DETROIT CHAPTER HOST TO BRITISH BUILDING TEAM

The seventeen-man team representing elements of the British building industry, now touring this country, was entertained at a luncheon given by the Board of Directors of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., at the Detroit Athletic Club on Thursday, August 18. The group included Mr. Michael T. Waterhouse, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Mr. Robert Hogg Matthew, Architect to the London County Council.

Chapter President, David H. Williams, Jr., presided and welcomed the visitors, then called upon Professor Emil Lorch, who gave a most interesting talk, touching upon relations between the profession of architecture in England and in this country. He said the Waterhouse family was a distinguished one and that he had pleasant recollections of one of its members he brought to Ann Arbor some years ago. He paid tribute to the Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects as the best architectural publication in the world. "You British writers", he said, "have your heads in the clouds and your feet on the ground—we need what you have to offer."

"Ours is a new country", he continued, "with great taste and great tradition, but without your background we would be a pretty weak country. We have learned from Europe, and we hope that your modern architecture won't be as bad as some of ours."

President Williams spoke with pride of our Chapter's members who have distinguished themselves in service to the national body. Kenneth C. Black, Great Lakes District Director, was not present as he was on the Committee to entertain the visitors in Lansing on the previous day. Williams recognized Branson Gamber, now a member of the National Architectural Accrediting Board, and Clair W. Ditchey, Institute Secretary. Mr. Ditchey gave some interesting impressions he obtained in Europe during the first World War, stating that the United States owes much to the

British for our architectural heritage. Mr. William L. Padgett, Project Director, said that the trip was gaining so much from their visit that it was going to cause a revolution in the building industry in England. He introduced Architect Matthew who spoke briefly, saying that it was a thrill to see some of the work of great men of the past and present.

"The sponsors, the Anglo-American Council and the Economic Cooperation Administration, have gone to great pains", he said, "to have us see just what we want to see, including the organization of drawings and pre-bid documents. I am much impressed by the efficiency of your architectural offices and job organization. Your materials are produced with efficiency and at low cost."

Mr. Montagu Thackray, quantity surveyor, said that his was the only element of the group that had no counterpart here, yet he had been accorded a most generous reception. He said that Al Harley had mentioned that Howard Crane, after spending a few years in England, had come back more British than any Britisher over there. Thackray thought that this group would go back to England more American than we are.

Charles Douglas Calverley, civil engineer and building contractor, said that the trip was an opportunity to associate with architects, suggested the lion lying down with the lamb—but he declined to say which was which.

Mr. Padgett finally called upon Mr. Waterhouse, saying that all projects begin and end with the architect, and so did this program. President Waterhouse brought warm greeting from the RIBA, saying that this trip had been a privilege no other president of the Institute had enjoyed. He thanked Harley, Ellington and Day for opening their office to the group. He finds that we have very much the same problems, the same worries and satisfactions. He said that the scarcity of materials in his country made a fundamental difference. President Waterhouse extended a cordial invitation to any architects visiting the British Empire to call at the headquarters of the RIBA. Even now arrangements are being made for a group from this country to visit England and study their architecture and building techniques.

BULLETIN:

Our time at Detroit was so occupied that I am afraid that I personally saw very little of you while I was there. I am sure you will be glad to know that all our team greatly enjoyed our stay there and also that they gained a lot of very helpful and useful information.

May I ask you to convey to the President, Mr. David H. Williams, Jr., and to all the members of your Chapter our grateful thanks—Michael T. Waterhouse, President, Royal Institute of British Architects.

WANTED—Senior Architectural Draftsmen, Permanent Positions. Apply to Lee Black & Kenneth C. Black, 705 Capitol Savings & Loan Bldg., Lansing, Mich. Tel. 4-3217.
LETTRE FROM ARNOLD AGREE

BULLETIN:
I received the June issues of the Bulletin, which you so kindly sent me, and enjoyed reading them very much. Thank you for your trouble, and I shall be expectantly looking forward to receiving the future issues. Permit me to tell you a bit about this very fine academy where I am spending the summer. We are located in the well-known Palais de Fontainebleau, a large chateau built as a royal residence by Francis I and succeeding monarchs of France. The building traces the Renaissance style of architecture from its onset in France and for about 150 years thereafter. Some of the earliest work here was done by the finest craftsmen of Italy and set the mode for the Chateaux of the Loire, the


John A. Mercier Brick Co.
Manufacturer & Distributor
Common Brick & Concrete Slag Block & Brick
QUALITY FACE BRICK
3895 Roulo Ave. Dearborn 1-2961

University 2-3413

Darin & Armstrong, Inc.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
2041 FENKELL AVENUE DETROIT

Detroit Fuel & Supply Co.
Complete Builders' Supplies & Lumber
Producers of Concrete & Cinder Blocks
5625 East Davison Ave. Detroit 12
TW. 1-8000

GEORGE A. ODEN, INC.
UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION
1915 McGRAW AVE. DETROIT 8

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

PLASTIC PRODUCTS CO. INC.
DEPRTFORT 411 CHICAGO 11 MYRTLE CITY

Louvre in Paris, and Versailles. The town of Fontainebleau is a charming provincial village with many curious little shops and the inevitable sidewalk cafes. The surrounding countryside is known as the Forest of Fontainebleau, actually a tremendous park with carefully tended trees, paths leading to grand vistas or tiny villages, and the whole traversed by the lovely River Seine.

The school is being attended by about 160 Americans about equally divided between the beaux arts and music. Of the eighty or so Art students, about twenty-four are Architects, most recently graduated or about to complete their courses at one of several well-known American universities represented here. The architectural critiques are delivered by M. Andre Remondet, who instructs at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, is a former winner of the Prix de Rome, and who worked in New York City prior to the war. He is an extremely capable young man and has the desire to share his talents and ideas with his students, a fundamental attribute for a good instructor but somewhat rare in an architect. In addition to the design problems, a course of lectures in the History of Art in France. Contemporary Architecture, Reconstruction of war-damaged Areas, and City Planning in France are being given by visiting lecturers from Paris. In addition, we are given the opportunity to study the French language, attend a daily lesson in French social history and sit in on the numerous concerts arranged for the musicians. We sometimes bicycle through the forest to spots of interest, a painting trip, picnic, or merely a swim in the Seine.

As if these were not enough diversions to fill a marvelous summer, it has been arranged to take the Art School students on trips to various places of interest around France. Our first trip was to the towns of Sens, Vezelay and Pontignay to view the Romanesque work of the cistercian and cluniac monks. We next spent a day at Chartres with the architect-in-charge who spent several hours explaining the history, sculpture and the incomparable stained-glass windows of the cathedral. Last week we visited Paris to view the cathedral of Notre Dame, La Sainte Chapelle, a showing of the original works of Guerin and to attend a showing of modern decor at the Grande Galais. Saturday we are to visit Rheims and Troyes in the champagne country and have been promised a champagne supper after a trip through the wine caves. Forthcoming is a trip to visit the chateaux of the Loire, and another to see the reconstruction work at Rouen and Le Havre in Normandy and to visit Mont St. Michel.

I enjoyed dinner in Paris last week with Prof. Jean Herbrard, recently Senior-class critic at the University of Michigan, College of Architecture and Design. I'm sure all of his former students and other friends will be glad to hear he is in fine health and spirits, recently having returned from a vacation trip to Holland. He mentioned that he is somewhat dismayed to find that his former associates at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris consider him avant-garde since he taught in America.

Without going into further detail on the well-known virtues of the French wines, women and culinary art, I believe you will get an impression of a very wonderful experience. I hope that many others will have the opportunity to enjoy France and Fontainebleau in summers to come.

Sincerely yours,
A. ARNOLD AGREE
American Academy of Fine Arts
Palace of Fontainebleau
Fontainebleau S. M.
France
July 19, 1949

P. S.—I'd appreciate it if you'd let my Dad have a look at this since it has more information than I've had the patience to write previously. Thank you very much.—A. A.

FABRICS
CUSTOM DESIGNED
HANDLOOMED

Ruth Overman

GLASS BLOCK for YOUR PLANT NOW!

Critical materials are not required to erect glass block panels in that new plant addition—or in replacing wornout sash in existing buildings. Get Insulux Glass Block—without delay.

Cadillac Glass Co.
VA. 1-7200
2570 HART AVENUE
DETROIT

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
September 6, 1949, Weekly Bulletin
JOHN K. CROSS, A.I.A., formerly a member of the Baltimore Chapter, has transferred his membership to the Detroit Chapter. In February of 1947 he joined the Detroit office of Harley, Ellington & Day, Inc., Architects and Engineers. He is now on their administrative staff, engaged principally as administrator of mausoleum projects.

John was graduated as a Naval Architect from Franklin Institute, Philadelphia in 1920. He graduated as a Structural Engineer, from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in 1923, and was a student in architectural design, 1925-28, in the Baltimore Atelier of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. He worked in Baltimore architectural offices from 1922 to 1928, then he entered practice in Baltimore under the firm name of Mackenzie and Cross. From 1928 to 1934, through depression years, the firm was very active in school and industrial work.

From 1934 to 1941 he was connected with the Public Buildings Administration in Washington, D.C., as an architectural engineer in connection with post office and court house building projects. During and after the last war he was engaged on large construction projects. The Charles H. Thompkins Company assigned him to several of its large projects and later appointed him Coordinator of Building Equipment on a $40,000,000 project at Naval Training Station, St. Mary's, Maryland. After completion of this project he was engaged by Irons and Reynolds, Inc., Builders, of New York, as assistant to the manager of its Washington, D.C. office.

John is registered as an architect by examination, in Maryland and the District of Columbia. He was President of the Washington Metropolitan Section of the Maryland Society of Architects during 1940-41, has been a corporate member of The American Institute of Architects since 1941.

We welcome John Cross to Michigan and to membership in the Detroit Chapter and the Michigan Society of Architects.

RALPH W. HAMMETT, AIA, has just given a series of five lectures on church architecture under the auspices of the Chicago Theological Seminary. The last two days Prof. Hammett treated the subject "The Meaning of Modern." He reports that the class of young ministers indicated a deep interest in architecture, that they were quite modern in their thinking.

This is certainly good public information for the profession of architecture, an encouraging trend of our times.

The photograph reproduced here was made by "cementographer" Alden Dow at The Grand Hotel, with a camera he had given his wife, that develops on the spot.

JR. C. OF C. COMPETITION

HARRY A. MORRIS, AIA, of Detroit, together with James V. Edsall, J. Edward Luders and Hideo Sasaki, of the Urbana, Ill. office of Swanson Associates, has won first prize in the competition for an office building for the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. This prize bears the commission as architects for the building, a national headquarters and memorial to members of the chamber who died in the war and to commemorate its heroes' military record. It is to be built in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The team also won a Trinity White Portland Cement Special Prize, one of ten supplementary awards of $200 offered by sponsors, Servel, Inc., and General Portland Cement Co., for suggested uses of their products.

Second prize of $1500 was won by Wendell H. Lovett, architect, of Seattle, Washington; third prize, of $1000, John T. Black, Chicago; fourth prize, $500, by Charles D. Wiley, Chicago office of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

The competition was sponsored jointly by the Chamber and Progressive Architecture.

HANLEY COMPANY

E. F. ZERGA Manager

Face Brick
Glazed Brick
Acid Brick
Floor Brick

HANLEY COMPANY

GLANZ & KILLIAN CO.

Contractors

PLUMBING — HEATING — VENTILATING
FIRE PROTECTION SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

Macon 2-8573

Maurice V. Rogers Co.

General Contractors

3917 West Forest Avenue

Detroit 2, Michigan

BEAUTIFUL INTERIORS are created with wall paper

We have a competent staff, willing to show you the best in style and color, the leading Wall Paper Manufacturers of the country offer.

Let Us Help You
"Ask Your Decorator"

Fisher Wall Paper and Paint Co.

are Michigan's largest wall paper distributors

6 LOCAL BRANCHES IN DETROIT

Diebold Incorporated

4105 Cass Ave.

Detroit 1

Temple 3-4477 — 4478
Midyear Construction and Materials Review, Outlook
From the U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Public Construction

Except for two relatively minor components, all types of public construction shared in the marked rise in public expenditures for construction during the first half of 1949. Compared with the first half of 1948, the sharpest gains were recorded in hospital and institutional building and in school construction. The value of new hospital and institutional building nearly tripled in volume between the first half of 1948 and 1949—advancing from $70 million to $194 million, as work on veterans' hospitals and Federally-aided local hospitals was intensified. Public educational building advanced 75 percent in moving from a 1948 first-half total of $225 million to $393 million during the first half of 1949, reflecting redoubled efforts to overcome the shortage of school facilities created by the increasing number of children reaching school age and by wartime shifts in population.

Other noteworthy gains during the first half of 1949 in comparison to last year were recorded in public residential construction up to 65 percent; "other nonresidential building," up 55 percent; conservation and development, up 36 percent; sewer and water construction, up 31 percent and highway construction up 16 percent. Lower volumes of public expenditures during the period were registered for military and naval construction, which dropped 32 percent from the first half of 1949 to the first half of 1949, reflecting redoubled efforts to overcome the shortage of school facilities created by the increasing number of children reaching school age and by wartime shifts in population.

New Housing

After a relatively slow beginning in comparison to the early months of last year, the volume of new housing units put under construction spurted sharply upward during the later spring months and, at mid-year, was at near-record levels. All told, construction got underway on about 450,000 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units during the first half of 1949—about 27,000 less than were started during the equivalent period of last year, according to reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New housing starts averaged only 41,100 per month during the first quarter of 1949, but, partly in response to seasonal influences, picked up rapidly thereafter—to 66,000 in April and to 95,000 in May. In June, for the first time this year, housing starts exceeded the total for the corresponding month of 1948. The preliminary June total of 100,000 starts surpassed last June's mark of 97,300 units and was only 300 below the May 1948 postwar record.

It appears unlikely, however, that the current rate of housing starts will increase to a point where the total for the year will approach the near-record 1948 figure of 431,300 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units—a total exceeded only by the 1925 record of 437,000 starts. For the present, the Department of Commerce and Labor continue to support their original housing forecast of last November—which estimated that construction would start on 375,000 new housing units this year.

If attained, this total would rank the year as the fourth best in homebuilding history—exceeded only by 1924, 1942, and 1948.

As an accompaniment to the lower levels of residential building this year, the total number of mortgage loan applications thus far in 1949 dropped below these completed during comparable periods of last year. In the first six months of 1949, recordings of mortgage applications for $29,000 and under (on both old and new homes) totaled $4.7 billion, a decline of about 9 percent from the corresponding period of 1948. The number of mortgages recorded also declined from 1,019,555 in 1948 to 927,135 in 1949.

(To Be Continued)
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS,
M. S. A.

CHARLES B. McGREW, Chairman
at Mackinac Island, Aug. 5, 1949

The principal work of this Committee for the past year has been confined to two (2) major projects, namely, compilation of all State building codes and regulations into one convenient volume and, secondly, to revise that section of the State Housing Code which deals with ceiling heights of single dwellings.

The 1948 Compilation of the State Laws contains a section which permits to cover these regulations pertaining to building construction. However, certain regulations, particularly those concerning elevators, boilers, etc., are not included in the construction section. Negotiations are being made to have this section be printed and bound for separate distribution. The State would ordinarily do this the same as it publishes and distributes other enacted laws. Negotiations in this regard are continuing and a final report will be made as soon as possible.

As for the proposed revisions to the Housing Code, your Chairman has always believed, erroneously perhaps, that changes to State regulations should not be undertaken until the unquestioned support of the Building and Health Departments of several leading cities has been definitely obtained. Detroit looked like the better place to start the attack as there the code is fearlessly enforced by large and well-administered organizations. When the Detroit boys are "sold," one of the key points will have been taken, and perhaps the strongest potential opposition removed.

