ARCHITECTS' COMMUNITY FUND CAMPAIGN

Miss Helen Fassett, of Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, Chairman of the Architects Division of the Community Chest of Metropolitan Detroit, called a meeting of her Committee, a luncheon at the Penobscot Club on Monday, October 25. Attending were Miss Fassett, Arnold Agree, Gerald Diehl, Miss Jean Heffelfinger (S.H. & G.), Robert Hiller (Community Fund), T. C. Hughes, Howard Kirkland (Head, Professional Division), Robert Laing, (S.H. & G.), Leinweber, Redstone, Arthur O. A. Schmidt, Stanton, Jonathon Taylor, Carl Wood (Community Fund). Unable to attend were Maurice E. Hammond and Carl B. Matt.

* * *

MISS FASSETT, Project Coordinator, in the office of S. H. & G., is eminently qualified as new Chairman of Architects' Red Feather Campaign. She urges your full cooperation. Campaign closes Nov. 17. "Let's not be late in '48."

* * *

Miss Fassett explained that this was an organizational meeting and proceeded to organize it with dispatch. She introduced Mr. Kirkland, of Price Waterhouse and Co., who gave a few well-chosen words. He said that we all favor private enterprise and if we don't do this job well, it might be taken over by the Government.

Bob Laing of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, and Jean Heffelfinger, secretary to Miss Fassett, rendered valuable service.

Mr. Hiller stated that the total quota this year is $5,975,000; the Professional and Commercial unit accounting for some $2,000,000, or about one-third of the total.

Last year about $5,500,000 was raised, but, since costs have gone up, there is an increase of 11.2%. Contributors are, therefore, requested to increase their gifts by at least that amount. The Architects' quota is $16,350.

One of our solicitors will get in touch with you in a few days. Let's put it over with some to spare!
REFERENCE LIBRARY, DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS

That the Reference Library at The Detroit Institute of Arts is performing a most worthwhile service for our city is not well known among architects and others interested in the fine arts. With a view toward correcting this situation, a special committee has been formed, with Mr. Wayne Claxton of The Art Department of Wayne University as Chairman. On the Committee are two architects, Alexander Girard and Talmage C. Hughes.

The Committee held its first meeting on the afternoon of October 11, at which Mrs. Julius Haass was hostess at a tea in the library. Chairman Claxton presided and outlined the committee's objectives as informing the public of what The Art Institute's Library has to offer and also to encourage contributions of books and other material for its collections. Miss Ensley, of the Library staff, explained especially the need for books on architecture, sculpture, and, in fact, all of the arts. Some have already given back numbers of architectural magazines, which constitute valuable additions. Just this year, an important contribution to the Architectural Archives was a sketch book and 33 original designs by the early Detroit architect, Gordon W. Lloyd. These were presented by his son, Ernest W. Lloyd. Mary Chase Stratton has presented some valuable work of her late husband, William B. Stratton.

Also, in the Architectural Archives of Detroit, the Library preserves the original designs and sketch books of other leading American Architects. Among them are Wilson Eyre, Oscar and Albert Jordan, Albert Kahn, George D. Mason, and others. These original designs, combined with a large collection of photographs of Detroit buildings, form an important architectural record of the city from its early days down to the present. These and many other collections go to make up the Art Reference Library, which, under its new status, as a department of the Institute, expects to assume a more important and vital position in Detroit's art world.

Appeal is made to architects and others to contribute to The Reference Library of The Detroit Institute of Arts material such as designs, plans and photographs of buildings which have merit that would warrant preserving their records.

On the other hand, The Reference Library offers facilities that are invaluable, for research, slides for lectures and general information on art and architecture.

From recent issues of The Bulletin of The Detroit Institute of Arts we have the following information about its library:

On July 1st, 1947, the Art Reference Library located in the Institute of Arts became a department of that institution under the jurisdiction of the Arts Commission of the City of Detroit. Prior to that date, it had been a division of the Detroit Public Library.

The Reference Library is an integral part of the Institute. It supplies the staff with scholarly and authoritative source material to aid them in building the museum collection and in the continuous interpretation of that collection to the public. It also provides sources of information for the use of the Director and his assistants in preparing catalogs and other publications. Although the library's prime purpose is to serve the staff of the museum it is also used by many other patrons: college professors, curators, from other museums, art historians, graduate students, art teachers, art dealers, private collectors, artists, designers, advertisers, art editors, and the many casual visitors seeking information about a family heirloom.

The Library had its beginning in 1905 when a room was set aside in the museum building to be used as a library and reading room. A small collection of books, photographs and slides had been accumulating through gifts since the museum opened in 1885. Mr. George W. Balch in 1887 at the cost of $1,000 purchased 450 Braun autotype reproductions of famous paintings and presented them to the museum.

(See LIBRARY—Page 7)

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THE 'JUNIOR LEAGUE' BUILDING
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JOHN LOCKYER POTTE, A.I.A., ARCHITECT
Above: "Overhanging Marquee affords protection to open fronts."

Above Right: Three-store mid-block structure built for permanence and low maintenance.

**PROBLEM:**
To design a mid-block store unit, consisting of three separate stores, on a plot 60' x 100' in a traditionally Colonial locale. Since they were to be rental units, flexibility must be the keynote, and two units should be designed so that they could easily be combined as one large unit.

**SOLUTION:**
The owner agreed with this office that in order to have a fresh approach, it would be advisable to design a contemporary, rather than traditional, building; even though he leaned toward the traditional.

JOHN LOCKYER POTTE, A.I.A.
Architect
Grosse Pointe, Michigan

BARTON-MALOW COMPANY
General Contractors
Detroit, Michigan

JOHN S. COBURN
Photographs
Detroit, Michigan

Left: Entrance to Junior League Shop.
Right: Interior view, looking out.
Far Right: Interior appointments.
n Design for Exclusive Store Unit

CE TOLES IN GROSSE POINTE FARMS, MICHIGAN

By JOHN LOCKYER POTTLE, A.I.A.

materials used were for the purposes for which they were intended, with reference to permanence and low maintenance cost. The final design incorporatedMoore's Book of Store Design
Copyright 1943
by John Lockyer Pottle, A.I.A.

exclusive interior designer, a specialty shop and a real estate office.

The interior of the Junior League Shop was designed and executed by this office. This included the design of new fixtures, counters, etc., to complete the new scheme. The other two shop interiors were handled by their respective occupants.

CONCLUSION:

This office, in general, is pleased with the result, but feels as all architects do, that an even better effect might have been attained with a freer hand. We wish to thank all contractors for their cooperation.

THESE FIRMS HELPED TO ENHANCE A GROSSE POINTE SHOPPING CENTER

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The attempt to house the so-called low income group of this country by subsidized public housing has revealed the startling fact that only 10% of them is being taken care of, and the remainder has no hope of ever moving from the place in which it now lives.

It would appear, therefore, that improving the communities in which we live would be the quickest and most effective method. It becomes a question of replacing slums rather than demolishing them; improving the old housing and the community, rather than allowing them to become worse.

This proposal could be carried out effectively by an integrated improvement program with the cooperation of the building and safety department, the enforcement of city, county and state laws and ordinances, and community supervision by church organizations, service clubs, etc.

The City of Baltimore has proved that such a plan works, and the results are encouraging. A present proposal such as this New York City Housing Authority. Surely we in Los Angeles could support such a program in order to alleviate this condition. It would divert only a very small portion of labor and materials from the present accelerated building program, and keep government from entering the field of public housing. The Government cannot compete with private industry in quantity, efficiency and cost; to say nothing of the saving to the taxpayer.

There are at present a sufficient number of ordinances on our statute books for city departments to enforce, so that many of the present dangers to health and safety of the people could be removed. A suggested plan would be to condemn and remove dangerously dilapidated obsolete fire traps, thus leaving open areas. The remaining buildings would then be altered slightly to conform to minimum ordinance requirements. In some cases plumbing would be altered, or installed. Finally, some plaster and paint and the job is done.

One of the problems that faces us, however, is the inability of city departments to do such a job with the limited personnel they now have. The first step to be taken would be to augment these departments, such as the Fire Prevention Bureau and the Department of Building and Safety with sufficient help to do the job.

Every Architect should support a program such as this, and be realistic about Urban Redevelopment. Knowing how impossible it is to remove slums and blighted areas is not better to encourage their reclamation?

Perhaps too many people have been sold too high a standard of living through advertising and propaganda. It might be better to resole an old pair of shoes if the cost of a new one is beyond our means.

—Anthony Thorin

R. ARTHUR BAILEY

RUFUS ARTHUR BAILEY, who had been one of the prominent architects in Detroit, died in Harper Hospital on October 29, after a short illness. He was 81 years of age.

Born and educated in Lansing, Michigan, he entered the office of his brother, a leading architect there, where he spent four years.

He moved to Detroit at the age of 21 and was employed by E. E. Meyer, architect, then by Mason and Rice. In the latter office he was under the guidance of Messrs. Mason, George Nettleton and Albert Kahn.

Following this, he spent a year as design engineer for the J. E. Bolles Co.

Returning to Lansing, he opened his own office where he practiced until 1893, at which time he established himself as an architect in Detroit.

He had long owned and operated the Rarvine Hotel at Oxley, Ontario, during the summer months. In recent years he and Mrs. Bailey had lived there the year round.

He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, had been a member of the Michigan Society of Architects and the Detroit Athletic Club.

Surviving are his wife Grace McGrath Bailey; a daughter, Mrs. John O. Blair; a son Rufus A. Jr., of Lansing, and a brother, Walter A. Bailey.

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We would be pleased to furnish further information, and to work with you in making minor changes in structural design, in the fact that you have a job where this steel might be used. Plans are available in our offices, and steel can be inspected here in Detroit, Michigan.

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LIBRARY—from Page 2

That was the beginning of the photograph collection which today numbers around 38,000. In 1908, the library received 300 volumes from the Frederick Stearns estate and in 1910 the Kate Minor bequest added 100 more books and a large collection of photographs.

