ANDREW MORISON NEW PRESIDENT DETROIT CHAPTER A.I.A.

At the Sixty-Second Annual Meeting of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects held at the Horace H. Rackham Memorial Building in Detroit, October 19, Andrew R. Morison was elected President. He succeeds David H. Williams, Jr.

Charles B. McGrew was elected Vice-President; Eugene T. Cleland, Secretary; John O. Blair was reelected Treasurer, Suren Pilafian was elected a director to serve three years.

Directors elected by the Chapter to serve on the Board of the Michigan Society of Architects are Leo M. Bauer, John O. Blair, Cornelius L. T. Gabler, Ralph W. Hammett, Charles B. McGrew and John C. Thornton.

Sixty members and guests were present, forty-four corporate members voted. Present by-laws require ten per cent of the corporate membership for a quorum. The Chapter now has 398 corporate members.

President Williams opened the meeting by asking members to observe a moment of silence for those members who have passed on since our last annual meeting. They are George G. Booth, (honorary), Alex G. Donaldson, Edward C. Fisher, Branson V. Gamber, Roland C. Gies, F. Gordon Pickell, Harry L. White and Harry S. Angell.

Reports were heard from officers and committee chairmen. These will be published in later issues of the Weekly Bulletin. Especially gratifying was the report of Treasurer John Blair, which showed the Chapter in better financial position than ever before. The audit by certified public accountants was excellent. The names of John Blair and Charles McGrew appeared on the ballot twice and they were both elected to two offices. Speaks well for them.

Professor Lorch gave an interesting interim report for the Committee on Chapter History. He related that as early as 1837 architects in Detroit met to form an organization. Professor Lorch also reported for APESCOR, indicating much constructive work on behalf of the profession in matters of registration.

Professor Ralph Hammett reported briefly on membership from the national standpoint. He is a member of the national committee.

Leo Bauer, in reporting as our representative on the Affiliate Council of the Engineering Society of Detroit, stated that the Council recommended that affiliate groups hold their meetings on Thursday or Friday instead of earlier in the week, in order to avoid congestion caused by conflicts with other meetings. The next meeting of the Chapter will be held on Thursday, November 10, so we will have an opportunity to try it out. The speaker at the November meeting will be Mr. Marshall Fredericks, Sculptor, formerly associated with Mr. Carl Milles, but now conducting his own studio in Birmingham.

Our thanks are due the retiring officers for jobs well done. They are Joseph W. Leinweber, Vice-President, who carried on so nobly when our President Dave Williams became ill; Carl B. Marr, who did an outstanding job as Secretary, and Wells I. Bennett who served a year as Director after his term as President. Dave Williams remains on the Board as immediate past president.

While waiting for the tellers to report, Charles McGrew gave an interesting resume of what the Michigan Society of Architects is doing in the interest of architects of the State. We agree with him that too much credit cannot be given this organization.

Clair W. Ditchy introduced his two guests M. Boudet de Monvel and Madame de Monvel, of Paris, France. M. de Monvel is a Delano & Aldrich scholar, studying in this country.

The new President, on taking the chair, stated that he felt a little robbed because there was no gavel. He said that the Michigan Society of Architects had been the recipient of a very fine one from the American Seating Company, a piece of wood from a historic battleship. He wondered if the Chapter might not get a stick of wood from the White House. Although Andy is rounding out a quarter of a century of service...
to the Michigan Society of Architects, the Detroit Chapter and the State Registration Board, he expressed humility upon following such distinguished presidents as the Chapter has had. He thanked Dave Williams for doing a fine job under difficulties that would have stopped many. He also praised John Blair for having the courage to continue as Treasurer. He said the Chapter would still lean heavily on its past Secretary Carl Marr.

An organizational meeting of the new Board will be held at the Rackham Building on the afternoon of Friday, October 28.

Mr. Morison was born in Kilmornick, Scotland where he received his early education and apprenticeship, while in the office of Andrew and Newlon. Afterwards he attended the Glasgow and West-of-Scotland Technical College, Glasgow School of Art and Glas-
In the design of every type of structure, whether it be industrial, commercial or residential, there is presented to the architect a number of problems to solve. Such things as cost, size, use, plan, site, style, etc., are ever present to be considered in their relative order of importance to both archi-
The design of the Parker residence was no exception, as the usual problems presented themselves for consideration. The property, which Mr. and Mrs. Parker had selected for their new house, was situated on the north side of Fourteen Mile Road about a half-mile west of the Village of Franklin, Michigan, overlooking a wide ravine rising about one-hundred feet above the Franklin River. It was their desire to take advantage of a truly fine view overlooking this ravine, and this desire became the prime consideration in dictating the plan and the position of the house. The house is so situated that the rear is close to and past the edge of the ravine and the plan arranged that the living parts of the house overlook the ravine.

The house was designed for a family of four, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and their sons. The first floor plan contains a living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, lavatory, entrance and master bedroom and bath.
attached two-car garage. The sec-
floor contains the two boys’ bed-
ms and bath and a small study. This
arrangement was dictated by the
it’s desire to have complete living
ners for the entire family all on
floor with sleeping quarters for
boys on the second floor. The base-
nt contains a laundry, heating plant,
ample storage facilities and space
for a future recreation room.

The exterior design was dictated by
the desire of the client for an informal
country type of house of early Ameri-
can design, the exterior materials be-
ing common brick, bevelled siding and
field stone. The roof is a slate blend
asphalt shingle, it being the desire of
Mr. Parker, an insurance man, to have
a fire-safe roof.

All in all the solution turned out to
be a happy one, and the Parker fam-
ily seem well-satisfied and happy in
their new surroundings.

I want to take this opportunity to
express my appreciation to the con-
tractor, Mr. P. L. Mott, and to all the
sub-contractors under him for all their
cooperation and for doing a fine job. I
believe the result speaks for itself.
Annuall

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

David H. Williams, Jr., President

SCHEDULED meetings have been held throughout the year, with the exception of the summer months. In addition, we have held regular monthly Board meetings and a few special meetings.

Outstanding achievements of the year have been the approval of the new by-laws, the fact that we have stayed within our budget and held our own as to membership.

This summer we entertained the British Building Team, including the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and other notable men of the building industry of the British Empire. It was unfortunate that this meeting could not be held at a regularly scheduled time so that our members could be present.

We have tried in every way to have interesting programs, and I want to compliment Mr. Suren Pilafian and his program committee on its very efficient work.

I would have liked a meeting of the Producers' Council and the Architects early this year but this was not possible. I would recommend to the following administration that this be done, if possible, for our cooperation is of mutual benefit.

I regret that sickness prevented my early participation in the program, and I want to thank Vice-President Joseph W. Leinweber for carrying on so efficiently. I also want to thank our very efficient Treasurer and Secretary, John Blair and Carl Marr, who carried on their work so well.

I want to thank the Board of Directors and all the committees for their work, and to suggest that one year of the presidency is long enough for anyone. As this is a large Chapter, this would give a chance to bring more men into service. If possible, the vice-president should be elected the succeeding year to the presidency, therefore, the competition should rather be for the vice-presidency. This would enable the president, when he is elected, to be somewhat familiar with the work.

It is further my recommendation that the Program Committee schedule at least one or two meetings for the incoming administration, as it is difficult to obtain speakers on short notice, as well as to schedule dates for facilities of the Rackham Building. It was unfortunate that such poor meals have been served in the Rackham Building, as I think this has kept down the attendance somewhat.

I would also recommend that everything possible be done to obtain the City work for practicing architects, rather than have it handled by the City Engineer's office, as we are tax-paying architects and the job properly belongs to us. The work could be handled more efficiently and would bring freshness to the solution of the problems and avoid further movement towards bureaucracy. Therefore, this committee should be very carefully chosen.

PROGRAM

Suren Pilafian, Chairman

Your Committee has held seven meetings during the year for the purpose of planning and executing the Chapter's programs.

At the first meeting of the Committee, held immediately after its appointment, we were faced with the problem of arranging a program for the meeting scheduled only a few days later. Since there was not sufficient time to do this, we asked that the scheduled date be changed for a later one. We proceeded with laying a tentative plan for the meetings of the year, believing that an overall plan of that nature would permit us to provide a more varied, a better balanced, and a more interesting series of programs than if we adopted the easier course of planning each meeting as we came to it. We proposed, therefore, to have each meeting devoted to a different subject as follows:

1. A meeting devoted to a subject of local civic interest.
   For this, we were fortunate in getting Mr. Saarinen to present a story of the evolution of his design for the Detroit Civic Center at the January meeting.

2. A meeting devoted to a technical subject allied with architecture.
   For this we were able to arrange to have Mr. A. D. Taylor give us a talk on landscape architecture at the December meeting.

3. A meeting devoted to a talk on general architectural development.
   Fortunately, we learned that Mr. Edgar Kaufmann, Jr. was to give a talk on "What is Happening to Modern Architecture" for the Metropolit­an Art Association, so we arranged to use this already-prepared program for our Chapter's February meeting.

4. A meeting devoted to a discussion of professional problems and Institute business.
   This was held in March, a few days before the A.I.A. convention, and gave the members a good opportunity to discuss vital professional matters in the open.

5. A meeting devoted to a technical subject of particular interest to architects in connection with their work.
   Since architectural acoustics proved to be one of the most interesting subjects, we were fortunate in having Dr. Bolt give a talk on this subject at the April meeting.

