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The Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects, at its annual meeting at the Detroit Athletic Club on December 12, reelected the following officers, to serve during 1952: Leo M. Bauer, of Detroit, President; Ralph W. Hammett, of Ann Arbor, First Vice-President; Adrian N. Langius, of Lansing, Second Vice-President; James A. Spence, of Saginaw, Third Vice-President; Peter Vander Laan, of Kalamazoo, Secretary; John O. Blair, of Detroit, Treasurer, and Talmage C. Hughes, of Detroit, Executive Secretary.

On the Board of Directors, Louis C. Kingscott, of Kalamazoo, succeeds Arthur J. Ziemermann, of Lansing, and Ralph W. Knuth, of Flint succeeds Alden B. Dow, of Midland.

Other directors continuing on the Board are Sol King of Detroit, Carl J. Rudine of Grand Rapids and Linn C. Smith of Detroit.

Kingscott, head of Louis C. Kingscott & Associates, Architects and Engineers, is a past member of the Michigan State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors; past president, Western Michigan Chapter, A.I.A. and past commander, American Legion, Chef de Train 40 and 8. He graduated from the University of Michigan, with bachelor of Science in civil engineering, in 1922, was registered in the State as an architect in 1929. He is also registered as an engineer.

Knuth also received his architectural training at the University of Michigan, was registered in 1945, and entered his own practice in 1946. At present he is a member of the Flint firm of architects, MacKenzie, Knuth & Klein.

Hammett reported that good response is being received to the Society's house competition, sponsored by Howard T. Keating of Birmingham, who is making available $1400 in prizes. The competition closes on February 11, 1952. Winning designs will be exhibited at the Society's annual convention at Hotel Statler, March 5-8, and prizes will be awarded at the banquet closing the convention.

Bauer reported the appointment of Neil C. Bertram as assistant executive of the Society, in charge of education and research. Bertram, with headquarters in the office of Talmage C. Hughes, executive secretary, at 120 Madison Avenue in Detroit, will coordinate efforts of the Society's three chapters — Detroit, Western Michigan, and Saginaw Valley.

Bertram, a native Detroiter, was educated in Detroit schools, commercial college, the University of Detroit, and at the University of Michigan, where he received his M.A. degree last February. He has been engaged in writing and public relations.

The next meeting of the board will be held in Lansing on January 16.
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Detroit Chapter Members View Films on Aluminum, Steel

Members of the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects were privileged to view some excellent motion pictures on December 14, the occasion of the Chapter’s monthly meeting, in the Rackham Memorial Building. Thanks to Paul Marshall, the Aluminum Company of America provided its film on the manufacture of aluminum, also “The Davenport Story,” depicting the erection of its new plant in Davenport, Iowa.


A fourth film was that of the Ford Motor Company, entitled “Portrait of a City,” which showed Detroit, with flashes from its earliest history down to the present. It would make any Detroiter proud of his city.

Before the program began, Chapter Secretary, Raymond C. Perkins, presiding, reported on the Board meeting which preceded the dinner. He stated that the Board had approved the applications for corporate membership of Messrs. Robert Charles Wakely, Hureless E. Bankes, Paul Moffett and Elliot Finley Robinson, also application for associate membership of Clarence E. Kroll.

Wakely is with Harley, Ellington & Day, Inc.; Bankes is in individual practice, and so is Moffett, who also teaches part time at the University of Detroit, Department of Architectural Engineering. Robinson is with Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc., and Kroll is with Jahn & Anderson.

In connection with a discussion of membership, national Secretary, Clair W. Eitchy reported that the Institute’s apprehensions, that the increase in dues would result in loss of members, had been allayed, and instead membership, national Secretary, Clair & Anderson.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

MEETING OF THE DETROIT CHAPTER, A.I.A.

Rackham Memorial Building, Wednesday, January 16, 1952
Board Meeting, 4:00 P.M.; Dinner, 6:30; Program, 8:00

SUBJECT: “Shopping Centers”

SPEAKER: Mr. Victor Gruen, A.I.A.