In 1916, at the suggestion of the Trustees of the Detroit Museum of Art and in anticipation of the museum becoming an institution, the Detroit Public Library began operating the museum library as a branch. Miss Isabella Weadock was named librarian. When she resigned in 1924 to become the Curator of Prints, Miss Agnes Savage was appointed librarian and held the position until her retirement last year.

The Library has tried to keep pace with the growth and development of the Institute. Since moving into the present building 20 years ago, the collection has tripled in size. It now contains 82,000 volumes and pamphlets covering the field of fine arts with special emphasis upon those subjects represented in the Institute's collection.

With the generous funds donated by the Rackham Foundation in 1935, the library was able to add important volumes such as the complete set of the drawings in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence; the facsimile plates of the drawings in the Albertina collection, Vienna; the reproductions published by the Vasari Society, Oxford; and the publications of the Prestel-Gesellschaft, Frankfurt. These, and other titles in the same field, give the library an outstanding collection of books on the drawings of the old and modern masters.

As examples of fine book-making, the library has the beautiful collection of books presented to the Institute by Mrs. Elaine Labouchere in memory of her mother, Mrs. Grace Whitney Hoff. Here is represented the art of the book in all its splendor from the late 15th century to modern times.

One of our primary concerns has been the establishment of a catalog department for the proper processing of the book acquisitions. This necessitated making a survey of the problem, purchasing technical books and equipment and making contacts and arrangements with the Library of Congress Card Division.

Of all this has been accomplished and the cataloging of the books is going forward under the able direction of Mrs. Arline Custer who joined our staff in September.

During the past few years, the cost of books has continued to rise while our book appropriation has remained the same. Thus we have been unable to keep up with the recommendations and requests of the Institute staff and our list of desiderata grows steadily. It is to be hoped that ways and means may be found to increase the Library's holdings through gifts of books and periodicals from friends of the Institute. Of the 555 volumes added to the collection this past year, over half were acquired by gift or exchange.

The outstanding acquisition for the Library in 1947 was George Bouaill's "Cirque de l'Etoile Filante," the gift of Robert H. Tannahill. This volume published by Ambrose Vollard in 1938 adds to our collection one of the most beautiful of the modern French illustrated books. John S. Newberry, Jr., has presented a number of valuable books during the year. Notable among these is Alfred Robaut's "L'Oeuvre Complet de Eugene Delacroix." The Library has been generously remembered by Mrs. Lillian Henkel Haas and Mrs. Tren't McMath. Of special note among their gifts are Holstede de Groot's important work on Jan Vermeer and Carel Fabritius and the special editions published on the occasion of the Rembrandt exhibitions in Amsterdam and London in 1898 and 1899. Other donors to the Library this year were Tom Ashrawy, Miss Emma Butzel, Mrs. Max Colter, Miss Florence Davies, Miss Virginia Devoy, Dexter M. Ferry, Jr., W. Hawkins Ferry, Miss Lila A. Fyan, Donald W. Howe, Mrs. A. M. Huntington, C. T. Loo, Andrew A. Polscher, Edgar P. Richardson, Francis W. Robinson, Ernst Scheyer, John Sedan, Dr. and Mrs. H. Lee Simpson, Mrs. Hal H. Smith, Mrs. E. H. Stones, Mrs. William B. Stratton, Mrs. Adele Coulin Weibel, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Whitcomb.

As far as scholarly research is concerned, our serial publications continue to be one of the Library's most important assets. During the past year this collection has been enriched by complete files of "Les Arts," "Bollettino del R. Istituto d'Archeologia e Storia dell'Arte," "Critica d'Arte," "Bulletin of Far Eastern Antiquities," "Rassegna d'Arte," and "The American Journal of Archaeology," the latter file the gift of Francis W. Robinson. A number of new titles were added to the serial list this year. By paid subscription, exchange or gift, we now receive 233 serial titles which during the past year amounted to 1,242 bound serial parts.

Material has continued to pour into the Library through our exchange agreements with other art institutions. In exchange for the exhibition catalogs which we sent out in 1947, the Library received the catalogs of 529 exhibitions held in this country and abroad.

The total acquisitions to the Library for the year 1947 are as follows: 555 books, 1,242 bound serial parts, 2,602 pamphlets, 39 architectural designs, 1,805 photographs, 2,166 clippings, 779 lantern slides, 313 slide negatives.

VERMONT 6-5500
9303 Hubbell
Detroit 28
CONSERVING STEEL

It would be folly to encourage non-essential construction at a time of high costs such as we are now experiencing. T. R. Mullen, president, told members of the American Institute of Steel Construction at the opening of the 26th annual convention at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec recently.

Mullen took the position that "steel is too basic a commodity to be wasted. Let frivolous structures be built of other materials, if at all," he said.

"Only in continued demonstration of ability to practice self-restraint can an inefficient system of direct government control and waste be avoided," he added.

Mullen urged American industry to accept its "social responsibilities" to employees and local communities.

"Activities of the American Institute of Steel Construction in 1948," Mullen continued, "have shown marked progress in expansion of service and usefulness in industry. There are now 225 members, representing 65 percent of the total tonnage of structural steel fabricated in this country."

In January, Mullen had predicted a normal steel output for 1948. He said all indications appear to bear out this forecast. While the American structural steel industry has the capacity to produce more, he added, the demand for 1949 should continue at about the same rate.

"However, military demands and preparedness program requirements cannot be anticipated," Mullen said, "and whether or not steel mills can allocate steel in 1949 equal to this year's supply is something which no one can answer at this time."

Walter Chamblin, Jr., a vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, also spoke at the convention, on current developments in Washington.

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Architectural iron work, such as window frames, grilles, balustrades, fire escapes, and building hardware of all kinds last longer and require less reconditioning when the metal is Parkerized. Used outdoors, Parkerizing resists rust and lengthens the life of the paint finish. It has been serving for 31 years in the building field with increasing popularity.
PROPOSED PROFESSIONAL FEE SCHEDULE

Editor's Note: This editorial from The Engineering News Record of October 14, 1948, was suggested for reprinting here by Arthur K. Hyde, F.A.I.A., chairman of the Michigan Society of Architects' Committee on Public and Professional Relations. He now has in preparation a proposed new document on fees for the Society.

A re-study of schedules of fees for professional engineering services and of regulations relating to those schedules is badly needed. Current schedules are not in harmony as to amounts to be charged for similar types of work, and appear to lack any close relation to actual engineering costs. Further, since some state societies of professional engineers propose to use their schedules as the basis for disciplinary action, any re-study should include thoughtful analysis of the legal questions raised by such proposals.

Fee schedules for architectural and engineering work in this country have been in use for 40 years. Originally, they were few in number and the chief function was to inform prospective clients of the minimum rates for engineering services. Those schedules lacked uniformity in the amounts specified for work of varying magnitude; and it seems probable that the so-called "minimums" were educated guesses as to what the engineering costs would be on the simplest type of operation in each cost bracket, allowing a fair profit for the engineer. The lack of uniformity was of no significance then, as few clients ever saw more than one schedule.

In recent years, however, most state societies of professional engineers have adopted fee schedules. As a result, consultants who practice in several states and have been in the habit of basing their fees on the ASCE schedule, or on the schedule of their home state, are finding that proposals made to prospective clients elsewhere are out of line with what the local state society says they should be. The resulting embarrassment and confusion points clearly to the need for much more uniformity.

It should not be too difficult to get more uniformity in the schedules in general use, provided some national agency such as the National Society of Professional Engineers or the Engineers Joint Council would undertake to make a realistic determination of what the average figures should be. This will require cooperation from individual prac-


titioners, because such a study should be based on actual fees paid, not on educated guesses. Analysis of the figures by regions also should be undertaken to determine where regional adjustment should be made in the schedule.

It will be difficult, however, to get wide acceptance of national or regional schedules while some of the state societies hold to the belief that failure to conform to a schedule of minimum fees should be a cause for disciplinary action. This has been proposed to implement a belief that standards of practice and compensation for engineering employed can be improved by requiring consultants not to charge less than specified minimum rates. For example, the schedule of fees of the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers says, "Noncompliance with the terms of this schedule will be considered unethical practice." When it is realized that most state societies and state licensing boards hold that unethical practice is a cause for revocation of license, the seriousness of such a provision begins to become apparent.

Also, it seems probable that such a plan is impracticable, because no superior court would make a finding to the contrary. Such a provision in a schedule or code is an empty gesture.

Not to be overlooked is the possibility that attempts to make such a specified minimum fee mandatory might be held to be a violation of the anti-trust law.

All of which leads to the conclusion that plans to use fee schedules for purposes other than as guides to clients are dropped, and attention centered on getting the greatest possible amount of uniformity into state and national schedules at an early date.

These schedules should contain average rather than minimum figures as averages will permit greater flexibility without appearing to depart too radically from the schedule. Also, average figures will automatically eliminate the possibility of anti-trust action.
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A letter addressed to Ivan N. Cuthbert of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, from Paul H. Robbins, Executive Director, National Society of Professional Engineers, states that for some time now the National Society of Professional Engineers has been concerned with several problems of international cooperation. These problems range from participation in international meetings of engineers to a stand by the NSPE concerning such matters as tariffs and the exchange of engineering personnel.

It has been the policy of the National Society to date not to participate in such activities feeling that there are so many problems confronting the engineering profession within the continental limits of the United States that our full energies should be expended in this direction. However, President Van Praag feels the time has now arrived when the NSPE should give greater consideration to these international aspects. It is his desire to appoint a committee within the National Society to fully study the several problems in this field and to make recommendations to the Board of Directors for such action as the Society should take. He has asked Mr. Lawrence Peterson, Vice President of the Society to serve as Chairman of this committee. He has also requested that I write to you concerning the relation of NSPE to international relations. We sincerely hope that we may have your cooperation in this matter.

PROPOSED PERSONNEL TO SERVE ON SPECIAL NSPE COMMITTEE TO BE CONCERNED WITH INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

Mr. Lawrence Peterson, Chairman
312 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Mr. O. H. Koch
Koch & Fowler, Inc.
701 Great National Life Building
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Ivan Cuthbert
c/o Smith, Hinchman & Grylls,
Inc.
800 Marquette Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Mr. Walter B. Heister
Baroid Sales Division
National Lead Company
830 Ducommun Street
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Samuel I. Sacks
706 Widener Building
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DETROIT 4, MICHIGAN
"Aspects of the Construction Industry from the Architects' point of view" is a title without limitations. I am glad that my wandering thoughts, however they may jump about in the field of construction, can still claim to be within the scope of my subject as your Managing Director has generously defined it to me.