Since the other members of this Committee are so scattered around the State that it would be difficult for them to attend conferences in Detroit, I have proceeded alone and kept them informed by mail.

The writer has had several talks with Commissioner Wolff of the Detroit Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering and Dr. Bruce C. Douglas and Mr. A. T. Dempster of the Detroit Board of Health. Messrs. Wolff, Dempster and the writer held a long conference on the morning of July 25th to review the situation with the following result:

1. It was not the intention to discuss the height of rooms in multiple dwellings, but both municipal representatives indicated that they could not endorse reduction in ceiling heights for such buildings.

2. Neither Commissioner Wolff nor Mr. Dempster favored lowering the ceilings of those rooms generally thought of as first floor rooms (living rooms, dining rooms, library, reception rooms, etc.) lower than now allowed by the last sentence in the code and there was no indication that anyone would endeavor to repeal it. If a greater differential in ceilings over half the areas of non-sleeping rooms, but this has long been in the code and there was no indication that anyone would endeavor to repeal it. If a greater differential in ceilings over half the areas of non-sleeping rooms, but this has long been.

3. The volume of sleeping rooms is highly important to the Board of Health and they are unlikely to endorse anything which will reduce the present established volume of minimum rooms. It must also be understood that 7'-6" is still the minimum acceptable height. My conferees were willing to consider the lowering of a portion of the ceiling area to 7'-0" the 7'-6" minimum will be maintained.

6'-3" and Commissioner Wolff's son is 6'-4", their reluctance to lower ceilings is understandable. Furthermore, they can produce statistics that prove that Americans—all except Alden and I—are getting taller every year. I gathered that they were not too happy about the present authorization of 7'-0" ceilings over half the areas of non-sleeping rooms, but this has long been in the code and there was no indication that anyone would endeavor to repeal it. If a greater differential in the ceiling height of non-sleeping rooms is desired, it will have to be obtained by raising the higher ceilings above the present required height of 7'-6" as the 7'-0" minimum will be maintained.

WANTED—Experienced architectural draftsman, by long-established, small Detroit office. Permanent position with good possibility of association after a period. State qualifications and salary expected. Apply to Weekly Bulletin, Box No. 615.
there appeared to be agreement that the percentage of the ceiling area which could be thus lowered could increase with the size of the room. They asked that a schedule showing these percentages for various sized rooms, beginning at 100 sq. ft. be submitted. A form of letter embodying such a schedule addressed to Commissioner Wolff and Mr. Dempster will be read after this report. Authorization to send this letter in the name of MSA is requested.

Procedure for obtaining legislative approval on amendments to the Housing Code were also discussed, it being borne in mind that the next meeting of the legislature will be in 1951.

Commissioner Wolff stated that the new Basic Building Code now being compiled by the Building Officials Conference of America included a section on room sizes and ceiling heights in dwellings and he expressed a willingness to incorporate our ideas as finally agreed upon in this new code. As this code is scheduled for final approval in November of this year, he suggested that a representative of the architects be appointed to sit with their committee in the remaining discussion. It seemed apparent that if our ideas were incorporated in a model uniform code endorsed by the Building Officials Conference of America, the chance of encountering serious organized opposition in the legislature would be reduced.

It is a credit to the profession that not one single case of unethical practice has been reported to this Committee for action.

Recently the writer’s attention was called to the cut-rate plan producers who advertise in the Classified Ad section of the Detroit papers as these men seem to damage the younger ones considerably. This subject will be considered at a future meeting.

Joseph P. Wolff, Commissioner, c/o Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering
112 E. Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 28, Michigan

Dear Commissioner Wolff:

Charles McGrew, representing this Society, has conferred with you and representatives of the Board of Health relative to a code revision which will permit reducing ceiling heights in rooms of single dwellings. During these discussions, it was suggested that this Society submit a schedule of the percentages of sleeping room areas over which it is proposed to reduce ceiling heights to 7'-0". The following schedule is submitted for your consideration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Room</th>
<th>Percentage of Room Area to have 7'-0&quot; Ceiling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Sq. Ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is understood that the height of the remainder of the ceiling will be 7'-6" and that rooms of less than 100 sq. ft. in area will not be affected by this proposed code revision.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. B. MCGREGOR

The new Christ Episcopal Church, Dearborn, located at the northeast corner of Military Avenue and Cherry Hill Road, replaces the old building on Michigan Avenue approximately ½ mile south of the new structure which the parish occupied for many years.

The parish was organized in 1866 and the cornerstone of the recently razed edifice bore the date 1870 with a cornerstone dated 1896 on the addition. The old church, in the opinion of our distinguished critic of Michigan architecture, Prof. Emil Lorch, was one of the nice examples of brick Gothic architecture in this area.* It was a simple, restrained piece of work, devoid of the hideous and defacing excrescences so prevalent in the pseudo Gothic of the latter half of the last century. Thus, due to the natural growth of industry and commerce which the old site will henceforth serve as an addition to the adjacent Edison station, and also because of the needs of the rapidly growing parish for larger facilities, Dearborn has lost a landmark which represented the better type of simple Gothic structures of the period.

Under the able leadership of the Rev.

*Prof. Lorch believes that it could have been the work of Gordon W. Lloyd, but there is no factual evidence.
Hedley G. Stacey, rector for the past 24 years, the parish has flourished. Among the well known families who have been closely identified with Christ Church Parish for many years is Mrs. Ford and the late Henry Ford. Mrs. Ford is still an active member of the parish and turned the first spade of sod for the new structure at ceremonies in the Spring of 1948 on the 5½ acre site which she and Mr. Ford gave to the parish.

To conform to much of the architecture in Dearborn, which has been influenced largely by the style of the world renowned Greenfield Village, it was decided that the new church should be of some form of early American architecture. Though not truly architectural, the church borrows heavily from the Georgian architecture of England which, with some modifications, took root in the early British colony of Virginia. One of the fine examples of which is the famous Bruton Parish Church of Williamsburg. This seemed to be an appropriate selection since it was the adopted architectural style of the Anglican church as it settled in the Southland of the North American continent. Naturally, the construction of the new church embodies many modern methods and materials. Likewise practical reasons such as present day building costs and a limited church budget have dictated many departures in arrangement and detail from the architecture of the early southern colonial structures which were themselves modifications of Wren’s work. Within justifiable limits, some effort was made however, to capture the simplicity and spirit of that period.

The first unit, now completed, is the church with 396 sittings in the nave pews and 54 sittings in the balcony pews. The choir stalls accommodate 32. A minor wing projecting from the north side of the choir provides space for the parish office and the rector’s study. A side chapel is proposed as a future addition which will take the form of a south transept with approximately 40 sittings.

The major area of the basement floor or undercroft of the church has ample daylight and serves as a multi-purpose facility for: Fellowship Hall, dining room, church school assembly and classrooms. For the latter purpose, canvas curtains and Modern-Fold partitions divide the room into suitable areas. The kitchen occupies the basement area of the north wing and at the west end of the nave and in the basement of the west front tower, choir robing rooms and toilets are provided. The boiler room is below grade east of the east sanctuary wall and outside the limits of the superstructure.

The exterior of the building is red Harvard brick with a minimum of stone trim. Cornices are of wood. The roof is of sea-green asbestos shingles. The lantern of the west front tower is faced with wood over a steel frame and surmounted by a copper sheathed spire and a bronze cross laid with pale leaf foil. At the junction of the church and the north wing, the organ case is seen rising as a minor tower. It houses the pipes of the Austin organ which were reinstalled from the old church.

The church is equipped with a Somerich Carillon, given by a vestry and his wife, which is played by remote control or manually either from the organ case or from a separate carillon console in the chancel. The carillon may be heard within or without the church both simultaneously. Its notes can be heard across the countryside from four spires behind cast iron grilles located between the lower lantern roof and base of the spire.

The interior walls of the church are of cinder block painted. Plaster ceiling and minor wall areas are sand finished, unpainted. Ceilings of narthex, entrance and north wing hall are acoustical plaster. The ceiling of undercroft areas are acoustical tile
the kitchen and platform which areizer. Floors throughout are asphalt except the floor of the tower ence which is brown quarry tile. The floor of the nave and narthex walls is asvist quarry tile.

Fellowship Hall is in varying pastel colors were used of oyster white and grey. The nursery walls are plastered and painted in a light sand color. The passage walls behind each bank of choir stalls are also plastered are painted in shade of turquoise blue. Natural wood panes are birch finished in a light undert stain. At some future date it is hoped that interior louvered shutters will be installed at the arch topped windows. Behind the altar hangs a panel of imported Furtuny richly patterned in blue and dull metallic gold.

The glazing of the nave windows is antique (semi obscure) Seedy glass. Some old memorial stained glass was brought from the old church, remodeled for new conditions and installed in the windows of the south passage of the chancel. At the baptismal font in the narthex a new memorial window by Henry Willett of Philadelphia portrays the Holy Ghost and the baptismal shell. The font itself is a memorial from the old church and is thus of Gothic design. It is interesting to note how well it nestsles into its new surroundings.

General lighting in the nave, chancel, sanctuary, narthex and tower entrance is with incandescent bulbs in recessed fixtures. For supplemental and occasional lighting and also for their decorative value, two large fixtures suspend from the nave ceiling each with 18 shaded electric candles in two tiers. The fixtures are of Flemish design prevalent in Georgian era and are copies of similar fixtures in the Williamsburg era. The lamp over the font, the entrance lanterns and lamp posts and lamps in front of the church are also of Williamsburg pattern.

Conduit for a public address system was installed with outlets for microphones at altar, pulpit, lectern and choir stalls if required to amplify the service. However, it seems highly improbable that a system will be installed since the comments of both clergy and communicants alike attest to the highly satisfactory acoustical properties of the church.

The heating is by steam in a modified split system. A separate system discharges to the outside a percentage of air from both the nave and Fellowship Hall as required by means of ducts and exhaust fans.

Many items of the church furnishings are memorials. Among these are the wine glass pulpit and canopy, the lectern, the hymn boards and the credence
niches. Designs have been made and work is nearing completion for the Bishop's chair and prie dieu for the north wall of the sanctuary and also for a pair of carved wood gold leafed office light candelabra of Georgian style to replace those shown on either side of the altar. Other memorials will follow and presently the church will be fully and harmoniously furnished.

Inasmuch as the site was bounded on the west by a street, the problem of liturgical and traditional orientation of the nave (altar at the east end) met with no resistance since it coincided with popular modern thinking among most laity and many clergy that the main (traditionally west) entrance to church must face the street regardless of the points of the compass.

The general scheme for the ultimate development is envisioned on the site plan, subject, of course, to modifications as future parish needs dictate. The basic element of the site plan is a secluded parish garden in the east central portion of the plot largely surrounded by the buildings of the group with suitable informal planting completing the closure. The cloistered area will serve many parish gatherings of a social nature during summer months and will also function as a delightful garden chapel when desired for weddings.

Like a cathedral close, though miniature in scale, this area of beauty and quiet will give a pleasant outlook for the residences of the clergy of the parish staff and their families whose entrance fronts will face its south side. The location of his cottage (now completed) close by the church and at the service drive will give the sexton convenient control and will also permit him to function much as a keeper at a gate lodge. The planting of a thicket along Cherry Hill Road will shield both the church and the clergy residences from noise of traffic along the increasingly busy thoroughfare. The northwest corner of the plot is devoted to expandable parking facilities, and the northeast corner will provide space for parish out-of-door activities for all age groups: games, picnics and other recreation.

In this development, therefore, parish church and clergy will thus be reunited geographically as in earlier and more vital periods in the history of the Anglican church permitting more constant service to the communicants; an idea and ideal which unfortunately has been ignored by many parishes during the past fifty years or more. To tend and lead his flock, a shepherd must constantly be with his flock lest they disperse.
REPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE, M. S. A.

BY JOHN C. THORNTON, Chairman

at Mackinac Island, Aug. 5, 1949

The Administrative Committee has held several meetings during the first half of this year and has made recommendations to the Board on several problems which came within its scope. This is the first year the Society has worked under the new Constitution. Because of the confusion in nominating and electing officers at the first election, it was deemed wise to make changes in the by-laws which it is hoped will make the election a more orderly procedure. This Committee submitted a proposed revision which was accepted by the Board and is now in the process of being adopted by the Society, the various chapters and the A.I.A.

We thoroughly reviewed the Society’s position relative to the Weekly Bulletin with the object of finding if the Society’s interest required a change in the contract with the Bulletin’s Editor. We found that the present contract protected the Society’s interest as well as possible, unless we wish to give up ownership entirely. Ownership entails responsibilities that cannot be avoided. We recommended to the Board that the present contract be allowed to continue for the present. The Committee will make further studies in the future.

The Committee reviewed the question of honors to be conferred by the Society and made recommendations to the Board.

A thorough study of the Society’s financial situation was made and a budget presented to the Board. This plainly showed that the practically fixed income of the Society is sufficient to do little more than carry on the regular activities of the Society, leaving insufficient funds for other projects such as the Architects’ Show, which was put on last Spring, furnishing services to the State, such as a survey of the Governor’s Mansion, etc. It is to our interest to do these things but they, of course, require expenditures of money.

When we re-organized, the dues were cut from $5.00 to $3.00. The amounts received from dues and the interest on bonds does not produce over $1800.00 a year. In the past 2 years expenses have exceeded this income. This must not continue. It is necessary that we curtail activities or find other sources of income. The latter is a difficult thing to do. It appears that a mistake was made when the Society approved a 40% reduction of dues at the time of re-organization.

To the Secretary of Each Chapter,
The American Institute of Architects:

This is to advise you of two international conferences of interest to The A.I.A. which are being held in October. It is requested that, if you know of any members who will be in the vicinity of the conferences at that time and who would be interested, you please inform this office so that The President of The A.I.A. can give them credentials to appear as official representatives of The Institute.

October 6-15—International Conference of Building Documentation, Geneva, Switzerland

Beginning October 12—Inter-American Congress of Municipal History, Buenos Aires, Argentina, (the agenda of this Congress will in-
Builders & Traders
Edited by E. J. Brunner, Secy.-Mgr., Builders & Traders Exchange of Detroit

MIDYEAR CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS REVIEW, OUTLOOK
From the U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Legislatively, the first half of the year was marked by the virtual completion of Congressional action on the new National Housing Act of 1949. Designed to provide additional new housing for low income groups at moderate rentals, the Act authorizes the construction of 810,000 publicly financed housing units over the course of the next six years. In addition, the Act empowers the Federal government to make loans and grants to localities for slum clearance purposes, and to aid farm housing construction through an additional program of loans and grants.

Although the Act becomes effective upon signature by the President, commencement of actual building operations must, of necessity, await the completion of a requisite amount of preliminary planning and individual project authorization. For this reason, the Act is not expected to have any appreciable effect on the number of housing units started in 1949.

Construction Costs
As the year opened, construction costs declined fractionally from the average cost level of the closing month of 1948. In each succeeding month through May, a continuous pattern of small declines was recorded in the average level of construction costs.

As of May, construction costs—according to the Department of Commerce Composite Index—had dropped by 1.7 percent from the end of last month, construction employment, remaining below the 1948 monthly average for the fifth straight month. However, comparable data for June is not yet available.

Construction Employment
and Earnings
During most of the first half of 1949, employment on construction projects was at a slightly higher level than during the corresponding period of a year ago. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of workers employed by construction contractors averaged 1,903,000 monthly during the first 5 months of this year (June figures are not yet available), as contrasted with an initial 5-month-1948 average of 1,876,000. In May, however, employment dropped below the 1948 monthly total for the first time; during that month, construction employment, reported at 2,010,000 fell some 40,000 behind employment reported in May 1948.

Construction wages during the first half of the year, although moderately above the levels of the same period in 1948, began to show signs of turning downward in the spring months of 1949.

