Ann Arbor Meeting, Detroit Chapter, AIA.

Annual Joint Meeting with Student Branch is the occasion for announcing awards for outstanding scholarship in the College of Architecture and Design. Double-feature program of excellent color slides is provided by Linn Smith and Cornelius Gabler.

Fifty-four members and guests, many of them ladies, attended the Detroit Chapter, AIA, Annual Joint Meeting with its University of Michigan Student Branch at the Michigan Union in Ann Arbor on the evening of Wednesday, May 19. Wells I. Bennett, FAIA, Dean of the College, and Chapter President, presided. In opening the meeting, he welcomed attendants to Ann Arbor, stating that a considerable number of members from Ann Arbor regularly make the trip over the roads to attend Chapter meetings in Detroit, adding that, "It is nice on this occasion to have you come to us."

As has been the custom for some years, the annual awards to students in the College were made at this meeting. In mentioning the AIA Medal, the President said that it was appropriate to have someone of national standing in The AIA make the presentation. In this connection, he called attention to the fortunate position of the Detroit Chapter in having three members now serving on The Institute Board: Kenneth C. Black, Great Lakes Regional Director; Clair W. Ditchy, Secretary and Branson V. Gamber, State Association Director. Messrs. Black and Ditchy were present.

At the request of President Bennett, Mr. Ditchy made the presentation of The American Institute of Architects Medal to Mr. William Franklin Farrell of Montana. The other award Ditchy announced was to Mr. Paul Holland VanWert of Pennsylvania—The AIA Book Award, a copy of Mont St. Michel and Chartres, by Henry Adams. In his presentation speech, Ditchy said that, not having won honors himself, it was a pleasure to present them to others.

The President then called upon Mr. Black to present the Alpha Rho Chi Medal. Kenneth stated that something new had been added since he was a student at Ann Arbor. At that time he said three things were expected of a student: that he be a good fellow, active in school work and with enough brains to fool the faculty. He said that he lived at the Alpha Rho Chi House, where he had two brilliant room mates who were of much help to him. In fact, he said, one was so clever that he left architecture. The Medal, he said, was for the combination of scholastic attainments and service to the School. He announced that the Medal this year was awarded to Harvey Clelland Allison of Detroit, President of the Student Branch.

The President remarked that Black and Ditchy were too modest, as both had distinguished themselves while at the University and since.

Dean Bennett next announced the Detroit Chapter Award to Irene Rogers of Detroit. It is for $75 and is intended to assist toward a limited amount of travel to nearby points of interest where some worthwhile examples of architecture might be seen. The Dean also announced that this year's George G. Booth Traveling Fellowship had been awarded to John Bickell. John is now with Stratton O. Hammon, as designer and delineator. The Award will enable him to travel and study in Europe.

Following the awards, our President announced that the remainder of the program would be in two parts: the first a presentation of slides of architectural subjects taken by Linn Smith, winner of the 1947 Booth Fellowship, on a trip last year, starting in Michigan, going through the eastern states, thence South and ending on the west coast. Linn is now with Eberle M. Smith Associates. His slides were beautiful and well-presented. He spent three months and covered some 14,000 miles, through 27 states and the District of Columbia.

Cornelius L. T. Gabler gave a most interesting report with color-slides of his tour of duty in the Marine Corps, Strategic Bombing Service, in the Pacific. The beauty of color and line was amazing and the variety of subjects prolific. They were mostly of the bypassed islands and showed many unique and interesting customs of the natives, as well as many military subjects.

The dinner meeting, as usual, was preceded by a meeting of the Chapter Board, which was held in Dean Bennett's office in the Architecture Building. Present were Messrs. Bennett, Morison, Gabler, Bailey, Hughes, McGrew and Williams. A progress report of the Wayne University Advisory Committee was received and discussed. It is to be further considered at the first fall meeting of the Board. The Committee consists of Malcolm R. Stinton, Chairman; Arthur K. Hyde and Joseph W. Leinweber.

Andrew R. Morison reported that Mr. Finlay C. Allan of the Detroit Building Trades Council had requested the Michigan Society of Architects to appoint a committee to cooperate in the matter of apprentice training. Mr. Morison had been named by the Society. The President of the Chapter...
named Alex Linn Trout and Joseph W. Leinweber to serve on the committee, as Detroit Chapter representatives.

Julian R. Cowin, Chairman of the Society’s Committee on New By-Laws, was present, at the request of President Bennett, to further explain provisions that are in question.

This was the last meeting of the season for the Chapter. The Chapter Board will meet in Detroit on June 16.

Store Modernization Show

Architects are invited to submit examples of store modernization jobs done between Jan. 1, 1947, and June 1, 1948, as entries in the Second International Store Modernization Show, to be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, July 6 to 10, 1948.

This “Annual Preview of the Store of the Future,” is being held by the Store Modernization Show, 40 E. 49th St., New York 17, N.Y., in cooperation with the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Morris Lapidus, 256 E. 49th St., NYC 17, is chairman of the Chapter’s Store Modernization Show committee.

Those desiring to enter should get in touch with the Store Modernization Show at once, as declaration of intention to enter must be in by June 1.

Prizes of $250, $150 and $100 are offered for first, second and third awards, respectively.

Judges will be members of the AIA and all entries become the property of the Show.

SPECIFICATION WRITER—R. B. Pierce is available for the writing of specifications, and offers his services to architects who are in need of outside assistance in this field.

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At left is shown a view of the Library in the Fitzgerald High School.
The Fitzgerald High School for District #7, Warren Township, Michigan, is the first unit of a building which is to house a complete high school including a unit for auditorium and gymnasium with attached swimming pool.

General construction comprises exterior bearing walls of masonry with a light structural steel frame. Over this frame, and bearing on walls and beams, trussed steel joists have been placed. The joists take a 2½" poured-concrete slab reinforced with wire mesh. An inch of trowelled granite has been placed over the entire area giving a smooth surface for the application of asphalt tile.

This unit contains a large modernly-equipped home economics department with home-making suite attached, also departments of general science, social science, library, English, mathematics, arithmetic, etc. One class room unit has been divided for office space.

A cafeteria is provided with kitchen so designed that the cafeteria proper may be entirely closed off from the kitchen when used for certain activities.

Class room windows have the upper two thirds glazed with directional glass block and the lower third with insulated steel sash.

All interior walls are of cinder block painted in pastel shades of high reflecting values. These colors varied for the different rooms.

The ceilings are plastered and suspended metal lath with zonolite coating.

Floors, with the exception of boiler room, storage room and the rooms are of asphalt tile. The corridors are of terrazzo.

The side walls of the corridors are wainscoted with brick tile. The material is used for the wainscoting of the rooms and interior windows.

A hot water heating system provided with unit vents in all rooms to provide ventilation.

Program clock and siren are in all rooms.

A two-way, two-channel system is operated from the main office. Provisions are made to connect existing schools with this sound system.

Lighting is a combination of descent and fluorescent. The home economics rooms have fluorescent installed in the entire length of the room lighting as are all the rest.

The exterior is brick and all trim is green macotta. Foundation and gravel.

ABOVE: General View of Exterior.

BELOW: Domestic Science Department.
A half-century of progress and accomplishment which began when a young Cuban student came to the University of Notre Dame in 1898 is being observed by the Department of Architecture at Notre Dame.

The student was Eugenie Rayneri, who has since become one of the foremost architects of the Western Hemisphere. It was because of his desire for an architectural education at Notre Dame that the Department of Architecture was founded fifty years ago. To commemorate the anniversary of the department, the Indiana Society of Architects held its annual meeting at Notre Dame this month, and a special exhibit showing architectural work of students from the time of the establishment of the department down to the present was displayed at the University.

When Rayneri came to Notre Dame from Havana, Cuba, just before the turn of the century, he found that no architectural instruction was offered at the University. Classes had been taught in 1869, but later were discontinued. Rayneri's urging led the University to establish the Department of Architecture at Notre Dame, and went on to become the first graduate in Architecture at Notre Dame, and went on to establish himself as one of the department's outstanding graduates. His work in Cuba won first prize in international competition for designing the President's Palace. Rayneri, founder and first president of the Cuban Society of Architects, also designed the Cuban capitol building in Havana.