It is, at all times, fitting for an industry to attempt to stand off and look at itself in the large, and check current problems of detail against the background of the industry as a whole. This effort is particularly pertinent at this time when the war effort has shaken all our business and industrial habits out of plumb and we are now trying to regain our normal balance.

What should be looked upon as "normal"? Have we had a fully satisfactory normal basis to which it is now desirable that we return? Have we learned something from the hectic operations of war construction that we want to retain as a part of our future "normalcy"?

The soaring peaks of production that a graph discloses for the past thirty years, when drawn on a current dollar basis, are rather startling. During the boom activities of the 1920's total construction activity, including maintenance, as you doubt remember, gradually rose to a peak of about 14 billion in 1928, after which it dropped like a plummet to just about four billion in 1933.

We all remember the hectic struggle of the Federal Government, during the following five or six years, to restore construction activity and thereby reduce the unemployment. We remember the arguments about "priming the pump." We also remember the scorn of the program's opponents at what was looked upon as the failure of the priming operation. These opponents were in general the advocates of local action rather than federal. Local autonomy, free from the shackles of federal rules and regulations, was a hobby of theirs. But how many of them realized the load that our cities and towns laid on the neck of the Federal Government, and the effect of that load in very largely nullifying the priming operation? I have frequently sought the answer to this question during the past dozen years and have found an almost complete lack of realization of the situation as it actually existed.

The Construction Industry is not a single homogeneous industry. It has several major component parts, each of which has its own characteristics. It is composed of private enterprise and public enterprise, and in between there is the semi-public, semi-private field of the Public Utilities, much of which is composed of private enterprise and public utilities together accounted for nearly half of the total. Let us study the relationship between federal and local public works during those years to illustrate what our local governments were doing to affect the situation, and why.

In 1930 State and Local Public Works amounted to just over three billions, in 1933 to just over one billion—a shrinkage of two thirds. During this period, the Federal Government, under Hoover, tried to stem the tide of unemployment by doubling its public works from 300 Million a year to 600 Million; while state and local governments reduced their public works by two billion a year. For every extra dollar Hoover put in, they pulled seven out. And from 1933 to 1938, the total state and local expenditures on construction remained almost at the low point. Substantially all the increase was due to federal spending.

The Federal Government had embarked on its first major example of "Compensatory Spending." That is supposed to be the increasing of government spending in a depression to offset the drop in private spending. But the idea never was permitted to work so far as construction was concerned because all the increase in federal expenditures on construction, for five years, was used up in offsetting the drop in the state and local public construction. That is one of the reasons, and an important one, why the federal program didn't come up to expectations.

I stress this large-scale factor in our industry lest our studies of internal problems such as bidding procedure take on too great an importance in our minds.

Without reasonable stability in the industry, the mechanics by which we direct our operations are relatively unimportant, and if we seek stability we must seriously study and understand the part that public works can and must

---

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play in developing it. And to do so we must understand why local public works have tended, in the past, towards instability rather than towards stability.

We must expect private construction to move in cycles, as all private enterprise will. It is based on profits and expectations of profits and it will continue to be governed accordingly. Public expenditures should be administered in the public interest. In the past we have forced local public expenditures to be administered on a hand-to-mouth year-to-year basis. Long term protected municipal reserves, as a back-log against a depression, were forbidden. In 1938 The Massachusetts State Planning Board said that was one of the difficulties and recommended the adoption of long term protected municipal reserves as a basic policy. At that time no state permitted them, but in a few states, notably Maine, a protected reserve for operating expenses is permitted.

In the past, local expenditures for public works have run parallel to the trends of private enterprise, thus adding fuel to the fire when a depression got started. It is necessary to adopt a policy of stabilization of local public works and this can only be accomplished by long range programs and municipal reserves.

The Federal Government, unlike local governments, can use deficit financing in an emergency. It should expect to borrow and spend to offset any serious depression. Local governments can't do that, but with the aid of reserves, long range programs, and sound debt policy, they can move a long way towards stabilizing their expenditures over the years and provide an element of stability in the field of construction. An analysis of the industry will show that local public works is the only category of construction that is capable of being administered according to a policy of stabilization. It is the only potential economic gyroscope in the industry.

What is the Construction Industry doing to understand this need and to foster its accomplishment? It is of vital interest to architects, contractors, engineers and municipal men. It is not just a subject for economic dissertations. It is a practical business need. Contractors are citizens of local governments. They can help individually by urging the adoption of such policies by their own communities.

There, then, is one rather large scale aspect of the Construction Industry but it is fundamental to the development and maintenance of a healthy industry with a normal temperature rather than one that is constantly in the throes of either chills or fever.

And the graph of production already referred to is, in effect, a fever chart. For the years 1940 and 1941. Having plummeted to a low of about 4 billion in 1933, it crept back to about 9 billion in 1938, and then shot up to its war peak of 17 billion in 1942, dropping off again almost to 8 billion in 1944, two years later. That was, of course, a necessary but unhealthy activity. It was a necessary disregard of cost, as quick-accomplishment was of first importance. It meant a management form of contract, in which many architects, engineers, and contractors found themselves in new and stimulating relationships. Price rises make the 17 billion total an inflated amount compared to the peak of 1929, but the fact that so much construction could be accomplished in so short a time and with a depleted industry is witness to the technical competence of the industry, for which the contracting group is entitled to a major share of the credit.

Shall we say now, "Them days are gone forever"? I wonder. I hope so. At least the foreseeable future is quite different. Some clients may have to build regardless of cost. Some public works must be built even if additional appropriations have to be made and tax rates boosted another notch. But, more and more, owners, the clients of the industry, will seek the price benefits of competitive bidding. It is, therefore, appropriate that the Institute and the A.G.C. should have given consideration to the Bidding Practice Code that their Joint Committee prepared in 1932.

If the industry is tending to return to the custom of competitive lump sum bidding, a method that requires a reasonable stability in prices, these bids should be invited under conditions that foster confidence in the bids submitted. Prices must be based upon proper performance of contract as to quality of both material and labor. To permit this, the plans and specifications must be adequate. The general conditions should determine the rights and duties of the principals and contractors, including all that are involved in the work.

Secondary price competition, after bids are in the hands of the owners, or sub-bids are in the hands of the General Bidders, must be prevented by the bidding procedure on the sub-bids first submitted are to be really firm bids. If not, there are two alternatives possible. Either the bids originally submitted will be inflated in order to permit later reduction or subsequent reductions in price, in order to secure a contract, will create a heavy pressure in favor of reducing quality in order to retain a profit.

Secondary price competition by an owner among general bidders after bids have been received, would be as unsatisfactory to general bidders as similar action by general bidders with their sub-bidders. The subcontractors.

Price competition has its merits but in the past it has had many defects due to undesirable bidding practice employed by architects, contractors, and owners. If that had not been so, it is unlikely that the Institute and the A.G.C. would have created a joint committee to develop a standard procedure. A tentative draft was developed in 1932 but got shelved at that time, due to some opposition to certain details. The stress of the depression years and the government program also interfered. Last year the Committee on Contract Documents of the Institute was instructed to review the 1932 draft and submit a report. It reported its pros.

See PARKER—page 10

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MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
November 9, 1948, Weekly Bulletin
THE TOWN PUMP
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DEtroit, michigan

Robert Finn, A.I.A., Architect

Coburn Photos
Beauty and Bounty Pervade The Town Pump
NIGHT-SPOT DESIGNED TO CATER TO EPICURES

By ROBERT FINN, A.I.A.

When first approached by the owners it was stipulated that we design a night-spot to definitely cater to Detroit's connoisseurs of fine liquor, food and select entertainment. Thus, this is one of Detroit's best examples of architect and builder working together to produce an elegant and intimate atmosphere conducive to relaxation and enjoyment.

The facade of the lower story was rebuilt simply in modern design, using Macotta, introducing oak for entrance and windows. On the interior we leaned toward elaborate details.

The job of interior paneling and equipment was carried out from the architect's plans with fixtures of beauty, utility and lasting durability to fit the requirements to become a handsome and inviting establishment. Solid mahogany was chosen for its warmth of color and beauty of grain, from which experienced cabinet makers fashioned exquisite pieces of furniture and bar fixtures.

As you enter the room its effect is spacious due to the terrace along the right wall. The bar runs along the opposite wall from the far end and then curves gently out to encompass the small stage at the point of the room visible to all, and then curves gracefully once more before running to the end of the bar.

At the bar, in place of conventional stools, a new idea is featured—"The Party Settee"—seating two to four in close comfort. This is particularly inviting for comfort and blends with the warm and intimate atmosphere that prevails.

The ceiling of the bar is acoustically treated with 3 large coves lighted by Cold Cathode.

Murals were introduced—one at end of the bar and two on the terraces which were elegantly executed by Martin K. Ziegner, Chicago artist. Richly designed drapery and carpeting add to the warmth and complete relaxation of this choice room.

The booths which line the room were constructed to follow the theme of the town pump in the days of old—the "New Look" embracing the "Old Look" of dignity and sturdiness, needed for durability. The booths of mahogany have subtly contrasting mottled green Duran plastic backs and seats. Realwood mahogany Formica was used on
the table tops with solid mahogany pedestals for bases.

The work boards, sinks, draft stations, bottle boxes and cocktail units were designed and built to follow the lines of the front bar. These units, built as if one continuous fixture, were fashioned completely of stainless steel, inside and out, for cleanliness, beauty and lasting quality which only a stainless steel affords.

Because of the distance between dining room and kitchen a service kitchen was desirable at an intermediary point. Designed for operation by one man, even at peak hours, this service set up is the epitome of utility and unwasted motion, employing all of the utilities necessary to making up a meal, outside of primary preparation, all close at hand.