Average hourly earnings of construction workers—after reaching a peak of $1.877 in February—slipped down to $1.875 in March, $1.872 in April and to a (preliminary) hourly rate of $1.864 in May. Data for June is not yet available.

September 13, 1949, Weekly Bulletin
"FOR MODERN LIVING" EXHIBIT OPENED SEPTEMBER 11

More than a full year of planning and over two months of elaborate construction is now rapidly nearing completion at The Detroit Institute of Arts in preparation for the opening of the "For Modern Living" exhibition September 11th. Featuring more than 3,000 home furnishings and objects in a series of spectacular settings, it promises to be the largest and most comprehensive exhibition of modern design ever held anywhere. It will be produced on this unprecedented scale in four main galleries of The Institute of Arts, through the co-operation of The J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit.

At a press preview on September 7th, and a general opening to be held September 10th, an estimated 5,000 distinguished guests will see, for the first time, the amazing "jungle gym" specially designed by the exhibition Director, Alexander H. Girard, A.I.A., to display, under dramatic conditions, the fine collection of objects representing the finest efforts of leading modern designers all over the world. More than 2,000 feet of tubular pipe has been arranged and set up in a fascinating maze of colorful display sections, leading the observer through a literal forest of glass, pottery, fabrics, chairs, lamps, silverware, jewelry, toys, typewriters, radios, sewing machines, clocks, shears, kitchen gear, gardener's tools and many others of the home variety.

Moving on, spectators will enter the Great Hall of the Museum, now completely renovated to form a glittering backdrop to a great ramp rising to the left and completely circumventing the hall for a distance of 300 feet. On either side of the ramp a series of rooms, each the product of some noted designer, will be on display to the passing throng. Each room has been produced in authentic detail according to plans originated months ago especially for this important exhibition by such prominent designers as Alvar Aalto, Bruno Mathsson, Charles Eames, Jens Risom, George Nelson and Florence Knoll.

Towering trees, shrubbery, and plants specially imported for the exhibition literally bring the "outdoors" into the museum—forming a natural background for the latest designs in garden furniture as well as the rooms.

Other features include a new mural 60 feet long and 10 feet high produced for the exhibition by Saul Steinberg—a gentle satire on the whole concept of American living done in characteristic fashion by this noted artist.

As a preamble to the exhibition itself, one whole gallery is devoted to the background of modern design. Early American as well as early modern influences are traced by means of actual articles collected from all over the country under a research program directed by John Kouwenhoven, author of "Made in America."

Assisting Girard in the development of the exhibition is a national advisory committee of 18 outstanding people in the contemporary design field, and a sponsoring committee of nearly 100 prominent Michigan citizens.

Among the members of the Advisory Committee are Edgar Kaufmann, Jr., advisor to the director of architecture and design of the New York Museum of Modern Art; George Nelson, New York designer and architect; Hilda Reiss, curator of the Walker Art Center of Minneapolis; Marianne Strengell, director of the weaving department of Cranbrook Academy of Art of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.
GREAT LAKES A.I.A. SEMINARS
KENNETH C. BLACK. A.I.A. Director, is planning the Great Lakes District Seminars to be held at the Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis, Indiana on September 30 and October 1, 1949.

The preliminary program calls for a luncheon of chapter presidents at noon on Friday, Sept. 30, followed at 2:00 p.m., by a seminar on Acoustics, at which Mr. Robert B. Newton of MIT will speak on "Architectural Acoustics"; Allen Wilson, of The Celotex Corporation, on "Manufacturing Problems", and the discussion following will be led by Alden B. Dow, President of the Michigan Society of Architects.

At 5:00 p.m. Friday The Celotex Corp. will show the movie, "Quiet Please." At 6:00 p.m. there will be a cocktail party, through the courtesy of Indiana Chapter, A.I.A., and the Banquet will follow at 7:00 o'clock. Ray Kastendieck, President of the Indiana Chapter will welcome the delegates, and Ralph Walker, A.I.A. President, will deliver an address on "Public Relations."

The Saturday morning seminar will be on the subject of "Color and Light in Architecture", Isay Balinkin, of the University of Cincinnati, will speak on "Fundamental Principles of Color"; W. H. Kabler, of Westinghouse Electric Co., on "Color and Light". Discussion will be led by Willbur D. Riddle, A.I.A.

At the "Color Systems" seminar on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Balinkin will speak on "Color Systems and their Application in Architectural Practice", and discussion will be led by the President of the Kentucky Chapter.

A special program for the ladies is being planned by the hosts.

Registration fees: Men, $10, including cocktail party and banquet; women, $5, including the two; students, $1, for seminars only. Separately—banquet, $4; seminars, $2.50 each (except for students—$1).

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION annually conducts a meeting for architects on the Sunday preceding the opening of its annual convention. An invitation is extended to architects to attend this year's meeting to be held on Sunday, September 25, at 10:00 a.m., in the Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

On Wednesday, September 28, at 9:30 a.m., in the Cleveland Public Auditorium, there will be a joint meeting of hospital administrators and architects, dealing with subjects of more general interest than those of Sunday. James R. Edmunds, Jr., F.A.I.A., will be the chairman of this meeting, and one of the speakers will be Robert W. Cutler, A.I.A., of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.
MSA BOARD MET IN DETROIT

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects met at the Detroit Athletic Club on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, September 7. This was the first fall meeting of the board. Generally, board meetings are not held during the summer months, but this year a meeting was held in July in order to complete arrangements for the Midsummer Conference at Mackinac Island, then there was a board meeting to open the Conference at The Grand Hotel on August 5, so the board has met every month throughout the past year.

Much of the board meetings is taken up with the business of the Society, but on this occasion Leo M. Bauer, reporting for the Committee on Education and Research, brought up the matter of architects' fees being paid by the Detroit Board of Education. It has long been felt that these fees are too low and have no justification by any established rates considered fair by the principles of professional practice. The Society has such a schedule of recommended minimum charges which has been in effect since 1928. This established schedule has been recognized by practically everyone except the Detroit Board of Education. That Board has undoubtedly carried over an old arrangement which was established under the tenure of one architect who did all of the Board's work for fifteen years or more.

It was decided to name a joint committee of the Society and the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., to look into this situation and see what could be done.

--

Fire-Resistive Vault Doors
Complete Bank Vault Equipment
Cycle-Billing and Rekordes
Cardiners • V-Line Trays
Steel Storage Files

Diebold
INCORPORATED
4105 Cass Ave. Detroit 1
TEmple 3-4477 — 4478

GLANZ & KILLIAN CO.
CONTRACTORS
PLUMBING — HEATING — VENTILATING
FIRE PROTECTION SPRINKLER SYSTEMS
1761 West Forest Avenue TEMple 1-7820

MAURICE V. ROGERS CO.
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
419 Collingwood Ave. Detroit 2, Michigan

GAS is best

98 YEARS of Public Service

GAS COMPANY
Builders & Traders
Edited by E. J. Brunner, Secy.-Mgr.
Builders & Traders Exchange of Detroit

MIDYEAR CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS REVIEW, OUTLOOK
From the U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Construction Materials
The first half of 1949 was marked by the virtual disappearance of the widespread shortages of construction materials which had been hampering the building industry since the end of the war. Production of building materials had proceeded at a record-breaking pace throughout all of 1948, and by the late fall months of that year, output of most materials appeared adequate to meet all of the then-current construction requirements as well as to permit the accumulation of inventories.

As manufacturer and distributor stocks accumulated, the pressure for maximizing output to meet both current construction and inventory rebuilding needs diminished. The almost general elimination of inventory requirements as demand factors for building materials has been reflected during the first half of this year by a rather sharp curtailment in overall materials production.

Although reports for June are not yet at hand, it seems clear that the overall level of construction materials output for the first half-year will fall substantially below the level of the corresponding period of 1948, and—though by a somewhat narrow margin—will probably fail even to match the output level of the first half of 1947. Through May of this year, the Department of Commerce Index of Production of Selected Construction Materials—which attempts to measure the overall volume of building material output—averaged 123.7 monthly (1939 monthly average = 100), 9 percent below the January-May 1948 monthly average of 132.5, and 6 percent below the monthly average of 132.1 attained during the first 5 months of 1947.

Leading the downwind in 1949 production as compared with output in 1948 were lumber and a number of plumbing and heating items. Lumber production, which had totaled 14,365 million board feet during the first 5 months of 1948, dropped to 12,317 million board feet through May of 1949. Among the plumbing and heating items, 5-month 1949 totals in comparison with those of 1949 show a drop from 26.3 to 8.5 million square feet for cast iron soil pipe. Unfilled orders for soil pipe, which had totaled 283,000 tons at the end of May 1948, dropped to 26,000 tons at the end of May 1949.

Less marked than the output decline, but probably of equal significance, has been the gradually accelerating decline in prices of construction materials, during the opening months of 1949. As of May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index of Wholesale Prices of Construction Materials stood at a point 114.4 percent above its 1939 average. The May figure represented a drop of 1.3 percent from April, of 4.0 percent from the end of 1948, and of 4.9 percent from the peak figure reached in September 1948. The May decline carried the Index back to a point 1½ percent below the level of May 1948. (To be concluded, next week)
Members Attending The Michigan Architects Conference at The Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Aug. 4-7, 1949

Mr. & Mrs. F.C. Allan, 82 W. Montclair, Detroit, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. Roger Allen, 1200 G.R. National Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. & Mrs. Bachman, Gary, Indiana; Leo M. Bauer, Free Press Bldg., Detroit, Michigan; Ernest A. Baumgarth, The Detroit News, Detroit, Michigan; Mosaic Belco, Detroit; Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth C. Black, Lansing, Michigan; P. DeCoste, 3863 Chene, Detroit, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. Hale G. Knight, c/o R.E. Leggette & Co., Detroit, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Mott, 1078 E. Nine Mile Road, Detroit, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. Walter H. Horn, 9143 Hubbell Avenue, Detroit, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. Walter W. Hume, 22150 Long Blvd., Dearborn, Michigan; Ralph W. Hammett, 1425 Pontiac Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. T. B. Jahr, 21904 Michigan, Dearborn, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. T. J. LaFutaine; Mrs. E. M. Kaake, c/o MacDonald & Kaake, Inc., Marquette, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Kastendieck, Gary, Indiana.

Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Kaufmann, 17210 Cable Street, St. Clair, Michigan; Hugh Keys, 800 Marquette Bldg., Detroit, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Kirchgessner, Portland Cement Assn., Lansing, Michigan; Walter C. Kirschner, New York, New York; C. C. Kressbach, 408 Wildwood Avenue, Jackson, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. Hale G. Knight, c/o R.E. Leggette & Co., Detroit, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. Adrian N. Langius, Dept. of Administration, Lansing, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Leinweber, 696 Rivard Blvd., Grosse Pointe, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. Leo Lathrop, 502 S. Laurel, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. A. H. DeCo; Diane and Julie Ditchy, 1630 Houstonia, Royal Oak, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. Clair W. Ditchy, 5 W. Larned, Detroit, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. Alden Dow, Midland, Michigan.

Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Ermatinger, 20180 Picadilly Road, Detroit 2, Michigan; Robert Finn, 502 Francis Palms Bldg., Detroit 1, Michigan; Messrs. G. Franco & J. Demastri, 4030 W. Grand Avenue, Detroit, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. Robert Frantz, 118 North Washington Avenue, Saginaw, Michigan; B. V. Gamber, Detroit, Michigan; R. S. Gerganoff, 200 N. Washington Street, Ypsilanti, Michigan; Colonel E. B. Gielsteen & Daughter, Fort Leavensworth, Kansas; Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Habermas, Detroit; Mr. & Mrs. V. Hahn, 950 W. Fort Street, Detroit, Michigan; Douglas Haskell, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York; Mr. & Mrs. W. E.

Henry, Jr., Detroit, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. W. Hitt, 117 New Center Bldg., Dearborn, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. Walter W. Hume, 22150 Long Blvd., Dearborn, Michigan; Ralph W. Hammett, 1425 Pontiac Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. T. B. Jahr, 21904 Michigan, Dearborn, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. T. J. LaFutaine; Mrs. E. M. Kaake, c/o MacDonald & Kaake, Inc., Marquette, Michigan; Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Kastendieck, Gary, Indiana.

The American Institute of Architects

Officers

ALDEN B. DOW, President
ROBERT B. FRANTZ, 1st V-Pres.
CARL C. KRESSBACH, 2nd V-Pres.
RALPH W. HAMMETT, 3rd V-Pres.
JOSEPH W. LEINWEBER, Secretary
ARTHUR J. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer
TALMAGE C. HUGHES, Executive Sec.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1946, at Postoffice at Detroit, Mich., under Act of March 3, 1879. Published weekly. Subscription price $2 per year. (Members $1.00). 5c per copy. (Special Issues $1.00).
PRODUCERS COUNCIL MEETS

Producers Council, Michigan Chapter, met for luncheon in the Wardell Sheraton, Detroit, on Monday, September 12. This was the first of the fall and winter season. President, William E. Ogden, of Marsh Wall Products, Inc., presided. Twenty-four members and guests were present.

Bill introduced Harold M. Armstrong, Manager of the Detroit office of American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, and J. C. Meckling, in charge of architects in charge of architects' service for that office. The company has recently rein­stated its membership in the Council. In outlining the programs for the coming year, the president revealed that some good things are in store for the Producers and Architects. He reported on the Architects' Mackinac Island Conference, saying that each year the program is moving toward much more constructive business, as well as recreation and entertainment. Out of that meeting came the suggestion that the Producers take an active part in the Michigan Society of Architects' Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention at the Hotel Statler in Detroit, March 8-10, 1950. It is believed that the Producers could put on a fine exhibition of their products that would add much to the Convention. Carl Marr, please note.

President Ogden also announced the Great Lakes District Seminars of the Architects to be held in Indianapolis, September 30 and October 1, 1949. It happens that the Producers are holding their national Convention at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago on September 29 and 30. It was decided to hold the fall golf outing at Beach Grove in Canada on October 7. This tentative date is subject to completion of arrangements.

C. William Palmer, liaison officer representing the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., was called upon and he recommended that, since the Producers represent the whole state, they look into the possibility of holding occasional meetings jointly with the Western Michigan and the Saginaw Valley Chapters of The A.I.A. The Producers liked the idea and will take steps to further it.

President Ogden facilitated the meeting greatly by conducting even while the meal was in progress, and finished an agenda of considerable length in good time, adjourning at 1:45 P.M.

CORRECTIONS

Through an error the name of Lee Black of the firm of Lee Black and Kenneth C. Black, 705 Capitol Savings and Loan Building, Lansing 68, Michigan, was omitted from the roster of members of the Michigan Society of Architects, in our Mackinac issue of July 26, 1949.

Also, the following should have been included:

Harford Field, Hartheona on Glenn Lake, Cedar, Mich.

George J. Haas, 244 N.W. 71st St., Miami 38, Fla.

William Wiegand, South Mountain Road, New York City, N.Y.

The name of Edward N. Hewitt, of Klamath Falls, Oregon, was spelled Kewitt, which is incorrect.

We suggest that those who are keeping the rosters make these corrections. We regret the mistakes, offer apologies.
Architects face a challenge of interpreting Jewish community life in America. The synagogue structure is one important medium through which they can achieve this end.

This is a difficult task for which no set of rules can be laid down. One principle, however, can serve as a guiding line: In designing the new synagogue the architect must feel free to evolve a style based on functional requirements of the present-day community, rather than on the historical pattern of the Moorish or Arabic monuments of early Spain, the Romanesque and Gothic synagogues of South Germany, or the wooden and stone synagogues of Poland.

Often we find that Jewish congregations have based their synagogue designs on European styles adapted to American settings, or accepted uncritically Moorish, Romanesque, classical Greek or Renaissance styles. These styles, imported from other periods of history and other national backgrounds, express neither Jewish tradition nor Jewish life of today.