Mr. Gruen was born in Vienna, Austria, where he received his education and early experience. After practice there, he became designer for Morris Ketelum in N.Y.C. He later formed with Elsie Krummeck (now Mrs. Gruen) the firm of Gruen & Krummeck, with offices in New York. With main offices in Los Angeles, the firm has since 1941 maintained branches in San Francisco and Detroit. Having won prizes and honor awards for his work, he is now engaged in designing two large shopping centers for The J. L. Hudson Company.

The lecture, in the auditorium, will be free and open to the public. Ladies are invited to both dinner and lecture.

REGISTERED ARCHITECT, A.I.A., would like to join forces with another, on commercial and industrial practice. Experienced with architects and engineers and for self. Box 136, Monthly Bulletin.

SPEAKER: Mr. Victor Gruen, A.I.A.

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HOW TO SECURE GOOD BUILT-UP ROOFING
A talk by J. S. Means, Johns Manville Sales Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, at a meeting of the Saginaw Valley Chapter, A.I.A., June 12, 1951.

To talk about Built-Up Roofing is to talk on a subject which is generally over the head of one's audience.

But, since I do not believe that I could talk over the heads of you gentlemen, and Verne Day insisted that you people were a rugged lot and could take it, I shall launch right on the subject and try to cover some of the essentials. To begin with, we might talk on the several important materials which go into the make-up of a Built-Up Roof today.

First there are felts, heavy to light, rag or asbestos, asphalt or tar-saturated, perforated or unperforated.

Then there are insulations of various types, and decks of many different forms and compositions, which, while not part of the built-up-roof, are important considerations affecting the type, appearance and serviceability of the membrane, which is to be used.

So we will start with the felts. Heavy felt, coated or uncoated, from 30 to 60 lbs. per square, is generally used as base felt for smooth-surface asphalt roofs over wood or non-combustible decks such as gypsum and concrete, where its weight and thickness helps to bridge over and better withstand the contact with the slight irregularities which usually occur. Fifteen-pound felts are used for finishing on such decks.

They are also used throughout, over insulations, regardless of the slope or whether roofing is smooth-surfaced or of T and G.

Felts are of rag or asbestos. Rag felts are made of newspaper scrap, old rags, sometimes wood pulp and other vegetable fibre. In saturating with asphalt or pitch these hollow or absorbent materials will take up 150 to 165% of their dry weight. They need coatings or gravel surfacing to withstand the action of the sun from drawing out the asphalt or pitch. When exposed, and being a vegetable composition, they will dry out, rot or otherwise disintegrate. Asbestos felts are made of asbestos fibre (85%) and 15% of starch and cattle hair. The starch is used as a binder to hold the fibres together while they are going through the paper machine and the small percentage of cattle hair serves to fluff up the fibres and hold them apart so the impregnation of asphalt or pitch can be more easily introduced. Asbestos felts can only be impregnated to about 65% of their dry weight because they are not like most natural fibres, not capillary or absorbent. They need no coating or gravel surfacing to withstand the effects of the sun. The sun will not draw out the bitumen and they will not dry out or disintegrate.

The dry weight of the rag felt which is to be made into a 15 lb. saturated felt is only 5 to 6 pounds while that of the asbestos felt is 9 lbs. In other words, the asbestos dry felt is more than 50% heavier.

Felts are asphalt or tar saturated, the first-mentioned for use in asphalt smooth-surfaced roofs and the latter for use in the tar and gravel.

Some manufacturers furnish felts which are either perforated or unperforated. Perforated base felts, used over concrete or other rough textured surfaces, and 15 lb. finishing felts, are perforated solely in the interest of the elimination of blisters. The numerous small openings in the perforated felt permit trapped air to escape during the 'brooming-in' operation.

Insulations commonly used in built-up roofing work are composed of wood, glass, rock or slag fibre.

