particularly like the asphalt tile floor because it’s the same as we have in our own office. This confirms our judgment no end.

Similar decor is carried out throughout the offices, even to the craftsmen’s department, except that perhaps it is more so. I failed to see where they cut down on advantages for the men.

The trouble is the firm has more work than it can do. They are doing everything from the smallest cabin to the largest project in the country. Can you imagine jobs that run $20,000,000, that require 252 sheets of drawings, 50 sets of blue prints, cost about $1,500 per sheet?

This building, with 16-foot ceilings and windows almost continuous, disproves the idea that a cobbler’s children go barefooted. At least, this architectural firm spares no pains to make its own quarters the best possible.
THE PROBLEM: lifting a building, and the business it houses, from the dark of night . . . yet keeping the lighting architecturally harmonious.

THE OBJECTIVE at Burroughs was to achieve strong yet dignified lighting of a dignified architectural design. To preserve, not flatten, the 3-dimensional effect of the graceful recessed entrance.

Edison lighting consultants supplied an effective solution by recommending installation of just six 300-Watt Floodlights. Located one in each corner and two behind each pillar, they make the building a magnet for passing eyes; a beacon drawing attention to the architect's artistry with brick, stone and glass.

Even if exterior lighting is not to be installed at the time of construction, it is wise to provide the necessary outlets to save the expense of trenching at a later date. Edison lighting specialists will be glad to discuss exterior lighting with you, and to spot outlets on your plans. Call your nearest Edison office for this service.

The Detroit Edison Company
THE SAD STORY OF THE RISING GENERATION OF ARCHITECTS—HIS TRIALS AND TRIBULATION

To advertise or not to advertise, that is the question. Is it ethical to put an advertisement in the local paper or is it better to sit around in your office and twiddle your thumbs and slowly starve to death while your overhead keeps draining you of your last cent? You keep paying your rent, telephone, your draftsman, your stenographer, your newspapers, periodicals, office expenses, etc. Also there is the money spent on dues to clubs and societies, chambers of commerce, entertainment of prospective clients, and other selling overhead too numerous to mention.

Of course, if you have the proper social connections, nine-tenths of your problems are solved. Or, if you are one of those supermen who have won the Grand Prix or some other competition, you are sitting on Easy Street; but supposing you are one of the average run-of-the-mill architects, then what?

Finally (if you are lucky) you make a contact and get yourself a prospect; your relations to the prospect are what a doctor is to his patient, or a lawyer is to his client—a friend, adviser and a sort of general father-confessor.

Here are some of the reasons which make an architect valuable to an owner.

The architect has to have complete knowledge of zoning regulations, as well as familiarity with all city ordinances.

He has to be an expert on the installation of heating, plumbing, lighting and telephone systems. He must have a working knowledge of septic tanks and sewage disposal plants as well as modern plumbing systems and piping. He must be well-acquainted with air conditioning and all of its ramifications, with refrigeration and all of the gadgets pertaining thereto. He has to understand insulation, the use of building materials, rock wool and various kinds of sheathing, in order to conserve heat, keep out cold and maintain an even temperature within the house all year around.

He has to keep up with the modern trends of design and new methods of construction. He must be well versed in the uses of all materials and also the modern uses of chromium, aluminum, steel and monel metal, for ornamental uses.

He must use all available means and materials to make an honest house and to see that it is well built, strongly constructed and beautiful in appearance. He must avoid the use of all “phony” materials, which some unscrupulous manufacturers might try to hand him.

He must be acquainted with all styles of architecture and use his judgment as to whether he should employ classic, medieval renaissance, or modern design. He must understand the harmonious blend and contrast of colors and the effects of shades and shadows. He must be ready and able to tackle any assignment, large or small, whether it is a factory, department store, bank, etc.

For example, if you have the proper social connections, you might make a contract for a bank; your relations to the bank owner are what a doctor is to his patient, or a lawyer is to his client—a friend, adviser and a sort of general father-confessor.

Here are some of the reasons which make an architect valuable to a bank owner.

The bank owner has to have complete knowledge of zoning regulations, as well as familiarity with all city ordinances.

He has to be an expert on the installation of heating, plumbing, lighting and telephone systems. He must be well-acquainted with air conditioning and all of its ramifications, with refrigeration and all of the gadgets pertaining thereto. He has to understand insulation, the use of building materials, rock wool and various kinds of sheathing, in order to conserve heat, keep out cold and maintain an even temperature within the house all year around.

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He must use all available means and materials to make an honest house and to see that it is well built, strongly constructed and beautiful in appearance. He must avoid the use of all “phony” materials, which some unscrupulous manufacturers might try to hand him.
hospital, apartment house or residence. In home building he must study the layout of his rooms and how best to conserve space, and at the same time not make his rooms to small and cramped. He must have plenty of closet and storage space and utilize any waste space for additional china closets, linen closets and book shelves. He must take advantage of southern exposure and arrange his rooms so that they get plenty of light and cross-ventilation.

The one's best interests must be safeguarded by the architect, who must keep up with the prices of materials and labor, try to save money for the owner, and at the same time be fair to the contractor.

The architect must be the sole judge of the quality of materials and the manner of workmanship that is put into the building and he must be unbiased in his opinion and not be swayed by commercial considerations.

He must present complete drawings and specifications, together with whatever details that are required in order to have competitive bids from contractors. These bids must be open and above board and should be judged by the architect who must pass not only the details that are required in order to the architect but also on the trustworthiness, performance and financial responsibility of the contractor.

Elmer J. Manson, A.I.A., has announced the opening of an office for the practice of general architecture at 410 West Saginaw Street. Mr. Manson is a registered architect in Michigan and New York State.

He received his training at the College of Architecture of Cornell University graduating in 1937 and receiving a Masters Degree in 1940. His apprenticeship was served in various architectural offices of Vermont and New York and included a year with the Aluminum Company of America where the architect has the plans in the building department and various other departments. He has to comply with building laws, requirements of the C. P. A., the F. H. A. and other agencies.

He is the owner's chief adviser as to the contracts to be let and whether other charges are all right. He is the mediator and arbitrator of any disputes that may arise between the owner and contractor. He has to watch out for liens that may be put on the building, and in every way he has to see that the owner gets his money's worth.

Then, with all of this work in mind, he asks for a modest fee. The owner is not cognizant of the fact that this small fee is only a small fraction of the cost of the entire building and that it is by far the best value that he gets for his dollar. The architect has to have several meetings with the owner (and sometimes with the owner's entire family) to talk over requirements, etc.; then he has to prepare preliminary sketches and there is another series of meetings. Then he has to produce complete plans and specifications and furnish many sets of blue prints; and when he thinks everything is set, he is asked to make changes in plans.

Very often, when the architect quotes this munificent sum, his prospective client tells him that the fee is too high and that he will let him know what he decides to do, but he will pay 6% or more for mortgage money without a murmur. Then, too, the banks are becoming more cautious in advancing mortgage money and many of them will not do so unless there is a good architect and a reliable contractor on the job. Little does the owner realize that for this fee he gets expert supervision, from start to finish, of a trained architect who very often saves the owner a sum of money far in excess of the fee.

In spite of all the troubles and heartaches that the architect encounters and the small remuneration he receives for it, being an architect is still the grandest profession in the world.