Under the impact of new conditions radical changes are taking place in the design of synagogues here. These changes will affect the interior planning as well as the style. The traditional plan of a synagogue auditorium, calling for a large seating capacity and equally large social hall in the basement or elsewhere on the main floor level, is giving way to more practical considerations of functional multipurpose uses. These practical considerations were given stimulus by the rise of building costs in the past few years. Beautiful modern synagogues can be designed to serve both as places of worship and social centers.

The modern synagogue is based on
the idea of interconnected synagogue auditorium and social hall. In most congregations, the synagogues are used only by a very small number of members during the entire year, except for high holidays when attendance is full. A small synagogue auditorium for about 150 to 350 people with a permanent seating arrangement would amply fill the needs of most congregations for periods between the high holidays. During the high holidays, the adjoining social hall can be opened to accommodate not only the entire membership but also guests. Dividing walls may be built as folding doors or disappearing sliding panels.

The auditorium and the social hall constitute the core of the synagogue building. The size and number of additional areas around it will depend on the size and needs of the congregation, its financial status and the farsightedness of its leadership.

A good-sized kitchen with complete facilities is one of the "musts" for every synagogue. Other requirements include a rabbi's study with an adjoining administrative office, check and storage rooms and generous-sized lobby. Spacious and well ventilated washrooms should be readily accessible on the same floor. Most synagogues will also require classrooms in the building.

The minimum units involved in the aforementioned planning of the synagogue fulfill three traditional purposes of the synagogue: The house of prayer, house of study and house of social gathering. The interior layout can be expanded to accommodate a small library and various recreational facilities.

The building plot should be enough to allow ample landscape building, however beautifully designed, unless framed by appropriate landscape surroundings. Peaceful garden surroundings will create an atmosphere conducive to synagogue activities. The courtyard with closed garden areas (which have reference in the courtyards of the Temple and the Temple of Solomon) become an integral part of the layout.

It is hoped that by gradual evolutionary processes people will require surroundings of the building to become more important part of the syna...
Features, such as garden courts, playgrounds, etc., may then be included in the new overall planning. Adequate areas should be provided for parking facilities, a requirement that is already included in many existing building codes.

The Shmuel Synagogue, Dexter Ward and West Buena Vista Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, one of our recently completed buildings, illustrates many of the aforementioned features. The plan is compact and based on minimum requirements. The synagogue auditorium has a seating capacity of 500, and the social hall a capacity of 250. Combined, the areas will take care of the needs of the growing community. Among other rooms are the rabbi's study, library and ritualarium, one of the main requirements of an orthodox synagogue.

The interior finish consists of painted cinder blocks. Vivid warm colors are used in the social hall. Special attention was given to the design of the lighting system. A combination of direct and indirect lighting was used in the synagogue auditorium and social hall; indirect lighting was used in the lobby. Acoustical treatment was given to the walls and ceilings of places of assembly.

In designing the exterior, I felt that strong, simple, unbroken masses would create the feeling of dignity and security that is associated with a house of God. The slightly curved front wall of the synagogue auditorium is broken only by a horizontal band of stone inscribed with a proverb: “Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself”.

This type of synagogue, actually built or in the planning stage, serves as an encouraging sign that American-Jewish communities are ready to accept progressive ideas in planning buildings for their religious and social activities. It is hoped that creative architects of today will grasp the opportunity to translate the physical needs and the aspirations of present day life into beautiful building forms.
THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN announces the following appointments to its staff:

Walter B. Sanders, M. Arch.; A.I.A.; of the firm of Sanders and Malson in New York City, Professor of Architecture.

Lyndon Welch, B.A., S.M.; Instructor in Architectural Construction.

Knut Lonberg-Holm, Graduate of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark; Visiting Lecturer in Architecture.

Roger G. J. Legrand, Diplome, Ecole des Beaux Arts de Paris; Visiting Lecturer in Architecture.

Thomas F. McClure, M.F.A.; Assistant Professor of Sculpture.

NEW IDEA FOR BAND SHELL IN PORT HURON

CHARLES M. VALENTINE, Architect

Shown here is Architect Charles M. Valentine’s perspective of the Port Huron Band Shell, which has just been completed.

Capt. John B. Finigan, advance man for the Army Ground Force Band, which played in the Shell August 18, said that it was one of the best he had seen in more than 200 cities his band had visited, adding that it had the best sounding board of any shell he had seen in his 200-mile tour.

The Port Huron TIMES HERALD commented that many residents expressed disappointment because the shell was rectangular instead of oval, as most band shells are. The paper quoted Capt. Finigan as saying that the oval type is obsolete, and that best results are obtained from the rectangular type.

The citizens of Port Huron, says the TIMES HERALD, are justly proud of owning one of the six best band shells in the Nation.

IT’S BETTER THAN WE SAY . . . .

We have been accused by architects, masons and contractors, who have discovered the superiority of Huron, of greatly understating the advantages of Huron Mortar Cement.

One of Detroit’s leading mason contractors was actually put out because we hadn’t sold him on Huron Mortar Cement a long time ago.

We’re sorry, gentlemen, we didn’t mean to hold out on you but we do feel that outstanding quality will sell itself.

Specify Huron Mortar Cement for plasticity, minimum shrinkage and permanence. Write today for literature or consultation with our Technical Service Department on cement problems. No obligation, of course.
MIDYEAR CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS REVIEW, OUTLOOK
From the U.S. Dept. of Commerce
(Concluded from last issue)

OUTLOOK
New Construction Activity
A re-examination and re-evaluation of current construction trends, jointly
by the Departments of Commerce and Labor, indicates that a total of $19.0
billion of new construction probably will be put in place during the full
year 1949. Privately financed construction is expected to reach a total of about
$13.8 billion for the entire year—some 5 percent below that of 1943, while
publicly financed construction is expected to reach a level of about 25 per­
cent over last year’s expenditure levels to reach a total of nearly $5.2 billion.

In the privately financed segment, a decreased volume of new housing
starts, coupled with declining construction costs and a growing trend toward
the erection of smaller, less expensive homes, pointed to a cutback in expen­
ditures for new residential construction from a 1948 total of $7.2 billion to $6.5
billion in 1949.

Expenditures for private nonresiden­
tial buildings for the full year ($3.35
billion) are expected to lag some 6 per­
cent behind those of 1948 ($3.58 bil­
lion). Within this component, gains in
warehouse, office and loft building ex­
penditures and in construction of pri­
vately financed school, hospital and
church buildings are expected to be
offset by declines in the construction
of new industrial buildings and in
stores, restaurants and garages.

Public utility construction is expected
to reach record proportions in 1949,
in terms of both physical volume and dol­
lar value. It is anticipated that pri­
vately owned electric light and power
companies will spend out $1.4 billion
for new construction in 1949 and gas
companies will put in place new con­
struction valued at $880 million. These
figures both represent 14 percent in­
creases over 1948 record expenditures
by electric and gas utilities. New con­
struction work by railroads and by tele­
phone and telegraph companies is ex­
pected to remain about the same level
this year as in 1948. Construction of
new petroleum pipelines will also total
$400 million. State and locally financed
housing projects and extension of sewer
and water facilities are also expected

in, it is expected that most of the 1949
increase in publicly financed construc­
tion will stem from advances in non­
residential building, in highway con­
struction and in expenditures for con­
servation and development. Public non­
residential building, reflecting the
largest school and hospital building pro­
grams now under way, is expected to
reach total $1,575 million in 1949—a 49 per­
cent gain from last year’s total of $1,057
million. State and locally financed
housing projects and extension of sewer
and water facilities are also expected

to be important contributory factors to
the anticipated expansion of public
construction.

In preparing the revised estimates of
the outlook for new construction in 1949 shown in the accompanying table,
the Departments of Commerce and La­
bor have attempted to evaluate possible
effects of current and anticipated busi­
ness readjustments on the construc­
tion situation. It has been necessary to
assume, however, that the status of
foreign relations will remain about as
at present, insofar as they might affect
construction volume either directly or
indirectly. The value of new building
proposed to be put in place has been adjusted for
recent declines and anticipated future
changes in construction costs.
Before Relighting — Students struggle against uneven light and harsh shadows, plus desk-top glare. Result: Poor seeing conditions with possible eyestrain.

After Relighting — It’s easy to study under modern lighting installed at St. Joseph’s School, Detroit, by Dueweke-Hechinger Electric Company. Note even illumination, absence of glare from light-finished desks. Germ-killing lamps on side wall complete this modern schoolroom.

If you are planning a school building or remodeling program, lighting deserves careful consideration. Make sure the lighting keeps pace with modern text books and modern teaching methods. Planned Lighting may be reflected in better grades.

A Detroit Edison Lighting Specialist will gladly assist you in planning the most efficient and economical lighting for your classrooms. Simply call WOodward 2-2100 or write Detroit Edison, Detroit 26. Your request will be answered promptly and without obligation.
MSA - 1949 - 08
I have assigned to myself the subject of Office Practice. The subject is of great latitude and one which permits of wide discussion. I believe, however, it is a most important subject and one in which all are vitally interested.

It was Henry Richardson of late memory, who said that there are three bases by which an Architect secures a commission. The first qualification is to “get the job”; the second is to “get the job,” and the third is to “get the job.” In Richardson’s day such methods were perhaps appropriate. He was a splendid character, a great Architect, and inspired the confidence of clients. I wonder, however, if such is true in this complex day in which we live. It becomes a very much different matter, and as you are aware, the knowledge of a salesman becomes that also of a technician. After the pressure of the late war conditions have become increasingly competitive, and we are compelled again to solicit our clientele strictly on the basis of our qualifications. Our office has been fortunate during the past eight years, in that we have been busy. I prefer to think that the work has come to us as a result of conscientious effort and the willingness to do the work efficiently and well.

What is the Architect’s approach to the client with respect to a type of contract? During the war my office processed several types of contracts, including the cost plus fixed fee, the regular fee basis as established by the Institute, lump sum, payroll plus 100%, 2 1/2 times payroll, and an hourly rate type of contract. From the experience gathered from each of the types of contracts used, I have learned much and I have concluded that the fairest type of all contracts is that which we term the hourly rate. In our proposal to clients we set forth an hourly rate, which rate is deduced from the basis of our average productive hourly rate, plus an established overhead. Our proposal establishes that the Owner may stop the

---

**LAST CALL, RESERVATIONS AT MACKINAC**

The Grand Hotel at Mackinac Island reports that, because of some cancellations, a few more can be accommodated at the Society’s Sixth Annual Midsummer Conference, August 4-7, 1949.

Because of the shortness of time, those who want to make reservations at this time should telephone the hotel at Mackinac Island 2411.

Gus Langius did such a good job of planning the program that Jack White, Field Secretary of The American Institute of Architects, telephoned from Washington to say that he would be present. The program sounded so interesting, he said, that he could not afford to miss it.

E. A. Baumgarth, Realty Editor of The Detroit News, has accepted the Society’s invitation to attend, and we hope that Pat Dennis of The Detroit Times, and Col. Burdick of The Detroit Free Press will also be on hand.

Besides the good program, a week-end vacation at this delightful place is well worth while. There will be many recreational features, cool breezes, good food and good fellowship. Better make reservations NOW.
work at any time by written notice, and subject to his audit of our books. Such audit may be readily accomplished through the perusal of our records, and under such an arrangement the Owner insists on our use of a time clock. It cannot be argued that the time clock is not the best for such type of contract. We have found that such a type of contract is most satisfactory, for it insures our being paid for every portion of the work performed, including many changes in drawings directed by the Owner. The client can determine at once from us the amount he is expending for professional services. We have found that in most instances the fees received under such type of contract are in excess of the standard fee form, though sometimes slightly less.

We have learned that the lump sum contract is perhaps the most unsatisfactory. I recall that during the war a long distance call was received from a western city, requesting that I report there the afternoon of the same day relative to the execution of the contract on a lump sum basis on rather a large project. On my flight to this city I sought to arrive at a figure which I believed might be a fair price. Instead much as construction costs were fluctuating greatly, I attempted to arrive at an all-inclusive fee, recognizing of course that the bids on this public work might vary widely. I executed this contract the same afternoon and arranged to establish a branch office in that city for the execution of the work. Men were sent from Detroit to man the branch office; the work was handled with dispatch, and when it was finished I was rather surprised to find that our office cost including overhead had exceeded the lump sum which I had quoted. It will be my policy not to accept the lump sum contract in the future for professional services.

I suspect that rising construction costs have had much to do with the salvaging of Architect's fees during the past several years. All costs have risen including those of operation of an office. In course it may be argued that while the percentage fee remains constant, the Architect's fee is increased in proportion to rising costs. That situation may not always be true. I recall a fee type of contract which our office had on a so-called public project. While construction costs were abnormally high at the time because of the war, the restrictions imposed by the War Production Board caused the volume of construction to decline. We found the bids varied much for the job, and because of its nature we were obligated to select the low bidder. However much as the bid was so low that the amount of the fee in that circumstance was only about 2/4 of our final costs. From that and other experiences we have come to believe that either the hourly rate, or 21/2 times payroll contract as established by the Institute, is the most satisfactory type of contract for the Architect.

What is the proper procedure after securing a contract from the client? First a proposal or contract, and the Owner's acceptance. Then of course, we present preliminary sketches, which are often very misleading. We have made preliminary estimates on these first sketches, and at times it has been most difficult to arrive at an estimate which would compare favorably with the final bid. Such, of course, has been to the Owner's dissatisfaction and the displeasure of the client is difficult to overcome. Sometimes we have called in responsible builders for the purpose of assisting in an estimate, feeling that they were in a better position to know construction costs than we. We have found that the cost of the mechanical trades is most difficult, for such costs have increased proportionately more than for the architectural trades.

I wonder how many of the profession give free sketches, and in what manner they are given. We have followed the practice of never submitting free sketches, excepting to the client who retains us on a repetitive basis. In such an event, if such sketches are not too extensive, I submit that this practice in no wise violates the codes of professional practice established by the Institute.

However, the practice on the part of Architects giving free sketches to any client is disastrous. I quote the following from an article published many years ago, which advice is just as pertinent and applicable to present day practice as it was the day the article was written.

"The pernicious practice of furnishing free sketches is one of the greatest fallacies in the business of (See BAUER, Page 6)"
McAVOY'S COCKTAIL LOUNGE

ALEX KOHNER, A.I.A., ARCHITECT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
McAvoy's Cocktail Lounge is located on James Couzens Highway in the heart of the northwest section of Detroit. It was the desire of Mr. McAvoy to have a well-planned establishment serving fine foods and liqueurs.

The plan provides for a 38-foot bar on the north side of the building and the remainder of the dining area consists of booths and tables. The dining room and the kitchen are separated by a stainless steel refrigerated display case, the top of which is used as a serving counter. The Century Bar and Equipment Company assisted in the layout of the kitchen which is in the southwest portion of the building. Although it is not too spacious, it creates efficiency because it is laid out in such a manner that there is a minimum of lost motion between operations. Toilet facilities are located in the opposite corner.

The basement covers the rear of the building. In one corner a drop has been constructed so that beer kegs can be dropped from ground level. The beer pre-cooler, the meat and vegetable coolers, as well as locker and storage rooms, are located in the basement. The air-conditioning equipment, the oil fired furnace and the refrigeration compressors are located in a very compact arrangement at one end.

The front is of limestone in a cased ashlar pattern and the remainder of the exterior is of face brick. A

ARROW STEEL CO.
STRUCTURAL STEEL FABRICATORS
Long Span Steel Trusses
12115 Cloverdale Ave., Detroit 4 WE 2-0923

CENTURY STORE EQUIPMENT CO.
Manufacturers and Designers of Fine Store Equipment Including Bar & Kitchen Supplies
2144 Bagley Ave., Detroit 16 WO 3-0361

FELD ER CONSTRUCTION CO.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
4120 Wyoming Ave., Dearborn, Mich. TI 5-555

KURTZ BRICK CO.
KURTZ OHIO Hard Shale - First Run, Vertical Score, Multicolored, Full Range, Face Brick 14183 Wyoming Ave., Detroit 4 WE 3-2084
MOSPHERE PERVADES

VING FINE FOODS AND LIQUEURS'

steal covered canopy, which supports the porcelain enameled free-standing letters of the sign, extends over the windows and the entrance on the front. A planting area is at sill level for added interest.