6. A meeting devoted, as has been customary, to a subject that would interest the student associate members of the Chapter and to the granting of awards to selected students.
   We were fortunate in being able to have Mr. Alden Dow give a very interesting talk for this meeting held in May.

Questionnaire

In addition to arranging these meetings, we thought it would be of interest to this Committee, as well as to other committees subsequently appointed by the Chapter, to know what are the preferences of Chapter members regarding types of meetings. Accordingly, we prepared a questionnaire which was sent to all members of the Chapter, and answers were received from a large number.

These answers indicated that the more useful of the subjects of meetings could be to architectural practice, the more popular they would be. Talks on building materials and on architectural design proved to be the most popular. Talks on architectural practice, law and specific building types proved to be second choice to most of the members, while the subjects of architectural education, allied arts, architectural theory, interchange of professional experiences, and city planning followed in that order.

We believe this information will be useful to the Committee who is to plan the meetings for the coming year.

Organization

In carrying out our plans for the programs during the past year, we have followed the procedure of having one member of the Committee take care of all matters pertaining to a particular meeting. This permitted us to distribute the work among the Committee members more equitably and to permit each meeting to be planned as thoroughly as could be done only when one person concentrated on it.

1949-50 Season

We were asked by President Williams to prepare programs for the first three meetings of the season 1949-50 and to make suggestions for the remaining meetings of the year, for the benefit of the succeeding committee. Accordingly, we arranged the first meeting, that is, to be devoted to the State Capitol Building Project, presented by Mr. Amedeo Leone.

In connection with this meeting, we would like to make this recommendation: As the answers to our questionnaire have indicated, it would be interesting if one of our own members give a talk on a particular project of special interest which his office has been doing. This was, in effect, what was covered by the Civic Center project presented by Mr. Saarinen's last year and by the project Mr. Leone presented this year. As long as possible, we suggest that the Committee continued almost as a regular annual program.

The annual meeting required no particular planning on the part of the Committee.

The November meeting has been planned to cover the subject of architectural sculpture. We have arranged for one of the outstanding sculptors in this part of the country to give a talk.
on this subject. This again is in the category of an allied art. We believe there are many other phases of allied arts and sciences which can be presented profitably and interestingly to the Chapter in the future. We include in this category subjects like mural painting, furniture, photography and structural engineering, as well as those on acoustics, landscape architecture and sculpture, which have already been arranged.

Appended to this report is a Supplement giving more details on some of the aforementioned items as well as others.

Your Chairman would like to pay special tribute at this time to the excellent cooperation he has received from the other members of the Committee. Professor Lorch, Mr. Black and Mr. Hammett should be thanked in particular for the willingness with which they have travelled long distances to attend the Committee's meetings. All the members have carried out their assignments with such thoroughness that your Chairman's work has been facilitated greatly. In fact, I should add that without the valuable help of the other members of the Committee, all of whom have had considerably more experience with this kind of activity than your Chairman has had, the quality of the programs we have arranged would have been far from satisfactory.

Supplement to Report on the Work of the Program Committee 1948-1949

A. Costs
1. Speakers
   (a) Albert Davis Taylor (December 1948)

B. Organization
The following are the assignments made specifically to the individual members of the Committee.
1. Mr. Hughes
   (a) January 1949—"The Detroit Civic Center"
   (b) February 1949—"What is Happening to Modern Architecture"
   (c) September 1949—"State Capitol Office Buildings"
   (d) November 1949—"Architectural Sculpture"
2. Mr. Pilafian
   (a) December 1948—"Landscape Architecture"
   (b) April 1949—"Architectural Acoustics"
3. Mr. Black
   (a) March 1949—"Professional Problems and Institute Business"
4. Prof. Lorch
   (a) April 1949— Joint Meeting with Student Chapters
5. Mr. Hammett
   (a) Questionnaire

C. 1949-50 Season
The following programs are suggested for the remainder of the coming season:
1. November 10, 1949—"Architectural Sculpture" by Marshall Fredericks, and the award of honorary membership in the Chapter to a distinguished Detroit architect. (This meeting has already been arranged.)
2. January 18, 1950—New developments in the use and manufacture of certain building materials or equipment. The Production Council's collaboration should be solicited. Some of the subjects selected are:
   (a) Heating and ventilating, especially by means of high speed air circulation
   (b) Insulation
   (c) Waterproofing
   (d) Hardware
   (e) Roofing
   (f) Paints
   (g) Windows
3. February 15, 1950—Architectural Practice or Law. Subjects suggested are:
   (a) Architectural Law
   (b) Relations between Architects and Contractors
4. March 15, 1950—A specific building type, such as one of the following:
   (a) Schools

(b) Churches
(c) Industrial Buildings
(d) Public Housing
(e) Industrial Design

E. Recommendations
In order to avoid, in the future, the difficulty we had in arranging the first program of the season, because of shortness of time, we recommend that one of the following procedures be adopted in the future:
1. The period for which each program committee is to arrange programs should overlap the succeeding administration's term of office, so as to allow the incoming administration time to prepare for its meetings.
2. The annual meeting should be held in November, so that the new administration will have two months to prepare for its first meeting. (No meetings are usually held in December.)

GUY C. FAUROTE

Guy C. Faurote, Architect, a native of Michigan who in recent years had been an underwriting supervisor with the FHA in Washington, died in George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C. on October 2. He was 56 years of age.

Born in Niles, Michigan, he received his BSA degree from the University of Illinois in 1915, following which he was employed in the office of Supervising Architect of the University. He was also in the Design Department of the Kawneer Company at Niles, Mich., Engineering Department of Detroit Steel Products Company, and other Detroit offices.

In 1935 he joined the FHA staff in Detroit, where his record led to his being assigned to FHA headquarters in Washington the following year.

He was a veteran of the first World War, having served in the Field Artillery. He had been a member of the Michigan Society of Architects.

Mr. Faurote leaves his wife, Mrs. Irene Faurote, and two sons, Philip, who is attending the University of Maryland, and Herbert, who is attending the Corcoran School of Art. The family home is in Bethesda, Maryland.
 Builders & Traders

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

COUSE NAMED TO HEAD AGC

Walter L. Couse, head of Walter L. Couse & Company, General Contractors, of Detroit, has been nominated by the Associated General Contractors of America’s Governing and Advisory Boards to be President of AGC in 1950.

Mr. Couse, now Vice-President of AGC, has built industrial plants for automobile and other manufacturers; has participated in the construction of bridges with the American Bridge Company, and has built hospitals, churches, housing projects, municipal buildings and many other structures.

He is Co-Chairman of the AIA-AGC Joint Cooperative Committee; Chairman of the Association’s Market Development Committee, and has been Chairman of its Building Contractors Division. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1924, and obtained his master’s degree there in civil engineering a year later. He has served as President of the Detroit Chapter of AGC.

CONNELLAN HEADS STRAND GARAGE DOOR DIVISION, DSP

Thomas K. Connellan has been appointed manager of the Strand Garage Door Division of Detroit Steel Products Company, according to an announcement by E. C. Hodges, vice president. Connellan has been with the Strand garage door since its inception in October, 1945. He was assistant to Carl A. Strand, president of the Strand Building Products Co., for several years up to December, 1947, when that firm was bought by Detroit Steel Products Company. Since then Connellan has been in charge of sales and promotional work for the Strand Garage Door Division of Detroit Steel Products Company.

Strand all-steel garage doors are sold through jobbers and lumber dealers in all sections of the country. The Strand door is reported to be the country’s largest seller among the many types of residential garage doors.

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Detroit, Michigan
NEW BOARD OF DETROIT CHAPTER HOLDS FIRST MEETING

The newly elected Board of Directors of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects held its organizational meeting on the afternoon of October 28. It was gratifying to see how the new President Andrew Morison proceeded with a knowing hand, handling matters with dispatch and understanding. This kind of job is not new to him, as he has served as President of the Michigan Society of Architects and of the State Board of Registration.

Present were President Morison, Past-President Dave Williams, Secretary Eugene T. Cleland, Treasurer John O. Blair, Directors Thomas H. Hewlett, and Suren Pilafian, Executive Secretary Talmage C. Hughes, and Past Secretary Carl B. Marr.

Vice-President Charles McGrew was on vacation, and Director Malcolm Stirton was in Chicago.

The President presented a list of those registered by the State Board of Examiners recently, and it was decided that he should invite them to the Chapter's next dinner meeting with the view to their becoming members of the Institute.

On recommendation of Treasurer John O. Blair, an annual budget of $2,750 was approved. Mr. Blair offered his resignation as Director on the Board of the Michigan Society of Architects, as he is now devoting considerable time as Treasurer of the Detroit Chapter. The Board accepted his resignation and elected Lynn W. Fry of Ann Arbor to fill the vacancy.

New Director Suren Pilafian reported for the Program Committee, outlining some interesting features for the coming season. It was suggested that our members should be encouraged to invite members of the Producers Council as their guests at Chapter dinner meetings. If each member would have one Producer as his guest during the year we might show our appreciation for the many favors extended us by that group. It was also suggested that our dates be changed to Thursday evenings instead of Wednesdays, as far as possible, because of conflicts with other groups. At present both the Chapter and ESD hold their meetings on third Wednesdays, which causes congestion in parking and otherwise. Moreover, ESD has some outstanding speakers whom many of our members want to hear.