During 1941 and 1942 he conducted an architectural office in partnership with William W. Curver at Massena, New York. The firm was engaged on large scale war housing developments and small industrial buildings. Mr. Manson was consultant to the Massena Planning Board which was concerned with the local problems anticipated in connection with the proposed St. Lawrence River Development which centers at Massena.

In 1942 Mr. Manson was called to active duty with the field artillery serving overseas in the European theater. Under the Armed Forces Institute he worked with Minnepria and Spenceley, chartered architects and town planners, in London, whose work has recently been published in American technical press.

Mr. Manson is a member of the Grand Rapids Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, Michigan Society of Architects and the American Society of Planning Officials.
FROM MR. GIBSON

Many of our members will recall with pleasure the appearance before the Detroit Chapter of Mr. Charles Gibson, of California, in connection with a program on the subject of school planning. Mr. Gibson has since been confined to the hospital, where the Michigan Society of Architects sent him some flowers.

Mr. Gibson writes:

"Your magnificent box of flowers arrived long weeks ago. I wanted to acknowledge them myself so have waited until I learned to write legibly from the "flat" position.

It certainly was most encouraging to me to have your Society remember my brief appearance in your great State. It was a genuine pleasure for me to have the opportunity of meeting and working with so many of you. I sincerely hope the occasion for another visit to your State will again present itself."

CHARLES D. GIBSON
La Vina Sanatorium
La Vina—Via Pasadena
California

Mr. Frank Stanton,
209 Seneca Street,
Seattle 1, Washington.

Dear Frank:

Thanks a lot for your letter of February 6 and your praises of my writing on which you are absolutely 180-proof correct. Sometimes when I sit down and realize how bright I really am, it scares me. However, this feeling soon passes away after a brief talk with editors. Why is this?

Certainly I am coming out to Salt Lake City and Mrs. Allen is coming along with me. I am looking forward to seeing you and will have you tell me again what a great writer I am as too few people in United States have a hobby as pleasing to me as this.

I am enclosing two items one is a book which was made up some years ago from my column contributions to the Grand Rapids Press as a Xmas greeting and I am not sure that you ever received a copy, and the other is a mimeographed advanced copy of an article which will be in the March number of the Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects.

Like you, I was tremendously surprised to see Clair Ditchy made Secretary of The Institute as it was my impression that he did not know how to write. I can hardly wait to get my membership card to make sure that the Secretary of the Institute is not a Mr. "X." However, Clair's wife and daughters are so intelligent (pretty, too) that by this time they probably have the old man pretty well "smarted" up. Confidentially, many of us hope that we live to see Ditchy president of the Institute and it might be a good idea for you to drop several million well-chosen words on this subject up and down the Pacific coast when the proper time arrives. There is no question in my mind that Clair would make one of the best presidents we have ever had.

Your letter cheered me up immensely as it arrived while I was suffering from a severe cold and lamenting the hard fate that kept me from going to Arizona this winter. I went out to Phoenix a couple of weeks last winter and that is now my favorite place.

With all best wishes and looking forward to seeing you at the convention, I am

Sincerely,
ROGER ALLEN
HERMAN BANBROOK

Herman Banbrook died suddenly on February 23. A co-owner of the general contracting firm Banbrook and Gowan, he was well known and respected in Detroit's construction industry.

His constructive work for the industry was considerable. For years he was chairman of the joint committee on relationship between the architects and contractors. He was a former director of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and was the president of the Exchange in 1937. At the time of his death he was on the Industry Relations Committee.

He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Highland Park General Hospital, a member of the Engineering Society and was a graduate of the University of Michigan in 1910.

He is survived by his wife, Freda, by two daughters, Mrs. Shirley Rurmohr of Detroit, and Phyllis, and by two grandsons.

Funeral services were held at the Harper and Mulligan Funeral Home, 16450 Hamilton and burial will be at White Chapel Cemetery.

One of the newer members of the Builders and Traders Exchange, the Insultex Company announces its entry into the pneumatically installed type of rock wool insulation. Their man­agers, A. E. Loyal welcomes calls for information, and quite naturally is glad to bid on jobs. They are at 12500 Manor, phone HOgarth 7232.

**IT SHOULDN'T HAPPEN**

Publishing involves a certain risk of being red faced. Material come in on phone and can be listened to wrong. Typists can make errors, linotypers can go wrong and sometimes the mistakes are not caught.

Tal Hughes who publishes this bulletin knows exactly what I mean. And we here in the Builders and Traders Exchange which publishes daily construction reports, the Buyers Guide and special bulletins, know what I mean.

The following story which we picked out of The Illinois contractors Bulletin illustrates very nicely.

A certain editor in a rush hour had to telephone an item down to the news room. He referred to two learned gentlemen as “bibliophiles”. The man on the receiving desk copied it as bubi­lous old flies. Naturally the two men referred to protested very wrathfully to the editor and he agreed to write an apology. In his apology he said something about “the learned gentlemen are too fastidious”. To the editor's horror the printer made this, "The learned gentlemen are two fast idiots."
PLUMBING AND HEATING OUTLOOK FOR 1948

An Address before the Michigan Society of Architects at the Wardell-Sheraton Hotel, Detroit, December 8, 1947.

By Harry O. Nelson, President, Nelson Co.

It is indeed gratifying to have such a representative group here who are deeply interested in the Building Industry. The purpose is to give you our opinion on the plumbing and heating material situation, as we see it, for 1948. Up to the present time, the shortage of building materials has been a severe handicap in the construction field, causing delays and increasing the cost of building.

Our opinions are based on our experience during the post-war years, the situation we are now in, and from our close contacts with our manufacturing sources of supply. We have no glass ball in which we can read the future, but it is in times like these that business must look ahead.

Present conditions are hectic and unsettled, and, still, if we are not suddenly thrust into another war, or if bank credits are not too drastically curtailed, I think we can look forward to a pretty busy 1948. Washington seems greatly alarmed at the continued spiraling of prices and wages, and I believe that some lever will be applied to bring about a reasonable degree of stabilization. Our present national situation can be compared to rolling a snow ball down hill—the farther it goes, the larger it gets and the faster it rolls. A sudden stop would create a bust, and we don't want that; one of those in a lifetime is enough. The job is to turn the ball on to level ground, and even a slight upgrade; it's better to push it a little than to have it bust or become completely out of control. We now find ourselves in a situation of high priced materials and cheap money, and if our present situation could be levelled off about where it is, it would be much better for the large majority of people than for a general decline to come about.

It is my honest opinion that Building and building materials in general are not far out of line. Items here and there will need some adjustment, but this should come about automatically as the materials become more plentiful. It is my understanding that the $5,000 home of 1940 is now bringing approximately $11,000. The price of plumbing on the same house has increased on about the same ratio. Skilled mechanics, like materials, are scarce. Wages have kept pace with spiraling prices.

Now there is a very definite shortage of plumbing and heating materials and this shortage adds some expense to every job. I don't think there is one wholesaler in our line in this city, or anywhere else for that matter, who could complete even one house job from his stock today. We must not forget that the basic commodities are still allocated by manufacturers. Orders for materials must be placed months ahead and while the cost of these stocks remain high, they are so unbalanced that satisfactory service to a contractor is impossible. For instance, we might have the elbow and the pipe, but be short the valve, or vice versa. This means that the master plumber and heating contractor must call, up to a dozen suppliers in order to secure materials for the job, and often concerns in other cities are called when the need is urgent. A plumbing contractor told me a couple of weeks ago that he had called eight different supply houses for one piece of 3" steel pipe about 3' long, but not one of them had it, and 3" pipe is about as staple with us as sugar is in a grocery store.