All the interior trim is birch, finished natural, and the doors are birch, flush. The walls in the dining area, except the south wall which is papered with large overall design in brown on a chartreuse background, are plastered and painted a light chartreuse color. A projecting neon-lit cove, 8 feet above the floor, encloses the entire perimeter of the dining area, and is painted brown. Because of an 11-foot ceiling, there is ample space for the cove lighting to reflect a soft diffused light. Another cove at the same height follows the contour of the front bar and illuminates the bar area. A quiet and dignified atmosphere has been created.

Acoustone attached to a metal-suspended rock lath ceiling covers the entire area, and is seribed very neatly to the wall above the cove.

The floor in the dining area is asphalt tile in a 6-to-1 pattern with a rubber tile base. Toilet floors are ceramic tile and the kitchen has a dull-red quarry tile floor.

Two flush-mounted speakers are placed very inobtrusively in the wall between the cove and the ceiling. These speakers, remotely controlled at the bar, are used in conjunction with both the juke box and television set. The RCA television equipment is completely recessed behind the dining room wall, and the only portion visible from this area is the screen, with plastered returns.

The mechanical equipment consists of a Jackson and Church gun-type oil-fired burner with all the ductwork placed in the space above the dropped ceiling over the bar. The building is completely air-conditioned with a Curtis air-conditioning unit.
Many times in order to expedite the reception of bids and the construction of the project, we Architects send drawings to the bidders without a final check. During the war this procedure probably became necessary, but it seems to me that we should accustom ourselves to delivering to the bidders only sets of drawings and specifications which have been completely checked. We have found in instances that the final check may change quantities or details, and as a result an addenda or a bulletin must be issued for the increased cost.

We must recognize that the method of doing business in this present day is much more complicated than perhaps at any time during our professional careers. The reason therefor is because of the documentary and paper work required for all business by the Government during the past twenty years. The trend has become an established fact and there seems little that we can do about it. Our specifications should be clear as to leave little in doubt. For instance, change orders may be given to a contractor in the field. Instead, a letter must be written to carry out even the most minor direction which the Architect or Superintendent may issue.

I need not remind any one of you that the Architect is expected to know a great deal about some hundred trades which enter into construction projects. It is necessary that he have more than a fundamental knowledge of these trades in order that they may be properly specified, but also that such work may be executed properly in the field. Perhaps the most difficult is the knowledge of mechanical trades. I fear that too many of we practitioners depend primarily to care for such changes as may arise in the field, and that we as an office will issue change orders against such fund when we find it necessary to do so. I have found that such an explanation, if made very clear at the outset, is a most satisfactory manner of handling these items of extra cost for changes in the field.

It seems to me that we Architects have three prime responsibilities. The first is to the great American Public as our client, secondly to the general contractors, subcontractors, and material suppliers; and lastly to the employees of our offices. In our relations with the contractor and his subcontractor we believe and feel that each one is our friend. However, it does not seem to me that the matter of friendship should enter into business relationships between the contractor, the Owner, and the Architect. I would like to believe that it is wise on the part of the Architect to treat such relationships entirely in a business sense so that the issues may be confused at any time. The Architect must always conduct himself as the mediator between the contractor and the Owner. We are to expect that the contractors will execute the work in the field within the intent of the drawings and specifications according to our interpretation, and for which the Owner expects a completed job on the condition of his payment therefor.

Perhaps the most important matter in the operation of our offices is cost accounting. Do we know what our costs are as divided between preliminary sketches, working drawings, specifications, mechanical work if done in our offices, structural work, and supervision in the field? I believe that many of us have little knowledge of the proper conduct of our offices from the business standpoint, and as a result we are troubled with the financing of our practice.

UNIVERSITY 2-3413
DARIN & ARMSTRONG INCORPORATED
204I FENKELL AVENUE DETROIT

Kurtz Brick Company
COLORFUL OHIO SHALE BRICK
For Residential and Commercial Building
1413 Wyoming HO 2384 Detroit

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

FOR LONG LIFE, WEATHER AND AIR-TIGHT GLAZING USE AMERICA'S LEADING GLAZING COMPOUND—PLASTI-GLAZE.
My office has been that of the so-called small office with twenty employees or less, though during the war we were several times that size. It has required constant research and surveillance on my part to determine what our costs actually are. I recognize that the matter of operating an office of the size which we have is quite different than that of the larger offices with one hundred employees or more. Nevertheless, I have yet to find a 'proper cost accounting system which was easily understandable, and I have not cared for all the methods of cost accounting which have been suggested by several cost accountants which we have retained. Rather, I have endeavored to set up our own cost accounting system as befits an office of our size, and which we can understand. Inasmuch as our records are audited by our clients, it is necessary also that our cost system be understandable, and I have not cared to understand on my part to determine what our costs are. I value the publication issued by the Architects League of Hollywood most highly, and it is pertinent to quote therefrom as follows:

"Have you money in the bank? Are you out of debt? Are your bills paid promptly? Do you own your own home, free of debts? Are you satisfied with your profession as a business? Are you making a profit?"

"One of the great evils facing American business today is the tendency to be always taking out and putting nothing back. If we Architects are going to survive, we will have to give more in service—more complete and carefully prepared plans and specifications—more accurate preliminary estimates—better planned and designed buildings, better engineered and constructed buildings. If these things are done, the reward will be sure. It therefore behooves us to know what it costs to do these things, so that we can demand and get enough for our services to make these results possible. The public will pay us what we are worth if we have the intelligence to determine what our worth is, combined with the courage to stand and demand it.

"We have an amazingly assertive cost amount at the end of the month, and their clocklike regularity month after month throughout the year is appalling—but you are bound to consider these charges as positively fixed. These items constitute OVERHEAD. And how few realize what overhead means and how it demands recognition under all conditions? Overhead includes such items as advertising, blueprints, car expense, club and professional dues, gifts and donations, depreciation, insurances, interest on capital, interest, light, office expense and supplies, non-productive payroll, permits, postage, printing, promotion and contacts, rent, owner's salary, special outside engineering services, surveys and test holes, taxes, travel and subsistence, and telephone and telegraph charges.

"Fortunate is he who has, what is known as, a steady practice. The vast majority of practitioners suffer from irregularity and continuous fluctuation. The profession in general is very precarious. Therefore, the points we are emphasizing will be more apparent to you. Probably you know your costs, in which case you are to be congratulated."

I wish to discuss briefly the matter of the young men entering the profession for the first time. Usually they come to our offices as trainees without previous experience. During the war it was necessary that all offices employ this type of individual because of the man power shortage. That shortage has been alleviated to a great extent, and as a consequence there are more trainees than there are jobs. I wonder sometimes if we, as Architects, give the matter of the trainee the serious consideration which it deserves, for none of us can forget that each of us in the distant past was a trainee also. I know it to be a fact that some offices will not engage the services of these young men unless they have at least five years of experience. I question that procedure very much. It is neither fair to the profession nor to the young men who are to take our places as Architects in the years to come.

In our office we have made it a practice to engage one or more of these trainees, and I for one very much favor the coordination plan as projected by the University of Detroit. Under this plan the applicant spends alternate three month periods in pursuing his technical education, followed by three months of practical experience in an office. We find these men usually willing, though it must be pointed out that the expense of training these applicants under key personnel is considerable. However, I do believe the arrangement has much merit and in my opinion it operates to the advantage of both the employer and the employee in a better manner than the usual nine months of education and summer vacations in an office.
Section 4 (we omit first paragraph which relates to deduction of $50 each month) “No person subject to a tax under this act need include in the amount of his gross proceeds used for the computation of the tax any proceeds of his business derived from sales to the United States, its unincorporated agencies and instrumentalities, any incorporated agency or instrumentality of the United States wholly owned by the United States or by a corporation wholly owned by the United States, the American Red Cross and its chapters and branches, and the state of Michigan or its departments and institutions or any of its political subdivisions.”

In section 4 note the phrase “wholly owned by the United States.” This new phrase excludes National Banks, Federal Reserve Banks, and we think it is safe to say all banks. Therefore, there is now a taxable situation to be thought of in construction work for any of these, and for some other corporations.

“‘Section 4 a. No person subject to tax under this act need include in the amount of his gross proceeds used for the computation of the tax any sales of tangible personal property.

(a) Not for resale, and when not operated for profit, to schools or other educational institutions, hospitals and homes for the care and maintenance of children or aged persons: Provided, however, That the term ‘not operated for profit’ as used in this section shall mean when operated by an entity of government, a regularly organized church, religious or fraternal organization, and when the income from the operation does not inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any individuals or private shareholders, directly or indirectly, or to a home for children operated by a veteran’s organization.

(b) Not for resale to regularly organized churches or houses of religious worship, excepting such sales in activities as are mainly commercial enterprises.”

These are the two paragraphs of section 4 a which affect construction projects. Note that the definition of “not operated for profit” has been changed. After you have read this phrase carefully you will see that it is a very strict definition. For instance, if a group of doctors should build a hospital not for profit, it would still be taxable unless they were a regularly organized church, religious or fraternal organization.

Under the newly amended act, the contractor is considered to be the consumer and a sale to a contractor for improvement of real estate is a “sale at retail” and is taxable. But when a sale is made to a contractor to be used on any exempt classification project as cited above, the contractor can give to his supplier a statement that it is for an exempt project and that case it is not a “sale at retail” and the supplier will not charge the contractor the tax.

FROM NELSON NEWS
Weekly Bulletin, August 2, 1949

Joe switched to Goodyear.

G. A. Odien Equipment Co.

BRUNNER Equipment Co.

G. A. Odien Equipment Co.

G. A. Odien Equipment Co.

The Toledo Plate & Window Glass Co.

Glass Jobbers & Glazing Contractors

Distributors of TEE PEE Asphalt Shingles Asbestos Siding WAREHOUSES}

Detroit Grand Rapids Cleveland Toledo

Steve Nowak Pressed Brick Sales DEALER IN PRESSED BRICK, SALT GLAZE, VITRA-CREAM, CERAMIC CREAM STIPPLE, EYESTER, JADE GREEN AND BLACK TILES 3 WEEKS DELIVERY 12710 Gratiot Ave., Detroit 5, Mich. A.R. 2353
The architect's function in modern store design

by Charles S. Telchin

Telchin & Campanella, Architects, N. Y. C.

Address delivered at the third annual modernization show, Thursday, June 23rd, at the Grand Central Palace, New York City.

We have heard several modernization experts discuss the many ways in which a modern store front can increase your sales and build your store's prestige. I am certain that you will agree that these experts know whereof they speak.

To round out the picture, I will tell you a little about the men who combine the arts and sciences into the magical transformation of NEW FAC­ES FOR OLD. To understand what makes a good architect tick, let us tear a good architect apart. I am certain that you will agree that these experts know whereof they speak.

We have heard several more modernization experts discuss the many ways in which a modern store front can increase your sales and build your store's prestige. I am certain that you will agree that these experts know whereof they speak.

Thoughts can be used to induce the landlord to make a final decision. The visuals also can be used for publicity purposes, and quite often the retailer to visualize the architect's thoughts. The visuals also can be used for publicity purposes, and quite often the retailer to visualize the architect's thoughts.

Now, what does the architect do? He compiles all needed information about each new assignment. He surveys the merchandise setup, as well as the physical conditions of the building. He discusses all details of the expansion program with the owner, keeping in mind the future developments, as well as the immediate requirements. He stresses the fact that in any modernization program there is no line of demarcation between the store front and interior. The entire store must be designed as an integrated unit.

When all requirements are analyzed, the allowable budget is determined. Since the average merchant has only a vague conception of building costs, he should have the services of a competent architect to advise him of the possible costs of the improvement before any building contracts are awarded.

Only when the architect thoroughly understands his client's needs does he begin the preliminary sketches. These sketches include several visual drawings, as well as the floor plans and elevations. These three-dimensional sketches enable the retailer to visualize the architect's thoughts. The visuals also can be used for publicity purposes, and quite often to induce the landlord to make a financial contribution to building improvements.

After the sketches are approved by the merchant, thorough plans and specifications are prepared. The plans include several visual drawings, as well as the floor plans and elevations. These three-dimensional sketches enable the retailer to visualize the architect's thoughts. The visuals also can be used for publicity purposes, and quite often to induce the landlord to make a financial contribution to building improvements.

After all estimates are received and analyzed, the architect helps the owner to select the contractor. The architect, alone, or in cooperation with the owner's attorney, prepares the written contract. The plans and specifications are included as they are definite parts of the contract documents.

The architect checks all details, ap-
proves or rejects all materials, and is the general overseer of the entire project. As financial administrator of the job, he issues certificates of payments. These usually leave a sufficient balance for several months to make certain that the contractor has paid for all labor and materials.

To understand better the architect's function in modern store planning, we need only to compare the final results of several architect-designed stores with those that were completed without the benefit of a store specialist. Those stores that were designed by architects proved to be more economical and considerably more functional in arrangement, and much more successful in attracting consumer amount of attention. This has developed increased traffic and, consequently, increased sales and profits which, in the last analysis, is the only reason for investing in store modernization.

Now that we have discussed what the architect does, let us see how he approaches a new store front problem. The first step is to determine what makes the particular store tick. What is different about this store? What type of design will best reflect the store's personality? Believe it or not, a store does have a personality. It is made up of the owner, his clerks and the store's clientele. The architect wishes to make certain that the custom design he is about to create will best fit in with that personality.

When the architect prepares the rough sketches, he draws several possible arrangements. In these preliminary sketches, he develops the shapes and proportions of the various elements, such as the vestibule, the show windows, the signs and the placement of the doorway. When he is satisfied with the general outline, he begins to think in terms of materials, color schemes and costs. Costs being of "Cost Evaluation." He knows how to cut corners in order to come within the owner's budget. More and more, merchants now realize that they are making a sound investment in employing an architect. Not only is the retailer assured of a better design, but also one that will require a minimum of maintenance.

Attempts to circumvent the services of a store specialist do not result in any saving, but rather, is a form of false economy.

ON A.I.A. COMMITTEES

The national committees of The American Institute of Architects, to serve until the Institute's 1950 Annual Convention, include the following from Michigan:

Wells I. Bennett, of Ann Arbor, Committee on Education; Kenneth C. Black, of Lansing, Redistricting of The Institute; Clair W. Ditchy, of Detroit, By-laws; Alden B. Dow, of Midland, Allied Arts, and Inter-society Color Council; Branson V. Gamber, of Detroit, Uniforms, and National Architectural Accrediting Board; Ralph W. Hammett, of Ann Arbor, Membership; Alvin E. Harley, of Detroit, Budgets and Costs; George M. McCorkery, of Ann Arbor, Cooperation with Technical Committees; Eero Saarinen, of Bloomfield Hills, Architectural Competitions; Lewis J. Sarvis, of Battle Creek, Hospitalization and Public Health; John C. Thornton, of Detroit, Cooperation with Technical Committees; Kenneth C. Welch, of Grand Rapids, Inter-society Color Council.
**DITCHY ON PLANNING BOARD**

At the Society’s Board meeting in Ann Arbor on July 6 a request was received from the Oakland County Planning Commission for the Society to appoint a representative to that body. President Alden Dow appointed Clair W. Ditchy. Mr. Ditchy is a resident of Oakland County and is well qualified for this assignment.

**Fisher Wall Paper and Paint Co.**

BEAUTIFUL INTERIORS

are created with well paper

We have a competent staff, willing to show you the best in style and color, the leading Wall Paper Manufacturers of the country offer.