Under the leadership of Professor Kervick, who has been Head of the Department of Architecture at Notre Dame since 1909, the department has made rapid strides. Professor Kervick combined with Vincent Fagan, of Mishawaka, Ind., a Notre Dame graduate in 1920, to design several residence halls. Many other graduates of the Department of Architecture at Notre Dame have distinguished themselves with architectural achievements in the United States. Patrick M. O'Meara, St. Louis, Mo., a graduate in 1909, designed the DePaul Hospital in St. Louis. Benedict J. Kaiser, '12, of Pittsburgh, Pa., designed the Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, D.C., and was one of the architects on the beautiful Church of the Sacred Heart in Pittsburgh. The mother house of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Rochester, N. Y., was planned by Joseph P. Flynn, '16, of Rochester, and the Brand Whitlock housing project in Toledo, O., was directed by Harold B. Munger, '15, chief architect of the Allied Architects of Toledo.

Next year the department will extend the course of architectural study at Notre Dame from four to five years, according to Professor Kervick, to provide further opportunities in technical studies in order to insure Notre Dame's continued leadership in the production of progressive American architects.

The department continued to grow until today it maintains a nine-man faculty.

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A. I. A. SPECIAL COMMITTEE

In order to promote the erection of public buildings that will be both progressive and efficient, a special committee of The American Institute of Architects is launching a nationwide study. In the planning and construction of city, county and state government buildings there are basic principles which should govern, and these principles the committee will strive to establish.

James W. Kideney, of Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Study of Local Public Buildings, A.I.A., announced that he has sent out an invitation to civic, planning, legal and building groups concerned with such structures asking for cooperation and information as the first step in the formation of a sound approach to the problem.

"The citizen who seeks advice, information or aid from various sources of government—at the lowest or highest level—should be able to go to a centralized, well-designed building," said Mr. Kideney in outlining the purpose of the survey.

"In our large cities and the county seats of our agricultural communities we possess too many rubber-stamped buildings which are monuments of inefficiency."

"We do not hope to present civic planners with stock plans but rather with a check list and analysis of the function which should be common to most buildings housing local governments. Of course, such buildings will vary with the character of each American community and will possess an individuality of their own.

"A good local government center may be one or a group of buildings. In a rural area, the stress may be on placing public health and agricultural extension facilities in one building, for example. But under any circumstances, those responsible for planning and designing such structures should think along new lines rather than copying the ancient courthouse down the road."

Cooperating with Mr. Kideney in making the survey are Professor Walter F. Bogner, of Cambridge, Mass., and Perry C. Smith, of New York City. The American Institute of Architects is collaborating with many national organizations interested in local government buildings including the Amer-
ican Bar Association’s Committee on Traffic Courts.

"This latter cooperative arrangement may lead to changes in the design of traffic courts—the places where the vast majority of American citizens meet the agencies of the law," said Mr. Kidney. "We would like to see a building possessing the dignity that the administration of justice merits in place of what is often a dingy setting."

The committee called attention to the fact that many government functions today are housed in "inadequate, shabby, makeshift quarters, often widely separated, which induce discontent, frustration and disrespect in both employees and citizens."

Five general objectives of the A.I.A. study were outlined, as follows:

1. To improve the character of housing for governmental functions.
2. To anticipate trends which may result in changes during the life of the building.
3. To provide for better conformity of such planning to overall regional and urban planning.
4. To improve the efficiency of government buildings and to lower their cost.
5. To aid in the improvement of public relations and public education in civic responsibility by means of improved character and quality of the planning and design.

The report which will be issued upon completion of the study may include three schedules for consideration by government officials: minimum, desirable, and ideal. These schedules could then be used as check lists by administrators and architects.

P. H. SUTHERLAND

Paul H. Sutherland, President of the Sutherland and Avery Lumber Company, of Detroit, died May 24, in Harper Hospital, after a brief illness. He was 45 years old.

Paul Sutherland was born in Tawas, Michigan, where he received his early education. He came to Detroit 23 years ago and has been identified with the lumber industry since. He served as President of the Detroit District Retail Lumber Dealers Association and at the time of his death was a director of that organization.

He is survived by his wife, Jane E.; a son, E. Ritchie and a daughter, Sally Sutherland. His parents, the Rev. and Mrs. E. O. Sutherland, of Deland, Cal.; a sister, Mrs. Judson Foust, and a brother, Dwight S., also survive.

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Committee Forecasts New Era in Construction

New Technological Developments, Modern Milestones, may change the whole aspect of American Building

Are the new methods, materials and techniques of the building business sending it into the greatest period of progress in construction history?

That is the intriguing question raised by the report which the Construction Industry Information Com-

mittee, of Washington, D.C., will release soon on technological developments in the industry. Its answer, care-

fully considered and documented, is unqualified "Yes."

The Committee is sponsored by The American Institute of Architects, the

Producers' Council, Inc., and other organizations of the building industry,

representing some 7,500,000 individuals who have a stake in the construction industry.

The report, according to Committee members, will contain a detailed analysis of how mechanization and modern methods have changed the whole aspect of American building. It will cite the lifting or abandonment of restrictive practices in the building trades, as well as the trend toward an integrated approach to construction, involving better handling of jurisdictional disputes and eliminating them altogether. It will also outline the growth of pre-cutting and reassembly of parts from drawings rather than cutting and fitting on the job; careful listing of parts and scheduling of deliveries to prevent job interruption; the use of special work crews to handle repetitive operations where possible.

But it points out that mechanization in building is far more difficult than in manufacturing. It explains how mechanization, the product is portable, and is moved to machines. In construction, the opposite is true.

"Since the final product of building is not portable, the machines must be moved to successive jobs," it says. It goes on to say that mechanization of construction operations has been going on for at least two generations and has been particularly rapid during the last ten years.
(Continued from Page 1)

"Some operations are individually small, but often repeated, so that portability, quick set-up, and limitation of both size and weight are essential. To afford advantages to the buyers, construction machinery must meet these conditions."

Some of the power tools that make today's job far swifter and more streamlined listed by the Committee are:

**ELECTRIC HAND SAWS:** Swift-cutting motor-driven saws used by a carpenter to cut lumber of all sorts, building board and insulating board.

**RADIAL SAWs:** Used in conjunction with "cutting tables" and jigs and forms, to cut framing lumber, particularly roof trusses and members.

**ELECTRIC SANDERS:** For floor finishing when the flooring installed has not been finished in the factory.

**ELECTRIC LOCK MORTISERS:** These reduce mortising time as much as 80 per cent and eliminate careful measurement of the cut to be made on each door.

**ELECTRIC DRILLS:** Used by plumbers, electricians and carpenters.

**ELECTRIC PIPE CUTTERS AND THREADERS:** Plumbers and pipefitters now use these—either in a shop before the pipe goes to a job—or on the job itself.

**MOTOR-GENERATOR SETS:** Used where there is no power available at working sites for furnishing the electricity for today's tools.

**MASONRY SAWs:** Instead of chipping and breaking brick and ceramic materials to fit and trim, these saws now do the job.

**PRE-ASSEMBLED CONCRETE FORMS:** Ready for quick assembly, take-down and moving, these forms save hours of construction and preparation for the pouring of foundations and other concrete work.

**PAINT SPRAYERS:** In many areas, painters' unions have approved the use of time-saving paint sprayers, provided proper health safeguards are maintained.

**POWER SHOVELS:** While these are among the oldest construction machines, improvements during the last 20 years in suitability for small jobs have been tremendous. On larger-scale jobs, both heavy construction and on large housing projects, many more heavy equipment items are now in use. Among these, the Committee listed:

**TRUCK-MOUNTED CRANES:** Used to hoist roof trusses or whole roofs onto the house frame.

**BOTTOM-DUMP BUCKETS FOR HOISTING CONCRETE:** Filled at the mixer, these buckets are hoisted by crane to an upper floor or roof, eliminating the construction and dismantlement of a concrete elevator and depositing the concrete closer or at its point of use, reducing wheeling.

**LUMBER CARRIERS:** For picking up sets of prepared framing either for delivery to the place of installation or for loading on lumber trailers.