We get inquiries for materials from all parts of the country—California, Florida, Arkansas, New Jersey, and other states; also, from Toronto, Hamilton, and other cities in Ontario. And yet some of our critics tell the public through magazine articles that materials are becoming plentiful and that the Building Industry is flat on its face, or something to that effect. Of course, statements of that kind are untrue, and certainly do not help the family who needs a home.

I don't believe that we have had a single strike in this area by the Construction Division of the Plumbing Industry; this speaks well for both labor and management.

I want to quote from a recent release by the Plumbing & Heating Industries Bureau:

"While the production of plumbing equipment in the United States promises to be the greatest in the history of the plumbing industry, the demand for plumbing fixtures is continuing and still exceeds the supply.

"In an effort to produce enough plumbing fixtures to meet today's unprecedented demand, manufacturers are doing everything possible to speed up their output."

See NELSON—page 2
NELSON—From page 1

Production methods are being improved, mechanized, and streamlined. New plants are being opened; old plants are being modernized. The number of employees in factories is at an all time peak.

"The following are production figures of the Bureau of Census for the first six months of 1947 for the principal plumbing fixtures: Kitchen sinks, 1,548,232; lavatories, 1,341,153; water closets, 1,181,209, and bathtubs, 806,526."

"That means a daily production of 37,516 pieces, and that's a lot of plumbing. This certainly doesn't indicate that the manufacturers of plumbing materials were on their faces, and I can assure you that every piece of these products has reached construction jobs."

An article in The Builder states that there were 28,000 homes started in Detroit in 1947. That is a lot of starts. And I would make a wager that quite a number of them will not be completed due to material shortages; and yet some critics of the Building Industry say materials are plentiful. Now, you men probably know better than anyone else that delays in building construction are expensive, and certainly no contractor would go down in his own pocket on account of delayed construction if he could help it.

I believe that when building materials are plentiful, there will be some saving in construction costs. A lot of effort now spent in securing materials will be eliminated, and increased competition would follow. However, the man in need of a home today can hardly wait for this, and there is a possibility that homes may even go higher. If I were in need of a home now, I would not hesitate to buy at this time.

Allowing for the lost motion mentioned above, I cannot see how homes can be produced for less on our present labor costs. But I do think that the time has come for a leveling-off. Too high material costs are not good and high priced money would be disastrous in face of our National Debt.

Now, I want to make a few comparisons that should make our Building Industry even now look pretty good: I can recall when I could buy a dozen bananas for ten cents: the same amount today costs around 90 cents. I haven't seen a dollar hat store for a long time. A 1400 lb. corn-fed steer used to sell for around $90.00; at top market in Chicago last S90.00; at top market in Chicago last year was $2.00; at top market in Chicago last year was $1.00.

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View of auditorium. Note jars and ceramic plaques.

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Weekly Bulletin

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

School, Detroit, Michigan, Has Latest Standard Plan

By DAVID H. WILLIAMS, JR., President

GEORGE D. MASON & COMPANY

This elementary school represents the latest standard plan adopted by the Board of Education.

The Auditorium is so placed that it is accessible to the public without their entering the classroom section, which minimizes janitor service, heating, lighting, etc. Likewise the Gymnasium-Lunch Room is publicly accessible. These two units, with toilets adjoining, are placed at the extreme end of the building, forming a Tee. Adequate facilities are provided for piano storage, equipment storage and Physical Director. Both rooms have cross lighting which was not the case in the former standard plan.

The two Science Rooms have a Work Room and Dark Room between and Conservatory adjoining arranged so as to not shut out the light to these Science Rooms.

The construction is a skeleton concrete frame as usual, however, the usual three beams across class rooms have been reduced to one, allowing better placement of fixtures and reduction of spandrel allowing the glass to be run to the ceiling level, however, the most novel feature is the use of glass block in the upper section of the window opening, with a transom bar at a little above the eye line and a regular steel sash below same allowing the children to look out without having a feeling of claustrophobia. Further the transom is placed in such a way—glass blocks being nearly tangent with the outside wall and the steel sash and the separate stone mullions nearly tangent with the inside walls—that this transom acts as a Sun shade eliminating the necessity of shades. The glass block further directs the light into the far side of the room eliminating the use of shades. The glass block further cuts down the heat loss. The use of this glass block with the stone mullion suggested to the Architect the screen idea of Oriental buildings, especially Chinese and Japanese architecture. We, therefore, decided to use Chinese ornament and combine it with modern construction form, producing an effect of Chinese Modern.

We have used ceramic plaques of Chinese character representing the four seasons of the year as made by Pewabic Pottery Company and have taken the color scheme in these ceramics and reflected same in various painted work throughout the building, including the painting of the sash. We have eliminated the use of parapet, thereby saving first cost and maintenance and provided an everchanging cornice to protect the walls of the building made of cast concrete and faced with aluminum. Aluminum has been used on the interior for blackboard trim, trim for various cases and also combined door frame and buck. Doors and cabinets are of wood, however, very little woodwork is used throughout the building. The exterior doors are moulded in an Oriental fashion.

The heating and ventilation are standard with this exception that all convectors are placed flush with the inside of the exterior walls.

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* We invite you to inspect the new Dr. Zina Pitcher School, just completed at Stahelin and Pembroke. We can serve you equally as well.
Gymnasium — Lunchroom is accessible to public without entering the classroom section.

A Classroom in Dr. Zina Pitcher School. Aluminum used on blackboard trim and trim for various cases.
NELSON—From page 2

week he would bring $532.00, the price of a Blue Ribbon bull. A 350 lb. corn-fed hog sold for about $14.00; the present market on the same hog today is $90.00, about the same price the steer used to bring. Thousands of bushels of corn have been sold for ten cents or less—twenty-five

cents was considered good and fifty cents a top price—today quotations are around $2.50 a bushel, and wheat that sold from forty cents to $1.00 is now quoted at around $3.10 per bushel. The farmer has surely come into his own. God bless him! He is entitled to a break. We can justly say that these changes are radical, but some very radical things have taken place in the last 15 years.

As a whole, our nation has made great progress in the past 50 years, and while we have had recessions and depressions, our trend has always been forward—better homes, better living conditions, better plumbing and heating; so many new and modern conveniences have been developed during this period that it would be useless to attempt to enumerate them. The money cost for living has increased too. It seems that our system automatically produces better things and higher prices.

An architect made a rather significant remark to me recently, about as follows: "New improvements in building construction usually originate with the architect, or are adopted and promoted by him." I think that is very true. Too much praise cannot be given the men of your profession for the great achievements they have accomplished and the contribution they have made to civilization and human progress.

In conclusion, I want to say that it is a pleasure indeed to have you and our other guests with us, and now the best part of our program will follow and I hope you will find it interesting and constructive.

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THE 1948 BUYERS GUIDE

Every one of the thousands of firms which receive this Weekly Bulletin has been mailed a copy of the 1948 BUYERS GUIDE published by the Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

In this column from week to week, we intend to publish changes which should be made in this very valuable, handy book. Also, we shall publish names of new members of the Exchange so you can add them in your book. Every firm listed in the book is a member of the Exchange.