**Let Us Help You**

“Ask Your Decorator”

Fisher Wall Paper and Paint Co.

are Michigan’s largest wall paper distributors

6 LOCAL BRANCHES IN DETROIT

**Steve Nowak**

Pressed Brick Sales

DEALER IN

PRESSED BRICK, SALT GLAZE, VITRA-CREAM, CEREMAC CREAM STIPPLE, EVEREST, JADE GREEN AND BLACK TILES

3 WEEKS DELIVERY

12710 Gratiot Ave., Detroit 5, Mich.
AR. 2353

**DUNN BLUE PRINT CO.**

“Specialized Services for Architects”

**GLANZ & KILLIAN CO.**

CONTRACTORS

PLUMBING — HEATING — VENTILATING

FIRE PROTECTION & SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

1761 West Forest Avenue

Temple 1-7620

**John A. Mercier Brick Co.**

Manufacturer & Distributor

Common Brick
& Concrete Stlog Block & Brick

QUALITY FACE BRICK

3985 Raulo Ave. Dearborn
VI. 1-0761

**MEMBERS BRITISH BUILDING INDUSTRY TO VISIT DETROIT**

Will be guests of architects and building industry

Plans for the Detroit visit of a British Construction Industry Productivity Team, now touring the United States under sponsorship of the Economic Cooperation Administration, have been completed by George Coombs, of Associated General Contractors of America, Detroit Chapter, which, with the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, will be host to the group during its stay in Detroit, August 15-21.

Among the 17 travelling with the team under ECA Project Manager William L. Padgett are representatives of the building trades, employers’ associations, contractors, sub-contractors, a plumber, a carpenter, a plasterer, a painter, an industrial advisor.

President of R.I.B.A.

Included also are two architects, Michael T. Waterhouse, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Robert Hogg Matthew, A.R.I.B.A.

The primary objective of the team is to examine all technical and organizational methods employed in the American building industry, as well as cost analysis and productivity. Most of the time here will be spent in visiting various construction projects.

Arrangements for the tour of the group in this country were made by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, established on the initiative of Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, and Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator of the United States.

The group will be guests of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., at the Detroit Athletic Club on Thursday, August 18.

**THE CONCRETE PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION OF DETROIT**

announces the appointment of C. A. Sirrine as Executive Secretary.

Requests for assistance or inquiries regarding the manufacture or use of concrete masonry products may be directed to the headquarters of the Association, 1402 Kales Building, 76 W. Adams Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan. The telephone number is Woodward 3-8566.

**GLASS BLOCK for YOUR PLANT-Now!**

Critical materials are not required to erect glass block panels in that new plant addition—or in replacing wornout sash in existing buildings. Get Insulux Glass Block—without delay.

**Cadillac Glass Co.**

VA. 1-7200

2570 HART AVENUE

DETROIT
Builders & Traders
Edited by E. J. Brunner, Secretary, Builders & Traders Exchange of Detroit

PRODUCT LITERATURE AWARD

The thirty-two winners of a recent products literature competition sponsored by The American Institute of Architects and the Producers' Council were announced at a dinner in New York City.

The winners were presented with Certificates of Commendation by Harold R. Sleeper, F.A.I.A., who was chairman of the Jury of Award.

Other speakers at the dinner were Arthur C. Holm, FAIA, regional director of the New York district; James M. Ashley, President of the Producers' Council; and Walter A. Taylor, Director of the Department of Education and Research of the A.I.A.

Entries in the contest, the first of its kind, were limited to direct-mail descriptive, promotional, and technical literature directed to architects.

Purpose of the competition was to determine the character of literature describing building products which best serves the requirements of the architectural profession.

The list of winners, and the product literature for which they were cited, is as follows:


The following were selected for citation and the awarding of Certificates as examples of excellent "promotional" material:


The Jury of Award who, headed by Mr. Sleeper, chose the winners, is as follows:


Fire-Resistive Vault Doors Complete Bank Vault Equipment Cycle-Billing and Rekordes Cardiners V-Line Trays Steel Storage Files Diebold INCORPORATED

4105 Cass Ave. Detroit 1
Temple 3-4477 — 4478
An address before the Fourth Annual Pacific Coast Regional Conference of the National Contract Hardware Association, at the Arizona Biltmore Hotel, in Phoenix. Reprinted from HARDWARE CONSULTANT AND CONTRACTOR, issue of May, 1949.

This is about the first time, or one of the few times, that I've been taken in on the ground floor where things are really done and happening. An architect usually is off stage. I am sometimes afraid that the men who do the selling and producing, and who are making the things of today, don't generally consider the architect very much.

I don't know who makes these designs for hardware or where you get them or how you come by them. Anyway you don't keep up with the procession as I see it today. Hardware is still too ornate—it isn't sufficiently simple.

I remember my old master, Louis Sullivan, more for hardware and all he had anything to do with were the escutcheon plates, which in those days were very ornate. Do you remember? The Yale and Towne people here will surely remember. Those were the Adler and Sullivan door plates. And then the knob came in for a little dickering too. So the whole thing became overworked.

The more you get the hardware out of sight and make less of it, the more you are going to be modern and in line with modern architecture. Whatever of it is in sight should be adapted to the hand and feel right and commodious. Nothing is more annoying than to have to use several fingers on a lever handle designed to hurt those fingers. Have you ever thought seriously of criticizing your product on the basis of that simple standard of the use of the thing you make?

Modern architecture is supposed to be based on form following function, but it isn't. It would be a good thing if that were the platform from which it could spring and until it is we haven't got the thing we are really hoping for. Nothing of the plumbing and the hardware. Why shouldn't it be done? Why don't you go into that more and more? It is a field that hasn't been overworked.

I am not finished yet.

I came into architecture about 56 years ago when it was a pretty slim prophecy.

Fifty-six years ago in selecting the hardware for a building the architect had a sense of frustration and usually a spell of procrastination. Can you remember back to those days when hardware was not hardware but foolishness, aggravation, and extravagance? I can and I guess some of you can. What does it mean, then, to produce a good line of fine and effective hardware? Not what it used to mean—ornamental outside and then fix up the inside as best you can. Hardware should be something that really works, and should be out of sight like a good floor hinge. Locks must be automatic and simple and mostly inside, and what does appear outside, easy to work with. That is an architect's point of view as to what the future of hardware should be like.

Now as to the marketing of it, its handling and selection. I suppose most of you men have plans submitted to you, and then you go over them, make a list and bid on what you think would be appropriate for the doors, windows and the various necessities of the job. Isn't that the way you do it? Or does the architect come down to the merchant's store and pick out this and that and tell you what you use on each door and window? Besides being concerned with that, some of this group are representatives from the producers who are really designing and producing hardware. Well, then that's a fine get-together because it will really be effective. You can then really arrive at some conclusions regarding your products and improve them, which should be the outcome of a meeting like this. Incidentally, I am speaking in a ballroom that I designed in 1927. A very nice
little place, isn't it?

Well, I came down here not to deliver a lecture to you but to talk the matter over and discuss hardware. This is not a formal occasion mind you. What would you say, hardware man to architect, was your chief trouble today? What confuses you most? Perhaps it's a material affair—something regarding hardware that makes you go to an expert and the hardware consultant will probably become a middle man between the hardware producer and the consumer. The consumer is always going to be mainly the architect. Perhaps the architects who devise and design the buildings that you men are going to hardware are going to be more and more the prey of your experts. I've hired and fired hundreds of experts myself because I know they can be pointed in any direction you want to point them. So don't think highly of me an expert is a man who has stopped thinking. He thinks he knows everything. Now when a man gets to the point where he knows and is an authority, he's finished. There's no progress beyond that.

Well, a good architect wants to remain an amateur as far as he can remain one. He doesn't wish to become an authority. He doesn't wish to call a turn beyond his own vision, and he doesn't wish his own vision to be curtailed by being regarded as an authority. Is this subtle or is it sensible? My feeling is that the architect must be a prophet. I don't mean with an "it" on the word either, because he'll never be that, but a prophet in the true sense of the term. He must keep open minded and he must keep his eyes on the future. To him, all that can be seen of the future is only a minute. To him, the art exhibition, what is it? It certainly is that the architect must be a prophet. I think it's a wonder how much technique and how much knowledge has to enter into the life of an architect. He can't think of what? The art museum or the art exhibition, what is it? It certainly is that the architect must be a prophet. I think it's a wonder how much technique and how much knowledge has to enter into the life of an architect. He can't think of what? The art museum or the art exhibition, what is it? It certainly
clashing, and are going to clash more.

enemy is Russia. Two ideologies are

side is up against an enemy, and the

materialistic as anything that ever existed

The utility companies and the politic­

landscapes and views that may exist.

give you electricity, or water. It is

have left what we call eminent domain

Are we asking for it or are we demand­

ence between what is merely curious

That we really have a culture of our

American civilization is really tops?

other, you visit each other's homes and

left it to you to say. You meet each

As far as she'd get where art is con­

She might wear an insinuating smile

so she goes shopping for a hat without

wives interested chiefly in a hat and

throughout the haves and the have-nots try­

of the haves and the haves endeavoring
to justify having and the have-nots try­
ing to get hold of a little something.

It's been the same since the world

started to become civilized. It hasn’t

changed but the issue has become con­
centrated. It has got down to brass
tacks.

All this is directly allied to the ques­
tion of art in our environment and of

Because if we really are what we pro­

cess and if we really are an honest de­
mocracy, we wouldn't be afraid of

Communism. We could make it look

to bold, bare and forbidding, nobody

among yourselves? What it rep­

cerning it? Have you ever thought it

what is democracy? Have you

democratic? What is democracy?

repress, what it stands for and what it

Now there is a capitalistic city.

Now it is a matter of becoming more and more

development. The very things that are important,

is a matter of the actual

clothing of our civilization, which must

be buildings. It's more a question of

environment which must be buildings,

the way we live in them and the way

we furnish them and all that. That

should be our great art. Now if we get to

the point in our teaching and our

schooling, and if going to the university

is a matter of becoming more and more

developed in this way of art, it might

be worth while. But unfortunately it

all seems to be set up contrarywise.

The very things that are important,

and should be connected with our every­
day life, are not matters of art.

Then, what are they a matter of? I

leave it to you to say. You meet each

other, you visit each other's homes and

what's important there?

To what can you point to prove that

American civilization is really tops?

That we really have a culture of our

own: that we really know the differ­

e between what is merely curious

and what is truly beautiful. Where do

we go to learn it? Who is teaching us?

Are we asking for it or are we demand­
ing it? My answer is, no. We are taking

we go to learn it? Who is teaching us?

Where is democracy and show me

something in this nation that democ­

racy has really built. Do you know of

anything? Is the skyscraper democra­
tic? Is this type of city that Houston rep­

resents, (and it's pretty fairly indica­
tive of most American cities) is that
democratic? What is democracy?

Have you ever come to any conclusion con­
erning it? Have you ever thought it

over among yourselves? What it rep­

resents, what it stands for and what it

could accomplish were it a success?

Well, a hardware conference is a good

point the features of the thoughts I've

put it differently, but that is what es­
tentially it was. And the city itself to

point the features of the thoughts I've

just thrown at you, was a capitalistic

city. Now what is a capitalistic city?

Have any of you ever thought this out?

A capitalistic city is a broad way paved

with pretty much everything on it.

At one end and usually at the center of

it, are downtown skyscrapers—tall

buildings. On the other end little or no

pavements and shanties. Well, that's

Houston. Only Houston has done some­
things remarkable. Houston has

extended the center avenue seven miles

and built a skyscraper at the other end

of it. On each side of it there are the

shanties, (and they are shanties,) no

pavements, and there is mud. That is

your capitalistic city.

Where is democracy and show me

something in this nation that democ­

racy has really built. Do you know of

anything? Is the skyscraper democra­
tic? Is this type of city that Houston rep­

resents, (and it's pretty fairly indica­
tive of most American cities) is that
democratic? What is democracy?

Have you ever come to any conclusion con­
erning it? Have you ever thought it

over among yourselves? What it rep­

resents, what it stands for and what it

could accomplish were it a success?

Well, a hardware conference is a good

point the features of the thoughts I've

put it differently, but that is what es­
tentially it was. And the city itself to

point the features of the thoughts I've

just thrown at you, was a capitalistic

city. Now what is a capitalistic city?

Have any of you ever thought this out?

A capitalistic city is a broad way paved

with pretty much everything on it.

At one end and usually at the center of

it, are downtown skyscrapers—tall

buildings. On the other end little or no

pavements and shanties. Well, that's

Houston. Only Houston has done some­
things remarkable. Houston has

extended the center avenue seven miles

and built a skyscraper at the other end

of it. On each side of it there are the

shanties, (and they are shanties,) no

pavements, and there is mud. That is

your capitalistic city.

Where is democracy and show me

something in this nation that democ­

racy has really built. Do you know of

anything? Is the skyscraper democra­
tic? Is this type of city that Houston rep­

resents, (and it's pretty fairly indica­
tive of most American cities) is that
democratic? What is democracy?

Have you ever come to any conclusion con­
erning it? Have you ever thought it

over among yourselves? What it rep­

resents, what it stands for and what it

could accomplish were it a success?

Well, a hardware conference is a good

point the features of the thoughts I've

put it differently, but that is what es­
tentially it was. And the city itself to

point the features of the thoughts I've

just thrown at you, was a capitalistic

city. Now what is a capitalistic city?

Have any of you ever thought this out?

A capitalistic city is a broad way paved

with pretty much everything on it.

At one end and usually at the center of

it, are downtown skyscrapers—tall

buildings. On the other end little or no

pavements and shanties. Well, that's

Houston. Only Houston has done some­
things remarkable. Houston has

extended the center avenue seven miles

and built a skyscraper at the other end

of it. On each side of it there are the

shanties, (and they are shanties,) no

pavements, and there is mud. That is

your capitalistic city.
THE PROBLEM:

Eager to meet the expanding needs of a young family (four children, preschool and primary school age) the Uraneck's determined to find generous land and an architect to plan for their needs. After careful search a site was selected 150′ wide by 137′ deep, exceptionally wooded, wild blueberries included, located in Oak Park, a north Detroit suburb.

SOME ESSENTIALS:

Early in the study of the problem the following features were established as essential: avoidance of stairs, monolevel planning. Exploit advantages of solar and visual orientation. Sufficient child play area. Privacy. Ecological, efficient and direct circulation plan areas. Organized storage area for Mr. Uraneck. Modular planning, to effect the greatest economy in labor, material, and coordination of all trades. Study characteristics and essential elements evolved the accompanying plan.

THE PLAN—A WORKING ORGANIZATION

From the entrance unit, which is the focal point of circulation for the plan, any area of the house is reached directly without disturbing other
OME
RANEC, OAK PARK, MICHIGAN

The right is a wing of sleeping rooms and bath. The entire passage being forty lineal feet of storage, the left is living-dining area planned for flexible adult use. Organized around a built-in phonograph-radio-playing equipment and library shelves, this area has functioned as the focal point for neighborhood squares, community study groups, and occasion, as the "maternity ward" a good share of Oak Park's vigorous and progressive civic movement. In its thirty-two lineal feet of uninterrupted glass, this area invites the drama of changing seasons to be the principal decorative scheme.

Directly ahead of the entrance unit is the kitchen-activity area—planned especially for children's use, affording sixteen feet of storage for toys and play equipment—all under the direct supervision of the mother. Having its own toilet facilities and outside entrance, indoor-outdoor activities may thus proceed freely, either singularly or in groups, without disturbing any other area of the dwelling.

All sleeping rooms are designed to accommodate quiet activities as well. Built-in storage closets in each room permit maximum space for model building, reading, painting and the like.

The master bedroom is designed to function also as a study area for Mr. Uranec in which to prepare necessary research material for his teaching and personnel work.