Within the chef’s reach are broiler, griddle, deepfat fryer, refrigerator and steam table and cold pan. For service by waitresses, outside of chef’s work area, are the bread center, coffee urns and water station. The service counter is constructed of stainless steel, again for the ease with which it is cleaned and for its gleaming appearance before the public. A large overhead stainless steel canopy and powerful fan pull all odors of the cooking apparatus out of the building so that absolutely nothing of cooking odors ever taints the dining room air.

The kitchen itself is composed so that layout and design, and extensive use of modern equipment, compensate by their efficiency for the ever increasing costs of food and labor.
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KALAMAZOO EXHIBITION

Three Kalamazoo architectural offices, Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, William A. Stone, and Randall Wagner, are currently showing designs in the fields of housing, industrial and commercial structures, schools, institutions, churches, and community centers at the Kalamazoo Art Center.

Included are Kingscott’s Community Auditorium at Sturgis, Stone’s design for the G. W. Hubbard residence, Spring Lake, and Wagner’s Harold Maloney residence, Duchess Drive Kalamazoo.

The designs reflect a freshness as results of the development of new materials, the recent inflationary cost spiral and other modern-day trends.

MEETING

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers
—at the—
HORACE H. RACKHAM EDUCATIONAL MEMORIAL
MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1948
Dinner 6:30 P.M.
Meeting 8:00 P.M.
Speaker: Prof. Warren S. Harris, Special Research Associate Professor
University of Illinois, Urbanna, Illinois,
Subject: “Radiant Baseboard Panel Heating.”

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Robert E. Love, Manager
posed action to the A.G.C., and suggested a parallel review by its Chapters. Any guide to Bidding Procedure that is developed must be drafted primarily in the interest of the owner. This will inevitably result in its being in the general interest of architects and contractors. It may, of course, involve routines that seem somewhat burdensome to some architects in preparing their documents or to some contractors in preparing their bids, but in the last analysis the provisions must be judged in relation to the interests of the Owner.

These interests must be as understood by the Architects and by the Contractors. Some Owners may disagree. Those who build for sale are not really Owners but merely Middlemen. Their interests may be counter to those of the ultimate Owner, who is the person we must have in mind in drafting bidding procedures.

Agreement has just been reached by the Committees of the A.I.A., and the A.G.C. on the draft of a Guide to Bidding Procedure. We hope it will be approved for publication by both organizations and widely distributed. It will be of value in the way to which the members of the industry accept its suggested procedures as valid and adopt them in their operations.

It represents agreement in its positive declarations but records a present failure to agree at a very vital point. The draft asserts that subbids should be in the hands of general bidders sufficiently in advance of the time for the filing of bids to permit adequate analysis and compilation. Then follows this sentence: "To make this possible, an adequate method for handling sub-bids is needed." In other words, no agreement could be reached upon the question of how this should be done. Methods that had been used satisfactorily by some, were held to be impracticable by others in other sections of the country, but no alternatives were suggested.

The Committee agreed for this 1st draft, to leave the matter with the mere declaration of the need of a procedure that would ensure the fair handling of sub-bids with the understanding that both organizations would seriously seek to develop a procedure or procedures that would be satisfactory and effective. For it was recognized that unless and until such a procedure is developed there is no reason to assume that there will be any important change in the way in which sub-bids are submitted.

Here, then, are two aspects of Construction which I have looked at through the eyes of an architect who has been for many years peculiarly close to the problems of contract procedures, but who, in recent years, has been drawn aside from the routine practice of architecture into the broader field of construction and some of its economic aspects. As a result of my contact with City and State Planning, I have gained a broader understanding of the composition of the Construction Industry and of the importance of Public Works in the whole picture of construction. And I am more and more impressed with the short-sightedness of those who content themselves with decrying practically all public expenditures as a tax burden on private enterprise.

The industry should raise its sights above its own day-to-day problems and seek the major causes of its instability. I believe it will find the greatest potential aid to stability to lie in the better administration of local public works. If compensatory spending by the federal government is ever to be
fully effective in offsetting a depression in private enterprise, it is necessary to secure some substantial stabilization of local public expenditures. New policies must be adopted but must first be understood, and they must aim at the prevention of undue spending in boom periods as preventive medicine, if serious depressions are to be prevented in the future.

Substantial progress, at least in principle, has been made during the last few years. But much remains to be done and it will be in the selfish interest of all organizations in the construction industry to aid this progress in every way possible, not only as organizations, but through local action by their members as citizens of their own communities. It is the grass roots that need most attention.

The most perfect system of bookkeeping is not wholly satisfying if its end result has to be shown in red ink. As long as construction is subject to chills and fever, it will be hard to overcome undesirable internal practices. Both needing continuing attention, but, with the old adage about moving from the general to the specific in the treatment of a subject it will be well to give our major attention to the overall problem of industry stability, while we also seek to develop sound procedures to control competition in that perhaps near future when price may again be a controlled factor.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1947 - 1948
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
DETOIT CHAPTER, A. I. A.
Talmage C. Hughes (Executive Secretary), Chairman
September 28, 1948

The Chapter's relations with the press have continued on a most gratifying basis, with the splendid cooperation of Ernest A. Baumgarth, Pat Dennis, and Col. Henry H. Burdick, Real Estate Editors of the News, Times and Free Press, respectively.

We have regularly invited them to our meetings and they have attended when their deadlines permitted.

At the last Mid-Summer Conference of the Michigan Society of Architects on Mackinac Island, one session was devoted to the subject of Public Information, with good results.

We should like to call attention to an activity carried on by your Executive Secretary, on his own; that of holding press luncheons for distinguished speakers. As an example, Mr. and Mrs. Harold R. Sleeper, our speakers at the Chapter meeting on September 15, 1948, were so honored, with the result that twenty representatives of the press and radio were present. Mr. Dale McIntyre of Radio Station WJR brought along his recording equipment and made a recording for a future program; Miss Barbara Brooks of the J. L. Hudson Co's. "Minute Parade" sent Miss Jean Randolph, and Miss Florence Cox of Radio Station WJLB also attended. Both Miss Randolph and Miss Cox met the guests of honor and arranged for them to be on radio programs the next day.

In addition, the invitations resulted in considerable advance mention in the newspapers and filled the auditorium to overflowing on the evening of the lectures.

We recommend this as a worthwhile activity for the Chapter to enter into regularly.

May we say that your Executive Secretary finds his work thoroughly enjoyable. The Chapter has made the Weekly Bulletin its official publication and has agreed to pay to the extent of its ability, for the services rendered by its Executive Secretary.

This office serves as an information center for just about every question that could be imagined regarding architects in this area.

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BEGIN WORKWEEK ON MONDAY

Most contractors are changing their workweek to begin on Monday. The recommended practice is to begin at 8 a.m. Monday and end it at 8 a.m. Monday making it the full seven days. Then, of course, the payday will be either on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The reason for this change is the Supreme Court's decision popularly called the “overtime on overtime” decision of June 7, 1948. This decision is to the effect that under the Fair Labor Standards Act, premium pay for less desirable hours of work is not true overtime, and that overtime to conform to the Act must be figured on top of this premium pay.

You know that under the Fair Labor Standards Act passed in 1938 and commonly called the “Wage and Hour Act” that when an employee is engaged in work which affects the movement of goods in interstate commerce FOR SUCH WORKWEEKS WHEN HE IS SO ENGAGED, HE MUST BE PAID AT LEAST TIME AND ONE-HALF FOR ALL HOURS IN THE WORKWEEK OVER FORTY.

Through conferences with the Wage and Hour Division, we in the construction industry have found that in interpreting the United States Supreme Court decision in the “overtime on overtime” case the W. & H. Division will let us offset Saturday and Sunday overtime which we pay against the statutory overtime required by the Act if we begin our workweek so that Saturday and Sunday will fall at its end. That is the reason for beginning the workweek on Monday morning. It is done to relieve us from the almost-impossible job of figuring “overtime on overtime.” There will be instances where the pattern of work for individual firms will probably make it impossible to clear themselves entirely even if they do begin the workweek on Monday.

Every association in the construction industry, and that goes, of course, for the Builders’ and Traders’ Exchange, has been helping members with their individual problems. The statements made herein are, of necessity, only general statements and no attempt is made to go into all the fine points.

We shall not be out of the woods on this “overtime on overtime” situation until legislation is obtained. It will be a matter of importance for not only the construction industry but for all industries to set before Congress the vital importance of legislation to cure the uncertainty and the impossibility of solving the situation we are in.

KALAMAZOO MEETING

Twenty-eight persons, 13 of them from Kalamazoo, attended the first fall dinner meeting of Western Michigan chapter, American Institute of Architects, in the Columbia hotel on the evening of Sept. 13. Carl Kresbach, Jackson, president of the organization, presided.

The group discussed organizational matters and took part in a program arranged by William A. Stone, Kalamazoo.

Program speakers were Stone, who talked on residential architecture; Peter Vander Laan of Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc., on department store buildings; and Arthur Withoof of the Randall Wagner Company, on renderings and perspectives.
Old People Remembered in Post War Housing

Thirty-four single story cottages have been built by the Hornsey Borough Council in Middlesex, England, as part of its post-war housing scheme. Each cottage consists of an entrance lobby, living room with curtained-off bedroom recess, small, fully equipped kitchen, and a bathroom. Lawns and flowerbeds will cover the center quadrangle on which the cottages face, and small gardens at the back will be cultivated by the tenants. This is one of a number of schemes in Britain for housing elderly people and a part of Britain’s major task of replacing the 4½ million homes destroyed or damaged during the war.

Pictures show: TOP: General view of Keyes Close, a housing settlement of 34 cottages built for elderly people by the Hornsey Borough Council, Middlesex, England. CENTER: Exit portico to road. BOTTOM: View of angle block.

Photo supplied by British Information Service.
WASHINGTON, D.C.—The military and peaceful uses of atomic energy in relation to city planning and the construction of buildings are being examined by a new committee of The American Institute of Architects under the chairmanship of James R. Edmunds, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland.

Announcement of the appointment of Mr. Edmunds was made today by Douglas William Orr, President of The A.I.A. Approval for a committee on Atomic Age Architecture was granted at the last national convention of the nation's architects in June.