We advise that the best way to make changes and additions is to insert with a fine pen.

When we issue a change, we shall publish the firm's name, indicate the change, and give the listings you will find the firm under. Of course, you will find every firm in the alphabetical list.

NEW MEMBERS

Arda Construction Co., 2737 W. Grand Blvd., 8, TR. 1-5886
Crisssman Co., Glenn P., 706 W. Baltimore Ave., 2, MA. 6451
Gaval Trucking, 17557 Orleans Ave., 3, TW. 2-6666
Moulding Floor Co., Thos., 1414 Dime Bldg., 26, CA. 5030
McGuire Piping Contractor, 3202 McGraw Ave., 8, TY. 4-5747
Oden Equipment Co., A. A. 1935 McGraw Ave., 8, TY. 4-0100
Peacock Lumber Co., 724—10th Ave., Port Huron, Mich.—4164
Purcahs Electrical Co., 338 Bridge St., N.W., Grand Rapids, Mich., 8-1477
Ray Engineering Co., 2867 E. Grand Blvd., 2, MA. 4671
Taylor Co., Inc., Harry W., 6143 Michican Ave., 10, TA. 2-6000.

CHANGES

Beever, Albert, 1327 Majestic Bldg., 26, Woodward 5-0412 (201)
Hickman, W. P., 6535 Third Ave., 2—TR. 5-0743

Lewanski, Walter, 3545 E. Seven Mile Rd., 12—TW. 1-3067 (123-108)
Stewart Co., R., 16186 Schoolcraft Ave., 27
Waite, Howard, E., 2404 Milwaukee Ave., 11
Universal Zonolite Insulation Co.—to ZONOLITE CO., (3, 3B, 55, 62A, 112, 147, 223, 225)

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ADRIAN N. LANGIUS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

ARCHITECT ADRIAN N. LANGIUS WAS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AT ITS 34TH ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD AT HOTEL STATLER, DETROIT, MARCH 4 AND 5. OTHER INCUMBENTS AS LISTED ON THE MASTHEAD OF THE WEEKLY BULLETIN WERE ALSO RE-ELECTED. ATTENDANCE AT THE CONVENTION WAS PROBABLY THE BEST IN HISTORY. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR WERE REGISTERED, ABOUT ONE-HALF OF WHOM WERE FROM OUT OF TOWN. THE MICHIGAN BUILDING INDUSTRY BANQUET, CONCLUDING EVENT ON FRIDAY EVENING, DREW OVER SEVEN HUNDRED.

THIS MARKED THE FIRST TIME THAT SPECIAL EVENTS WERE PLANNED FOR THE LADIES AND UNDOUBTEDLY THIS HAD AN EFFECT ON ATTENDANCE. HELEN MORISON, WIFE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONVENTION COMMITTEE, ANDREW R. MORISON, WIFE OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE, AND SHE DID A FINE JOB.

ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL EVENTS WAS THE COMPLIMENTARY COCKTAIL PARTY AND DINNER GIVEN BY THE TILE MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION, INC., ON THURSDAY EVENING. THERE WERE 182 PRESENT, 46 OF WHOM WERE LADIES. MR. EDWIN B. MORRIS, AIA, ARCHITECTURAL ADVISER TO THE ASSOCIATION, CONDUCTED THE MEETING FOLLOWING DINNER AND SLIDES WERE SHOWN DEPICTING THE MANUFACTURE OF TILE, FROM DIGGING THE CLAY TO THE FINISH PRODUCT. MR. PAUL HERBERT WAS NARRATOR.

THE SOCIETY'S BOARD MET FOR BREAKFAST THURSDAY MORNING AND AGAIN ON FRIDAY MORNING. THE LATTER WAS A MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD—ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NOT MUCH NEW ABOUT IT. THE OPENING SESSION WAS DEVOTED TO MORE OR LESS ROUTINE BUSINESS OF PASSING ON REPORTS, MOST OF WHICH HAD BEEN PUBLISHED AND, OF COURSE, THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT, WHICH WAS MOST GRATIFYING. THE NEW BY-LAWS WERE ADOPTED AND THE SECRETARY AUTHORIZED TO SUBMIT THEM TO THE THREE MICHIGAN CHAPTERS AND TO THE INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION WAS MOST CONSTRUCTIVE IN DEALING WITH THE ARCHITECTS' PROBLEMS, PRACTICE, ETC. JULIAN R. COWIN, VICE-PRESIDENT, PRESIDED. ARTHUR K. HYDE WAS MODERATOR.

ARCHITECT WILLIAM E. KAPP, FAIA, GAVE A GOOD STATEMENT ON ARCHITECTS' COSTS. OTHER SPEAKERS WERE ALDEN B. DOW, AIA, LEO P. RICHARDSON AND BOYD H. ARMIGER. IT IS HOPEFUL THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO OBTAIN MANUSCRIPTS OF THESE FINE ADDRESSES.

MR. RICHARDSON SAID THAT "SPECIFICATIONS ARE NOT WRITTEN, THEY ARE COPIED. 'BIRCK-FACE-RED' HE SAID IS ONE WAY, BUT SOMEBEWHERE BETWEEN THIS AND THREE PAGES IS A HAPPY MEDIUM.

"BUILDINGS ARE NOT BUILT BY ARCHITECTS BUT BY CONTRACTORS—THE MAN IN OVERALLS WITH A BROKEN RULE IN HIS HIP POCKET. HE JUST CAN'T READ ALL OF YOUR SPECIFICATIONS. THERE ARE SOME VAGUE CLAUSES THAT CREATE A CLOUDED AREA. IN GENERAL, BUILDINGS ARE BUILT FROM PLANS AND NOT FROM SPECIFICATIONS. SOME SPECIFY THAT CONTRACTORS SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL CODES, ETC. IF YOU ARE GOING TO FORCE CONTRACTORS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS, WE WILL HAVE TO EMPLOY ARCHITECTS AND LAWYERS TO PROTECT OUR INTERESTS. THIS WILL NOT PRESERVE YOUR PART OF THE INDUSTRY FOR YOU."

FRIDAY MORNING'S SESSION WAS A SEMINAR ON LABOR AND MATERIALS, THEIR AVAILABILITY, SHORTAGES, ETC., BOB FRANTZ PRESIDING. FINLAY C. ALULAN SPOKE FOR LABOR, HENRY RENGER FOR THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS, EDDIE MORRIS FOR THE TILE INDUSTRY AND J. GARDNER MARTIN FOR THE PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION. MR. ALULAN GAVE A GOOD PICTURE OF THE APPRENTICE TRAINING PROGRAM, STATING THAT MICHIGAN HAD LED THE NATION IN THIS RESPECT. MR. ALLAN STATED THAT ABOUT 8,000 ARE NOW BEING TRAINED IN MICHIGAN, ABOUT ONE-HALF OF WHOM ARE IN THE DETROIT AREA. APPROXIMATELY 2,000 WILL FINISH THEIR TRAINING THIS YEAR.