Talmage C. Hughes was reappointed as Executive Secretary for the coming year, with the same compensation as heretofore.

The Board named the following committees for the coming year: (first-named is chairman):

- MEMBERSHIP: John O. Blair, Talmage C. Hughes, Arthur K. Hyde
- RELATIONS WITH THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY: John C. Thornton, Leo I. Perry, George L. W. Schulz
- PUBLIC RELATIONS: Cornelius L. T. Gabler, Leo M. Bauer, Ralph R. Calder, Owen A. Luckenbach
- EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION: Malcolm R. Stitton, L. Robert Blakeslee, Ralph W. Hammett, Earl W. Pelzer
- PUBLIC INFORMATION: Talmage C. Hughes, Frank Barcus, George B. Brigham

Meetings of the Detroit Chapter
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
Raccham Memorial Building, 100 Farnsworth Ave., Detroit
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1949
Board Meeting 4:30 p.m. Dinner 6:30 p.m. Program 8:00 p.m.

SPEAKER: Mr. Marshall Fredericks, Sculptor
SUBJECT: "The Sculptor and the Architect"

Mr. Fredericks will discuss and illustrate some of the work he has done recently in collaboration with architects of this area. This is the program, arranged by your committee, to be devoted to one of the allied arts.

ALSO: The Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects will bestow its Honorary Membership on one of Detroit's most distinguished citizens.

and to its Honorary Membership on one of Detroit's most distinguished citizens.
M.S.A. DIRECTORS MEET AT ROGER ALLEN'S NEW HOME

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects met in Grand Rapids on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, October 12. This meeting had been scheduled for October 5, the first Wednesday in the month, which is the regular meeting date, but President Dow had been called to Phoenix, Arizona on that date.

Present were President Dow, Messrs. Allen, Langius, Thornton, McGrew, Zimmermann, Leinweber, Frantz, Bauer, Kressbach and Hughes.

Directors accepted Roger Allen's invitation to meet at his new home, "Random House" on Westboro Lake and a delightful interlude was spent before the business meeting, inspecting this project and asking questions. There were two questions which the owner refused to answer: how much it cost and who was his architect. The house is of modern design, one story with living room on the back. This is an example of where a picture window really looks out on to a picture—Westboro Lake and its beautiful surroundings. Further it is an excellent example of modern in the best manner. Bob Frantz and Alden Dow were busy with their cameras and we hope to show some of their work in a future issue.

The Board authorized Secretary Leinweber to engage storage space in a fireproof warehouse for the Society's records. They are now scattered about in several offices and unprotected. The Engineering Society of Detroit, where Detroit Chapter records are stored, is unable to provide facilities for the Society. There are many photographs and records dating from the first meeting of the Society that will be valuable for future use and they should be preserved.

The Board also authorized C. L. T. Gabler to see if he could dispose of the city planning model used in the Society's show last March, possibly to the Detroit Builders Show.

Charles McGrew reported on meetings of the special joint committee on fees and a lengthy discussion was held. There is considerable variation in the fees quoted by our own members throughout the state. The Society is not a price-fixing organization and it is felt that an attempt to make fees mandatory would not be legal, but certainly there is no reason why members of The American Institute of Architects should not follow the recommended minimum fees as set up by that organization. They are based on years of experience and it is just good business to agree. We claim to be unified; yet in this most important item we are not.

It was decided to issue a special issue of the Weekly Bulletin devoted to this subject and mail it to a large number of society board members, city, county, and state officials and others, pointing out not only the proper minimum fees but also what should be expected of an architect; that an architect who goes after a job on the basis of cut rate fees is only lowering himself, and that too often lowered fees mean lowered service. In this way it may be made clear that such an architect only discredits himself in the eyes of his prospective clients.

President Dow was authorized to appoint a nominating committee for Society officers and directors, in accordance with new by-laws provisions passed at Mackinac Island. The three chapters elect directors to the Society either in October or November, then these directors elect their own officers from among their members. However, it has been felt desirable to have a committee make nominations before the Society's December meeting, when the election takes place. Otherwise they go into a meeting totally unprepared and there is some embarrassment.

On the way to the Peninsular Club we had an opportunity to see the wonderful new Herpolsheimer store in downtown Grand Rapids, by Perry, Shaw & Hepburn of Boston.

The next meeting of the Society Board will be at the Detroit Athletic Club on Wednesday, November 2.
INTERPROFESSIONAL COUNCIL

Vernon L. Venman, Chairman

This council membership consists of, besides our own A.I.A. representative, The Wayne County Medical Society, Detroit District Dental Society, Detroit Bar Association, The Michigan Society of Certified Public Accountants, The Engineering Society of Detroit and The Teachers Association. Heading this group is Dr. Floyd Straith, President, with Clair W. Ditchy, Vice-President. It has been organized for three years. Each member group is represented by at least three committeemen. Besides your chairman, your committee consists of Tal Hughes, Clair Ditchy, Vernon Wheeler and Julian Cowin.

During the past year the council has filed its Articles of Incorporation with the Michigan Corporation and Securities Commission and has received its State Charter.

The Interprofessional Council is founded upon the idea that all professions should work together, not alone for their own benefit but for the public. The activities of our profession are often of public interest to the public. In this respect, I find that we in Detroit are more fortunate than our brothers elsewhere. At the recent Seminars in Indianapolis your chairman had the privilege of attending a luncheon of chapter officers, in honor of Mr. Ralph Walker, Institute President. Principal discussion was on public information, and the activities of our profession are often of general interest to the public. In this respect, I find that we in Detroit are more fortunate than our brothers elsewhere. At the recent Seminars in Indianapolis your chairman had the privilege of attending a luncheon of chapter officers, in honor of Mr. Ralph Walker, Institute President. 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Your committee has worked in cooperation with The American Institute of Architects concerning bidding procedures for the construction industry in this area. We have submitted to Mr. William Stanley Parker, Chairman of the Committee on Contract Documents, information as to the experiences of the local architects in obtaining bids from the general contractors and the relationships to sub-contractors. Six points were broadly discussed, and it was found that a great many of our procedures are common throughout the country. A report has been published by the national committee indicating their findings on the subject.

Further conferences have been held with the cement block industry of this area in an endeavor to bring about the adoption of the modular system in the manufacture of cement block units and coordination with other basic materials used in the construction industry, with a view to another step in the furtherance of the modular standards as developed between the producers and the architectural profession. These studies are in progress at present and shortly will result in a series of articles, which we hope will be released through the Weekly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects.

This is a step in the right direction in obtaining more universal adoption of a modular system of construction.

Your committee has no report of activities during the past year due to the fact that no provision was made by the Program Committee, for a direct activity between the Chapter and the Producers Council.

President Williams desired a change to be incorporated in their program for the coming year.

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CONSULTANT TO CITY PLAN COMMISSION

Henry F. Stanton, Chairman

Your Committee has had an active year and is gratified that at the end of it, we have the satisfaction of feeling that much has been accomplished.

It has been a source of disappointment, however, that the present mayor of the City of Detroit has not seen fit to renew the executive order which made it mandatory for all city buildings to be approved by the City Plan Commission. While this order was in effect, your Committee was called upon by the Commission to pass on and criticize many proposed buildings. From stations to the addition to the Public Lighting Commissions' power plant and including various libraries, police stations, park buildings, etc. It is indeed unfortunate that the executive order was not renewed many of the structures have since been completed without the changes suggested by this Committee.

It is a source of satisfaction that despite the lack of the executive order the City Plan Commission has called on your Committee for advice on all possible questionable projects.

During the course of the year, your Committee's activities have been engaged on the questions recited below, and in all these cases definite reports and recommendations have been submitted to the City Plan Commission.

Early in the year, the Committee completed the work in connection with the development of the Detroit Civic Center and rendered its final report on this project as carried forward by Saarinen, Saarinen & Associates. The Committee felt that the City of Detroit was to be congratulated on bringing to completion so successfully this initial and all-important step in the development of our Civic Center. The model and accompanying drawings were presented at the Detroit Institute of Arts, and the Committee took a part in this function. Subsequent to the presentation of the model, the final typewritten report of the Architects was reviewed and suggestions made which were incorporated in the final report.

The Committee was called upon to advise the City Plan Commission as to the ultimate disposition of the present City Hall at such time as the proposed City-County Building should be completed.

The Committee was also asked to pass on the location and design of a Memorial to be located on Belle Isle Park and subsequently submitted a report to the City Plan Commission on this matter.

The Committee was also asked to pass on the proposed Service Parking Garage building to be located on the borders of the cultural center.

The City Plan Commission called upon your Committee to confer with them and to render a report based on the drawings and model of the proposed Museum Building for the Detroit Historical Society. Several meetings were held in conjunction with the City Plan Commission on this matter and the report rendered suggested, among other things, several important changes in site planning. It is to be regretted that the Historical Museum Commission did not concur with the City Plan Commission in their findings in this matter and, since the City Plan Commission had no actual authority to date the efforts of the Committee and the City Plan Commission have met with only partial success. It should be noted that Mr. William E. Kapp, a member of this Committee, of course abstained himself from the meetings in this connection because of the fact that he is architect for the project. It should also be noted that Mr. Kapp concurred with the findings and recommendations of the Committee and expressed his appreciation. We feel that the Architect on this project should be congratulated for his fine cooperation with the Committee.