Edmunds will guide a committee which is trying to determine whether man can design buildings to withstand the blasts of atomic bombs or the deadly radiation which might result from conversion of atomic power to industrial use. He served as President of The American Institute of Architects from 1945 to 1947 and, at present, is Chairman of the Construction Industry Advisory Council and co-chairman of the National Joint Cooperative Committee of The A.I.A. and the Associated General Contractors.

Assisting Mr. Edmunds will be Bernard R. Brazier, of Salt Lake City, Utah, Thomas K. FitzPatrick, of Ames, Iowa, and Cyrus E. Silling, of Charleston, West Virginia.

"This committee of architects will cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Atomic Energy Commission and the armed forces," said President Orr.

"Both the military and peaceful aspects of atomic energy, in relation to urban planning and American industry, will be examined from an architectural standpoint. We expect that the committee will investigate and report the situation as they find it with imagination and resourcefulness. We know that they will exercise the vision and courage necessary for such an unprecedented study:"

"The American Institute of Architects is concerned with the safety, design, and environment of buildings and cities which may be called upon to withstand the destruction of atomic warfare and the dangers of industrial use of radioactive materials."

President Orr called attention to the fact that architects must in the future consider protective measures from such dangers as they draw plans for homes, offices, factories, schools and hospitals, research and science teaching laboratories.

The A.I.A. Committee on Atomic Age Architecture will attack four main problems, as follows:

1. The design of buildings so that the inhabitants will be shielded from all radiation.
2. The proper geographical dispersal of industrial buildings concerned with atomic energy and power.
3. The provision of facilities in building designs for disposal of atomic wastes—a major unsolved problem of the widespread use of radioactive substances in research laboratories.
4. Investigation of the safety, design and environment of buildings and cities which may be called upon to withstand all effects of atomic-age warfare, including not only the atom bomb, but gases, plagues and other devices for the destruction of human life and property.

The committee expects to make its findings available to all interested government agencies, and to the architectural and other designing professions.

LETTERS

The Weekly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects has been coming to my office for some time and it affords me a good deal of information and pleasure. As far as I can discover, it has been coming to me gratis. If this is so, I appreciate the courtesy but I do not think you should do it. Therefore, I am enclosing herewith my check for two dollars. The subscription price stated on the front page.—Ossian P. Ward, A.I.A., Louisville, Ky.

The Washington Building Congress has a membership of about 1100 and includes architects, engineers, retailers, bankers, insurance companies, contractors, manufacturers and purveyors of materials.

I thoroughly enjoy reading the Weekly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects and occasionally find some articles in it which I believe would be of interest to the readers of the Bulletin of the Building Congress. As chairman of the Bulletin Committee, I am going to ask you to be good enough to put the Washington Building Congress, 1719 K. St., NW, Washington 6, D.C. on your mailing list to receive your Bulletin, and I have asked our secretary to place your name on our mailing list.

If there is any charge, please send me a statement and, incidentally, I do not recollect that I have received one for my own subscription for some time.—A.R. Clas, A.I.A., Washington, D.C.

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BRENDER AND VAN REYENDAM, ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT
A Circular Showroom Designed For A Triangular Corner
BUILT FOR HARMAN-DANIELS CO.—DEALERS IN FINE CARS

By Dirk Van Reyendam, A.I.A.

This automotive sales and service building has a strategic location on a triangular piece of property, bounded by two major streets, Schaefer Road and Maple Avenue, and focuses the attention on the rotunda portion of the showroom, from three points.

It was the desire of the owners to have access to the service portion of the building from the two major thoroughfares as well as access to the large used car lot at the rear of this building.

The plan provides for a spacious showroom, off which are the general offices and private office for Mr. Harman and Mr. Daniels. Leading out of the showroom is a display space for the parts department. Beyond the public area is the bin equipped stock room. A mezzanine above the stock room provides space for additional parts storage and locker, toilet and shower facilities for the mechanics. The service division of this building provides a space 104 feet by 70 feet wide so that long vehicles can be maneuvered into position with ease and also permit more work room in front of cars. The other facilities provided for are the lubrication lifts which can be loaded from either the outside or the inside of the building, wheel alignment rack, car wash area, reception, minor repair and major repair areas.

The exterior of the building is of a light cream color brick with limestone trim.

In the show room the walls are plastered and painted a neutral tone to help offset the car display. The ceiling has a flat graduated cornice which flows into an acoustical plaster field of natural color. Mr. Harman's and Mr. Daniel's private office has knotty pine paneling which gives it a warm and distinctive atmosphere.

For the parts department a counter with display panels and glass block was constructed with lights to provide a colorful showing at night.

The service division is constructed of masonry with exposed cinder block on the inside painted two tones darker wainscoat and lighter above. The steel trusses have a clear span of 70 feet and are supported on steel columns. The trusses all designed so that a monorail or any other type of lifting device can be attached anywhere to carry a suspended load.

Lighting in the showroom and offices is of the cold cathode tubing. In the remainder of the building fluorescent type lighting is used.

The large overhead doors are operated electrically by remote control, from a station in the service room.

An underground exhaust system, the carbon-monoxide fumes, is installed with an inlet at all car spaces.

A radiant circulating hot water type heating system is used throughout the entire building with a separate zoned temperature control for the various parts.
The cooperative spirit of the owners', the planning division of the Ford Motor Company for their timely suggestions, the general contractor and his respective subcontractors was fully appreciated and very helpful to attain the results we desired.

BRENDR AND VAN REYENDAM
Engineer and Architect
Wayne and Detroit, Michigan

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WESTERN MICHIGAN CHAPTER

ARCHITECTONICS, the Journal of the Western Michigan Chapter, A.I.A., for November, 1948, tells us that Chapter met at Hart Hotel in Battle Creek, for dinner, on November 8.

The program was an exhibition and criticism of the renderings used in the Solar House book published by Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company. Mr. Frank Sohn, manager of L-O-F's architectural department made the presentation. According to an advance announcement by program chairman Philip C. Haughey, the dinner was to be preceded by "refreshments of the character you take to so readily". Says Roger Allen, editor of Architectonics:

"Inasmuch as Dr. Haughey addressed his remarks to me, I assume that the refreshments will be popcorn balls and sweet cider. Yum, yum.

"ORDINARILY I WOULD NOW PUT DOWN SOME shrewd and penetrating remarks (they might even be comical) but not this time. I am just recovering from a cold, which I attribute to my own thoughtlessness. I stood too close to a storm of invoices for my new house and the breeze brought on a severe respiratory infection. A cold is a respiratory disease. Respiration is breathing. If you don't want to catch cold, don't breathe. It's as simple as that. It shocks me to think that I was the first person to analyze this problem successfully. Now to find a bold experimenter. Let us pick out some architect who doesn't breath much anyway and let him set to work. Me, I'm going to take some more pills — they do no good whatever but they're an attractive color — and lie down."

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MODERN ARCHITECTURE IS PUBLIC'S CHOICE

The result of a poll, conducted by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, shows that 72% of the public prefer modern architecture to traditional architecture for their own homes, it was revealed in a report by Albert G. Clay, Chairman of the Chapter's Committee on Public Relations.

The poll, taken at the Tomorrow's World exhibit, sponsored by the Chapter at the Museum of Science & Industry, included the preference of visitors to the show from all over the world.

Model homes, one in the traditional style and the other in modern, exhibited through the courtesy of Woman's Home Companion, were the basis for the voting. The traditional home was designed by Frank Harper Bissell and the winning modern, one story home, was designed by Raymond & Rado.

Mr. Clay's report stated that the 72% vote in favor of modern is an encouraging indication of the public's growing interest in architecture and of the public's demand for progress in homes.

Modern has at last come into its own. The prejudice against it is finally being overcome by the efforts of the architectural profession to make the public realize that to turn its back on modern is to turn its back on all of the advances in planning that have been developed in the past quarter of a century, the report stated.

The report quoted Mr. Thomas H. Creighton, prominent Chapter member and editor of Progressive Architecture, who said in a recent talk to the public: "Modern isn't a surface decoration, or a history book style. It's a way of thinking and planning, and a way of using materials. What's so shocking about a modern house? We certainly wouldn't think of asking for anything except the best materials, or go to the hospital or set up in the business.'"”

"To ignore modern architecture is to ignore all of the technical knowledge that the profession has acquired over a long period of years," said Mr. Creighton. He further stated, "Colonial architecture was modern when the United States were colonies, but today colonial is merely an imitation that belongs as little to our scheme of living and working, as would a gothic refrigerator of Roman empire reinforced concrete."

EDWARD C. FISLER
Edward C. Fisler, 60, Detroit architect, died in Grace Hospital on November 6. He was a member of the Detroit Chapter of the A.I.A.

Mr. Fisler was born in Akron, N.Y., where he received his early education. He studied in various ateliers while employed by Edward Metzger and H. Osgood Holland, of Buffalo, N.Y., and at Atelier Bellville in Paris, France. His early experience was gained in architectural offices of Chicago and Detroit. He became registered to practice architecture in Michigan in 1941.

During World War I he was a first lieutenant in the Air Service, construction department, serving in Europe.

The family home is at 1438 Iroquois Avenue in Detroit. Surviving are his wife, Anne; two sons, Edward C., Jr. and James, and a sister Mrs. Mae Miller.

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TO BE VISITING CRITICS AT COL. OF ARCHITECTURE

The College of Architecture and Design, U. of M. announces the appointment of Jerrold Loebl, Norman J. Schlossman and Richard M. Bennett of the firm of Loebl, Schlossman and Bennett, Architects, of Chicago and K. Lomberg—Holm, Director of Research, F. W. Dodge Corporation, of New York, as visiting critics in Senior Design for the current semester.

G. J. HANNIKEN, ARCHITECT has moved to 6505 Second Avenue,Detroit 2, Michigan. The telephone number is TRinity 1-1240. He moved some time ago but states that he still receives mail directed to his old address. Probably because he did not use the right medium of informing the world — the WB.