MR. MORRIS SPEAKING FOR THE TILE INDUSTRY, SAID THAT WHEN ONE MENTIONS TILE THE QUESTION IS ASKED, "CAN YOU GET IT?" HE SAID THE INDUSTRY'S GREATEST YEAR WAS 1926 WHEN ABOUT 93 MILLION SQUARE FEET WERE PRODUCED. NOW THEY ARE PRODUCING AT THE RATE OF 100 MILLION FEET PER YEAR. THIS IS THE EQUIVALENT OF ABOUT FOUR SQUARE MILES. THE 1948 BILLION-DOLLAR HOSPITAL PROGRAM WILL REQUIRE A LARGE AMOUNT, HE SAID. MR. MORRIS STATED THAT THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION HAD RULED THAT "TILE" MEANS THE THIN, CLAY PRODUCT, AND THAT WHEN ANY OTHER KIND OF TILE IS REFERRED TO IT MUST BE QUALIFIED BY A DESCRIPTIVE WORD, SUCH AS "STRUCTURAL TILE", ETC.

GARDNER MARTIN'S TALK ON TILT-UP CONSTRUCTION, ILLUSTRATED BY A COLORED MOTION PICTURE WAS MOST INTERESTING. HE STATED THAT BY PRE-CASTING WALL SECTIONS AND THEN ERECTING BY HEAVY MACHINERY, A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS WERE ELIMINATED. IT IS PARTICULARLY WELL ADAPTED TO ONE-STORY STRUCTURES, THOUGH IT HAS BEEN USED ON HIGHER BUILDINGS.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON WAS DEVOTED TO A DISCUSSION OF THE BUILDING OUTLOOK FOR 1948, AND WAS TREATED FROM THE STANDPOINTS OF LOCAL, STATE AND NATIONAL ASPECTS. MR. JAMES W. FOLLIN, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FEDERAL WORKS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., WAS
the principal speaker. James L. Dack, Director of the Office of Hospital Survey and Construction, State of Michigan, gave some interesting information about the future of hospital work. He referred to President Langius as his client, and Langius referred to the Governor as his boss.

Governor Sigler, in his address, gave his audience many interesting facts about our state, and particularly with respect to its Building and Construction Division—1200 buildings, 10 million cubic feet, worth one-half billion dollars. Many of these structures date back to the Civil War, are 25% overcrowded, some are fire hazards. The Governor believes that our governor should be elected for a longer term. The present term is only two years. In 48 years only five governors have served more than one term. "Let us not think alone in terms of building buildings, but of building a better Michigan," he concluded.

After the Governor's address, many remained to see the Alden Dow motion pictures of the Mackinac Island MSA Summer Convention.

After more than twenty years of reporting MSA Conventions, it is difficult to say something that hasn't been said before. The question always arises, wherein does this one differ from others? Not being given to exaggeration, we can only say that it is hard to imagine anything that could have been done to make it better.

Andy Morison deserves a great big hand for the most efficient way he planned the Convention proper. Paul Marshall and Ed Brunner for the tremendous success of the MBI Banquet. We could not forget the Producers' Council, Michigan Chapter, for their part played and always play in the success of our meetings.

Ed Rosella certainly handled the crowds diplomatically at the registration desk, and John Coburn was right there on the job when it happened to record the events with his excellent photographs. A group of them are shown in this issue.

We missed Clair Ditchy and Brandon Gamber, but excuse them as serving our interests at an Executive Committee Meeting, A.I.A.

The Fannie Farmer Candy stores in Rochester, N.Y. are architect for these stores.

President Langius appointed L. Robert Blakeslee, Alex Linn Trout, Otto H. Kavieff and Ralph W. Hammett as a Resolutions Committee. At the closing session the Convention passed resolutions as follows:

- Appreciation and thanks for the work done by the Board and committees.
- Appreciation and thanks to The Producers' Council, Michigan Chapter, and to the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Detroit for their cooperation, not only throughout the year but also for helping so much to make the Convention a success.

Appreciation and thanks to The Tile Manufacturers' Association, Inc. for entertaining architects and their wives at dinner on Thursday evening. "The dinner was excellent and the educational film very much worthwhile."

Appreciation and thanks to Helen Morison and her Ladies' Committee for their distinct contribution to the success of the Convention.

That President Langius appoint a Committee on Specifications to meet with other elements of the building industry to study, simplify and stand-
THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
ARCHITECTS AND TRADERS' GOLF COMMITTEE — Season 1947

Gentlemen:
Since I last appeared before you on January 16th, 1947, six more golf outings and industry dinners have been participated in by members and their friends at the Birmingham Country Club, this being the third year in succession that all of the outings had been held at the other and the same club. The arrangement has seemed to have met with general approval.

First Outing: TUESDAY, MAY 20th, WEATHER, MOSTLY FAIR AND WARM, TEMPERATURE 80°. Perfect day. 52, 21st. WEATHER, CLEAR AND WARM, most of the day. 60. Few players in our history on which we have not had this dinner.

Second Outing: TUESDAY, JUNE 17th, WEATHER, PARTLY CLOUDY AND WARM. Fine Day. Temperature 90°. Light shower late P. M. 83 played golf and 120 had dinner.

An interesting meeting followed the dinner. Your Secretary, E. J. Brunner, gave his usual enjoyable oration.

Third Outing: TUESDAY, JULY 17th, WEATHER, PARTLY CLOUDY AND HUMID 80°. Light shower middle P. M. 53 played golf and 95 had dinner. This was one of Jack Geitz's famous buffet suppers. There was loads of every good thing to eat—salads, shrimp, roast beef and chicken, topped off by melon, cake, ice cream and coffee.

It was too hot for a formal meeting and even Ed Brunner took a walk. Prizes were drawn for and we let it go at that.

Fourth Outing: TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, WEATHER, MOSTLY FAIR AND HOT, TEMPERATURE 75° to 93°. 61 played golf and 103 had buffet supper. This was another of Jack's great spreads and how the boys did enjoy it. No formal meeting, it was even too hot to listen to Ed Brunner talk.

Fifth Outing: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd, WEATHER, MOSTLY FAIR AND MODERATE, 38° to 61°. Quite a wind a-blowing. They told us it was the tail end of the Florida hurricane. (Last year in June we felt the effects of the River Rouge tornado, it having rained all day and it was one of the very few days in our history on which the Builders' and Traders' could not play. In short, it takes tornados to stop this gang). However, 67 played golf and 109 participated in an excellent steak dinner. A very good meeting followed this dinner.

Sixth Outing: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, WEATHER, CLEAR AND WARM, TEMPERATURE 80°. Perfect day. 52 played golf and 126 had dinner. Special prizes were donated as follows:

The Rayl Company (B. H. Ackles & Charley Ranger)—5 claw hammers 6 tie racks and 6 trouser racks.

Wm. H. Malow—one pair of tickets to Detroit Lions football game.

This being the final outing of the season, we again honored the memory of our only twice past president, Jess Stoddard, who, had he still been with us, would have had the big punch bowl out to help celebrate his 75th Anniversary. So starting with 1946 we made this occasion "Old Timers Day" also to help keep alive past deeds and the present interest of all our Old Timers. We had an excellent dinner and an excellent meeting.


There were a total of 284 different persons in attendance at golf and dinner.

THE HOUSE FOR YOU—TO BUILD, BUY OR RENT

By Catharine and Harold Sleeper.