The Committee would like to call to the attention of the whole architectural profession in the Detroit area that it recommended at the time of the presentation of the model and drawings for the Civic Center that all architects back up this project with their full support and that we maintain a constant vigilance to see that there are no encroachments on the overall design of the Civic Center and that the directing forces of this initial study be maintained without deviation during the long period of development. Already, there are encroachments from more than one source and at more than one point. The Chapter and all members of the profession should back up and support the City Plan Commission in their effort to deal effectively and intelligently with these problems as they arise.

The Committee records with sorrow and with a great feeling of loss the passing of its member, Mr. Branson V. Gamber. His intelligent and straightforward criticisms and comments on any subject under discussion were always appreciated and will be sorely missed. His value to this Committee was of the same stamp as his overall great contribution to the profession.

In conclusion, your Committee would like to state that it has appreciated the opportunity to carry on this very gratifying activity. It is unfortunate that the necessary orders or powers do not exist whereby the recommendations of the City Plan Commission can be implemented, but nevertheless it is felt that by constantly bringing pressure to bear on this subject some results are obtained, and that these are sufficient to warrant the time and effort expended.
CIVIC DESIGN
Louis G. Redstone, Chairman

Your Civic Design Committee was appointed for 1948-49 as a standing committee of three persons: the deceased Branson Gamber, Suren Pilafian and your chairman. It was understood that this Committee was to function when called upon by the Chapter President. Inasmuch as no occasion arose on which this Committee was asked to act, no activities were initiated. However, the Committee members worked actively last winter helping to arrange the Michigan Architects’ exhibit at The Detroit Institute of Art.

At an October 14th luncheon meeting, at which Miss Helen Fassett attended as advisor, the following recommendations for the future committee were made:

1. That the Committee on Zoning and the Committee on Civic Design be merged, since the two are so closely related; that the enlarged Committee be called Coordinating Committee on City Planning.
2. That the A.I.A. send a directive to each member advising that before any major public building or private housing plans are started, the Detroit City Planning Commission be consulted. The purpose of this is to insure coordination with the Detroit Master Plan. In several cases where this procedure was not followed, it worked to the detriment of architects and their clients.
3. It is also our hope that in the future the City Planning Commission of Detroit will take advantage of the services of this Committee and call upon it when basic decisions on City Planning are involved.

MEMBERSHIP

Talnage C. Hughes, Chairman

As of October 18, 1949, membership in the Detroit Chapter is as follows:
- Fellows 10
- Fellow & Honorary 2
- Emeritus 3
- Corporate 388
- Total Corporate 398
- Associates 82
- U. of M. Branch, Students 77
- U. of D. Branch, Students 78
- L. I. T. Branch, Students 22
- Other Student Associates 13
- Member Chapter Only 1
- GRAND TOTAL 671

The 398 corporate members compares with 405 a year ago. This is a loss of seven members. Fifteen new members were elected, eight transferred to other chapters, eight memberships were terminated and six members died.

IN MEMORIAM

The following members have passed away since our last annual meeting: George G. Booth (honorary), Alex G. Donaldson, Edward C. Fisler, Branson V. Gamber, Ronald C. Gies, F. Gordon Pickell, Harry L. White.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Talnage C. Hughes

In 1948 the Chapter Board voted to pay the Executive Secretary the sum of $500 per year as compensation for his services, plus his actual expenses. This was not at my request but at the suggestion of Clair W. Ditchy when he was a member of the Chapter Board. A committee consisting of Clair Ditchy, Charles McGrew, and Neil Gabler met with the Executive Secretary, who, at the Committee’s request, submitted an outline of the duties he performs regularly for the Chapter. The amount was arrived at after considering other budget items, as being what the Chapter could afford.

The Executive Secretary has billed the Chapter Treasurer monthly in amounts ranging from $50 to $60.

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Pictured here is the latest supermarket and store group to open in the Detroit area. Located on Allen Road one block south of Southfield in Allen Park, Michigan, this 30,000 square foot building was designed for Mr. & Mrs. Albert Perino.

The building contains a drugstore, a drygoods store as well as the supermarket, all on the first floor. Part of the building has a second floor devoted to rental offices. There is a mezzanine across the rear of the drygoods store used as additional merchandising space. Both the drugstore and the supermarket have second floor offices in the rear.

The supermarket is known as "Albert's Market". The produce department occupies the front tower corner of the supermarket, with direct access to the street as well as from within the supermarket.

One very fortunate feature of this project is the location of the Allen Park village parking lot which is directly at the rear of this group of stores and provides ample parking facilities. entrances to the stores were of course developed to take advantage of this.

The lot is on a corner and the secondary street forms an obtuse angle with the front which somewhat complicated the problem but added to the interest of the solution.

We, in this office, believe that a group of stores within one building should be integrated to the whole building, some individual variation among units naturally, but all in the

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two-way reflective insulation. Twelve inch long smooth red Norman brick with raked horizontal joints is used both inside and out. Exposed masonry for interior walls in this type of building tie the interior and exterior together and cuts maintenance cost. Neither ceilings nor walls in the supermarket will need repainting or repair.

Floors and roofs are framed with long-span steel joists projecting out to form the canopies. Roof covering is bonded tar and slag over 2" x 6" d & m plank. All attic space between the joists is vented by mechanical roof ventilators. There is a central forced hot water heating plant distributed through radiant floor panels for both first and second floors. The supermarket is wired for sound and P.A. system. Glass doors are used for exterior and communicating doors. Locker rooms and toilet facilities are provided on the second floor for supermarket personnel.

The walls of the drugstore, dry-goods store and second floor offices in the building are of plaster, and painted in attractive colors.

Both packaged and service meats are sold in the supermarket and the meat cooler will hang in excess of ten tons of meat at one time.

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ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER

An Editorial by Neil J. Convery, A.I.A.
In the Bulletin of the New Jersey Chapter, A.I.A. and New Jersey Society of Architects.

It is high time that the professions and the trades comprising the building industry recognize the wisdom and necessity of friendly cooperation in producing buildings which we all, as architects, engineers, contractors and producers, can view with pride and a craftsman's satisfaction. In achieving this result it is necessary that we all consider objectively the interests of the allied professions and trades with which we work.

Architects and architectural organizations have indignantly protested against evidences of encroachment by the engineers into the architectural field. But how many of our architects have made full and equitable use of the highly trained technicians in those fields where the engineers have a recognized competence?

The architect, to properly fulfill his role, must have a sound basic knowledge of the structural problems, heating and ventilating, sanitation, electrical layout and other highly specialized elements which enter into the design of our buildings. Where it has been necessary to supplement this knowledge we have at times been too prone to rely on the technical advice of manufacturers' representatives, on a blanket reference to the "provisions of the Code" or on a weak specification clause that the "contractor shall guarantee that the heating system will heat the building uniformly to 70° in zero weather". Many failures, or at best unsatisfactory installations, have resulted from this practice.

Professional fees in connection with the design of our more complex buildings should include not only a fair compensation for the architect but also adequate provision for the services of highly trained engineers in those departments of design not covered by the broader but less technical training of the architect. It is the duty of the architect to acquaint the owners of this fact and of the economy and wisdom of engaging responsible technical service in these collateral fields.

Acceptance of this sage advice by the owners will mean better buildings, operated with less upkeep, less depreciation and greater satisfaction on the part of the occupants. And it will go far to create harmony and a spirit of mutual cooperation between architect and engineer.

WESTERN MICHIGAN CHAPTER

The Western Michigan Chapter of The American Institute of Architects met at Hotel Harris in Kalamazoo October 10, a dinner at 7:00 P.M. William A. Stone was in charge of arrangements.

The program was presented by the Portland Cement Association, with Walter J. Kirchgessner as speaker. His subject was "Cement, the different types and how to specify them." Mr. Kirchgessner also presented a color sound film entitled "The Drama of Cement-Making."

ARCHITECPECTONICS, the Bulletin of the Western Michigan Chapter, reports that "the September meeting, held at the Union Building of Michigan State College at East Lansing, turned out to be very satisfactory. Not much more in the line of Chapter meetings could be asked for, seeing as how it was entertained, instructive and oh so economical. The majority of the members present assembled in the lounge of the Union Building at 5:45 p.m. and were conducted on a tour through the most important parts of that building. Wind- ing up at the cafeteria, we had dinner in one of the private rooms, after which the business part of the meeting began. "Mr. William W. Curver, who is Elmer Manson's partner, has been elected as a corporate member of the A.I.A. and assigned to our chapter.

"The President introduced Mr. T. B. Simon of the Michigan State College maintenance staff who in turn introduced Mr. E. F. Patterson, chief maintenance engineer of M.S.C. as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Patterson discussed a host of problems which are met in maintaining a large group of college buildings. His greatest problems were in the fields of showers and roofs. He presented the members each with copies of specifications and detail sketches of building details and talked about these, answering many questions from the floor. The meeting took a more informal aspect and an extended conversation was carried on about such topics as floors, walls, roofs, paints, etc. Mr. Patterson gave the benefit of his long experience in these matters."
 Builders & Traders  
Edited by E. J. Brunner, secretary-
manager, Builders & Traders Exchange of Detroit

L. E. FISHER, B.S.P.E., has joined the
W.H.D. HINCHMAN COMPANY. Engi-
neers, as an associate. Mr. Fisher, a
graduate of the University of Michigan
and a registered professional electrical
engineer, has been associated with the
Howell Electric Motors Company as
Assistant Chief Engineer and previously
with the Bethlehem Steel Products
Company as Director of Research. As
an associate of the W.H.D. HINCHMAN
COMPANY, he will do consulting and
professional electrical engineering work.