Then there are materials which combine the functions of both deck and insulation such as Perlite (classified as acid volcanic ash, manufactured from obsidian rock of the same composition as pumice, about 71% silica, 15% alumina); Kaylo, a product of Owens-Illinois Glass Company; Vermiculite concrete; and Cemesto, a fibre board encased within thin sheets of asbestos cement.

Perlite and Vermiculite are recommended by their manufacturers for use as fills over other materials and thus may better be classed as insulations. They have only fair insulating values.

The insulating values of the materials mentioned thus far, as indicated by their conductivities or "k" factors are:

- Wood fibre board, natural .33
- Wood fibre board, impregnated .37
- Wood fibre board, coated & impregnated .40
- Glass wool C-69-K (Fibreglas) .30
- Felt-sided rock cork .30
- Perlite .50 to .80
- Kaylo .62
- Vermiculite concrete .60 to .79
- Cemesto board (composite material not a conductivity) .38

There are several important things to keep in mind in connection with roof insulations:

(a) Size and ease of application. The size in precast or board form should be made to be laid in 4' to 6' lengths, to be laid while the asphalt or pitch is still hot. Smaller sizes offer too many joints.

(b) Its rigidity and resistance to compression or crumbling under traffic. Over steel decks its rigidity is particularly important, especially in types with layers or ply overferences. The use of which is becoming quite common.

(c) And the "k" value of a product, within reasonable limits of say .30 to .40, is of secondary importance. The U value of the entire roof structure which takes into account the insulation, the deck, the roof membrane and the surface resistance, is what counts.

Three of these, the deck, roofing membrane and the surface resistance are common to all roof structures whether insulated or not and little advantage is left for one insulation over another when selected from those with "k" values, below .40 from the standpoint of overall heat transfer through the entire roof structure.

The common roof decks are familiar to you all. They are of wood, gypsum, concrete, poured and precast, and steel. Actually, the use of wood has become less common in recent years.

From the standpoint of roofing application, any wet material, such as poured gypsum or vermiculite concrete is hazardous because of the difficulty in obtaining an insured drying period. It is not good practice to lay felts on wet decks. The use of these, because it will take considerable time for them to properly dry out and shrink. Generally manufacturers of roofing materials will not bond a roof when these wet mixes or Perlite are used as fills over steel.

The water in the mix is entrapped between two impervious surfaces. And even when used over moisture permeable decks, sufficient time should elapse, under favorable weather conditions before the roofing is applied, to permit drying out, if the best results, free of blisters and cracks are to be secured.

Now let us consider the proper roof for given conditions. The things that we must consider are:

Slope or pitch of roof:
(a) For slopes from which the water will drain freely, an asbestos smooth-surfaced roof is preferred by many.
(b) For flat or roofs, where adequate free drainage is not permitted, tar and gravel is preferred (pitch 1/4" per foot or under).
(c) For saw-tooth or other steep roofs, smooth-surfaced roofs, generally of asbestos, are preferred.

Type of Deck:
The common considerations in the selection of a deck are:
(a) Its cost, including supporting members.
(b) Necessity of, or desirability for, fire-resistance, based on intended use and the effect on the insurance rate.
(c) Permanence as affected by rot or corrosion, when chemical vapors or high humidities from processes or cli-
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developed and proven successful over a period of a great many years, but some are more exacting in insistence on following of their specifications.

One manufacturer has developed and is offering something entirely new in B-U roofing. It is a smooth-surfaced all-asbestos roof laid in pitch without gravel surfacing. Its thickness for flat areas, 1/4 per ft. and under.

The felts are tar-saturated and are applied in 30 lbs. per square of pitch. No heavy pouring is required on top and so no gravel or slag. The asbestos felts, unlike the rag felts previously used so extensively in roofs in which pitch was the cementing agent, are almost solid mineral. The pouring of pitch is not needed to retain the life in them, and no slag or gravel to protect the pitch.