John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York 362 pages; 123 Illustrations — 7 1/4 by 10 1/4

Published February 26th, 1948 — $5.00

In this informative and entertaining new book the Sleepers have presented a layman's guide to housing which goes far beyond the scope of run-of-the-mill "building books", or miscellaneous collections of plans. Where earlier books concentrate either on building or buying, the Sleepers have thoroughly covered both. And they've added a third—renting. By discussing the comparative advantages of all three, THE HOUSE FOR YOU provides valuable help for the puzzled homeseeker faced with making an immediate decision, as well as for those in a position to plan further ahead for future action.

The book explains the architect's relationship to his client, his functions and responsibilities, how much he's worth, and what his "lingo" and "sign language" mean. It also explains much about the contractors' jobs well—what materials are best, and why; whether less expensive materials will really be cheaper in the long run; where you can economize and where you can't.

Harold and Catharine Sleeper are a peculiarly well-suited combination for the authorship of a down-to-earth book such as this. Mr. Sleeper has designed a book that can be understood not only by the layman, but also for those in a position to plan further ahead for future action.

In conclusion I wish to personally thank the following members: Your President Fred Rohn, for his moral and physical support, to E. J. Brunner, your secretary Manager and to John McGarrigle, for his strong backing and constant help, to Miss Wilma Page for her splendid co-operation and to Miss Jane Cooper and Mrs. Cora Martin for their services which are not known to many of you.

The largest portion of praise goes out to each one of you who by your presence make these outings possible and enjoyable.

Respectfully submitted,
Wm. F. SEELEY, Chrm.—Golf Committee

FRANTZ & SPENCE have been commissioned by the Saginaw Housing Commission for the $500,000, 100-unit housing project proposed for Sixth and Washington in Saginaw.
ardize specifications wherever practicable.

That President Langius appoint a Committee to consider legislation to permit insurance companies and other investors to make mortgage loans and hold property in Michigan.

That the Michigan Society of Architects take under advisement the formation of an industry-wide state council to represent as far as practicable the state building industry in matters of state legislation and industry relations.

FROST IN CALIFORNIA

Barry L. Frost, formerly of Jackson, Michigan, is now living and practicing architecture in Palm Springs, Calif. While he went there for his health, he has become very much attached to the whole area. Says Barry, "If the snow and cold get too much for you, take a breather and hop a plane for Palm Springs. If the house is full to overflow with guests—as it is much of the time—I'll swing a hammock for you under the smoke trees. At least we have a big refectory table and plenty of room for your feet under it, and what's more important—good food on top of it."

Barry's address is P. O. Box 748, Palm Springs, Calif.

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MAGUILO & QUICK

The firm of P. M. O'Meara Associates has just been reorganized as Maguiło & Quick, Architects and Engineers, successors to P. M. O'Meara Associates. The firm has offices in Detroit, Minneapolis and Cincinnati.


The organization will continue to operate in the field of institutional and ecclesiastical architecture.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

FOR RENT

Small office in downtown Detroit, conveniently arranged for architect is available immediately. Call the Weekly Bulletin.

SITUATION WANTED—Young lady with considerable experience as stenographer, on specifications, etc. in offices of architects and contractors. Prefers work in architect's office. Call the Weekly Bulletin.
Building & Traders
Edited by
E. J. BRUNNER
Secretary-Manager

BUYERS’ and TRADERS’ EXCHANGE of DETROIT

LETS CUT DOWN ON HASTE

Architects are hard put to get enough competent draftsmen. The pay scale is high, and business men is tested to insure coming out even. Sometimes owners are in a hurry for the completed plans, and in a hurry for bids. This leads in some cases to plans not being all they should be.

Contractors, both general and special are hard put to get competent estimators. But the plans keep coming through. Naturally a contractor wants to figure the plans he thinks are suitable for him to compete upon, and particularly when an architect invites him to figure, he wants to comply. But he is faced with the above condition.

Futhermore all contractors are faced with problems of getting men and materials for the site construction. In short, we are in a period of great activity with everything so short that the highest type of ability is not sufficient to allay the worriesome wolves of shortage—shortage of men—shortage of some materials.

General Contractors, faced with the job of trying to figure in a hurry for the impatient owner, are worried about getting sub-bids.

All of us can cooperate to make life a bit easier and to insure our own success in what we undertake. One simple way is FOR ALL ARCHITECTS TO FILE AT LEAST ONE SET OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WITH THE BUILDERS AND TRADERS EXCHANGE OF DETROIT.

The great preponderance of bidders on the specialized equipment and materials for construction for Michigan have their offices in Detroit. They do their figuring in Detroit. Preferably, they will figure in a plan room where most all the plans are at hand. In fact, they are so busy, that if they cannot readily get to a set of plans to figure they are likely not to figure that job at all.

All in the industry should do all they can to give an adequate time for figuring a set of plans. The owner must be impressed with the fact that he can get more thoughtful figures if adequate time is given. And certain it is that the architect is doing and should continue to do all he can with the owner to give him time enough to get out a good set of plans. Hurry in getting a job out for figures crosses up the architect and too short a time to figure ties contractors and sub-contractors in knots which are not caused by laughing.

CLAY FLUE LINING

The Clay Sewer Pipe Association, Inc., has issued a valuable little booklet on Clay Flue Lining. The dimension schedules are particularly helpful. Copy may be obtained by writing to the association at 610 Eddy Building, Saginaw, Mich.

BOAT CRUISE—SEPT. 10

The Michigan Council of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America is planning on holding its 1948 Annual Convention on the SS Western States which will cruise the conventioneers to Buffalo and Cleveland with stops.

They want reservations with checks in before April 2. If they do not get enough by that time the deal is off. Last year they had a fine cruise with their convention and expect to double the good time this year. Negotiate with E. C. Betsie, 3029 Three Mi. Drive for reservations.

Albert Beever, plastering contractor has moved to 1327 Majestic Bldg., zone 26, Phone WO. 5-0412.

T. B. Rayl’s new phone number is WO. 2-4300.

Howard E. Wait has moved to 2404 E. Milwaukee Ave., phone TR. 5-2757.

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C. H. P. C. Informs Public on City Planning

Edward, D. Connor, Executive Director, Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, gives interesting account of that organization's functions and purposes.

A public that is enlightened to the point that it is willing to take action is the most important factor in carrying out city planning, Edward D. Connor, Executive Director of the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, told members of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A. at its dinner meeting in the Rackham Building, March 17.

Wells I. Bennett, F.A.I.A., Chapter President opened the meeting and first introduced Mr. Owen C. Gray of the American Red Cross Speakers' Bureau, who gave a most interesting ten-minute talk on behalf of their current campaign.

President Bennett also announced The Ann Arbor Conference, scheduled for April 2 and 3, and invited members to attend. Alden B. Dow, AIA of Midland will be chairman and the subject will be "Beauty in Architecture." Dean Bennett offered to make room reservations for those desiring to attend, if they will inform him of their desires.

Introduced also was Mr. William M. Fernald, recently transferred to Detroit Chapter from Toledo Chapter.

BOARD MEETING

The dinner meeting followed the usual Chapter Board meeting, at which a number of items of business were discussed. The proposed new by-laws of The Michigan Society of Architects were received and referred to a special Committee composed of President Bennett, Secretary McGrew and Director Andrew Morison.

The Architects Civic Design Group of Metropolitan Detroit was discussed and all Board members agreed that the February meeting, at which the Group made its report, was one of the best the Chapter has ever had. The Board agreed to make a substantial financial contribution toward the expenses of the group, feeling that the one program at our February meeting was worth many times the amount.