MULTI-PURPOSE GARAGE:
Attached garage serves double function of car storage and shop. Well lighted, comfortable and compact a wide variety of machine-tool and wood working activities are relegated to this area. Cantilevered roof extensions provide continuous protection from garage to either guest or service entrance.

THOUGHT FOR THE FUTURE:
Cognizant of the value of thorough planning, it was decided to give adequate attention to a possible future addition, supposedly a study-office unit. Located as a fourth element at the guest entrance the advantage of privacy is thus achieved. Heating coils, water supply, electrical and sanitation utilities are already placed for convenient hook-up whenever the addition is built.

FLEXIBLE STRUCTURE:
In an effort to afford maximum flexibility and freedom in planning, the
roof construction rests entirely upon exterior walls. The interior partitions thus become a system of storage walls and light weight non-bearing screens readily adaptable to future needs in replanning. For economy of installation and efficiency of operation the mechanical core is located centrally in the plan. Heating coils imbedded in concrete integrally colored and polished as finished floor integrating the entire floor mass into a single thermal unit along with continuous two level fluorescent cove illumination suspended from the low flat roof makes for ultimate flexibility of space and structure.

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:
To derive maximum benefit from solar orientation, prevailing summer breeze and to exploit fully the most favorable site characteristics the building was located at an angle of approximately 30 degrees with the street. A natural rise in ground level of approximately three feet from sidewalk to rear lot line places the floor of the lounge area 26 inches below grade level, resulting in an interesting integration of interior and exterior.

HARMONICS:
In keeping with the strong natural surroundings, the interior and exterior of the structure is a balance of color and natural finishes. All woodwork, whether cantilevered eaves or interior ceilings is oiled cedar. Exterior cinder block surfaces are painted monastic grey. Interior plaster walls are carried in a balance of complimentary colors. To give an atmosphere of movement and meaning to the interior a series of creative paintings are being executed by our accomplished Detroit artist Sanford. To date "The Circus" in appropriate form and color has been completed on one wall of the children's activity area, "The Ballet" for Margaret and Rachel's room, "The Spirit of the Rang..." for Carl and Douglas's room. Under way at present is a mural for Mr. Uran... study area—"Psychology."

Surely, here is more than wall paper and flat white.

A study in architecture—an organic effort in form, color and function, a flexible solution in the medium of our time for our time, to meet the social, economic, material, and spiritual demands required of all building—a oneness of stone and sun and sky.

LOCRAFT, from Page 3
that fact should be made known. Experience and prudence will indicate that quality is less flexible than you might believe. So called temporary or expendable construction seldom retires at its expected life's end.

Should you have difficulty in formulating your program, enlist aid of the architect. If you have a building committee which will pass on your plans eventually, clarify your program with them as early as possible.

Imagination, judgment and experience play important parts in a preliminary study of your building requirements; sufficient time and thought invested now will pay handsome dividends during construction and in years to come.

We are nearing the end of what has been known among architects as a battle of styles. We can trace through 6,000 years of architectural history and find a thread unbroken — the continual search to enclose more noble spaces with less cumbersome structure. Finally, at Beauvais in 1284, the thread broke. Stone was asked to do more than it could, piers crushed and the vault fell. We are now nearing the end of the period of "revivals" which have persisted for 60 years since Beauvais because we now have new structural means. With development of steel, and steel in combination with concrete, we can do what earlier courageous builders wanted to do.

Let us above all not become submerged in this age of materialism. Let us rather put forth the extra effort, take the added time necessary, that our works may carry a message of faith and courage to the hearts and souls of men to come.
Builders & Traders
Edited by E. J. Brunner, Secty.-Mgr., Builders & Traders, Exchange of Detroit

Five-room Industry Engineered homes are being sold to veterans at prices as low as $6,000, complete with land and utilities, according to James M. Ashley, president of the Producers' Council.

"These low-priced homes which have a floor area of 788 square feet were developed jointly by the Council and the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, to demonstrate a set of principles which permit substantial reductions in the cost of constructing homes," Mr. Ashley said.

"Builders who are seeking means of building well-planned homes at minimum cost will do well to consider those developed in the industry engineered housing program, in which scores of industry technicians cooperated.

"Hundreds of the engineered homes have been constructed in various parts of the country, and, now that the possibilities for economy have been widely demonstrated, it is believed that many more will be built in the future."

"One feature which reduces the amount of time required to complete the houses is the roof truss which makes it possible for much of the inside work to be completed before the partitions are put in place, thus giving workmen much greater freedom to move about."

FOURTH GOLF OUTING
ARCHITECTS - BUILDERS' & TRADERS' WESTERN GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1949 Out 5 Mile Rd. 1½ miles beyond Telegraph Rd. Turn left from 5 Mile on to Kinloch Blvd.
GOLF ONLY $2.50
CUB LOIN STEAK DINNER ONLY $5.00
GOLF - DINNER & PRIZES $8.50
Thanks for the swell turn out at Maple Lane. Let's have 100, play golf and 150 for dinner.
You're doing swell on reservations—Keep it up. Call Now (WO. 2-5500.)
BILL SEELEY, Golf Chairman

Detroit Fuel & Supply Co.
Complete Builders' Supplies & Lumber
Producers of Concrete & Cinder Blocks
5625 East Davison Ave., Detroit 12
T. 1-8000

The Toledo Plate & Window Glass Co.
Glass Jobbers & Glazing Contractors
Distributors of
TEE PEE Asphalt Shingles
Asbestos Siding
WAREHOUSES
Detroit Grand Rapids Cleveland Toledo
Before Relighting — Students struggle against uneven light and harsh shadows, plus desk-top glare. Result: Poor seeing conditions with possible eyestrain.

After Relighting — It's easy to study under modern lighting installed at St. Joseph's School, Detroit, by Dueweke-Hechinger Electric Company. Note even illumination, absence of glare from light-finished desks. Germ-killing lamps on side wall complete this modern schoolroom.

If you are planning a school building or remodeling program, lighting deserves careful consideration. Make sure the lighting keeps pace with modern text books and modern teaching methods. Planned Lighting may be reflected in better grades.

A Detroit Edison Lighting Specialist will gladly assist you in planning the most efficient and economical lighting for your classrooms. Simply call WOodward 2-2100 or write Detroit Edison, Detroit 26. Your request will be answered promptly and without obligation.

The DETROIT EDISON Co.
SIXTH MIDSUMMER CONFERENCE WAS MOST SUCCESSFUL

By train, by plane, by boat and by automobile, about two hundred members and guests arrived at the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island for the Michigan Society of Architects' Sixth Annual Midsummer Conference, August 4, 5, 6 and 7. Some even arrived the day before and remained a few days after the Conference, enjoying the delightful atmosphere of the world's largest summer hotel and the nicest spot in Michigan.

President and Mrs. Dow were most gracious throughout the Conference, and entertained on several different occasions in the "Governor's Suite," at square dancing and otherwise.

The Conference began with an open meeting of the Board of Directors, President Dow presiding, at which there was a good attendance of members and guests.

All officers and directors were present except Messrs. Williams and Zimmermann. Reports were heard from the various committees, which will be published separately.

The meeting voted to hold the Society's 36th Annual Convention at Hotel Statler in Detroit, March 8, 9 and 10, 1950. President Dow named the Society's Committee on Education and Research as a special committee to complete convention arrangements. This committee is composed of Ralph W. Hammett, Chairman; Leo M. Bauer, Carl C. F. Kressbach and Adrian N. Langius. To the committee were added Messrs. Wells I. Bennett, Kenneth C. Black, Clair W. Ditchy, Carl B. Marr and Andrew R. Morison. Marr is Chairman of the combined committee.

At the business session Friday afternoon President Dow called upon Mr. Langius, chairman of the Conference Committee to welcome the delegates and guests to Mackinac Island. Gus stated that we had been going there for many years and that our good friends the Producers and others knew that they were welcome. The proposed changes to Society by-laws were explained briefly by John C. Thornton, who prepared them, following which they were adopted, subject to ratification by the three Michigan Chapters and the Institute.

Robert B. Frantz, First Vice-President of the Society, was moderator in a program devoted to the subject, "Elements of a Good Building." Branson V. Gamber gave an account of the architect's part in obtaining a good building; Cameron L. Davis, President of Associated General Contractors of America, Michigan Chapter, spoke on "A Good Contractor;" Finlay C. Alcan, Secretary of the Detroit Building Trades Council, on "Good Craftsmen," and Gardner Martin, of the Portland Cement Association, on "Good Materials." Kenneth C. Black, Great Lakes Regional Director of the Institute, reported briefly on the last national convention and played the records of President Orr's presentation speech.

Douglas Haskell to fill that position. Mr. Haskell gave a most interesting address on the subject, "What Makes a Good Building?" and his talk was filled with logic. We expect to print his manuscript in full in a later issue of the Bulletin.

Saturday morning Kenneth Black announced the regional seminars to be held in Indianapolis September 30 and October 1, at the Lincoln Hotel. Outstanding speakers have been engaged to explore more in detail the subjects dealt with at the Houston Convention. John R. White, of The Institute's Washington office, gave a good account of what The Institute is doing, and many
We might well ask also “What is a good Lloyd Wright, in his acceptance speech called attention to the fact that Frank we were doing for the two days. He told us that he was interested in the functioning of our pro-national architectural organization,” he said, and proceeded to answer that question by giving facts about The Institute, with its 92 chapters and state organizations. It was pointed out that

President Ralph Walker, an able and distinguished leader, is interested in all phases of architectural organization, including the international picture. He has just returned from Europe, where he attended, as a delegate, an important international conference of architects. Mr. White stated that while Mr. Walker was labeled by some of architects. Mr. White stated that while Mr. Walker was labeled by some as a conservative, he has always been progressive in his thinking. As an example of this, he, im-mute, where he attended, as a delegate, an important international conference of architects. Mr. White stated that while Mr. Walker was labeled by some as a conservative, he has always been progressive in his thinking. As an example of this, he, im-

The latter part of the Saturday morning session was presided over by Carl Kressback, Second Vice-President of the Society. The subject was “New Methods and Materials of Construction.” Speakers were R. B. Richard, son, of the Spencer Turbine Company, of Hartford, Conn, who spoke on “Commercial Vacuum Cleaning Systems,” Gardner Martin, of the Portland Cement Association, on “What’s New in Concrete,” and William E. Ogden, of Marsh Wall Products Corporation of Dover, Ohio, on new products in his line, with surfaces of marble and wood effects. While they are not obtainable as yet, the architects were informed as against the day not far distant when they will be. Bill brought warm greetings from the Producers Council, Michigan Chapter, and welcomed the opportunity of taking part in the program. He said that at the Society’s next annual convention a whole day could very well be devoted to such discussions. Every one thought this a good idea. Roger Allen advised Bill not to worry about not being able to get materials, as he had a great future on the lecture platform.

The President’s cocktail party, at which the Portland Cement Association was host, was attended by just about everybody there. The Governor and Mrs. Williams, who are spending the month of August on the Island, were distinguished guests. The annual award for distinction was presented to President Dow, a very handsome but that had everything. In fact, it was a complete bust. Maybe that’s why they call it “President’s Cocktail Party,” even though it is given by the Portland Cement Association. In making the presentation, Gardner Martin explained that each year the award is made to one with many talents that have not been otherwise recognized. He selected Dow because on a western trip he had taken some most unusual photos. Get Insulux Glass Block — with out delay.

**Glass Block for Your Plant—Now!**

Critical materials are not required to erect glass block panels in that new plant addition—or in replacing wornout sash in existing build-

**Cadillac Glass Co.**

VA. 1-7200

2570 HART AVENUE

**Detroit Fuel & Supply Co.**

Complete Builders’ Supplies & Lumber

Producers of Concrete & Cinder Blocks

5625 East Davison Ave., Detroit 12

TW. 1-8400

**MARJEL E. DONZE**

MART CRAFTSMAN

35 YEARS EXPERIENCE

Fine Finish Carpentry & Cabinet Work

SPECIALIZING UNUSUAL INTERIORS

Names of Michigan’s Finest Homes

Furnished on Request

17825 MOUND RD. AT DAVISON

Detroit 12

TW. 2-170
suit: just a little more time at a pleasant spot.

The Hughes', too, missed their boat, but an amphibian plane picked them up at the Island and put them down on the Pellston airport in fifteen minutes.

Seven past presidents were there: Ditchy, Morison, Black, Gamber, Thornton, Allen and Langius. Speaks well for their interest in the Society.

Frank Wright and Mossie Belco, arriving at the NYC station for their return trip, had a few minutes to spare, went for "a cup of coffee." They saw the train pulling out, ran for it, knocked on the windows and otherwise tried to stop it—no soap. As their baggage was aboard, they wired ahead to the next station to hold the train while they engaged a taxi and drove at break-neck speed. They arrived to find that the train had waited a couple of minutes. All out of breath, Frank remarked that it was perhaps the only time on record that a conductor had held a train for an architect. When the conductor tried to start the train without them again, Frank wanted to know how come. The conductor said, "I was expecting Frank Lloyd Wright."

Two Indiana architects and their charming wives who were there last year, liked it and came again, we are glad to say. They are Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Kastendieck of Gary and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bachman of Hammond. See you again next year.
 Builders & Traders
Edited by E. J. Brunner, Secty.-Mgr.,
Builders & Traders Exchange of Detroit

FALL TERM OF ESTIMATING
SCHOOL STARTS IN SEPTEMBER
Enrollment evening for the Builders' and Traders' Estimating School will be WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, in the offices of the Exchange at 439 Penobscot Building. Enrollment is from 7 to 9 p.m.

Persons connected by employment or otherwise with FIRMS WHICH ARE MEMBERS of the Builders and Traders Exchange can and should enroll before enrollment evening. On that evening we fill only such vacancies as may be left.

We shall be glad to mail enrollment blanks to a member upon request and to talk with prospective enrollees by phone. Frequently we can thus clear up everything so that a student or the firm employing him can mail in the FILLED-OUT ENROLLMENT AND ACCOMPANY IT WITH A CHECK FOR $20.00 TUITION. We count no enrollment complete until the tuition is paid, and we have accepted the student for the class he desires.

The FALL TERM is fifteen weeks long, and each student goes to class one evening a week. All classes are in the PLAN ROOM of the EXCHANGE at 439 Penobscot Building and begin promptly at seven p.m. and end at nine p.m. It is highly advisable for students to plan on spending two hours a week in home study.

The tuition for the term is $20.00 and on the first evening of classes the student is furnished a set of plans and specifications. The student pays $2.00 for the set and it becomes his property. There are no other charges for the course, and in addition to the plans and specs, each student must provide himself with a notebook (preferably loose-leaved 8½ by 11 inches), an architect's scale ruler and a pencil.

FOUR COURSES ARE OFFERED. Only the architectural trades are taught and the four courses are:

BLUEPRINT READING — using both residential and commercial plans, the course is designed for beginners and those who can profit by knowing more about interpreting plans and measuring. Lyle Tonne, instructor. Classes - Monday evenings, beginning September 12.

RESIDENTIAL — work is based on plans and specifications for a small b.v. residence and consists of interpretation and actual taking off of quantities. Presupposes some knowledge of reading blueprints. Lyle Tonne, instructor. Classes - Wednesday evenings, beginning Sept. 14.

COMMERCIAL ONE — work is based on plans and specifications for a fairly simple commercial structure and consists of interpretation and actual taking off of quantities. Presupposes some knowledge of reading blueprints. Frank Dow, instructor. Classes - Tuesday evenings, beginning September 13.

COMMERCIAL TWO — work is based on plans and specifications for a commercial structure more complex than is used in Commercial One and consists of interpretation and actual taking off of quantities. This course is for those who have taken Commercial One or who are employed actively in estimating, or for those who have some actual knowledge of estimating. It is not for beginners. Frank Dow, instructor. Classes—Thursday evenings, beginning September 8.
WHAT MAKES A GOOD BUILDING? WHAT MAKES A BUILDING GOOD?