To start with, the roofs are being limited to about 100 squares and must be applied by first-class applicators. The reason for this is evident. For a long period of years T & G roofs have been put down in what borders on a care-free hap-hazard manner. Roofers feel that they can be slapped on and their sins covered up by the heavy top pouring and gravel surfacing.

With the new type, the same care must be used in brooming in the felts as has always been required in putting down smooth-surfaced roofs. Blisters were always a problem until the perforated felts were developed. Such perforations will be present in these new felts, but the same care in application is necessary.

These roofs will weigh about 150-175 lbs. per square as compared with 600 lbs. per square for the usual tar and gravel specification of the same period. They will be bonded if desired.

As we all know, bonds are issued by practically all manufacturers to back up their material and its application by a contractor in whom they have confidence. These bonds merely indicate that if the roof is insulated no bond will be issued in most cases. The owner's intent in this regard should be made known in the specifications. Recent experience in several cases, in which no mention was made of spraying or standing water, showed that no bond was issued.

At the time of the two-year inspection or before it was learned that the owner, either for cooling purposes or to get rid of water from its air conditioning system, went to considerable expense to distribute water from a pipe system over his new roof. It has been necessary in such cases to advise the owner that the bond was no longer in effect and he could have the entire area double-poured and slugged and the period covered reduced to 10 years.

(b) Roofs which do not drain or are designed to carry 1" or 2" of water for cooling purposes in the summer, thus turning them into spray ponds, should be double-poured and slugged. And to expect a bond for a period greater than 10 years is unreasonable. Furthermore, if the owner is interested, a bond will be issued in most cases. The owner's intent in this regard should be made known in the specifications. Recent experience in several cases, in which no mention was made of spraying or standing water, showed that no bond was issued.

(c) Expansion of joints should be provided in long roofs or ones which are T or H shaped, where the different sections join. No roofing felts yet devised are strong enough to bond the different sections of a slab or a building together and cracks may be expected.

(d) Around drains require reinforcing collars of 16-oz. copper or 4-lb. lead sandwiched between plies where

(Continued on Page 11)
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there are inside conductor pipes.
(c) See that drains are set to bring them at, or preferably below, the lowest portions of the roof to be drained. All too frequently they are found at columns, and not set into the insulation or the deck, with the result that they end up at the highest points of the area.
(f) Call for pitch pockets around roof projections such as sign supports, flag poles, etc.
(g) Don't expect flashing endorsement of 15 or 20 years against thin porous parapets. No flashing applied against 8" Cinder or Concrete block should be endorsed.
(h) If an endorsement of flashing greater than 10 years is expected, provide for walls of 12" minimum thickness of masonry not over 30' high and with through-wall membrane flashing.
(i) If you use insulation call for a vapor-barrier felt beneath. It is easily worth the extra cost as a protection for the insulation and in maintaining it dry and efficient.

**Saginaw Valley, AIA**

By NEIL C. BERTRAM,
Executive Assistant, M.S.A.

At the annual meeting of the Saginaw Valley Chapter, A.I.A., held at the Elks Club in Saginaw, December 5, James A. Spence was reelected President and Paul A. Brysselbout was re-elected Vice-President. New officers elected are Willard E. Fraser, Secretary; George S. Hawes, Treasurer, and Ralph W. Knuth, Director.

Spence and Knuth were also elected to serve on the board of the Michigan Society of Architects.

**How To Get a New Office**

Paul Brysselbout, A.I.A. member in Bay City, points a way on "How to locate in new quarters, tailored to your needs." Mr. B. designed the new Commercial Exchange Building at 814 Adams St., Bay City and included an excellently appointed drafting room, modern office and waiting room, all just right for a successful architect and force. The interiors of these slick accommodations on the second floor feature corrugated asbestos partitions, new type drafting lights, and a color scheme of note: Swedish red and Normandy grey. If you know what you want in the way of new quarters, design the building and move in like member Brysselbout.