MR. CONNOR'S ADDRESS

The President called upon Clair W. Ditchy, FAIA, secretary of Citizens' Housing and Planning Council to introduce the speaker of the evening. Mr. Ditchy explained that certain Detroit organizations, including our own, support CHPC by becoming organization members. Ditchy said it was good to have others, who are not architects, interested in architecture, and for architects to interest themselves in community affairs, such as city planning.

Mr. Connor said it was a good thing for an organization such as his to be asked, "What are you doing and why are you doing it?" Then he gave a very clear statement in answer to the questions. He quoted from several books on city planning and pointed out a very significant statement contained in each, to the effect that results always depend upon an informed, active public.

This, he said, is what CHPC is endeavoring to supply—acquainting the public with their problems, so that they in turn can come to decisions as to how they want to live.

CHPC is an instrument for citizen participation, he said, in defining citizens as not only voters but as people, organizations, institutions and business of a community—the total community.

The speaker said that the major portion of his organization's efforts had to be devoted to educating the public, explaining that this did not mean propaganda. The difference, he said, lies in the fact that in education the decision is left with the student, while in propaganda the decision is made in advance.

"And so a large part of our job is to create channels for widespread discussions of the total problem," he said, "to evaluate it and follow through with research."

"There comes a time following such discussions when people say, 'Let's do something.' Then we try to help them."

He gave Detroit's off-street parking ordinance as an example of what an aroused public interest can do. In publicizing a movement, he said, a great deal depends upon the attitude of the
newspapers, as they wield a tremendous influence.

In touching upon Detroit's recreational facilities he said that in 20 years the city's population had doubled while practically nothing had been added to its parks.

"The time has come for us to quit fighting to get a piece of pie that is too small and instead to set about to get a larger pie," he said.

"If we don't provide now for more park space in outlying districts, soon they will all be built upon and we will have made the same mistake we made inside the Boulevard."

Observing that it wouldn't be right to talk to a group of architects without having something down on paper, Ed Connor closed his lecture with some points on CHPC, first of its organization and then showing what happens to a proposal when it reaches his office. It is an understatement to say that they made a good impression as being very businesslike.

In summarizing, he said that "If we are to progress we must, in addition to making technical advances, give consideration to 'human engineering' and bring ourselves together so there is a meeting of minds. We must develop better channels of communication with each other, so that the people of Detroit can really have a voice in the kind of city they are to live in.

"We would like to see Detroit's fame extend beyond that of a great industrial city, to include also that of having accomplished much for better living conditions."

Following Mr. Connor's talk, the film, "The Story of Tenite" was shown. This color, sound film, issued by Tennessee Eastman Corporation, gave a most interesting insight into the manufacture of plastics—very good, indeed!

GRAND RAPIDS CHAPTER TO CHANGE NAME

The Grand Rapids Chapter of The American Institute of Architects has voted to change its name to the West Michigan Chapter. This will be more expressive of the Chapter's territory. The change is subject to the approval of the Institute Board, to whom application has been made.

VARLAR, THE STAINPROOF WALLCOVERING

Stains, dirt and grease spots, even the so-called indelible kind, have at last met their match in a new type of wallcovering known as Varlar. Defined as a stainproof wallcovering, this new product is now available at Fisher Wallpaper and Paint Co., 5840 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Tested for stainproof, mildewproof, greaseproof, fire resistant and fade-proof properties, Varlar reduces cleaning and redecorating of walls to an absolute minimum. Soap and water alone, will remove almost every known stain from the surface of Varlar, and only a few exceptions require an extra light wiping with turpentine.

Varlar covered walls in the home will solve many housekeeping problems—in the kitchens where grease and stains abound—in bathrooms where water and steam damage ordinary wall treatments—and in all other rooms where dirty finger marks, crayon smudges or grease may injure the finish. Any and all of these stains or marks can be removed by scrubbing freely with ordinary soap and water with absolutely no damage to the Varlar. The result of nine years research and experimentation by United Wallpaper Inc., Varlar is light-fast color-fast and odorless. In itself it is vermin-resistant, fire-resistant and extremely tough.

Although classed as a "thermo-plastic wall covering", Varlar should not be confused with wallpapers which have a plastic or laminated coating. Instead, Varlar is a fusion of colors, paper and plastic resins, with no tendency to peel or chip. It is made by a patented thermo-plastic process and a patented secret formula which permits the use of resins having positive stainproof grease-proof, and mildewproof characteristics. These resins are fused by a new method so that the finished Varlar, which comes in roll form, can be applied just as freely as regular wallpaper.

The use of newly developed manufacturing techniques on Varlar results in decorative effects simulating those of wood block printing done by the old masters in the painting and decorating arts. Herefore it has been impossible to reproduce these effects except in very expensive and fragile wallcoverings.

Styied by top-name designers, Varlar is available in a variety of traditional, provincial and modern designs, including floral patterns, scenics, plaids, flat pastels and others. Among the patterns styled especially for kitchen use are a gigantic strawberry design and one known as Victoriania, a sketch of an old-fashioned kitchen complete with wood-burning cook stove and ladies in period dresses stirring cake batter and peeling apples.

Varlar is 24" wide and is packaged in units 50 feet long, containing a total of 100 square feet. It is priced depending on the type of pattern.
NORTH CHEVROLET CO., Birmingham, Michigan

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The architect in his professional capacity has many functions to perform, one of the most important of which is to please and satisfy the client.

Good building design is based on function: first, in the plan; second, in its structure; third, in its aesthetic appeal; and fourth in its relation to the community. If these four elements are adequately provided for in relation of the clients needs and desires he cannot fail to be pleased.

When we were commissioned to design the North Chevrolet Co. Sales and Service building, we found that the owners had very definite requirements that had to be resolved in the solution of the problem.

First: The development of the plan was the result of coordinated study with the Chevrolet Dealers' Planning Division of the General Motors Corporation, the owners, Mr. Everell Fisher and Mr. Myron T. Patterson and our office.

Second: In its structure are included the system of construction; the mechanical trades, heating, electrical, plumbing, and items of special equipment.

Third: Aesthetic appeal. Here the owner's preference established Georgian Colonial as the style of architecture to be employed. The selection of this style was the result of careful thought. In addition to preference, the style has charm, graciousness and tremendous public appeal. As advertising, the use of a traditional style outstandingly designed would be far more arresting than to follow the current trend of contemporary employed by practically every new sales and service garage, and thus lose the value of uniqueness which is the essence of good advertising.

Fourth: In relation to the community, the project was designed to blend harmoniously with the adjoining residential property and with the design policy which the City of Birmingham is encouraging, to attain an intimate, unified character for the community in the Colonial tradition.

The structural system used is masonry bearing walls of deep red face brick backed with cement block. The roof framing members for the service area are 80' long-span steel joists with 2" x 6" wood deck roof boards and built up roofing. The second floor framing over the Show Room is by long-span joists with steel decking inverted to form the 2½" concrete second floor slab. Wood trusses using Teco split ring connectors were used for the second floor roof framing. The cupola was fabricated in the mill in two sections and has a steel frame support for the base unit. Green asbestos cement roof shingles were used on the Gambrel roof and the pitched dormers. The Cupola roofs and center dormer are sheathed in sheet copper.