**LUMBER LIFT TRUCKS:** For handling and stacking lumber with one man doing the work of many at far greater speed and ease.

As to building codes, the Committee is optimistic. "There has certainly never been a time when the building code problem was more vigorously attacked, or when better facilities were available for its solution than is true of the present," the report maintains.

"Especially encouraging" is the way it describes the "strong trend" away from specification provisions to performance provisions in building codes.
JACOBSON'S STORE, GROSSE POINTE, MICH.

ARTHUR O. A. SCHMIDT, A.I.A. ARCHITECT
In the Jacobson's Store at Grosse Pointe, the Architect has achieved quiet dignity, good design, in keeping with the merchandise carried by the store.

LEFT: View into Coat and Suit Shop, from Accessory Department.

BOTTOM: Women’s Shoe Salon.

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REFLECTS PROGRESSIVE ATTITUDE OF ITS MANAGEMENT

By ARTHUR O. A. SCHMIDT, A.I.A.
Architect

The Jacobson store in Grosse Pointe, located on the corner of Kercheval Avenue and St. Clair was the eighth unit of the Jacobson group of women's specialty shops to be opened in Michigan. The original part of this store was opened for business in November of 1944, and occupies the space formerly occupied by the old Tuttle and Clark Store. The alterations to this portion of the store were accomplished within the severe limitations of the C.P.A. during the war-years, however the store has expanded considerably during the intervening years and now occupies approximately three times the original area. The newest addition, the Women's Shoe Salon, was completed during the spring of 1948.

It has been our very happy privilege to serve in the dual capacity of Architects and Interior Designers for this entire store and we have been retained in similar capacity for alterations and additions to most of the other Jacobson stores throughout Michigan. This has been an exceedingly pleasant association, at least as far as we are concerned, because we have always found the Jacobson organization most receptive to new ideas in design, fixture-planning and decorative schemes.

The largest addition to the original store was the construction of the new corner store 62'-0" by 120'-0", including a full basement. This portion of the work has an Indiana limestone exterior and is occupied in its entirety by a modern Children's Store with provision in a series of separate sales area for all age groups from Infants to Teen-Agers. This portion of the work was planned for the future construction of second and third floors, with elevator shafts and stair towers now being utilized for stock and other service areas.

The entire store is completely air-conditioned and is lighted by a combination of recessed fluorescent and incandescent illumination with continuous cold-cathode lighting in the coves and in some display niches.

A variety of different decorative schemes including unusual colors, wall-papers, draperies, corrugated structural glass and other devices have been utilized to differentiate and segregate the various sales areas throughout the store, however these have all been coordinated and blended so as to make the various shops and sales areas integral parts of one harmonious composition.

All store fixtures and furniture for this shop were designed by the Architect and built and finished to our specifications.

ABOVE: Women's Shoe Salon, with Matched Accessory Unit at left.
BELLO: Infants Dept.
NEW SCULPTOR'S STUDIO FOR DETROIT

Frank Barcus, Architect

One of the most modern and efficient of sculptor's studios in the country for the production of architectural modeling is now under construction in downtown Detroit. It is designed with the sales appeal of a Washington Boulevard shop but actually it is being erected in the surroundings of Sibley Ave., second block from Woodward Avenue.

This eye-catching building was designed by Frank Barcus, A.I.A. architect, for Corrado J. Parducci, dean of Detroit's sculptors.

The building will have a studio work shop 36' x 44', 2 stories high, a separate office 18' x 38' with a fireplace and all the comforts of home away from home. Outside features include streamlined stone columns and large aluminum windows, holorib steel deck roof and floor tile brick elevations.

Confronted with the limiting requirements of minimum costs and utmost speed, Frank Barcus combined imaginative design and relatively inexpensive materials to produce the most attractive studio building this side of Cranbrook.

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680 ANTOINETTE DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN
WHAT TO WEAR TO CONVENTION

By Winnie Ashton, in Tennessee Architect

By late June it is usually very warm in the daytime and cool at night. For the ladies, my suggestion would be spring casuals, silk or cotton. Skip the wool, except for one good warm coat for evenings, garden, canyon or country club events.

By way of letting you in on some of four plans, we are having a Canyon Breakfast, for which you should bring walking shoes. Of course, the usual long dresses for the President's Reception, Annual Dinner, etc.

The gentlemen will need light-weight clothes too, with warm coats for cool evenings.

Western Michigan Chapter

Henry L. Logan, manager of applied research for Holophane Company, Inc. of New York city, addressed the American Institute of Architects, Western Michigan chapter, Monday, May 10, at a University club dinner meeting.

Carl C. Kressbach, Jackson architect and chapter president, presided.

Logan, whose researches are credited with "bringing the light indoors," has delivered more than 700 lectures on lighting and other subjects to engineering societies, business groups, art and architectural organizations and has lectured at most of the principal universities of North America.

STATE EXAM.

The Michigan State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors has set its Summer examinations for June 17-18-19. It is to be held at the Rackham Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Application blanks are available at the Michigan Catholic University 2-3413. Photograph is by The Michigan Catholic.
FRIDERIC B. STEVENS INCORPORATED
FACE BRICK, GLAZED BRICK, GLAZED AND UNGLAZED TILE, FLOOR TILE — ANTI-HYDRO For Hardening and Waterproofing Concrete 1800—18th St. at Vernor Hwy. TA. 5-0725

Insul-Wool Insulation Co.
A Superior Fill Type — Wood Fibre RESIDENTIAL — COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION Specifications in Sweet’s Catalog 559 Lycaste Ave. Detroit 14, Mich. PHONE VALLEY 2-9534

ON YALE COMMITTEE
Eero Saarinen of Bloomfield Hills has been appointed to a committee post on the newly formed Yale University council. Saarinen, who recently won the St. Louis Thomas Jefferson Memorial contest, has been named to the committee on the division of arts, architecture division by Charles Seymour, president of the university.

The council is comprised chiefly of Yale alumni.

BULLETIN:
I have been advised to contact you, in the hope that you may be able to assist me in finding a position in an architect’s office from July through December, this year, the six months of the fourth year in the School of Architecture set aside for practical experience. This I must do in America, so will be grateful for any help, employment or information you can offer. I can send necessary testimonials.—Kent Thornton, Liverpool School of Architecture, 26 Abecrombie Square, Liverpool, 7, England.

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Plasti-Glaze, the Post-War Glazing Compound to specify. Made from bodied oils and special pigments. Weatherometer tests prove that Plasti-Glaze when properly applied and maintained will last as long as the sash. Dries rubbery hard, not rock hard, easy to apply, easy to remove.

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DETROIT 4, MICHIGAN
M.S.A. BOARD PLANS SUMMER CONVENTION

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects met at the Detroit Athletic Club on the afternoon and evening of June 2. Present were Messrs. Langius, Cowin, Pellerin, Stone, Zimmermann, Hughes, Cole, Hyde, Morison, Brysellbout and Dow.

President Langius and First Vice-President Pellerin, being detained, Second Vice-President Cowin presided until Langius arrived. Who says we have no need for three vice-presidents?

The new by-laws of the Society were still the chief topic of discussion, since some questions of the Detroit Chapter were finally settled. It now appears that the document is complete and a report to the Institute Convention in Salt Lake City can be made.

One of the questions was that of non-resident members, and this feature is included. Such members will have to be corporate members of The Institute.

MACKINAC DISCUSSED

After several other matters were disposed of, the Board discussed the Mid-Summer Meeting of the Society scheduled for the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island August 6, 7, and 8. This is considered a meeting in recognition of the architects of the northern reaches of Michigan, and this year Ralph L. Bauer, a member of the Western Michigan Chapter will be the head man. He is from Traverse City, about as far north as one can get, short of the Upper Peninsula.

The Grand Hotel reports that its rates will be about $1.50 per day higher than last year. At that time they were $11 to $13 per day, American Plan.

The Board of Directors will meet on Friday morning and there will be business sessions on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

Saturday evening the Portland Cement Association’s Gardner Martin and A. M. Davis will be hosts at what they graciously designate as the ‘President’s Cocktail Party’. Since last year, both have been promoted by their company; Davis as Manager of the Midwestern Office, and Martin as District Engineer. This could very well be a conference of the building industry for the Middle-West, and it is expected that a representative of The American Institute of Architects, national headquarters, will be present as a principal speaker—probably Edmund R. Purves, Director of Professional and Public Relations.