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COUSE NOMINATED

Walter L. Couse of Detroit has been nominated for 1949 Vice-President of The Associated General Contractors of America, it is announced in THE CONSTRUCTOR. The announcement is as follows:

"Walter L. Couse, who was nominated for vice president in 1949, has taken a prominent part in A.G.C. affairs. He was chairman of the Building Contractors' Division in 1947; is now chairman of the Market Development Committee, and co-chairman of the Joint Cooperative Committee of the American Institute of Architects and the A.G.C."

"He also is a member of the Advisory Council to the Senate Trade Policies Committee which is investigating pricing policies of the Federal Trade Commission.

"His firm, Walter L. Couse & Co., Detroit, Mich., performs all types of construction. The company has built a number of industrial plants for automobile and other companies; has participated in the construction of bridges with the American Bridge Co., and built hospitals, churches, housing projects and other structures.

"Mr. Couse was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1924 and obtained his master's degree in civil engineering a year later. He has been president of the Detroit Chapter, A.G.C."

Adolph Teichert, Jr. of Sacramento, California was nominated for President to serve in 1949.


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NEW DETROIT CHAPTER BOARD MEETING

The new Board of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects held its organizational meeting at the Rackham Building on October 28. Attending were President David H. Williams, Jr., Secretary Carl B. Harr, Treasurer John O. Blair, Executive Secretary Talmage C. Hughes, Directors Roger Bailey, Thomas H. Hewlett and Andrew R. Morison.

Also in attendance, representing the retiring Board, were Cornelius L. T. Gabler and George Scrymgeour.

In addition to the carry-over business from the old Board to the new, the principal item was that of committee appointments for the year 1948-49. They are as follows (first-named is Chairman):


CONSULTANTS TO CITY PLAN COMMISSION: Henry F. Stanton, Eugene T. Cleland, Clair W. Ditchy, William E. Kant.


APELSCOR (Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Committee on Registration): Emil Lorch, Andrew R. Morison; alternates Eberle M. Smith, John C. Thornton.


PUBLIC INFORMATION: Talmage C. Hughes, Ralph W. Hamnett, Suren Pilafian, Helen L. Fassett, Stephen Page.


PROGRAM COMMITTEE MEETING

The Chapter's new Program Committee met on November 11 and arranged a program of meetings for the coming season. President Williams, as officer member, met with the Committee. The schedule of lectures, subject to some modifications, is as follows:

DECEMBER 17, 1948: The subject will be Landscape Architecture and its Relation to the Planning of Buildings. Mr. Suren Pilafian will complete arrangements for speaker and other details.

JANUARY 21, 1949: Mr. Eliel Saarinen has been invited to speak in the Small Auditorium of The Engineering Society of Detroit on the subject of Detroit's Local Problems of City Planning and its Civic Center. The lecture, it is expected, will be supplemented by lantern slides and models of the proposed civic center. It will be preceded by a dinner at ESD to which members of Detroit's City Plan Commission and other interested groups will be invited.

FEBRUARY 16: "What is Happening to Modern Architecture", a lecture by Mr. Edgar Kaufmann, Jr., Director of the Department of Industrial Design, Museum of Modern Art, New York City. This lecture will be under the auspices of The Metropolitan Art Association of Detroit and will be held in the Lecture Hall at The Detroit Institute of Arts. The Chapter will hold its regular monthly dinner meeting at ESD preceding the lecture and it is hoped that Mr. Kaufmann can accept our invitation to be a guest at the dinner. Tickets for the lecture will be provided gratis to those attending the dinner meeting.

MARCH 2: This meeting will be devoted to matters coming up at The American Institute of Architects Convention in Houston, Texas, March 15-18, 1949. It is expected that our directors on the Institute Board will be able to report on such matters and to direct discussion. They are Kenneth C. Black, Clair W. Ditchy and Branson V. Gamber. It is hoped that the Michigan Society of Architects will schedule its Annual Convention following the AIA Convention so that a discussion of matters coming out of the Convention may be dealt with.

APRIL 27: At this meeting the Detroit Chapter's Annual Honor Awards will be resumed. Mr. Ralph W. Hamnett.
of Ann Arbor will be in charge of arrangements.

MAY III: This annual joint meeting of the Chapter with its U. of M. Student Branch at the College of Architecture will be held in Ann Arbor. Student awards will be made and a top-flight speaker engaged. We hope the speaker will be Mr. Charles D. Maginnis, FAIA, of Boston. Professor Emil Lorch will be in charge of this program.

President Williams believes that this series of programs is well-diversified and should be of interest to members. However, he urges member-participation in making further suggestions and even criticism as to what they would like in the way of programs for this year or in future years.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1947 - 1948
DETOUR CHAPTER, A.I.A.
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
Talmage C. Hughes, Chairman

As of September 30, 1948, membership in the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., stands as follows:
FELLOWS 11
FELLOW & HONORARY 2
EMERITUS 1
CORPORATE 391
TOTAL CORPORATE ASSOCIATES 16
U. of M. STUDENT BRANCH 16
U. of D. STUDENT BRANCH 10
OTHER STUDENT ASSOCIATES 2
HONORARY 1
MEMBER CHAPTER ONLY 405

GRAND TOTAL 419

The 405 Corporate members compares with 416 a year ago, a loss of 11 members. Five were transferred, 13 terminated, and 7 died, a total of 25 lost, while 14 were elected.

There are 16 in the Detroit Chapter area who belong to the Grand Rapids Chapter—15 in Lansing and one in Jackson. This makes a total Institute membership in the area of 421, or over 87% of registered architects.

The Chapter will undoubtedly increase in numbers, but it is doubtful if the percentage can be increased.

"The line production of prefabricated houses goes into high in 1949." And no fair changing the doorknobs in '50 and calling the new model "revolutionary throughout."—H. V. Wade. The Detroit News.
Offices of Philip J. Funke, Associates – Architect

3831 WEST EIGHT MILE ROAD, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Entrance lobby with receptionist's desk. 
Door at right to private office. 
Note Glass Block as border below ceiling.

Front exterior. Glass Block Helos Cinder Block at night.

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**MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS**

November 23, 1948, Weekly Bulletin
Design Influenced by Residential and Business Abutments to Site

PARTIALLY PIERCED CANOPY PERMITS UNOBSCTURED NORTH LIGHT

By Philip J. Funke, A.I.A.

PROBLEM
To design an architect's office providing the required facilities:
1. Reception and business office.
2. Private office also to be used for conferences.
3. Drafting room, as well as a utility room and lavatory.

The building to have 650 square feet of floor space.

SOLUTION
Although the building is located in the middle of the block, it is adjacent on the east side to restricted residential property. The design was influenced by this factor. The ordinary window or glass block panel could not be used, instead, a continuous row of glass block on the front, side, and rear has proven very satisfactory both for light for the interior and for the appearance on the exterior at night. The glass blocks are likewise continuous inside dividing the offices.

The choice of materials was influenced by their availability at the time of construction. The front elevation is constructed with a combination of cinder block and Scioto sand stone. The planting box located under the front windows with a partially pierced canopy above permitting unobstructed north light to enter, and a closed section over the front door, adds interest to the building. This canopy likewise provides space for name and profession.

The operating sash are “Pella” and equipped with screens and storm sash.

The interior partitions are made of plywood. The outer and private offices are mahogany and the drafting room is fir. The mahogany plywood was bleached and finished with a wax finish.

The heating system is a gas fired Hook Ackerman cast iron boiler and is located in a separate utility room. The piping of the floor is Byers wrought iron pipe.
THE ARCHITECT'S FEE

BY TENNY BELLAMY, in Monthly Bulletin, Washington State Chapter, A.I.A.

Are you afraid to sue? Do you dodge the issue when a client refuses to pay? Do you think by so doing that you are gaining respect for your chosen profession and that of your colleagues?

There seems to be a latent fear amongst us that makes us shy away from the courts and we feel that it may divert clients from our doors. This point is debatable and only an excuse and not the real reason.

We are a group of practical individuals who deal in certainties and do not care to be worried about this group who do not deal honestly with our profession. However, some of us come into these circumstances and the purpose of this article is to shed a bit of light on this dark path.

The written contract between client and architect is a good start for proper understanding of relations and should only be omitted when something better is used. There is something better and that is an enlargement of the contract for each individual job. Here is the jumping off place. Many of us try, and although we are not always proud of our results, we keep on trying. Maybe we can pool our efforts and help each other.

The abandonment of final working drawings is the most common disaster to us. The client usually is sincere, but for any one of many reasons, decides not to continue with his plans—which are now our plans. He no longer wants them and refers to them as so much paper, when previously it was his brain child. In any event, the architect has bills to pay and the disappointed client feels that he has already tossed too much money down the drain—so the case comes down to an argument of amount for a settlement.

Well, the architect had some experience before so he wrote into the contract an exact amount of the settlement based upon a compensation of 75% of the estimated fee. This appeared to be sufficient security, but the enthusiasm of the client during the working drawing stage, enlarged the size of the job several hundred percent.

Now, where are we? The architect’s bills are higher than his estimated compensation. He may have turned down other smaller jobs to handle this one. No money was collected during the working drawing stage, because the architect’s fee was coming out of the loan. There is a point where I came to a sudden halt by a stone wall (and made the best settlement possible—and many stood by while my attorney took of the amount collected). Even so, there are only two cases on record in our State of architects carrying cases through the Courts to final prosecution for non-payment on an unfinished structure. Why?

“SMALL HOUSE CARPENTRY” LEE FRANKL, 100 pp., $2.95. Published by Prentice-Hall, Inc. November 1948.

Lee Frankl, director of Train Thru-Sight Associates, New York, a visual education firm, is the author of “Small House Carpentry”, which Prentice-Hall, Inc. will publish on November 24.

“Small House Carpentry” is based on the Industry Engineered Homes Program sponsored by the Producers Council, Inc., a group of building mate manufacturers, and the National Lumber Dealers Association. This program develops techniques for time-saving and for organizing work on stock material that stock material will be assembled with a minimum of cutting and fitting.

The text matter, written in simplest form and illustrated with architect drawings, is based on a method by Mr. Frankl and his staff during the war in preparing basic visual training manuals for the Army and Navy.