In general, the lighting is of the fluorescent tube type, industrial fixtures being used in the service area and recessed troffer lights in the "Show Room." To maintain the decorative motif in the lighting a very beautiful cast brass candelabra fixture is used for the main stair well and a handsome colonial brass and crystal fixture in the second floor corridor.

The heating system first suggested was a combination steam unit heater for the service area with radiant panel and convector hot water system for the office. The system finally used was three oil fired Shaffco unit heaters, two serving the service area and one the show room and offices. This system gained considerable area on the first
floor by the elimination of the boiler room. The space between the second floor and the first floor ceiling is used as a cold air return plenum. The supply for the office and show room is by means of ducts with ceiling outlets. Anemometers being used in the show room.

The interior treatment recalls the Colonial motif used for the exterior detail. On entering the Show Room we attempted to create a feeling of hospitality, warmth and graciousness. The floor is a black decorative Gibraltar with white metal dividing strips making 4' 0" squares. There is a wood wainscot 3' 0" high around the room and up the stairs. All the wood work is painted white. The plastered walls are painted in a beautiful deep shade of Williamsburg green. The ceiling is acoustone ceiling tile in its natural white finish. The stairs have open strings with turned wood balusters, painted white, supporting the hand rail which is stained dark.

The parts department is equipped with the newest design of bins and the enclosing partition is designed as illuminated display panels for parts and accessories.

The service area is equipped with the most modern and efficient equipment and is painted with a warm gray duole 5' 0" high capped with a bright red stripe 2" wide. The walls and ceiling above are painted white to obtain the utmost light reflectivity.

We wish to commend the fine spirit of craftsmanship displayed by the general contractor, the sub contractors and all the workmen engaged on the project. It was thru their efforts and cooperation that the full measure of success in the completed building was attained.

"DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE"

The Grand Rapids Art Gallery is sponsoring a series of lectures on "Backgrounds of American Culture." The series consists of five lectures dealing with American literature, the drama, music and architecture.

Ralph W. Hammett, AIA, Professor of Architecture, University of Michigan College of Architecture and Design, gave the lecture on architecture, March 11. His subject was "Development of American Architecture." It was illustrated by slides and stressed the phenomenon of modern architecture as logical development of the industrial age.

On March 15 Professor Hammett gave the same lecture in Northville.

On April 17 Professor Hammett and Clair W. Ditchy, FAIA, Secretary of The American Institute of Architects will go to Chicago as principal speakers at the Alumni Chapter of Alpha Rho Chi (architectural college fraternity) at their Annual Founders'-Day Banquet.

CREDIT LINE

The excellent photographs in connection with the State's building program, which we used in our recent Convention Number were by Florence Dyer of Lansing.

Any one knows that any good editor should give due credit for such creditable work. Sorry!

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ANN ARBOR CONFERENCE

The Ann Arbor Conference, sponsored by the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 2 and 3, 1948, with sessions in the amphitheatre of the Rackham Building, Ann Arbor.

Wells I. Bennett, FAIA, Dean of the College and President of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects has announced that Alden B. Dow, AIA, of Midland, Michigan, will be chairman. The subject will be "Esthetic Evaluation of Beauty in Architecture—or Beauty in Architecture and Allied Arts."

Architects are invited to attend and all sessions are open to the public, including ladies.

Following is an outline of the Program:

PROGRAM
Friday, April 2, 1948
OPENING SESSION
Amphitheatre, Rackham Building — Alden Dow, presiding
10:00 A.M. Architecture and other Forms of Esthetic Experience—Dr. Irwin S. Edman
10:45 A.M. Landscape Design in Relation to Architecture and City Planning—Christopher Tunnard
11:30 A.M. Discussion Leader—G. Holmes Perkins
12:30 P.M. Luncheon Hour

AFTERNOON SESSION
SCULPTURE
Amphitheatre, Rackham Building—Robert B. Frantz, presiding
2:00 P.M. Idea and Ideal in Sculpture—Richard M. Bennett
2:45 P.M. Sculpture as Related to Architecture—Marshall M. Fredericks
3:30 P.M. Discussion Leader, Eugene J. Mackey

EVENING SESSION
6:30 P.M. Dinner of the Conference—Michigan Union—Wells Bennett, presiding
MUSIC
8:00 P.M. Design in Music

Saturday, April 3, 1948
MORNING SESSION
PAINTING
Amphitheatre Rackham Building—Amedeo Loone, presiding
9:30 A.M. Painting and Architecture—James J. Sweeney
10:15 A.M. Visual Forms—Structural Forms—Gyorgy Kepes
11:00 A.M. Discussion Leader—Emil Frei
12:30 P.M. Luncheon Hour

AFTERNOON SESSION
ARCHITECTURE
Amphitheatre, Rackham Building—Alden Dow, presiding
2:00 P.M. What Buildings are Beautiful?—Joseph Hudnut
2:45 P.M. Panel on Esthetic Qualities in Architecture—Charles Eames
Douglas Haskell
Philip Will
4:00 P.M. Discussion Business Meeting Adjournment

J. Robert F. Swanson, AIA was the guest speaker at the last meeting of the Grand Rapids Chapter, AIA. He spoke on the design of modern furniture. He outlined how his office happened to get into this branch of design and told something about the problems involved. Fabrics and accessories were also designed by Saarinen & Swanson. Their aim is to relate modern furniture to modern building design. —Architecture

FOR SALE—STAINED GLASS WINDOW, 10' x 10', circle head, removed from residence of D. M. Ferry. This is a beautiful design, excellent craftsmanship, set in frame. Will sell at reasonable price.—C. G. Winslow, 1428 Baldwin Avenue, Detroit 12.

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CHANGES — 1948 BUYERS GUIDE

The following changes should be made in your BUYERS GUIDE. The best way is to insert with fine pen. You will find the firm in the alphabetical and under the listings shown by the numbers in parenthesis:

Refrigeration Sales Corp. telephone number should be TW. 2-8800. (218-216 a, 301).

Parham Insulation Company telephone number should be VI. 3-5100 and is correct under all listings, but is wrong in alphabetical roster.

Shaw and Kauth Electric Company has moved to 8915 Puritan Avenue, zone 21. The new phone number is University 1-8710.

DOOR MAIL SLOTS
From the United States Post Office we learn the following:

Patrons of the carrier-delivery service must provide mail receptacles or door slots. Business houses are not required to provide mail receptacles or door slots if they are open and someone is on hand to receive the mail when the carrier calls. Where an office building is equipped with elevator, carriers will make delivery to individual offices provided they are open for business. Otherwise, mail receptacles or door slots must be provided.

The clear rectangular opening in the outside slot plate should be 1½ inches wide, and 7 inches in length. The slot must have a spring flap hinged at the top, if placed horizontally, and hinged on the side away from the hinge side of the door, if placed vertically. When the hinged flap is pushed back it must not obstruct the 1½ by 7 inch opening in the slot plate. The size of chute must conform to the slot-plate opening. When a hooded plate is used inside to provide greater privacy, the bottom line of the hooded portion must be not more than three-quarters of an inch below the bottom line of the slot in the outside plate, if placed horizontally, or more than three-quarters of an inch beyond the side line of the slot in the outside plate nearest the hinge edge of the door, if placed vertically. The hood at its greatest projection must be not less than 2 1/16 inches beyond the inside face of the door. These slots should be placed not less than 30 inches from the finished floor line.†

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