The Dow production of last year will be expanded into a full-length motion picture this picture, with a skit by Roger Allen. Those who have seen the color motion pictures Alden took last year will realize the possibilities.

At the Saturday afternoon cocktail party and the dinner to follow, dress will be optional—black dinner jacket, white dinner jacket, or just wear your own. The main thing is to be there, and it’s not too early to make your reservations with the Hotel.

CHAPTER BOARD MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects met in special session at the Rackham Building in Detroit on May 27.

It had been announced that the Chapter dinner meetings had been concluded for the season and that the Chapter Board would meet again on June 16. However, it was necessary to call a special meeting of the Board to deal with the matter of by-laws of the Michigan Society of Architects so that action could be taken by the Society Board at its meeting scheduled at the Detroit Athletic Club on June 2.

By agreement on certain minor items that were in question, it is hoped that the Society Board can take final action in time for The American Institute of Architects’ Annual Convention in Salt Lake City, June 22 to 25.

Present at the Board meeting were Messrs. Bennett, Williams, Bailey, Morison, Scrymegeur, Ditchy, McGrew and Hughes. On invitation, Julian R. Cowin, Chairman of the Society’s Committee on By-laws, also attended and explained details of the by-laws that were in question. It is believed that such differences were dealt with in a manner that will be acceptable to the Society Board.

Further considered was a report from the Chapter’s Committee on Zoning, Eb Smith Chairman. The feeling was that it was an excellent report and that the Committee should be urged to continue.

A report from the Chapter’s Committee on Practice, Henry F. Stanton, Chairman, was received and discussed. Mr. Stanton reports that in New England a Schedule of 2 Recommended Charges has been worked out that seems to be quite acceptable to this area.

WANTED.—Top-Flight Senior Draftsman, capable of taking complete charge of drafting room in architects’ office specializing in churches; must be capable of handling work from sketches to supervising. Harold H. Fisher, 1606 Industrial Bank Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich. Telephone: Cadillac 7066.

WANTED.—One 3’x5’ Drafting Table with Adjustable Top. Geo. A. Gochtke, Tu. 2-6193.
STANDINGS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SOFT-BALL LEAGUE

MAY 25th, '48

Furnished by Ivan N. Cuthbert, Jr.

TEAM

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SCORES OF 3rd Week

Austin Engineers 0
Smith Hinchman & Grylls, Inc. 8
G. & Vallet 15
Harley Ellington & Day 8
Albert Kahn 13
Atomics 3

As the middle of the season approaches, it is quite obvious to all that the newly-formed architectural league is a success. Business competitors, it seems, carry the competitive spirit onto the playing field.

The incentive of a gold trophy for the winning team, which tends to inspire harder play, and the opportunity to associate with men of the country's largest architectural offices, have created a very lively spirit at all the games.

June 15 seems to hold the key to first place. Then unbeaten -S. H. & G. play G. & V., who have been playing very good ball.

BULLETIN:

Enclosed find check for $2.00 for subscription to your splendid Weekly Bulletin, which I enjoy receiving and find it far more interesting than the average architectural magazine. Also, enclosed find $3.00 for my dues to the Michigan Society of Architects, which I believe I owe.—Thomas F. Imbs, St. Louis, Mo.

CONTEMPORARY BACKGROUNDS announce their new address: 518-26 Clifford Street, on the main floor of the Michigan Theatre Building.

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Keep Them Cool With an Arrow Attic Fan.

Insul-Wool Insulation Co.
A Superior Fill Type—Wood Fibre Residential & Commercial Refrigeration
Specifications in Sweet's Catalog
PHONE VALLEY 2-9354

Plasti-Glaze, the Post-War Glazing Compound to specify. Made from bodied oils and special pigments. Weatherometer tests prove that Plasti-Glaze when properly applied and maintained will last as long as the sash. Dries rubbery hard, not rock hard, easy to apply, easy to remove.
Greenfields Cafeteria, 1130 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

SMITH, HINCHMAN & GRYLLS, INC., ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
New Greenfields Restaurant at 1130 Griswold Street, Detroit

was interesting problem for S., H. & G. Design Department

SMITH, HINCHMAN & GRYLLS, INC.
Architects and Engineers

FAULKNER CONSTRUCTION CO.
General Contractors

AT LEFT: To avoid a too-sharp transition and to aid in direction and control of the customers.

A Good Building Is The Result of Good Architects, Good Contractors, Good Materials

BELOW: The large floor area assigned to tables made it imperative that the space be broken up for reasons of control and feeling.
PROBLEM IN DESIGN

Given: A large downstairs inside space devoted to cafeteria use, with no outside light possible; a single stair and entrance, occasioning some difficulties of circulation and control; and floor area so large as to need relief, both for feeling and control.

Solve For: Efficient space-use, with adequate customer channeling and controls, capable of handling large customer-volume, yet providing the maximum of service, comfort and feeling.

This was the problem presented the design department of Smith, Hineman & Grylls, Inc., in the redesign of the Greenfield Cafeteria at 1130 Griswold Street, Detroit. Starting with the street entrance, here is presented their solution:

Because the street entrance on Griswold opened also into a small lunch-room at the Street level, the designers carried some of the feeling of the interior into the treatment of the stairs in order to avoid a too-sharp feeling of transition and to aid in direction and control of the customers. The stairs descend to a landing, from which the stairs lead off to the two service counters, aiding in control and efficiency. Open display counters assist the customer to a rapid selection of menu and lead to a checking desk from which he makes his selection of table-location.

The large floor area assigned to table use made it imperative that the space be broken up for reasons of control and feeling. This breaking-up was accomplished by open partitions, creating an inside room which directly adjoins the service counters and an outside room which possesses the appearance of more seclusion.

In each of the two rooms the need for light and a rather gay treatment was apparent, since the absence of outside light imposed the need for light for vision as well as points of interest.

The inside room, by reason of its position with regard to the service counters, was obviously the room in which hurried diners would locate, so the treatment of this room, while warm and friendly, does not encourage the leisurely dining that the outside room does.

Cluster ceiling light fixtures, implemented with wall clusters, provide the main focal points of attention in the inner room, while decoration is held to a minimum in keeping with the spirit of the room.

The outer room, striving for a warm and friendly atmosphere, makes use of bank lighting in the ceiling along the open partitions and flush lighting at intervals in the rest of the ceiling. Additional light and interest is provided by wall clusters installed in mirror wall sections with the intervening wall space decorated in gaily-colored paper panels.

Cashiers' desks are located at the foot of each stairs in the pattern of natural traffic-flow and lead to easy access of the diner to the street.
MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
June 15, 1948, Weekly Bulletin

JUNE COMING UP

Mighty fine Architects, Builders' and Traders' golf outing at Birmingham in May. Will tell you about it after telling what is in store for June. Coming June 22nd at Maple Lane Golf Club is an outing you should not miss. We are going to go all out for the well-known pep of our outings and the constructive pleasure of the Industry Dinner.

Incidentally, Maple Lane is easily accessible to the great majority in the industry. It is on Fourteen Mile Rd., and Hoover Road runs right into it. It is in good condition. It is not too difficult a course. Greensfee will be $2.00 and dinner will be $3.00.

And now about the May outing: This was at the Birmingham Golf and Country Club. When Bill Seeley woke up in the morning, he noted the beginning of a perfect Michigan May day—and nothing is more perfect than that. And everything was in line with the weather. Bill and the weatherman made good. At the dinner Bill reminisced that he was now on his 21st year as golf chairman.


We can not name all the seventy five who played golf and neither can we set down the names of the 100 who dined very sumptiously on shrimp cocktail, steak, etc. which were excellent.

We noted among the diners who did not play golf, Edwin Krieghoff and...
Ed Kowalski of Krieghoff Company; Dan Zellers and Ray Mason of the New York Central (good enough at Indian Dice to take my money); James Tait and Henry Mason of Mercier Brick; Claude Filer, Mortar Sales; Frank Day Smith, attorney; A. W. Kutsche who came on crutches (still feeling the broken ankle); Joe McGrath, McGrath & Dohmen; Bill Busch of John D. Busch and Sons; Ralph Hidley of R. H. Hidley Co.; and Mark Atkin of Atkin-Fordon Co., a director of the Exchange.