PRODUCERS HEAR BELCHER

Fifty members and guests of the Pro-
ducers Council, Michigan chapter heard
John C. Belcher, publisher of Progres-
sive Architecture, speak on "How
Building Products get into Buildings—
1950 Style" at a noon luncheon meet-
ing at the Wardell Sheraton in Detroit
on November 7.

W. J. Portland, of Armstrong Cork
Co., Program Chairman, presided and
welcomed attendants. He called upon
William E. Ogden, Chapter President,
who stated that Mr. Belcher's talk had
been so well received at the Producers
national convention in Chicago that ar-
rangements were made for its present-
ation here.

Mr. Belcher's talk on Progressive Ar-
chitectures recent survey on products
and how they get into specifications
was illustrated by charts and gave a
clear picture on the working of archi-
tects' offices and the men who make
selections of products and brands.

The publication had engaged resear-
chers to make investigations of a num-
ber of architects' offices and certain
buildings, with the result that much
valuable information was obtained.

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Are You Honest With Your Client, Your Colleagues, Your Conscience?

By Jos. W. Leinweber, Secretary, Michigan Society of Architects, a State Organization of The American Institute of Architects

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects is much concerned because our clients, the public officials who represent the many units of government in this state, and others who represent semi-public and private interests, are of the opinion that construction costs at the present time are inordinately high.

They are also concerned because certain of these clients are not aware of the fact that in many cases high construction costs are a reflection of poor or mediocre professional services, and consequently, are selecting architects purely on the basis of the cost for such services.

The Board has concluded that it is their duty as the governing body of the architectural profession in Michigan to publicly apprise our clients that in most cases "lower fees" mean lower services, and that lower services are "penny-wise and pound-foolish."

In addition, it has concluded that it should, through the medium of its Weekly Bulletin, remind the members of the profession of their duties and responsibilities to their clients, many of whom are making for themselves, their interests or their constituents, the greatest single investment in their lifetime.

Although a reduced fee may appear as a bargain, or in more polite words an attractive expedient, it must be pointed out that consistently low fees can only give birth to a low standard of service.

Ironically enough, one of the persistent problems confronting the Board each year is low fees and mediocre professional services; "low" fees because they are less than the recognized minimum necessary to provide adequate services and at the same time remain in business; and mediocre professional services because they result in inferior plans, ambiguities and incompleteness of drawings and specifications. In discussing these matters, the members of the board are of the opinion that the two problems are related.

The Michigan Society of Architects was organized in 1914 to "elevate the practice of architecture in the state of Michigan." The Board of the Society is much concerned with the impression its members make as it affects the ideals and ethics of our profession. The respect and standards of the profession of this state will rise or fall with our members' influence on the general public. Mediocre plans and specifications and weak business practices will do more harm to the profession, to the owner and to the individual practitioner than is at first apparent.

Architectural boards and societies can function as policing agencies only in a limited manner, nor should it be expected to do so. In a broad sense, it can only influence the practice of the profession but it must depend upon the conscientious performance by the individual architect. The public cannot be expected to know except as the individual practitioner's influence is felt.

Every business must show some profit or the life of the business is limited. The architectural practitioner is conducting a business, and, dollar-wise, he must justify its existence. While undoubtedly there are some architects who can well be criticized for the quality of the documents they produce even with a fair fee, it can be expected that when a job has been taken for a low fee, the practitioner will attempt to find means and, so to speak, cut his cloth accordingly in order to avoid loss.

It is then that the client may find that his job has been turned over to lesser experienced men in the drafting room, insufficient study allowed for the preliminary plans, necessary and important details omitted from the working drawings, specifications slighted, and the coordination and checking of the mechanical and structural engineering details with the architectural drawings omitted or slighted.

The fallacy of the low-fee job, almost invariably, is that the client has saved a small sum of money on architectural fees but at the cost of a good deal more for contractors' extras, extra cost due to extra volume of building on account of less efficient planning, and possibly higher yearly operation or maintenance costs. In addition, he probably will be living with a building whose functional plan lacks any new thinking.

The fallacy of the low fee is that the client is not aware of its dangers. He cannot be blamed for this. The profession has no effective way of informing the public of the business of architecture. Many of the clients whom the architects serve may build but once in a lifetime. They may serve on a committee or board awarding hundreds of thousands of dollars of work without previously having had experience with an architect.

At a recent meeting of a Michigan school board, architects were inter-
viewed for a proposed new school building. It is reported that there was much consternation among the board members when fees were quoted by the architects ranging from $3^\circ$ to 6 per cent. Fortunately, in this case, however, a sufficient number of board members were convinced that the low fees might cause embarrassment later. Few such boards in their entirety are particularly familiar with the complexities involved in preparing complete plans and specifications; few are aware of the fact that building costs, building operations and maintenance costs are related to the thoroughness with which the architect has prepared his studies, his plans, his documents and supervised construction.

No group should attempt to establish a schedule of fees to apply to every individual project. However, in 1928 the Board of the Michigan Society of Architects prepared a comprehensive study of costs for producing complete drawings and furnishing creditable service. It also prepared a recommended schedule of minimum fees, as a result of this study, and this document has been revised from time to time and quite generally accepted. Because of the several discussions recently in the Board on the subject of unreasonably low fees, the Michigan Society of Architects is republishing it in this issue of the WEEKLY BULLETIN.

STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS OF THE
MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Adopted at 27th Annual Convention, March 20, 1941

SECTION I—ARCHITECTS

Paragraph One—The successful practice of the profession of architecture demands scrupulous integrity and requires imagination, sound judgment, a long training in the art of design and the science of construction and ability to apply them practically and economically.

Paragraph Two—Professional Architectural Practice is any service, personal or otherwise, of advisory character or counsel which requires architectural knowledge, experience and skill, for which a charge may be made concerning his intentions, the scope of the contractor's work, the materials and methods of construction to be used therefore, and the conditions under which the construction work is to be paid for and completed.

Paragraph Six—The architect's drawings and specifications for a project are his instruments of service and as such are and remain his property at all times. As a part of his Normal Architectural Services he should furnish one copy of each drawing and specification to his client. All other copies for bidders, construction purposes, permits, records, or other purposes are loaned and the cost of making and delivering such copies should be paid by the client as a construction expense.

Paragraph Seven—Complete architectural service is interpreted as including the necessary conferences, the preparation of preliminary studies, working drawings and specifications, the writing of proposal forms, the taking of bids, the drafting of the contract and the supervision of the construction, also the preparation of large scale and full size details and such bulletins as are necessary to explain and amplify the contract documents, the keeping of records of inspections and issuing certificates of payment and the keeping of records of all transactions and correspondence relating to the work.

Paragraph Eight—The Architect's supervision is held to refer to the enforcement of the terms of the contract documents and is distinguished from the continuous inspection on the part of a Clerk-of-the-Works employed by the Owner.

Paragraph Nine—As advisor to the Owner, the Architect cannot guarantee estimates of the cost or the satisfactory performance of the work, but can only endeavor to obtain compliance with the contract documents. The Architect is the Owner's Agent with respect only to work covered by the contract documents.

SECTION II

A Member of the Architectural Profession May Not:

(a) Offer his services on any basis other than that of competence and experience.

(b) Supplant or attempt to supplant another Architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward employing the other Architect, without first consulting such other Architect.

(c) Engage in the business of construction during his practice as an Architect, or otherwise have any prejudicial interest of any character whatsoever in the work for which he is engaged.

(d) Invest in any enterprise or form any relations or personal interest that may tend to discredit his freedom to act impartially and independently for those who depend on his judgment and acts.

(e) Accept or take compensation, fees, or other valuable considerations in connection with his practice from other than his clients.

(f) Give prejudiced advice, make unjust decisions or unwarranted interpretations of documents prepared by him. While it is recognized that the Architect is the Owner's Agent, he shall at all times be fair and just in dealings with other firms.

(g) Maliciously injure the professional reputation, prospects or practice of a fellow Architect.

(h) Commit any act inimical to the best interest of the profession.

(i) Contract to furnish supervisory service to enforce the documents prepared by another Architect without prior consultation with such other Architect.
The Michigan Society of Architects, as a professional body, recognizing that the value of an Architect's services varies with his experience, ability and the location and character of the work upon which he is employed, does not establish a fixed rate of compensation binding upon all of its members, but, in the light of past experience, recommends that for full professional services, adequately rendered, an architect practicing in the State of Michigan should receive as reasonable remuneration therefor at least the compensation mentioned in the following schedule of charges:

1. The architect's professional services consist of:

   (a) Preliminary studies, including the necessary conferences and the preparation of preliminary sketches, the least compensation of which is 20% of the hereinafter mentioned fees.

   (b) Working Drawings and Specifications, completely ready for taking bids, the least compensation for which is an additional 55% of the hereinafter recommended fees.

   (c) Supervision, including the taking of bids, the preparation of full size and large scale details, the general direction of the work, the checking of contractors' monthly statements, the checking of shop drawings for various trades, and the issuance of certificates of payment, the least compensation for which is an additional 25% of the hereinafter recommended fee.