“Small House Carpentry” is based on the Industry Engineered Homes Program, sponsored by the Producers Council, Inc., a group of building material manufacturers, and the National Lumber Dealers Association. This program develops techniques for time-saving and organizing work on stock material that stock material will be assembled with a minimum of cutting and fitting.

The book shows how to build at low cost for material and reduced time labor,” says Mr. Frankl. “Only a house plan is followed throughout the book because parts and relations are more easily understood by reference to the same plans and drawings.

A house is actually constructed, on paper, with the reader’s help and participation, although the principles are applicable to building in general and to houses of any size and cost.

Each building operation is broken down into two parts. A general section is given which illustrates the parts, describes functions, and discusses alternated materials or types of construction; the second specific steps to be used in constructing the Industry engineered house. Technical terms are clearly defined, both in text and illustration. The book is designed for use by contractors, large and small building products manufacturers, lumber yard men, vocational and college students, and home study courses.

Mr. Frankl is also the author of “Scully Tools for Woodworking” and is working on two new books, “Extensive Interior Finish” and “Small Houses Foundation and Masonry Work,” of which Prentice-Hall will publish soon.

Mr. Frankl headed his own into...
designing firm from 1927 to 1941. He taught camouflage courses at New York University, New York, from 1941 to 1943. Mr. Frank studied at Cooper Union and the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, both of New York City.

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Builders & Traders
Edited by
E. J. BRUNNER
Secretary-Managing Editor
BUILDERS' AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE of DETROIT

In readiness for winter weather not too far ahead, a new inside storm window with open-in sill ventilator has been announced by Detroit Steel Products Co., 3235 Griffin St., Detroit 11, Mich.

This storm sash has a frame of formed steel, and is for use with Fenestra steel casement windows and screens, as a complete window unit. Pictured is a combination of two-light wide casement with two storm window units, one with a sill ventilator. Ventilating unit provides draftless fresh air, even during stormy weather. They may be combined in various ways with non-ventilating storm windows.

Storm windows two lights wide, with two light wide ventilators, have also been added to the Fenestra line. Fenestra inside storm windows are put up safely and easily from inside the room—no ladders needed. A rubber gasket, attached to storm window frame, prevents metal to metal contact with casement, and seals the whole window.

An Electric Heater built into the Bathroom is one of the features which attracted much favorable comment from the thousands of people who visited the Westinghouse “Four-Degrees of Electrical Living” model homes at Hartford, Connecticut, when they were opened to the public recently. Homeowners were quick to recognize the advantages of having cozy comfort available at the flip of a switch and the savings which would result from not having to start the central heating system just to overcome morning and evening chill during spring and fall.

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Selection of the right heating capacity for any room is easy with the Westinghouse Electric Heating Guide. The use of its simple charts eliminates the usual complicated procedure of determining heating requirements. It is well worth its nominal cost.

Visiting Westinghouse Electric Heating on your plans will assure the best in modern Electrical Living for the homes you design. For further information, contact your nearest Westinghouse office or distributor.
MSA BOARD MET AT ALDEN DOW'S NOV. 17

The last meeting of the present Board of the Michigan Society of Architects met at the home of director Alden Dow in Midland on the afternoon of November 17. The December meeting of this Board will be jointly with the new Board at which time new officers will be elected, in accordance with the Society's new by-laws.

Present at Midland were Messrs. Langius, Allen, Morison, Brysselbould, Hughes, Cowin, Pellerin, Haughhey, Dow, Cole and Zimmermann. Our party from Detroit, arriving early in Midland, had the opportunity of driving about the town and seeing some of Alden's excellent houses, then to the extreme pleasure of Alden's own house. If anyone can spend an afternoon and evening there and not get an uplift, then there must be something wrong with him—especially with the wonderful meal that was provided, followed by his movies of the Midsummer Convention on Mackinac Island. This latter feature was a treat in itself, with Roger Allen as narrator. You just must see this picture to appreciate it. The ladies of the Convention were specially favored. We should like to mention each by name, but suffice it to say that if your wife accompanied you she was in the picture and to the very best advantage, even in co-director Allen's comments. It is hoped that the picture can be loaned to the three Chapters in Michigan for their meetings.

But, getting back to the Board meeting, under communications, a telegram from Ed Kemper at Washington was read, asking for a number of copies of our new by-laws "as excellent guide for other groups." This is an additional feather in the cap of Julian Cowin, who was responsible for them.

CONVENTION DETROIT, MARCH 3 & 4

Paul Brysselbould (chairman), Alden Dow and Earl Pellerin, as a committee on the next MSA convention reported and recommended Detroit, March 3 and 4, at Hotel Statler. The Board approved this recommendation, so, Detroit it will be. Earl has arranged for a very wonderful model of city planning secured from the New York Chapter, which is to be displayed at the Detroit Institute of Arts from February 15 to March 4. This is not quite definite as yet, but prospects are good. It is planned to supplement this with local work on city planning, housing and related subjects.

APPROVE FLW

The Board took action favoring The Institute's Gold Medal being awarded to Frank Lloyd Wright at the next Convention, and to so express this desire to The Institute Board.

Again, the Barnes Mansion in Lansing as a possible residence for the Governor, was discussed. About this, the Bulletin just ain't talkin', except to say that, by request, the Society has cooperated to the extent of having Ken Black, with Professor Lorch as consultant, make a survey. This was a wonderful way to close the business of the old Board, in readiness for the new at the D. A. C., on December 9.

ARCHITECTURE IN THE PRESS

A recent editorial in the Boston Globe on the new graduate school at Harvard, which is to be contemporary in design, reminds one again of the striking absence of serious architectural criticism in the American press. The editorial in question, frankly by a "layman," is witty, erudite and amusing; it reviews the architectural history of Harvard and playfully skitters around the subject of "modern" architecture, but it is not criticism in any serious sense.

Every metropolitan newspaper of any importance devotes space to consideration of new books, music, the drama, and to an increasing extent the dance as an art form. The profession of critic in these fields is a recognized one, and it is not necessary that the critic be a practitioner of the art himself. Architecture, which is the most social of the arts and of the greatest public concern, receives the least public attention. The man in the street can take the theatre, the modern novel, the symphony concert, or he can let them alone, but architecture is with him late and soon whether he is aware of it or not. All too obviously he is not aware of it, at least consciously. The average literate American would probably be unable to name an outstanding architect, past or present, still less to discuss his work intelligently. This is not the case in any other civilized country on earth, and should not be here.

The fault, of course, lies with neither the public nor the press, but with the profession. We are learning belatedly, that the extreme individualism of many successful architects is a source of weakness to the profession as a whole. No practitioner, no matter how able, can impress the public very deeply if the art which he practices is not understood and respected. Our present efforts to reach the public by education and publicity will not be effective unless we realize that what we are "selling" is not the architect, but architecture.

—Bay State Architect
A.I.A. COMMITTEE TO AID CIVIC PLANNERS

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 it is these principles that the committee will strive to establish.

James W. Kidney, of Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Study of Local Public Buildings, A.I.A., announces 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. Kidney, 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. 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. Kidney in making the survey are Professor Walter F. Bogner, of Cambridge, Mass., and Perry Smith, of New York City.

The American Institute of Architects is collaborating with many national organizations interested in local government buildings including the American 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 buildings 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."

"THE HOUSE WITHOUT A FURNACE"

A Lecture by Dr. Maria Telkes, of M.I.T.

Cranbrook Institute of Science
Friday, December 3, 1948

Dr. Telkes has just moved into her house in Boston which, throughout the year, is heated only by the sun, the heat of which is stored chemically. As this lecture will undoubtedly interest many architects, Cranbrook Institute of Science desires to invite as many as the auditorium can accommodate. Seating capacity is 240 and about 100 seats are available for the public. Tickets (not more than two per person) will, therefore, be issued only on mailed request. Address Mr. Robert T. Platt, Director, Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
OUR LADY OF SORROWS' PROJECT
NEW SCHOOL AND AUDITORIUM COMPLETED AT FARMINGTON, MICHIGAN

By CHARLES D. HANNAN, A.I.A.

Our Lady of Sorrows School is located on the outskirts of Farmington, a suburb of Detroit, Michigan, and consists of eight uniquely designed classrooms and a 50'x90' auditorium with two wings 20'x40' to accommodate bleacher seating. In conjunction with the auditorium is a large kitchen and space provided for girls' & boys' locker rooms. The design of this building embodies some of the most advanced principles of contemporary architecture and is a result of two years of careful research and study on the part of the Pastor, Reverend Father Thomas P. Beahan and myself.

Before starting plans for the school the Pastor and I made an extensive tour through the middle and southwest to investigate the newest ideas in school and church design. The problem which faced this Pastor was that of providing school and church facilities for a growing parish with very limited available funds. The result of this investigation convinced the Pastor that a contemporary design was the only solution to his immediate problem and at the same time meet the requirements of the Department of Public Instruction, State of Michigan; namely, maximum lighting for each classroom, heating and ventilating requirements, and fire safety regulations. "A minimum cost for the best and the most school" was Father Beahan's goal.

LIGHTING

The maximum natural day-lighting for each classroom is accomplished by sloping the roof and classroom ceilings from a 10' level in front to a 13' level at the opposite side of the room and then dropping to a 9' roof over the corridor. In this way it is possible to have a row of windows above the corridor which gives direct light into the classrooms. Thus each room obtains cross-lighting. Upon checking with a light meter it was found the darkest part of the room provided a reading of 60-foot candles—this is 20-foot candles more than required for a standard classroom lighting specified by the Department of Public Instruction. The lightest part of the room provides 100-plus-foot candles. This design of sloping roof and windows on both sides of the classroom also provides natural cross ventilation eliminating the need for a costly mechanical ventilating system. Our investigation showed that 85% of the schools designed for mechanical ventilation were either out-of-order or not in use because of high cost of operation, drafts, etc. Since there are large areas of glass in each room, insulating glass known as Thermopane is used. This also eliminates the problem of condensation. Side-walls and ceiling of the rooms are of fir paneling with the natural wood finish. This light wood finish is in line with the general belief among advanced educators that rooms should be devoid of sharply contrasting colors.