We learn with regret that Jack Emery was in an automobile accident and suffered fractures of the hip and ankle. He is in Bon Secours Hospital.

MATTHEW GOSS
Matthew H. Goss, president and founder of M. H. Goss Company, died June 1. Mr. Goss has served his industry well, taking part in many activities. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Detroit Association of Master Plumbers and had served on committees of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange. He is survived by his wife Bessie, a daughter, Margaret and two grandchildren.

COLORFUL OHIO SHALE BRICK
For Residential and Commercial Building

GAS-FIRED COUNTER EQUIPMENT

In the neat, attractive small restaurants that are pleasing so many customers these days with quick service and excellent food, space is precious. Cooking and serving facilities must be compact, easy to use, fast, and adaptable.

Gas-fired equipment is preferred. Gas, the finest cooking fuel, adapts itself admirably to the special needs of counter equipment. It responds instantly, preserves food flavor and appearance, is fast, clean, dependable, and economical.

Illustrated above is the Beacon Grill, an example of the most efficient gas-fired equipment used in modern restaurants. Two coffee makers, a griddle, deep fat fryer, and steamtable all are gas-fired to prepare the good foods customers demand.

Get full information on improved gas-fired equipment for your restaurant.

MICHIGAN CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY
415 Clifford, Detroit
CONVERSATIONAL LIGHTING
WHETS THE APPETITE

Balanced lighting was achieved in this banquet hall before a brick was laid or a beam erected. Architect Suren Pilafian included the lighting specifications in the original design. Here, the results of lighting planned to complement the room and stay within the budget are clearly evident. Modern incandescent lamps and fixtures cast just enough light to soften, yet highlight, the surroundings, and direct eight to twelve foot-candles of glare-free illumination on the banquet tables.

Planned lighting is always better lighting. And whether you are planning to light a new building, or modernize an old one, an Edison lighting specialist will be glad to help you. Phone WOodward 2-2100 and ask for the Lighting Division. There's no obligation, of course.

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY
George D. Mason, Dean of Architects Passes

George DeWitt Mason, F.A.I.A., known as the Dean of Michigan architects, died at his home in the Wilshire Apartments in Detroit, on June 3, just one month before his 92nd birthday.

Mr. Mason, an architect of national renown, was born in Syracuse, New York, July 4, 1856, a son of James H. and Zada E. (Griffith) Mason, who were also natives of Syracuse. In 1870, they came to Detroit and here the father was for several years engaged in manufacturing, and here they both passed away. George D. Mason began his education in the public schools of his native city and was fourteen years old when the family home was established in Detroit, and here he completed his studies in the public schools. He then took up the study of architecture under the direction of the late Henry T. Brush, and made rapid advancement, in the profession, his natural ability enabling him to master the scientific principles of the profession in which he later won outstanding success.

For twenty years he was a partner of Zacharias Rice under the name of Mason & Rice. From 1888 until 1920, he practiced independently, and in the latter year organized the corporation of George D. Mason & Company, architects, of which he served as president, and later as Chairman of the Board. In 1884, in 1911, and again in 1924 he spent several months in travel in Europe, during which time he devoted himself largely to the study of architecture, in England, Germany, France and Italy, and other foreign countries. He also pursued a course in higher mathematics in order to further equip himself for his professional duties.

He was an Honorary Member of the Michigan Society of Architects, a Fellow and Member Emeritus of The American Institute of Architects and its Detroit Chapter. He became a member of The Institute in 1887, by way of the Western Association of Architects, was made a Fellow in 1892, a Member Emeritus in 1946. For four years he was President of the Michigan State Board for Registration of Architects and Engineers.

He was also a member of the Engineering Society of Detroit, American Federation of Arts, Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit Yacht Club, a 32nd Degree Mason and charter member of the Witenagemote Club. For one year he served on the first Board of Building Inspectors of Detroit.

A list of the fine buildings by his firm would comprise a who's who of the Detroit skyline and extend throughout this country and Canada. To mention only a few: Detroit's Masonic Temple, build in 1893 and later torn down to be superseded by his firm's new one at Cass and Temple Aves., the largest fraternal building in the world; the First Presbyterian Church, Trinity Episcopal Church, Detroit Opera House, Detroit Yacht Club, Hotel Pontchartrain, since torn down to make way for the National Bank of Detroit; plant of the Lincoln Motor Car Company, Standard Savings and Loan Building, Office Building of Hiram Walker & Sons at Walkerville, Ont., and many others.

George D. Mason & Co. was chief architect on the Brewster, Parkside and Herman Gardens housing projects.

In 1882 Mr. Mason was united in marriage with Miss Ida Whitaker, daughter of the late Captain Byron Whitaker of Detroit, and to them was born a daughter, now the wife of James D. Fulton, of Chicago.

Mr. Mason had maintained his offices on Griswold Street for over 68 years, during which time he held a most important place in the business, professional and civic circles of Detroit. He was held in high esteem by his wide circle of friends.

David H. Williams, Jr. and Albert C. McDonald have long been associated with Mr. Mason. Last year Eugene T. Cleland was added to the firm. On January 27 of this year, Mr. Mason became Chairman of the Board; Williams, President; Cleland Vice-President; and McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer. All are members of The American Institute of Architects and Michigan Society of Architects.

No person has had a more profound influence on the advancement of architecture in Michigan, on his community's physical development, as well as upon its cultural growth.

But with all the loveliness of his buildings, there is something deeper, finer to the life and works of George D. Mason. It can, perhaps, best be described as spiritual, for all who knew him loved him, for what he was and what he had done.
Do The Summer Cooling Measures Embodied In The Design Of Your Homes Accomplish Results and Lower Construction Cost? They Should.

By L. P. Halleck, Arrow Metal Products Corp., Detroit

Some of the chief objectives held in mind by the home designer is to obtain the greatest volume with the least amount of material, to retain the heat inside the house in winter and keep it outside in the summer.

Insulation materials have been devised to keep the outdoor cold air away from the indoor warm air, stop the exchange of air and prevent the escape of heat units by conductivity. Contrary to this, the same insulation is supposed to work in the summer time too in keeping the heat from coming into the house, but since no cooling agent is in existence in the summer time, when both days and nights are hot, this insulating material will eventually absorb all of the heat and then begin to act as a furnace. Insulating materials, therefore, lose their value with a heat wave, as it keeps the house cool for only a few hours, and unless it is cooled overnight, it will keep the house less cool each succeeding day until it defeats the very purpose intended.

To shield the house from outside heat, we design extended eaves but they are high in initial cost and expensive to keep painted. We add awnings to a home but these are not used in the winter time and are only effective when the sun shines. The value of this same insulation is supposed to work in the summer time too in keeping the sun rays from shining into the house and heating up objects inside.

Many people insist on high pitched roofs to increase the attic space to slow down the heating of the attic and with it the rooms below.

Drawing the cooler air out of the basement into the living rooms with the furnace blower gives only temporary relief since, after the first change, the basement air is just as warm.

All of the aforementioned measures, even though they are very costly, do not give us comfort or the necessary relief. We look for other means of keeping cool. During our waking hours, particularly in the evening, we often move out of the house, get into our automobile and drive. We go to the seashore or to an air-conditioned theater or any other place where we can get temporary relief.

When it comes time to go to sleep we all insist on cross ventilated bedrooms, no matter how pitifully inadequate the ventilation is. At times if a good breeze is blowing, and in the right direction, cross ventilation is sufficient to keep us cool. If the breeze is in the wrong direction, however, cross ventilation facilities become useless. If, as is usually the case on hot and sweltering days, no breeze is blowing, then cross ventilation facilities, even though we have spent a lot of money for windows and doors to provide this, is absolutely of no value to us. We simply spend a miserable, sleepless night and this lowers tremendously our energies for our next day's work. Some authorities say that after a six-day heat wave we are less than 50% efficient.