2. The proper minimum charge for professional services on the average type of work, when let under a general contract, is 6% of the total cost of the work. When the major portion of the work is let under a general contract and a minor portion is let separately to individual contractors, then 6% shall govern for the entire work, plus an additional 4% upon that portion let separately.

   When all of the work is let separately to contractors for individual trades, then the 6% fee shall be increased by 4% additional to cover the architect's extra cost of keeping records and dealing with several contractors instead of one contractor.

3. On residential work it is proper to charge from 8% on the first $50,000.00 of cost, and 6% on the balance. On residential work at a sufficient distance from the architect's office, to require unusual time in travel, but not far enough distant to require rail or boat transportation, it is customary to increase the above-mentioned 8% and 6% charges to 10% and 8% respectively. In both cases the fee shall cover stables, garages and other dependencies.

4. In the hands of architects best qualified to design them, churches and ecclesiastical buildings generally bear a commission of from 8% to 10% on work under $50,000.00, and 7½% on work over that amount. Designing of or assisting in the selection of or purchasing of church furniture and fixtures, depending on the amount of detail work necessary and the time required, bears a commission of from 10% to 20%.

5. Buildings with complicated equipment such as laboratories bear a higher rate than the 6% quoted in paragraph 2, above, for average work. If taken at 6%, the equipment should be charged separately at a higher rate.

6. On monumental decorative and landscape work, special interiors, and special cabinet work, as well as alterations to existing buildings, whether federal, municipal or private, the minimum charge is 10%. Should the work involved require unusual study or specialization, it is usual to charge 15% or even more.
7. Designs for fabrics, furniture, fixtures, lighting fixtures, and special decorative work other than for churches, the minimum charge is 15%.

8. On articles not designed by the architect, but purchased under his direction, the minimum charge is 6%.

9. On work of such nature that the final total cost cannot be reasonably accurately approximated, it is advisable and permissible to charge on a pay roll-overhead-profit basis, that is to say, to charge the actual amount of the payroll, plus the average percentage of overhead, plus a profit of, say 25%. If pay roll totals $100.00 and overhead amounts to 85% of the pay roll, then the charge will be:

Pay roll ........................................ $100.00
Overhead, 85% of $100.00 .................. 85.00

Total ........................................ $185.00
Plus 25% for Profit ......................... 46.25

Total charge ................................... $231.25

In offices having an overhead of 100% this method amounts to charging 2¼ times the pay roll, which is quite generally used. It is fair to both owner and architect. It often saves the owner a considerable amount, and insures the architect a reasonable profit.

10. As a substitute for the method suggested in paragraph No. 9 above, the architect may be paid a fixed fee for his own personal services, or, in some cases, a commission upon the cost of the work. In addition thereto, he is reimbursed by the client for his actual office expenses, (pay roll, exclusive of his own drawing account, plus overhead). This is known as the "Fee-plus-cost" method.

11. All disbursements for traveling expenses, measurements, surveys, fees for expert advice when requested or sanctioned by the client, and the cost of all prints, to be paid by the client.

12. All of the above charges are subject to increase by special arrangement, where the cost of the work is small or the conditions unusually difficult.

13. By special interiors and cabinet work, is meant that part of the work which is individual, and requires special study and drawings for each room or each feature thereof, as distinguished from the work which is repetitious and which can be executed from typical drawings and general specifications.

14. The supervision of an architect does not guarantee the performance of the contract by the contractor, or insure the client against defective work thereunder.

Where the architect is retained to oversee preparation, manufacture, execution and installation of work, as well as to check final requests for payment for same, he will do everything in his power to enforce the spirit and the letter of drawings and specifications. Beyond that he is not responsible.

15. The architect is construed by the courts to be the owner's agent and the owner is responsible for payment for labor and material ordered by the architect for the owner. The architect's power of agent is limited, however, to the building or work upon which the architect has been commissioned by the owner to perform professional services.

16. It is proper to charge for the preparation of sketches of any nature whatsoever, even if the client be asked only to reimburse the architect for his actual costs of payroll and overhead.

Under no circumstance will the architect offer to make sketches without charge or obligation in order to assist in soliciting business; nor will he submit to a prospective client's invitation to submit sketches under such conditions, for, by so doing, he may institute or be drawn into an ungoverned and unethical competition.

If the architect chooses to work without reasonable compensation, he may do so only under conditions which will not tend to injure his fellow practitioners.

UNETHICAL PRACTICE

If an architect has quoted a rate of fee to a prospective client, another architect seeking the same work and having knowledge of the rate quoted by the first, is guilty of unprofessional conduct if he attempts to obtain the work by quoting a lower rate of fee. Such conduct is unethical.

SUBMITTING SKETCHES

If an architect knowingly competes with other architects by submitting sketches without obligation, thereby submitting to an ungoverned and unauthorized competition, he is unfaithful to the profession, and guilty of unprofessional conduct.
ARCHITECTURAL DOLLAR BEST INVESTMENT

By Myron L. Matthews, Vice-President, The Dow Service, Inc.
420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

The cost of architectural and engineering services in the design of buildings and their supervision while under construction, together with the management of the erection process by a reputable building contractor, is today the best insurance to the owner of getting a quality building money can buy. Too often, to the owner's later sorrow, one or the other, or both the services of these professional and practical construction experts are dispensed with in the name of economy. Immediate economy of a small part of the full cost of buildings (which are long-term investments for somebody)—even in the case of speculative units—usually turns out to have been a false temporary economy interfering with rentability, resale and refinancing at a future date. Often have owners been heard to remark in such a situation, "If I had it to do over again, the architect or engineer with the contractor, would have complete charge."

The money the architect can get from his customary designing commission is hard earned. It amounts to about what the lender of mortgage money used to get for the use of his money. The owner who paid this without thought of evasion, skips the architect, thereby jeopardizing the soundness of the entire venture. The lender is placing a growing emphasis upon this point and many banks today will not lend a nickel unless a competent architect or engineer is employed along with a good contractor. For this reason owners omitting architectural services today may tomorrow find serious refinancing troubles as a result.

Now what does the architect have to do to earn his designing and supervision fees and what does he do with the money thus earned? He must provide an adequate office, maintain a sufficient staff, originate and produce sound plans and attractive designs, maintain contact with clients on work under construction, perform a complicated buying function and an equally complex supervisory function, keep such an eagle eye on his costs that he can accomplish all the foregoing within the fixed and narrow margin of a small percentage, 6 to 10%, of the total cost of the work entrusted to him—the sum total obviously constituting a big league problem in business management. It is true, of course, that in some large metropolitan architectural offices, various functions are divided and allotted to specific individuals. In such offices the material or equipment salesman may never reach or see a member of the firm. Instead he will see the firm's specialist on his particular subject. Of the approximately 6,000 to 8,000 active architectural offices in the United States only a few rank in this classification. The great bulk, in the point of numbers, is made up of those in which the principals are active in all phases of the work, or in which one or more partners is responsible for the artistic performance of the office, another for engineering and technical supervision and the third for organization, management and new business. Sometimes this is done by two partners and sometimes by one.

Take the progress of a small project through a one-man office. The job will say, is an office building or a factory, to cost $40,000. The architect's gross income is $2,400 or $4,000, depending on his customary percentage. Here is what he does to earn it. First, WANTED—Top Architectural man between 35 and 45 years of age for Client Contact by large progressive mid-western architectural organization. Also, Architect of same age experienced in personnel management for Directing Activities of a large Architectural Drafting Room. Men should be experienced in educational, institutional, commercial and industrial projects, initiative, diplomacy, pleasing personality and ability to meet clients are necessary requirements. Permanent connections and definite possibility of advancement for men who can qualify. Submit full details as to qualifications to Box 120, Weekly Bulletin.

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MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
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it costs him something in personal time to get the business, and perhaps something more in the way of club dues, civic or social activity, entertainment, or other form of "selling overhead." Thereafter he must familiarize himself with all the requirements of his assignment. He must draw up initial plans and elevations and get them approved by the owner, maybe in the face of a building committee representing as many conflicting opinions as it has members. Then he must prepare complete specifications and detail drawings, call in contractors, supply them with copies of the blueprints and specifications, and, after a few days, receive their bids. All through the construction period he must supervise and scrutinize the various contractors' performances. He must keep a running checkup of costs in order to be able to approve the contractors' "estimates" for his client to pay. In addition, he may need to hold two or three conferences a week with his client.

The foregoing is for a commercial building. If, however, the $40,000 job represents a residence, assuming someone wants to spend that much for a home, the proposition looks even less alluring because it quite probably entails working for a client who cannot read blueprints, knows sufficiently little about architecture to desire impossible accomplishments, and fussed and frets about the progress of construction from day to day. He writes his architect, telephones him, visits him personally—and expects his architect to sit idly by while he talks away valuable time. He wants the architect to change the design of the breakfast room so that it will accommodate a certain manufacturer's fixtures as contrasted to another manufacturer's, equally good and perhaps better, included in the specifications. He is unable to understand why it would all necessitate a structural change in the house, and cares less. Finally he does—but at the expense of his architect's time which the latter cannot tack onto his bill like the attorney or doctor, for instance. And then in a day or two it starts all over again.