Systematic research and careful experimentation have recently demonstrated the effects of poor illumination upon school children. Modern scientific study of school lighting takes into consideration the entire visual environment as it affects the physical, mental, and emotional welfare of students. The important factor in lighting is found to be the balance of illumination. An even
distribution of light of adequate intensities will do away with glare, dense or sharp shadows, and extreme contrasts. School furniture likewise is in the lighter finished woods to harmonize with the general tone of the interior. Instead of the conventional blackboard, a green colored glass chalk board is installed in each classroom. Brown chalk marks on a green background have a distinct advantage over the outmoded white chalk on a black background. Provisions are made for the installation of a germicidal light in each classroom which is said to reduce contagion from air-borne bacteria.

HEATING

The same scientific research which made it possible to incorporate the best in lighting and ventilating in this school has also been applied to the heating system. Hot water circulated through copper pipes buried in concrete floors turn the floors into large heating panels which distribute a very low temperature water over the entire floor, maintaining an average temperature of 75 degrees. This heat when it rises to face level will be approximately 70 degrees which in a radiantly heated room is an ideal working temperature. Supplementing the floor panels there is installed in each room a unit ventilating heater. This gives a balanced system inasmuch as the floor panels provide 60% of the heat requirements and the unit heaters 40%. This allows the building to be kept at an average temperature of 60 degrees when not being used, such as weekends, holidays, etc., and quick heat can be furnished by the unit heaters to bring the temperature to 70 to 75 degrees required when the building is occupied. This should show a marked economy in heating costs as the temperature of the water required to heat the floor coils averages 100 degrees as against 180 to 200 degrees for conventional steam radiator systems.

FIRE EXITS

Each classroom has its own exit thus enabling it to be vacated in thirty seconds which eliminates one of the greatest fire hazards encountered by schools that open into long corridors causing crowding and trampling at exits in time of panic. The Department of Public Instruction, State of Michigan, approves this type of construction which consists of the following: one sheet of aluminum foil, laid directly on the plank roof for reflective insulation of the hot sun's rays and the radiant heat rays from the floor coils. Directly on top of this is placed a half-inch of celotex rigid insulating board. This is covered with four plies of felt roofing mopped on with hot pitch. Over the last ply of roofing is poured a surfacing of fine white-colored slag or gravel which also helps to reflect the sun's rays. This type of roof is one of the most permanent known to the building industry and carries a 20-year bonded guarantee if installed by a certified roofer. It is also possible to get a class A fire rating for this roof.

Outside of each classroom is a small flower garden belonging to each individual group, and directly beneath the

Charles D. Hannan, A.I.A.
Architect
Farmington, Michigan

Carlton P. Campbell, Associate
Cross adds interest to wall.

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Outside windows in each classroom is a continuous row of bookshelves and opposite, paralleling the corridors in the room, is a series of wardrobes for students' wraps and a private closet for each teacher to store personal material, etc.

The classroom and corridor floors of the school are covered with asphalt tile with the corridor walls of cinder block painted a light chartreuse above and a darker colored sienna brown dado below. Boys' and girls' toilet rooms have marble stalls with walls of glazed ceramic tile and floors of mat-finished ceramic tile for easy cleaning. This also is the interior finish of the kitchen.

The auditorium has a ceramic tile wainscot with cinder block walls above. The ceiling consists of perforated acoustical fiberboard tile. Incorporated as part of each lighting fixture is a ventilating grill through which the air is drawn into the space between the ceiling and the roof and exhausted to the outside by an electrical ventilating fan which can change the air completely in the auditorium every six minutes. No compromise was made with quality to achieve the remarkable low cost of this structure. Instead, the best and most permanent building materials were used but in such a manner as to eliminate all tricky detail and unnecessary ornamentation. Instead, we relied entirely on the beauty of the materials themselves, enhanced by good craftsmanship and a future abundance of fine land-scaping which is part of the design.

**BRICK**

A sand-finished brick was chosen for the exterior, selected because of its enduring qualities, beautiful shadings of soft pinks, buffs, and mossy greens which blend beautifully with the crab orchard ledge rock used around the entrances to the auditorium, school office, exterior door boxes, etc. This stone was also selected because of its enduring beauty and the fact that it can be laid up by the average good brick mason which eliminates another costly item. The selection of the brick presented one of the most difficult problems as the average mason contractor is used to laying a mechanical wire-cut brick each one identical and uniform in size and when faced with the problem of laying up this sand-finished brick, which has all the appearance of a hand-made product, the contractor gave his full cooperation. We used a tight-flush head joint and a raked bed-joint. This provides a sharp shadow under each brick course and with the subtle variation of color in the brick and a play of sun-light and shadow a plain brick wall becomes a thing of beauty.

The final cost of this entire project, including all extras to date but not including a large black-top play area and drives, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Trades</td>
<td>$169,665.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating Trade</td>
<td>19,754.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbing Trade</td>
<td>11,348.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Trade</td>
<td>13,922.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>$214,690.23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Broken down on a square foot basis, this amounts to $10.21 per square foot which we feel is the most sensible way to estimate a building, namely, usable square foot of floor area. It contains 282,620 cubic feet at a cost of 75¢ per cubic foot, and after deducting the auditorium section we found the school cost averaged less than $12,000.00 per classroom.

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NATURE AND THE ARCHITECT'S GEOMETRY
From the Bulletin of the Boston Society of Architects

It is interesting to me that as we achieve mass building and mass living we also achieve a faceless architecture, one which belongs to the common man whose individual life is sinking so rapidly into oblivion. We are achieving a life as well as an architecture of negation.

Architecture is becoming universal in monotony. You can find all types of buildings being designed on the same formula whether it is to house humans or animals. Julian Huxley told me that he was sorry that an ultra modern elephant house designed for the London Zoo had been replaced by a more conservative one: for he believed that new ideas—he being a biologist, of course—should be first tried out on the animals.

Architecture is universal in monotony in that you will find the same formula used in the Education Building and water towers in Brazil, in a new civic center for Detroit—in St. Louis, in the building for the United Nations and for the giraffes of the London Zoo. Every new city plan has its indicated building schemes on the same design which Le Corbusier developed in 1933 for the Swiss House at Cite Universite a Paris. The world needs a new architecture, a flexible architecture which may house the humble as well as the talented—act as the symbol of religion—function as the symbol of the community, i.e., Julian Huxley's common pool of individuals.

We as architects must place our emphasis on living—on ideals and not on the tools which may or may not produce them. We must see man the individual separated from the mass man, one tending mass machines—living in mass housing, obeying in the mass. More and more the architect has accepted this thesis of the mass and mass production—rather than being a prophet of better living. In a higher sense responsibility he has accepted negation rather than fulfillment.

How much of democracy will endure in a nation like ours where the trend toward bureaucracy is widening so rapidly—into a nation of clerks—and clerks mean increasing proportion of overhead to needed production. Can any attempt to break down the bigness of group effort and life into smaller communities—smaller physical and mental communities actually related once again to family life—cause a real resurgence of individual responsibility; or will the bureaucracy trend finally encompass our entire citizenry and then will mass irresponsibility be content to accept minimum security without even the "right to dissent".

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
November 30, 1948, Weekly Bulletin

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CONCRETE CONFERENCE

Approximately 300 persons are expected to attend the first annual Michigan Concrete Conference, Dec. 1-2, at Michigan State College.

The conference, the first of its kind to be held in Michigan, is sponsored by the MSC School of Engineering, in cooperation with the Michigan State Highway Department and the Portland Cement Association. Central theme of the two-day meet will be "The Material Concrete, and The Principle of Air-Entrainment."

Prominent men in the field of construction will take part in the two-day program designed especially for general contractors, road builders, architects, municipal and county engineers and officials, highway engineers, ready-mix concrete dealers, and consulting engineers.

Headquarters for the conference will be the MSC agricultural engineering building, with registration taking place at 8:30 a.m., Wednesday morning. Lorin G. Miller, dean of the MSC School of Engineering, will deliver an address of welcome at 9:30 a.m.

Highlights of the Wednesday session will be talks by William Lerch, applied research manager of the Portland Cement Association "History and Basic Principles of Air-Entrained Concrete" at 10 a.m.; and Charles M. Ziegler, Michigan highway commissioner on "The State Highway System as a Contributor to Education" at 11 a.m.

Included as speakers on the Thursday program will be talks by E. A. Finney, research engineer of the Michigan State Highway Department; Stanton Walker, director of engineering of the National Ready-Mixed Concrete Association; and Harry L. Conrad, director of the Michigan Chapter of Associated General Contractors.

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Building materials dealers are introducing important new services which help smaller home builders to increase the efficiency of housing construction and shorten building time, Melvin H. Baker, chairman of the Construction Industry Information Committee, points out.

"Progressive dealers are capitalizing on the fact that one of the most effective ways to reduce costs in home building is to order materials accurately and systematically and to deliver them on a well-planned schedule," Mr. Baker said. "This permits an organization of job work and a continuity of operation which give the smaller builder many of the advantages obtained in a big housing development.

"Dealers also are stream-lining their own operations in order to lower the cost of distributing materials. "Many dealers assist the builder in obtaining house plans of good architectural quality which are accompanied by complete lists of the required materials. In other cases, dealers draw up materials schedules for designs submitted by builders or owner-builders, a practice which prevents surplus buying and waste.

"A builder whose operations are not large enough to warrant any considerable degree of site prefabrication is able to obtain such items as pre-cut lumber, roof trusses, door and window assemblies, and structural panels from some dealers.

"Deliveries are scheduled so as to avoid costly storage and duplicated handling at the site, and the load of the individual truck is planned so that, after unloading, the items needed first are most readily taken from the pile.

"Dealer assistance is particularly helpful to owner-builders. The owner-builder demand is more common in small communities but, in at least a few instances, there have been complete developments of owner-built houses with the operations carefully organized and scheduled by a materials dealer.

"The progressive trends in dealer organizations help the efficiency of the total construction process. By carrying a wider variety of products, they give more complete service. Faster turnover and lower inventories cut down on overhead costs. And much improvement has been made in the organization of material yards and in increased use of power equipment such as lift trucks and straddle carriers to speed up and simplify the handling of materials."

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