All of our measures against summer heat are obviously thus far insufficient, very costly and rather amateurish. Spending hundreds of additional dollars on a home, in an attempt to keep the heat out of our houses and to give us dubious comfort only part of the time, is just like purchasing an automobile with a motor that functions only 25% of the time. We expect the motor in our automobile to perform 100% of the time and quickly discard any cranky automobile, yet we accept costly but inadequate measures against summer heat in the construction of our homes. Our homes are, after all, the places where we spend more than three-quarters of our leisure time and yet we abandon our homes because the effect of our measures against the outside heat is out of our control.

Has industry done anything to relieve this situation? Industry has done (Continued on page 6)
Burleigh-Stockler Machinery Company Building
PLEASANT RIDGE, MICHIGAN

H. SANBORN BROWN, A.I.A., ARCHITECT
These Firms Were Instrumental in The Project's Success

BELDEN-STARK BRICK CO.
BELDEN Face Brick
14305 LIVERNOIS AVE., DETROIT 4 HO. 4331

BOSTON TILE & TERRAZZO CO.
(HUMBERT MULARONI)
Tile & Terrazzo
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FREEMAN-DARLING CO.
General Builders
8120 W. McNICHOLS RD., DETROIT 21, UN. 4-4788

GYPSUM CONSTRUCTORS, INC.
Gypsum Roof Decks, Fireproofing & Interior Masonry Partitions
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Complete Plumbing & WESTINGHOUSE Electric Water Heater
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Specialists In Erecting, Glazing & Servicing Industrial Steel Windows
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920 E. MAPLE RD., BIRMINGHAM, MICH.
BIRMINGHAM 1718

TURNER & BECK
Painting Contractors
10706 NOTTINGHAM AVE., DETROIT 24 NI. 7230

W. BIDDLE WALKER CO.
CAREYSTONE Corrugated Asbestos-Cement Roofing & Siding
CAREYSTONE Flat Asbestos-Cement Sheathing
4375 SECOND ST., ECORSE 29, MICH. AT. 3425

WILLEY SIGN CO.
Metal Letters for Building Exteriors
120 MADISON AVE., DETROIT 26 CA. 8665

ASTLEFORD PHOTOS

AT RIGHT: Entrance lobby has sleek, modern appearance.

On facing page are shown two views of the exterior of the building—a general view and a detail of entrance.
INTERESTING PROBLEM

By H. Sanborn Brown, A.I.A.

Recently completed on the southeast corner of Woodward Avenue and Cambridge Road, this one-story modern building houses new offices for the Burleigh-Stocker Machinery Company.

In planning the building it was necessary to provide an entrance lobby and waiting room, two large private offices, a general office for salesmen and secretaries, toilet facilities for men and women, a stock room and a furnace room.

The exterior of the building, which is of face brick and limestone, features a large aluminum window with a continuous planting box below. This covers the entire northeast corner of the building and provides the principal architectural treatment, together with the wide, unbroken overhanging roof faced with corrugated transite.

Because of the large amount of glass area contained in the aluminum window, it was necessary to glaze this window with Thermopane glass in order to facilitate the heating. The Thermopane also proved very effective as a sound-insulator in reducing the noise of the heavy traffic on Woodward Avenue.

The building has no basement. Concrete floor slab was poured directly on the ground and contains the piping for the radiant heating system.

Floors throughout are asphalt tile, laid directly on the slab, except in the two private offices where the floors are carpeted.

Interior partitions are of gypsum block, plastered. Partitions in the general office are metal. Ceilings throughout are of acoustical tile.

Exterior walls are of solid masonry, and the structural framework is steel.

The roof is 2 1/2", poured-gypsum, with a 4-ply build-up roof.

Glass blocks were used extensively and the overall effect is a well-lighted,
vised equipment for cooling air, but such equipment for a home has as its objection a very high initial cost, high operating expense, deterioration of wood furniture and its finish through condensation, caused by the difference of temperature. The operation of such equipment in a home also aggravates sinus conditions, causes colds and as little or no fresh air is taken in, the air in the home becomes stale.

Another device that industry has developed gives cooling results used by nature, and is important to our very existence. It provides the motion of the air or a breeze. Walking through the air enables humans to exist at 110° temperature when they must maintain only 98° in their bodies. This fact is so obvious, and, of which mankind has been aware so long, it is taken for granted and often overlooked.

Taking advantage of the above fact, industry has devised the attic fan method of creating a gentle breeze throughout the entire house at low initial cost and at an operating cost no greater than that of a refrigerator. It merely entails turning on a switch and opening a few doors and windows. It gives us complete control of our comfort anywhere in the home at any time we choose. This is exactly opposite to our practice in the past of escaping our home and going to the beach or sitting on the lawn or driving our automobiles. Instead of escaping our homes we can now be cool and comfortable in them. This, after all, is the aim of the building industry, to make people more conscious and use their homes to the fullest.

To create this motion of air through the home, none of the aforementioned measures against heat is required. Our cross ventilation through added doors and windows, our awnings, our overhanging eaves, our L-shaped home construction to obtain cross ventilation, our insulation against heat, all become obsolete once an attic fan is installed to pull fresh outside air through the house and out again at such a rapid rate all heating effects are nullified.

The logical time to install an attic-fan, to assure this controlled breeze, is at the time of building the home. At that time, the installation cost, including the automatic ceiling or outlet shutter, can be held down to as low as $100.00. Since all of the aforementioned methods of summer heat preventions are made obsolete the saving may be, at times, as great as twenty times the cost of the attic fan installation.

If the architect and builder approach this problem in the proper manner they will find they can design and build a home at less cost but with a very appreciable advantage to the customer. No breeze-cooling or attic fan user has ever complained about the results derived from it. Invariably they have gone out of their way to speak highly of this method.

WANTED—Couple, husband—architectural draftsman, wife—experienced typist for same office, both full time. Two-bedroom cottage, rent free, within one block of office. For further information, call Lathrop Town Hall, 27701 Southfield Road, Jordan 4-6657.

The Kitchen Most Women Want Most

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC KITCHEN

WE can render you complete planning service on the G-E Electric Kitchen. It's gleaming beauty may include the Electric Sink and Disposall and Dishwasher, Space Saving Refrigerator, Range with Calrod units, Sturdy Steel Cabinets, and even the All-Automatic Washer—ALL GENERAL ELECTRIC.

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General Electric Supply Corporation
680 ANTOINETTE DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN
W. D. CUTHBERT

William Duncan Cuthbert, 57, of the firm of Cuthbert and Cuthbert, Architects and Engineers, of Ann Arbor, died in St. Paul, Minn. on April 29. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, where he received his early education. He was graduated from the University of Michigan and became registered as an architect in the state in 1919, by examination.

After being employed in the Detroit offices of Albert Kahn and Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, he entered practice with his brother Ivan, an engineer.

He had been active in the Michigan Society of Architects, serving as director, vice-president and chairman of a committee that effected the reorganization of the Society to include its divisions. He had also been active in the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

With the outbreak of World War II, the firm of Cuthbert and Cuthbert was suspended and both members of the firm joined the staff of Smith, Hinchman and Grylls. William D. Cuthbert was resident architect on Lake City and Twin City Ordnance Plants and later Project Engineer on the Scioti Ordnance Plant at Marion, Ohio for William E. Kapp, Architect. For the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, he had also been active in several southern Michigan cities, moving to Ann Arbor in 1911.

JOINT COMMITTEE

A joint research project will be launched shortly in several parts of the nation to investigate the newest requirements and methods of design and construction of public school buildings.

Co-sponsors of the study are The American Institute of Architects, the Producers' Council, and the U.S. Office of Education.

In commenting upon the project, Walter A. Taylor, Director of the Department of Education and Research of The A.I.A., declared that, excluding the field of housing, "the largest volume of needed construction in this country is in public school buildings."

"The magnitude of the need requires that there be economy in planning and construction without sacrifice of safety. Low maintenance cost, and satisfactory architectural character," Mr. Taylor said.

"Most of the present school building types, he added, have been rendered "more or less obsolete even though these methods of design have become somewhat entrenched in codes and customs."