Architectural design and supervision in no way should be regarded as a policing power hampering the builder in turning out a good building inexpensively, or any reflection upon his honesty and integrity. Most good builders prefer working with architects and engineers and actually are anxious to share the responsibility for final results with a supervising technician.

Some owners and builders have felt that architects and engineers sometimes cramp the style of a contractor to an extent affecting the pocketbook of the owner adversely and unnecessarily. This view is wrong and is rapidly giving way to intelligent enlightenment. More and more, greater reliance is being placed upon the architect by both owner and contractor. Contractors show increased confidence that the architect must in his central position guard both the owner's interest as well as the contractor's, not to mention his own. Then, too, to a growing degree, banks are taking direct interest in buildings under construction in which they are financially interested.

All of this may bring up a natural question in the owner's mind. With bank supervision, or FHA supervision, or supervision of a reputable builder, "why do I need architectural supervision?" The answer lies in the fact that the supervision of a bank or FHA is primarily in their own interest and not in the owner's interest except so far as their interests are the same. From a practical point of view this isn't "very far." Furthermore, the so-called supervision of banks and FHA while an admirable advance in the right direction can hardly be classified as more than superficial. Contractors prefer to work with an architect because their two separate functions are not competitive. One does not encroach upon the other. They go together like twins. The architect is the owner's expert designer, supervisor and general arbitrator and coordinator. The percentage he gets may well be the most value per dollar an owner receives.

ENGINEER WANTS PARTNER

A young graduate engineer, under 40 years of age, would like to team up with an established architect, engineer, or construction office. He has a considerable amount of investment capital available and will buy into the right kind of deal. He has a bachelor of science degree, along with a variety of experience in structural design and administration. By this, together with a clean-cut appearance, good health and a pleasant personality, enables him to fit in well in a design office. At present he is a partner in an established office, but is not satisfied with the arrangement. Please address your correspondence to him in care of the editor of the Weekly Bulletin.
M.S.A. BOARD PLANS CONVENTIONS, DETROIT, MACKINAC

Elections of Society Directors announced by three Chapters

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects, meeting in the Detroit Athletic Club on the afternoon and evening of November 9, laid plans for the Society's 36th Annual Convention at Hotel Statler in Detroit, March 8-10 and for the Midsummer Conference at the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island. Carl B. Mann, Chairman of the 36th Convention Committee, gave a progress report indicating that no effort will be spared to make this one the most outstanding in the Society's history.

Talmage Hughes, Executive Secretary, reported that Mr. James Stowe, owner of The Grand Hotel, had offered the Society the dates of August 3-6 for its Midsummer Conference. The Board approved these dates.

Others attending the Board meeting were: President Dow, Treasurer Zimmernann and Directors Bauer, Hammet, Kressbach and Thornton.

The Board authorized the publication of a special issue of the Weekly Bulletin of the Society devoted to a statement of the architect's fees, his duties and responsibilities, to be mailed to an extensive list of school board officials, building committees and others throughout the state. This is in response to some complaints regarding fee-cutting which generally means also the reduction of services rendered.

Carl Kressbach reported the recent election by the Western Michigan Chapter as follows: Chris Steketee, President; George W. Sprau, Vice-President; Elmer J. Manson, Secretary-Treasurer; Kressbach, Director for one year, and William A. Stone, Director for two years. M.S.A. Directors are Kressbach, Adrian N. Langius, Peter Vander Lien and Arthur J. Zimmermann.

Alden Dow reported the election by the Saginaw Valley Chapter as follows: Donald A. Kimball, President; John MacKenzie, Vice-President; Frederick E. Wigen, Secretary; Glenn M. Beach, Treasurer. M.S.A. Directors are Dow and Kimball.

The Detroit Chapter had elected M.S.A. Directors as follows: Leo M. Bauer, Lynn W. Fry, C. L. T. Gabler, Ralph W. Hammet, Charles B. McGrew and John C. Thornton.

These directors will elect their officers from among their members at the December meeting of the Society Board.

President Dow announced his appointment of a nominating committee, in accordance with the Society's revised by-laws, as follows: Roger Allen, Frank B. Pflanz, Joseph W. Lehweber.

Hughes reported that the proposed by-laws changes had been officially approved by Clair W. Ditchy, Institute Secretary. He also reported that he had attended a meeting recently of the Soo Locks Centennial Commission, and that it had agreed to appropriate $15,000 for an architectural competition in connection with the celebration in 1955. Members of the Commission met with President Truman recently when he signed the bill passed by Congress authorizing the celebration. President Truman is expected to name as members of the group outstanding civic leaders from the Great Lakes States and representatives of the military services. Carl G. Sedan, of the Detroit Convention and Tourists Bureau, is secretary of the Commission.

The Board had given consideration to storage of the Society's records and at this meeting Hughes reported that he had bought a safe cabinet large enough to accommodate the Society's as well as the Detroit Chapter's material. They have been scattered throughout the city and state in offices of various members. In the future they will be in one place and still available for reference. Among such material is the charter, articles of incorporation, the book of minutes beginning with the first meeting, bound volumes of the Weekly Bulletin, pictures of the first banquet, and many other items that make up the history of the organization.

The next meeting of the Board will be in Detroit on December 7.

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Detroit Chapter AIA, Hears Marshall Fredericks

Colonel Edwin S. George made Honorary Member

At its meeting in the Rackham Building on the evening of November 10, Detroit Chapter heard Marshall Fredericks, sculptor, discuss his profession and its relation to architecture. Mr. Fredericks had on display several pieces from his studio, including figures and medals. Accompanying him was Prof. George G. Ross, landscape architect, from the University of Michigan, and who shares Mr. Fredericks' studio in Birmingham.

Andrew R. Morison, Chapter President, in opening the meeting, gave a brief report on the meeting of the Chapter Board which took place just prior to the dinner meeting. He stated that the new Board held an organizational meeting shortly after election and had, among other matters, set committee appointments for the coming year. He stated that, as far as possible, chairmen had been chosen from among board members in order to maintain close contact and get reports. He further stated that these committees are not yet complete and that any members who desire to serve on certain committees should let it be known.

President Morison called upon David H. Williams, Jr., immediate past president, who stated that during his administration the Board had voted unanimously to award the Chapter's Honorary Membership to Colonel Edwin S. George, distinguished Detroit citizen and patron of architecture. Mr. Williams called upon Clair W. Ditchy, National Secretary of The Institute, who made the presentation.

This honor is made to "a person of esteemed character who has rendered the profession of architecture signal and valuable service and has conspicuously upheld its aims and purposes."

Presented to Col. George was a bronze plaque bearing the inscription, "Edwin S. George, in recognition of his outstanding interest in and continued devotion to the promotion of fine architecture and for his many tangible contributions in this field, is duly enrolled as an Honorary Member of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects. David H. Williams, Jr., President; Carl B. Marr, Secretary."

Mr. Ditchy, in making the presentation, said, "Colonel George has devoted himself to the betterment of his fellow man through the beautification of the countryside wherein he lives. We are particularly happy and fortunate to have known him, since he has always identified himself with good architecture."

In his response Colonel George said that architecture had enriched his life, that he could have been happy to have chosen it as his profession. He designated it as one of the creative arts, wherein one is motivated by something more than a fee because he is adding to the cultural atmosphere of his community.

Col. George, a native of Pennsylvania, was educated in the public schools of Muncie, Indiana and at Miami University. He entered business at the age of 17 with Annis & Miller, Detroit Furriers. In 1897 he established his own business as The House of George, and later became interested in the automobile business, real estate and as president of several corporations. He established the Edwin S. George Foundation. He has held membership in the armed services had that member follow through by introducing the speaker.

Mr. Fredericks expressed his gratification for the opportunity of speaking to the architects, stating that they are of great interest to him. He said that perhaps the reason Col. George had reached the high station in life that he has is because he was not in a hurry and, therefore, was able to do a good job. "We are prone to be in too much of a rush to realize emotions and spirit in our work," he said, adding that his experience in the armed services had brought home to him how important people are in the scheme of things.

"Sculpture, like architecture, is no good if done for one's self alone. It must be done for the people," he said, pointing out that when man first began to build he began using sculpture with his buildings. In some work, he said, it was difficult to tell whether it was done by an architect or a sculptor.

He suggested that the more architects and sculptors can work together the better it will be, urging that the archi-
HIGH OUTPUT WILL CUT HOME COSTS—WALKER

While tricks of architecture, the use of new materials, the introduction of modular construction and other new ideas may help in a small way to lower building costs, the only hope of a major cut in construction expense lies in higher production on the part of workers in the industry.

This is the opinion of Ralph T. Walker, president of The American Institute of Architects.

Regarding the modular system, he said it was “a very desirable idea so long as standardization doesn’t reach a stage where it can’t be changed”—where it stops invention.”

As an illustration, he pointed out that during the Ming dynasty in China certain structural ideas were developed which eventually reached Japan and were so acceptable there that for centuries all Japanese building followed the same pattern, putting an end to all invention and improvement.

There is no fundamental prejudice in this country against prefabricated dwellings—if such dwellings satisfy the public need, Mr. Walker said.

However, he asserted, an average house can be produced on the site by a local contractor using conventional methods for less money than a prefabricator would have to get for a house of the same size. The explanation is that the average local contractor works under a fixed overhead while in the case of the prefabricator, overhead, including advertising, marketing and shipping expenses, may amount to 200 per cent of the manufacturing cost of the house.