What makes a good building is a great deal easier to answer than what makes a building good. It had been my fond expectation that I would talk as last man this afternoon. The talk would follow those who said the good architect made the good building, plus the good contractor, plus good materials, plus a number of other things. This would have created a perfect opportunity. As last man it would be possible to wind up with the great favorite theme—song of FORUM—integration. Glaring examples would have been adduced—from other States—showing the damage done because the contractor habitually follows after the architect instead of working alongside, criticizing and influencing design before it ever goes out to execution. (The divorce of design from production is a major failure in the building industry.) It would have been possible to adduce good counter examples, such as the story of Eastgate Apartments in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where a life insurance company checked the income calculations, and a big construction company checked the probable construction costs and methods, before architects put pencil to paper, and where the brilliant young "architects" in charge of the design set up their drafting boards in the rooms of an experienced building outfit. They thus avoided the common error of showing how things fit together—with only a routine and conventional knowledge of how these things are to be fitted together. The same integrated effort is needed between architect and engineer. In the forthcoming issue of FORUM there is an extended article by a gifted engineering colleague showing how uncreative it is for an architect to shove a finished scheme at the structural engineer, who merely "architects" in charge to determine the strength and dimensions needed in the structural members. The architect ought instead to team up with one of those rare synthesizing engineers who might evolve a totally different and perhaps unprecedented structure. The two men would develop a better product than either of them could achieve alone. Proof: a splendid department store in Augusta, where Morris Ketchum as architect and Fred Severud as engineer have recently come up with the first multi-story, fixed-frame structure of concrete that I know of in the U.S.; and in so doing obtained a wonderful economy of erection plus a splendid store plan.

Well, the story of integration might go on from there, but it is not what your chairman wants! He put this talk back to dinner time, and he billed me as an "architectural editor." He knows that we editors pick "good buildings" every day, and the dirty dog wants some rational reasons for the way we pick them. He wants an answer not to "what makes a good building," but what, in the opinion of an architectural editor, makes a building good!

He shall have his answer; but he shall pay for it. He will be given not only some of my few insights, but a selection from the host of my perplexities.

Confession number one: I believe that the major purpose of a superior building is to make life wonderful. A building is supremely good when it strikes us as a revelation, frees the spirit, guides it into new adventures and mysteries, makes life seem keen again and rich.

This instantly leads to perplexity number one: such a result is entirely irrelevant to our avowed daily purposes. Listening carefully this afternoon, I took down this definition of a good building: "it is one that is well designed and well built for the purposes for which it was intended." How many clients would top their list of purposes with the idea of "making life wonderful"?

This contradiction is real, and there is no easy way out of it.

Quite obviously sold citizens don't really give a damn whether buildings serve well the clearly stated purposes for which they were intended. In recent

BULLETIN:

We appreciate knowing that your convention was so satisfactory. I must admit that the increase in attendance did play a little hardship on us, since this was not anticipated, and should your group continue to grow as in the past, I am afraid we will have to start working on other dates, possibly later in the month of August, when our facilities would be more adequate for your needs. J. O. Woodfill, Manager, The Grand Hotel.
issues of the A.I.A. Journal there have been presented several lists of preferred historical buildings. These represent deliberate long-term choice. And yet, if we pick at random among the very best, the Great Pyramid was intended to preserve the mummy of the Pharaoh forever. Long, long ago all the pyramids were robbed of their mummies. Despite this obvious failure of the pyramids in carrying out the intended purpose, our own hard-headed businessmen turned tourist daily pay good money to see and admire them.

The Parthenon was intended as Athene's community center. It so conspicuously violated tenets of reasonable economy that the taxpayers' committee ran Pericles out of town. He was impeached, disgraced, banished.

Need one labor the point? Falling Water, a contemporary building prominent on the latest list of the greatest, is reputed to be little used as a family house by those who so commissioned it, and yet, to confound the issue still worse, the pick of a bastion, hence chosen as to commission the architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, to build him another big house in the West. If this be "punishment," then there is something inexplicable about Wright's buildings that makes his clients love more and more punishment of the same kind.

Two years ago I was talking to some of you at Ann Arbor, I tried to escape the dilemma by pointing to a trick of history. The architect, I said, designs his building as a living thing for present use and strictly formulated purposes. Then history plays its trick. In time the immediate purposes are imperceptibly drained out, and with them the first meaning of the building. In their place there is poured a myth which fills the empty shell. We approach dead buildings, I declared, in a sentimental mood, divorced from critical judgment of their earnest past purposes. Whoever asks whether Amiens best served the ritual? Yet I'm afraid that I was self-deceived. What history really does is trick, I confessed. And it is repeated between the claims of Apollo and those of both the Federal Reserve Bank and Efficiency Taylor. Where a top building reconciles both sets of claims, it is indeed a miracle of superior architecture.

But in the end the quality of making life wonderful comes first. It is not so bad a practice to make the first quick estimate of a building the way a man estimates a woman. She stirs his interest because she brings something fresh and intriguing across his vision. Is she just pretty, or is she lovable? Is her beauty in her clothes, or skin deep, or in her form, or her bearing and movement, or some quality of inner character? Where does she stir you? Would she be a good companion, an exciting mistress, or a magnificent wife? How will she look when she becomes a grandmother? Or is she the kind which was recently ruled out, as a building, from the pages of a magazine I know, because she was so patently that kind, even though endowed with the luxury of Hollywood?

The loving and capable wife who will grow gracefully with old age, and the durable, serviceable building that starts out modest and retains its grace under long-term weathering and wear, are of course the healthy preference of men and society. And yet, deep down, how we would hate to be totally deprived of some of the others!
BRANCH BANK

W. ROY AKITT, A.I.A., ARCHITECT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
DARIN & ARMSTRONG, INC., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
PRACTICAL AND FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The new Seven mile-Winthrop office of the National Bank of Detroit opened on August 15. Situated just west of Greenfield Road, it is Detroit's most northwesterly bank between Woodward and Grand River.

Architecturally, the exterior of the office is of the modernized Georgian Colonial design adopted in all the offices the bank has built.

The interior deviates from any traditional style in architecture. It is definitely based on the practical and functional requirements of the banking business and leans toward the modern without extremes. The cage fronts and lobby dadoes are of Colorado Travertine marble. Floors are mostly of rubber tile in special designs. The vaults have accommodation for approximately 35 safe deposit boxes in addition to requirements for cash, securities, and record storage. The bank is air-conditioned except for cooling, for which complete arrangements have been provided. The lighting is of modern type with fluorescent eight foot slim tubes in continuous rows.

The new office is exceptionally spacious, and embodies all the service a
protective features developed and proved in other offices of the National Bank of Detroit and in progressive banks throughout the country.

To supplement present parking facilities on the property, the bank is developing extensive parking accommodations for customers immediately adjacent.

It is believed that the general contractor, sub contractors and material suppliers, by their efficient cooperation in the construction of this bank, have every right to feel highly pleased with the results of their work.
I am speaking, of course, of Aalto's magnificent Charles River, instead of the usual banal view straight across, which is provided by the conventional "orderly plan." The strange shapes of the rooms, especially at the ends of the building where it "feathers" out, give an unprecedented range of choice to students of space according to whether they are lone-wolf types, hard-working pairs, or even gregarious and noisy kinds of people. For the first time since the '80s they are not considered as mere members. And the strange V-shaped stair house is a device which lets students flow out of the building on paths like the tributaries feeding a river, or to come in again like a river spreading out through its delta. This great poetic sense of a sociable life, the masculine strength and even the uncouth roughness of the building, cuts across the current glass path of what Aalto calls "drug store architecture," gives a new sense of release, of fresh possibilities, of new places to go for the spirit. That the outcome is virile is indicated by the hatred that it has engendered. To the shame of the Boston chapter of the A.L.A., its paper because the organ of such scurrilous remarks on the architect and the institution. As I say, you would not call this building exactly pretty, and perhaps it is not in the ordinary sense "good." But it carries greatness in it, and I predict its survival as a serious architectural monument because it contributes peculiarly to the sense of indegandampleness and sheer wonder in life.

As a counter example, we might brashly take a Michigan example, hoping that all of you will realize that it does not preclude appreciation of all the other remarkable architectural examples done by others of you in this State. What seems so good about the Saarinens' and Smith-Hinchman's new General Motors Technical Center is almost exactly the opposite of what seems refreshing in Aalto. These are straight buildings, "ordinary" buildings, of absolutely standard types met every day, on which architecture has cast its magic light. It is true that G.M. did not spare the horses, allowed a reflecting pool— and landscaping vastly more opulent than the industrial architect can usually allow himself even in his dreams. And yet the charm of the group lies essentially in the straight response of architecture to a straight assignment, and to performance, as the citations say, "above and beyond the call of duty."

This building group promises to become the classical example of modern architecture for the years in the U.S. It works on a promise which is uniquely American so far: the integration of design and engineering in multiple directions. In Europe, despite the greater subtlety, sensitivity, and erudition of their publications, the Review, they show no comprehension of the General Motors type of problem. In it "mechanism" is closely integrated with design, not merely as a structure, but as a "controlled environment": yet this environmental control by machinery does not stand alone—it is integrated with the direct exploitation of Nature: trees for shade as well as for view, windows for view even more than for working light.

It is in a group of buildings such as this that two different approaches seem to meet: the building "well designed and well built for the purpose for which it was intended" manages to transcend itself and make our daily life, in itself, a source of delight and if we could do this with every move we make, would not life be full?

It is for this reason that I personally view with dislike the current attacks on certain architects on the score of being "mechanistic." What a machine means, depends entirely on what you do with it. It is snobbish to look down on our machines, which represent as they do such a concentration of inquiry into natural law and truth, such devotion to a new kind and method of creation. We keep living by them, whether we like it or not. Such architects as Gropius and Le Corbusier could not possibly be as "bare" or "inhuman" as it is currently the fashion to pretend: they are too big in spirit, and those who have eyes can see the real intention shining through.
DETROIT CHAPTER BOARD MEETS
The Board of Directors of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., met on August 18, immediately following the luncheon in honor of the British Building Team. Present were President Willams, Treasurer Blair, Directors Helwett and Morison, Executive Secretary Hughes. Applications for membership were approved as follows:
Francis George Auer, Richard Clair Roy Cogley, and Donald Wallace Date,

LETTER TO DAVE WILLIAMS
President, Detroit Chapter, A.I.A.
Your address was given me by Mr. W. J. White, of Washington, D. C., in connection with obtaining a position for myself. I am an English student of architecture and have successfully completed four of the five years at the Leicester College of Art. During this course, which was interrupted while I served in the Army, I passed my intermediate examination and part of the finals of the Royal Institute of British Architects. I have also had three months office experience in England, and am at the moment working with O'Connor and Kilham in New York.

Before I return in September, I would very much appreciate it if you could help me.

NATURALLY, I SHOULD NOT EXPECT A LARGE SALARY, AS I AM STILL A STUDENT.—P. T. Toode, Hotel Lee, 205 W. 53rd St., New York 19, N. Y.

BULLETIN:
I would like to have your architect friends know that I am back in private practice after several years experience in city planning and park administration and design.

My work consists, as it did before the war, of residence grounds, factory grounds, site surface engineering for housing developments, parks and playgrounds, athletic fields, and institutional grounds. Telephone number VA. 2-6334.

If anyone asked me to plan a city for the capital of Tasmania, for instance, I would take that on too, but no one has asked me yet.—Edward A. Eichstedt, 737 Chalmers Ave., Detroit 15, Michigan.

Alex, Jr.

Darin & Armstrong, Inc.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
2014 FENKELL AVENUE DETROIT

Detroit Fuel & Supply Co.
Complete Builders’ Supplies & Lumber
Producers of Concrete & Cinder Blocks
5625 East Davison Ave., Detroit 12
TW. 1-5000

Better Brick Builds Better Buildings
Perma-Color Face Brick for Beauty and Permanence
Vitrified Sewer Pipe Glass Block
Century Brick Co.
14900 Linwood
Detroit 21, Mich.
University 1-8300

Portable Air Compressors
For Rent

ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS AGREE . . . ON IMPORTANCE OF USING HIGHEST QUALITY MORTAR CEMENT

That’s why the demand for Huron Mortar Cement has steadily increased over the years. This leadership in constant pioneering, field research and laboratory control has reflected in a combination of many premium features not found elsewhere. Before writing your specifications, compare feature for feature and you, too, will agree on “The Correct Mortar for the Perfect Job.” Contact our Technical Service Department on your concrete problems.

HURON PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
General Offices
FORD BUILDING
DETOIT 31, MICH.

Michigan Plants Located at Muskegon, Alpena, Saginaw, Detroit, Wyandotte

Alex G. Donaldson, A.I.A., prominent Detroit architect, died Tuesday, August 2 at his home, 653 Lawrene Ave., after an extended illness.

Born in Detroit, November 11, 1884, he was educated here in the public schools, including Central High; Detroit University School, and at Cornell University where he graduated with the degree of bachelor of architecture. He made three trips to Europe for study and travel, entered his own practice as a partner in the firm of Donaldson and Meier in 1915, became registered to practice in Michigan when the original law went into effect.

He became a member of The American Institute of Architects in 1920, served as secretary of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., then vice-president, and as president in 1928-29. He had long been a member of the Michigan Society of Architects. He was also a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, North Woodward Congregational Church, and the Detroit Boat Club. He was a veteran of World War I.

Surviving are his wife, Winifred, a daughter, Mrs. John Alling, and a son, Alex, Jr.

The firm of Donaldson and Meier distinguished itself in Detroit and Michigan, with many fine buildings to its credit, and Alex Don was always held in high esteem. The firm is one of the oldest, has always stood for the best in the profession. Alex had a host of friends who will mourn his loss.
BUILDERS & TRADERS
Edited by E. J. Brunner, Sec'y-Mgr.
BUILDERS & TRADERS Exchange of Detroit

MIDYEAR CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS REVIEW, OUTLOOK

From the United States Department of Commerce

New construction with a value of nearly $6.5 billion was put in place during the first half of 1949 establishing a new record for construction activity in dollar terms, 4 percent in excess of last year's previous high of $6.2 billion. At mid-year, an evaluation of prospects for the balance of 1949 indicated that the normal seasonal increase in most types of construction during the third quarter, coupled with the recent upsurge in new homebuilding activity would probably produce a record total of $19 billion for new construction in 1949, one percent more than the revised 1948 total of $18.7 billion. The physical volume of new construction this year is expected to show a somewhat larger increase over 1948 as a result of reduced construction costs, but physical volume in 1949 will still be considerably below the high levels of the 1920s and the wartime peak in 1942.

An expanded program of public construction is primarily responsible for sustaining 1949 new construction activity at record levels. Private construction with a value of $6.2 billion put in place during the first six months of this year was 5 percent less than last year's first-half total. Public construction expenditures of nearly $2.3 billion, on the other hand, were 37 percent larger than those of the corresponding period last year.

Construction costs have drifted downward from the September 1948 peak, but as of May they were still slightly higher than at the same time a year ago.

Private Construction

The drop in the total amount of new private construction put in place during the first half of 1949 to $6.2 billion from $6.5 billion during the corresponding 1948 period was due mostly to the lag in home-building and to sharply reduced expenditures for new industrial plants. Farm construction also was lower, while the volume of new store, restaurant and garage building has been below last year's levels.

On the other hand construction of new churches, private schools, hospitals and institutions, and new social and recreational facilities gained sharply over their 1948 volumes. Public utility construction was also up by 12 percent, primarily as a result of large expansion programs for privately-owned electric and gas utilities. The volume of warehouse and office building construction increased by 9 percent during the first half of 1949 over the 1948 first 6 months' total.

(To Be Continued)