"School buildings have not kept pace with the changes in educational methods which now require larger classrooms approximating square plan shapes, which in turn involve new problems of natural and artificial light, acoustics and "viking construction."

"Much of the research which has been done in recent years has been fragmentary," Mr. Taylor explained.

"The only comprehensive research in entirely new buildings has been in schools erected at the expense of a few cities." The joint research project pending, he said, will lead to the construction of flexible experimental buildings, "probably on university campuses in connection with demonstration schools, in order that all elements of the problem may be tried in various combinations."

The A.I.A. will collaborate with educators and national organizations in the field of education, particularly concerned with school building problems. The A.I.A. will also coordinate the research contributions of the manufacturers of building materials and equipment used in school building construction through the joint committee of The A.I.A. and the Producers' Council.
Builders & Traders
Edited by
E. J. BRUNNER
Secretary-Manager
BUILDERS' and TRADERS' EXCHANGE of DETROIT

AFFILIATION PROGRAM
OF THE A.G.C.

The 433rd Engineer Construction Battalion, a civilian reserve component of the Corps of Engineers, has been activated in Detroit under the sponsorship of the Detroit Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America.

This Association has been actively cooperating with the War Department to establish the framework of the 433rd Battalion and to see it under way to a successful fulfillment of its mission. The undertaking is being worked out in conjunction with a nation-wide organizational program of the National AGC to sponsor 100 such units. Eighty-four similar units already have been established throughout the country.

First Detroit Construction Battalion to be activated under the War Department affiliation program, the 433rd needs 900 men and officers to attain fully authorized strength.

Composed of four companies and a battalion headquarters, the 433rd is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil F. Clark, a veteran of the last war and formerly Commanding Officer of the 146th Combat Engineer Battalion in the European Theater of Operations. A few staff officers have already been appointed in the unit, but many vacancies for qualified personnel still exist.

The 433rd will be composed of men closely associated with building and construction in this area. Primary mission of the unit is preparedness—should a National emergency arise—to construct roads, railroads, hospitals, and, if necessary, to rehabilitate ports and build and maintain large permanent or semi-permanent installations under emergency conditions.

Under existing regulations pay is authorized for those individuals assigned to the unit, who attend the unit meetings, providing certain requirements are met. The 433rd meets regularly at 8:00 P.M. on the 4th Monday evening of each month at Building No. 90 Fort Wayne (through the main entrance at West Jefferson and Livernois Avenues). Interested persons not assigned to the unit are welcome to attend these meetings as guests.

For further information concerning the 433rd the following may be contacted:

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, O. W. Burke Company, 1032 Fisher Building, Madison 0810
2. Captain Marc H. Gates, Engineer Instructor, Corps of Engineers, Vinewood 3-0046

Applications for admission to the unit should be made at the earliest opportunity as assignments are limited to personnel possessing building and construction backgrounds.

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ALUMINUM SCHOOLS IN BRITAIN

By Joan Littlefield

The Bristol Aeroplane Company, one of the five aircraft firms mass-producing aluminum houses for the British Government, is now experimenting with aluminum unit construction for permanent school buildings. In collaboration with the Northern Aluminum Company of Banbury, Oxfordshire, the engineers and technicians of the Bristol organization have produced a number of full size components of a classroom. They aim to provide education authorities with a range of standard units which can be assembled in different ways to produce the buildings necessary for a modern school. This will enable a local education board to design a school of the size and type it desires, or merely to add aluminum units to an existing building.

One of the first of these schools is scheduled for erection next September in the Fife mining village of Ballingry, in Scotland. England's Ministry of Education is expected to purchase 25 aluminum schools this year.

Fully developed, the aluminum units can comprise a complete school building of two stories, including staff rooms and lavatory units. Buildings of wide span, such as assembly halls and gymnasiums, have not been included, since authorities may prefer to build these in traditional materials. But a hall with a span of up to fifty feet could be constructed without any fundamental alteration to the system.

The roof of the aluminum units is manufactured in 16' 3", 24' 3", 32' 3" and 40' 3" spans. It is formed of gauge aluminum sheet bonded to a layer of fiberboard and riveted in the factory to two light aluminum trusses at 4 ft. centers, to the underside of which is fixed the finished ceiling. This consists of insulating board overlaid with a glass silk quilt, to give good thermal...
and acoustic insulation. Alternatively, perforated sheet aluminum supporting a layer of glass can be used. This forms a complete four feet wide section of roof, incorporating structural frame, weatherproof external skin, internal ceiling, and thermal and acoustic insulation.

The deep eaves of the roof, designed to reduce glare, are painted on the underside. An ingenious feature of the design is the reversal of the gutter—an aluminum extrusion to form a seating and connection between roof and wall panels.

The wall panels, though uniformly wide (4 feet), are 12' 9" high for classrooms, 9' 3" for lavatories and staff rooms, 8' 3" for corridor walls, and 7' 3" for cloakroom walls. They are so designed that the glass area can be varied vertically in wide ranges for the insertion of a solid panel. Thus a wall panel may have no windows, or else be entirely glazed.

The side rails of the wall panels are bolted together, thus forming the structural frame of the building and the sub-frame to the roof. The panels are bolted at the base to the template rail and at the top, by means of a special connector, to the roof. Wind loading is taken up in the panels between corridor and classrooms, and also by triangular bracing diaphragms attached to the external panels.

End walls are formed from corrugated sheeting in framed panels filled with glass wool, but as the structural frame is complete at this point, orthodox materials, such as brick, could be used. The wall paneling separating corridor from classrooms incorporates locker units.

**COUSE ON JOINT COMMITTEE**

Walter Couse, of Walter L. Couse Co., Detroit general contractors, has been named to the National Joint Cooperative Committee of The American Institute of Architects and the Associated General Contractors of America.

The six-man Committee will consider problems common to architects, contractors and the public, covering standard contract provisions, simplified specifications and recommended bidding practices.

Other members of the Committee are James R. Edmunds, Jr. of Baltimore, Edward G. Conrad of Cleveland and Harry B. Tour of Knoxville, architects; A. L. Atherton of Seattle and William Murhead of Durham, N. C., contractors.

Joint chairmanship is composed of Edmunds and Couse, representing the two groups.

**ROGER ALLEN** is now a grandfather—a fine son having been born to his daughter. Congratulations to the Allens and good wishes for the future of this young Michigan architect.

**LOUIS KAMPER** , A.I.A., has returned from a winter vacation at the Mission Inn, Riverside, California. In plenty of time to join us at the Mid-Summer Convention at the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island, August 6-7-8.

**KENNETH C. BLACK** , Great Lakes Director of the A.I.A., was the speaker at a meeting of the Toledo Chapter, A.I.A., on May 11.

**KRIEGHOFF COMPANY** , General Builders, of Detroit, are entering their Fortieth Year in business, serving the industrial, commercial and institutional fields.

**ELIEL SAARINEN** , distinguished architect, of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., was awarded the honorary Doctor of Laws Degree by Drake University at its last Commencement.
The New "M" Club at the University of Michigan

CORNELIUS L. T. GABLER, A.I.A., ARCHITECT
"M" CLUB ROOMS, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Establishes New Trend For College Athletic Facilities

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Above: Photos at end of card room are set in 6" deep recesses, on removable shelves for ease in changing photos. Each recess is lighted by a concealed 21" 13-Watt electrical strip light.

Above: View of formal lounge. Major room lighting comes from photo murals.
PHOTO MURALS IN DESIGN

The "M" Club, a body of men formed by all athletes who have won their letter in the various sports sponsored by the University of Michigan, proposed the development of club rooms for the undergraduate athletes. Since no other university has such quarters, the problem of design, as given to Cornelius L. T. Gabler, Architect, himself an "M" man, was left unlimited in its possibilities of development.

The existing offices of the late Fielding H. Yost, located in the Yost Field House, were turned over to the "M" men by the Athletic Department to make possible such rooms as they might desire.

It was the intent of the "M" men to provide facilities for all athletes, both graduate and undergraduate, offering a place where they could congregate for general meetings at any time, especially before and after athletic events.

In addition, it was to offer quarters where the undergraduates could find a homelike atmosphere in which to study or relax.