Asked what he thought of the current vogue of “ranch houses,” Mr. Walker said the term is now loosely used to describe any 1-story house. The public has always liked 1-story houses, he added, but usually has settled for 2-story houses because they are less expensive to build.

“Picture windows,” a selling feature of many modern homes, are folly unless the architect declared. In his travels around the country, he said, he had seen thousands of homes with picture windows which afford a view of nothing more entrancing that a highway jammed with traffic or a back-yard vista of rubbish cans and clothes lines.

The picture window itself isn’t really new, anyway, he pointed out. He recalled that his father’s house many years ago boasted an exceptionally wide window set with plate glass.

“But the modern housewife often looks upon the picture window only as a place to show off her new lamp,” he said.

Mr. Walker said he had found that more and more builders were eliminating basements from their plans—a trend which he believes will increase as the use of radiant heating in homes develops. Where the basement is to be omitted, compensating storage facilities must be provided, he emphasized.

Some lending institutions do not look favorably on mortgage loans for basementless homes. Mr. Walker was told that after he had spoken before a group of New York bankers several years ago, one of the bankers told him he “would never grant a mortgage for a house built on a dirt road, without a basement, and with plaster board interior walls.”

“So what did I do?” Mr. Walker said. “I built myself a home on a dirt road. Much of it is without a basement, and my inside walls are plaster board. Fortunately, I didn’t have to go to that banker to finance. And there’s usually some other bank to whom any home builder can go.”

Is America building too many small single homes? Mr. Walker doesn’t think so. Eighty-five per cent of our population prefers a 1-family house, he pointed out, and so long as that percentage holds, the country will run no risk of piling up a surplus of 1-family dwellings.
The Edward Everett Elementary School, located at Greenview and Dover Avenues, Detroit, Michigan, is planned to provide instructional facilities for grades one to six inclusive, and is a part of the combined Everett Elementary and Frank Cody High School.

This combined elementary and high school building is being developed under a four-year program, with the first unit of the Everett Elementary School consisting of 16 classrooms now completed, and the second unit of 11 classrooms, auditorium, and gymnasium now under construction. Plans of the first unit of the Frank Cody High School...
are now being prepared with the construction to start in 1950.

The first unit of the Edward Everett Elementary School, illustrated in this article, consists of two kindergartens located on the south side of the first floor of the unit so that the children can enjoy the maximum benefit of the sunshine. A circular bay is provided for the west kindergarten to provide additional play area, and also to provide shelving under the windows for the storage of playthings. The coat room, equipped with metal lockers, store room, and toilets, are located between the two kindergarten rooms.

Two science rooms are also located on the south side of the first floor, with the work room, dark room and the conservatory located between the two science rooms for their combined use.

The art room with complete facilities, the health education (temporary gymnasium) room, and two social rooms are located on the north side of the first floor of the first unit, boys' and girls' toilets and the tea room and toilet comprise the remainder of the rooms on the first floor of the unit.

The second floor consists of standard classrooms, one special room, and the boys' and girls' rooms.

The second unit of the Everett School is now under construction, containing the gymnasium, auditorium seating students, library, offices and a homemaking department, industrial arts, music room, speech and band room, and six standard classrooms. Additional boys' and girls' toilets also provided in the second addition now under construction.

With the completion of the se
of the Everett School in 1950, the
de unit will accommodate in the
borhood of 1200 pupils.
 structural frame of the building
forced concrete with exposed
ete beams in all rooms. Enclosing
are face brick with directional
block windows and clear glass
ing sash in continuous design. The
in the classrooms is protected from
by a continuous aluminum hood
the windows. All exterior and
ule doors are aluminized alum-
 as well as dividing strips between
glass block panels. It should be
ioned that the glass block of the
, west and north elevations, also
kindergarten, were selected in ac-
ance with the variance of light di-
on and intensities occurring on each
ation.
ach classroom ceiling, also corrid-
ings, is provided with acoustic tile
hed directly to the concrete ceiling.
All convector enclosures in the class-
rooms are flush, setting on a glazed
tile base. Floors of all classrooms are
wood strip maple with glazed facing
tile base. Blackboard, tackboard and
wood cabinet trim in all rooms is alu-
imum, with aluminum cove shoe at the
base. The corridors are faced with col-
ored facing tile between the lockers,
continuing up all stairways and into
classroom entrances. Floors of corridors
are asphalt tile. The walls of all class-
rooms between blackboards and cab-
ins are faced with colored tile selected
or color according to the sunlight ori-
tentation. Above the tile and extending
to the ceiling in all rooms and corridors
is exposed cinder block.
A split type of heating system is
used, however, the customary masonry
plenum chamber has been omitted, with
both supply and return air carried in
sheet metal ducts insulated for sound transmittal wherever required.

Radiant heat is provided in the floor slabs of the kindergarten rooms, in addition to the convector heating units under the windows.

The power house illustrated is constructed of sufficient size and area to accommodate the three boilers that are contemplated for use on the entire Everett Elementary and Frank Cody High Schools. However, at present, only one boiler is provided. Ash handling equipment and storage is also provided in the power house.

The lighting throughout the building is low brightness cold cathode hair-pin tubes, two in line per fixture for corridors and four in a cross per fixture in class and similar rooms. With the light colored ceilings, this reduces brightness contrast between fixture and ceiling.

The conservatory is electrically heated.

Mr. Fred C. Thompson, as project chief, deserves a great deal of credit for the results shown in this school building.
REFRESHER COURSES WILL BE HELD AGAIN

Refresher courses for those preparing to take the State examinations for architect or engineers will be given again next year, beginning on January 7, 1950.

As in the past, attendance in the courses will be limited strictly to members of the Affiliate Council and the ESD. Application blanks can be secured from the cigar stand at ESD Headquarters, 100 Farnsworth Avenue, and must be returned not later than December 31, 1949. Enrollment will be limited to 250. Prompt application is therefore urged.

In order to be eligible to take the entire State Examination, an applicant must have had at least four years experience following graduation, or at least eight years experience in the absence of a degree. Only Part I of the State Examination, covering fundamentals for engineers or structural design for architects, may be taken by persons having completed only the academic requirements. According to a ruling by the State Board, candidates for registration are now required to write all three Parts of the engineerings examinations. The practice of granting waivers on Part I has been discontinued.

Tuition fees will be $25 for those taking the entire course, and $15 for those taking only one part of the engineering work. All applicants who are accepted will be called in for registration, collection of fee, and assignment to sections shortly before the beginning of the work.

The Committee on Refresher Courses of the Affiliate Council desires to remind all those interested that these refresher courses provide merely an opportunity to reinforce and refresh.

LAND SURVEYORS

The State of Michigan has reason from time to time to employ the services of surveyors to make boundary surveys at state properties, topographic surveys and surveys for the location of underground utilities.

To that end it is desired to maintain a roster of individuals and firms who are qualified to perform such services. Registered Land Surveyors who would be interested in doing such work should send to:

A. N. Langius, Director
Building Division
Department of Administration
Lansing 13, Michigan

an outline of their training and experience or any other material which would serve to establish their qualifications.

WANTED—Experienced Construction Superintendent, capable of handling all operations of established general contractor's business on a profit-sharing basis. Owner wants to work only part time. Write, giving full details of experience, etc., in care of Weekly Bulletin, Box No. 121.

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No waterproof admixtures are necessary when Huron Masonry Cement is used for mortar. Huron Masonry Cement furnishes great protection against leaky brick walls, for the plasticity allows the mortar to spread more evenly and permits a more thorough bedding of the brick. The high water retaining capacity of Huron Masonry Cement tends to keep the bricks from sucking the moisture out too fast, thus preventing the mortar from congealing and shrinking away from the brick before it hardens. Huron Masonry Cement produces a better bond which prevents water from entering the wall through cracks between brick and mortar.
WILLIAM T. YOUNG has been appointed the Detroit area representative of the Masonry Cement Division of the Huron Portland Cement Company, it is announced by C. L. Laude, Vice-President and General Sales Manager.

Mr. Young has been active in the masonry construction field in the Detroit area for the past eighteen years. He has previously been engaged in masonry cement sales, and more recently been associated with the Belden Stark Brick Company of Detroit.

PRODUCT LITERATURE

A competition designed to aid manufacturers of building products in increasing the usefulness and effectiveness of technical and promotional literature prepared for architects will be held by the Producers' Council and The American Institute of Architects.

The competition is open to all manufacturers of building materials and equipment, and awards in the form of Certificates of Merit will be announced next May at the Annual Convention of The Institute, where the winning entries will be placed on exhibition.

The Jury of Awards will be composed of six members appointed by The Institute and three members by the Council.

Product literature may be entered in the competition by manufacturers or by individual members or chapters of The Institute. All entries and nominations must be made by March 15, 1950.

In addition to awarding Certificates of Merit to the winning entries, the Jury will publish a rating scale which will guide manufacturers in the preparation of future literature. The Jury also will make recommendations for the future improvement of product literature. Awards will be made to three classes. Class I will consist of technical and design data; Class II will include data on the use and application of products, and Class III will be promotional literature.

Manufacturers of building products will submit their entries to the Producers' Council, 815 Fifteenth St., N.W. Washington 5, D.C. and architects or chapters of The Institute will send their nominations to The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.