The general character of the rooms attempt to embody an athletic theme incorporating the University of Michigan traditions, including the spirit of the past as well as the present. It will be noted that from the main room, you look through an opening which frames the bust of the late Fielding H. Yost into a mural which will depict the history of athletics at the University.

The only picture other than photo murals is that of the Athletic Director, H. O. (Fritz) Crisler, which is incorporated as part of the wall treatment in the main lounge.

The walls are flush panel, white oak plywood, natural finish. Brown rubber tile flooring ties together the light woodwork and the gaily colored leather chairs and davenports. An extensive use of concealed lighting was employed to lend an interesting relief to the oak paneling, while providing adequate comfortable light. Concealed radiation and an extensive air circulating and exhaust system makes possible a comfortable room, regardless of the number of people assembled. Acoustical tile covers the entire ceiling area.

The large photo murals in the main lounge are enlarged, paper prints, floated on plate glass. Each is lighted from behind by means of four, four-foot hairpin tubes, which give a third dimensional effect to the picture.

In the informal lounge room, ten recessed panels are each lighted with special concealed 21", 13-Watt fluorescent tubes from above. Besides giving a uniform light to the pictures, this light source gives pleasant adequate lighting for this portion of the room. Although overhead recessed fixtures are provided for the built-in card tables, the main lighting for this portion of

Above: The alcove in the informal lounge is set off with the writing desk supported by a block "M". Above this are temporary photos which will be replaced with a composite mural 24 feet long, which will depict the athletics, the famous time athletes and the athletic buildings of the University of Michigan.

Above: To keep the rooms masculine, the Architects chose sturdy furniture and fittings as shown above. The picture of H. O. Crisler is incorporated in the paneling. The mural to the right is one of four which are paper prints floated on plate glass and lighted by four, four-foot hairpin cold cathode tubes.
the room comes from below the large, semi-circular photo mural. This lighting is by means of two rows of Zeon tubes.

The bust of Fielding H. Yost is placed over a sheet of Lourvrex glass, which is illuminated from below by means of five fluorescent tubes.

The draperies pick up the colors of the tile floor, the radio lamp and the furniture and are lighted from above by concealed fluorescent tubes, giving life and warmth to the room. This, as well as the above described lighting, provides a subtle and uniform means of illumination. The table lamps, although furnishing additional light, are used primarily for a decorative effect.

The recessed photo murals, as mentioned above, are removable plaques so that current athletic events may be depicted. The large photo mural will, when completed, delineate the history of the growth and development of athletics from its inception in the University to the present date, including all athletics, renowned athletes and athletic buildings. The photo murals mounted on glass were incorporated as a means of tying in the campus life with that of the athletics.

The Architect was privileged to purchase and select the furniture, draperies and fittings, enabling him to incorporate these features as a part of the over-all design.

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ARCHITECTURAL SOFT-BALL LEAGUE STANDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEAM</th>
<th>W.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Hinchman &amp; Grylls</td>
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<td>Austin Engineers</td>
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<td>Giffels &amp; Vallet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert Kahn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harley, Ellington &amp; Day</td>
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<td>Atomics</td>
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JUNE 15 SCORES

S., H. & G. 5
G. & V. 2
Albert Kahn 10
H. E. & D. 3
Atomics 16
Austin 4

Two features highlighted the June 15 games: the Atomic team broke its jinx and S., H. & G. remained undefeated.

The Atomics, apparently rejuvenated by the addition of new men to their roster, defeated the strong H., E. & D. team in the most surprising upset of the evening. The Atomic infield looked good, too, with three double plays—watch them from now on!

S., H. & G. continued to win, defeating G. & V. in a hotly-contested game, with score of 5 to 2. G. & V.'s two runs came on consecutive walks with the bases loaded. Aside from this lack of control, it was a one-hit game for the S., H. & G. pitcher.

The Albert Kahn team, which has looked very good to us since the beginning of the season, came up with a new pitcher, who had a no-hitter until the sixth inning of the Kahn-H., E. & D. game.

It's getting to be a tough, well-balanced league.

—Ivan N. Cuthbert, Jr.

BILL CORY DAY

This year W. A. Cory is being retired by the Otis Elevator Company, and the Producers' Council, Michigan Chapter, will lose one of its most popular members, says M. J. Maley, Chapter President.

In appreciation of his contribution to the good of the building industry hereabouts, his good fellowship and his achievements as a poet, scholar and gentleman, the Council declared June 25 as "Bill Cory Day" and held an outing in his honor at Beach Grove Country Club, near Windsor, Ontario. A golf tournament starting in the early afternoon, was followed by a dinner in the evening—"A real outing for a real fellow."

A. J. McLean, Carpenter Contractor, announces his new location as 15949 James Couzens Highway, Detroit 27, Mich. The telephone number is University 4-4674. Mac has had a long and distinguished record in the building industry in the Detroit area and his many friends will be glad to know that he is again available to take care of carpentry contracts.

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A.I.A. Convention

Seven hundred architects from all parts of the United States attended the 1948 Convention of The American Institute of Architects in Salt Lake City, June 22-25. One hundred and seventy-five were aboard the special train leaving Chicago over the Burlington Route. Eighteen were from Detroit.

Andy Morison flew to N.C.A.R.B. meeting, then back-tracked on his take-off for Europe.

The newest advances in city planning, housing and business structures were discussed by nationally-prominent authorities drawn from the architectural profession, university faculties and the business world.

Douglas W. Orr, of New Haven, Connecticut, Institute President, presided at this 80th Convention, of which the theme was "Fundamentals of Design", with emphasis on the basic theory and philosophy underlying contemporary design of American buildings.

The Convention was opened with an address by Dr. Charles Edward A. Winslow, Professor Emeritus of Yale University and world-famed authority on housing. His subject was "The Philosophy of Shelter".

A luncheon meeting heard an analysis of the "Geographic Bases of Planning" by Victor Roterus, of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Dr. Roterus is a professional geographer who has been actively associated with planning such projects as the T.V.A.

"The Aesthetics of Twentieth-Century Architecture" was the subject for discussion at a panel under the direction of Professor B. Kenneth Johnston, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and chairman of the A.I.A. Committee on Education. Other participants included Professor Carl W. Condit, of Northwestern University; Professor Russell L. Ackoff, of Wayne University and Edgar I. Williams of N.Y. Alden Dow, of Midland, Mich, gave an illustrated lecture on the evening of June 22, his subject being "Evolution of a Design". Dr. Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of the Social Science Division of the University of Chicago, spoke on "Sociology of the Urban Community".

Seminar sessions on June 23-25 considered the general introductory themes in detail. Urban Planning discussions were under the chairmanship of Louis Justement, of Washington, Chairman of The Institute's Committee on Urban Planning.

L. Morgan Yost, of Chicago, presided at a seminar on Dwellings and Kenneth C. Welch, of Grand Rapids, was chairman of the meeting devoted to Retail Business Buildings.

The President's Reception was held on the evening of Wednesday, June 23 and the Annual Dinner on June 24.

The St. Louis Jefferson Memorial Competition drawings were on display at the Convention.
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

According to Department of Commerce figures, the prices of construction materials have leaped from one year ago. The percentage for a composite of all materials is 8.7. Follows the upage for certain important materials: brick and tile 14.5, cement 13.4, lumber 12.9, paint and paint materials (down) 11.0, plumbing and heating 17.6, structural steel 22.6, other materials 12.5. Paint was the only drop.

Taking fifty-nine firms for checking purposes, sales of wholesale plumbing and heating supply dealers this year were 10 per cent higher than for the same period last year and inventories were 27 per cent higher. Taking into consideration that prices were 17 per cent higher, still leaves a bit of gain on physical inventory. And about a break-even on physical sales.

In the case of retail and building supply dealers, a check on fifty-five showed sales 33 per cent above last year and inventories 62 per cent higher.

Production of gypsum board and lath was more than fifty per cent higher in March 1948 than it was in March 1947. Hardwood flooring, was fifty-two per cent higher; clay sewer pipe was 12 per cent higher.

Total lumber production in March of this year was slightly higher than in March of last year. Compared with March a year ago, brick and sewer-pipe production increased.

These figures gleaned from a long report are heartening in that they show that surely, if perhaps slowly, we are making gains.

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