**Frederick Wigen and Associates**

**Need More Room**

Another architect who finds he needs more elbow room is Frederick Wigen, Saginaw, Michigan. Partitions are going down between the architect's office and the dentist's office next door at the Wiechmann Building. Don't know what happened to the dentist; the enlarged quarters for the architect are to be ready the first of next year. There will be a new, enlarged drafting area, a modern office and waiting room, and new carpeting throughout. The walls are to be paneled in redwood, corrugated glass used for partitions, and indirect lighting in the office and waiting room. The acoustical ceilings being installed are sure to absorb the ohs and ah's of impressed clients, come next January.

**Nomads of the Profession**

Mr. Robert Frantz and Mr. James Spence, of that Saginaw firm, went East to view the new buildings of note being constructed in that part of the country. While in Boston and New York, they saw the new Harvard and M.I.T. buildings, the U.N. building, the Manhattan Home, and the Lever Bros. building. Quite a busman's holiday, from the description.

While in Washington, D.C., A.I.A. Member, Fred Wigen of Saginaw highlighted his trip with a tour of the White House to inspect its restoration. Architect Lorenzo Simmons Winslow, in charge of the restoration, was his distinguished guide. The tour of the building consumed half a day and Mr. Wigen considered it time excellently spent. Architect Winslow was appointed in 1932 by President Roosevelt and started his renovating plans of the White House about that time. The entire cost will come to five and a half million dollars as only the original shell of the house is being utilized in the new construction.

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, MICHIGAN CHAPTER**, at its recent annual meeting, elected new officers to serve during 1952.

As shown above, they are (L. to R.) R. H. Oberschulte, Secretary; C. A. Strand, Vice-President; Ed Glanz, Treasurer; George Akers, President; Dave Falk, C. F. Donohoe and Don McConachie, Board of Governors.

In the group attending dinner at The Engineering Society of Detroit, preceding the recent award of certificates to newly registered architects, engineers and Surveyors, are, seated, left to right: Mrs. Samuel Porter, Prof. Emil Lorch, Howard Seelye, Mrs. Seelye, Prof. Wilfrid C. Pollinghorne, Mrs. William E. Kapp, Mr. Kapp (speaker of the evening), Mrs. Wells I. Bennett.

Standing, left to right, are Clyde C. Paton, Mrs. Maurice E. Ham mond, Mr. Hammond, Mrs. Jos. Jewell, Mr. Jewell, Mrs. Harold Carson, Mr. Carson, Mrs. John Uicker, Sam Porter, Mr. Uicker, Jos. Gurski, Talmage C. Hughes, Harold Clarke, Fred Body, Dean Wells I. Bennett, Henry Groen, Robert B. Frantz, Leo M. Bauer, and Don Trefry, chairman of the program.

The event was under the sponsorship of APELSCOR (Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors Council on Registration), for the State Board of Registration.
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"Give me a house I can hide in!"

By Marian Castle

When you find fault these days with modern houses, you run the risk of being relegated to the cupola and gingerbread period. But modern houses, with all their undeniable virtues, seem to have been planned for extroverts. I want to make a plaintive plea for the rest of us who have become so unfashionable.

I've just returned from house-hunting. I looked at houses of all ages: square, bay-windowed late Taft; tile-and-stucco early Coolidge; flat-roofed, contemporary chicken-house Truman. And I must admit I like a lot of the traits of these last. For one thing, they're easy to keep clean. For another, their closets were deep, black caves. It was all chopped up. It was hideous.

With all its sins, the Victorian house of my childhood had a few distinct virtues. Certainly, it was hard to heat and hard to clean. It wasted space in front halls and back halls and side entries and vestibules. Its closets were empty. It was all chipped up. It was hideous.

But who can say it wasn't functional? Its 10 rooms comfortably housed a set of parents, a brace of children, a hired girl, a canary, a dog, assorted and noisy games, a clarinet, an upright piano practiced upon daily, a mandolin, and a treadle-foot sewing machine. Try instilling all these in the "areas" of any modern house.

The current mania is for a vaster and vaster living room, at the expense of all other portions of the house, with areas in it for the various pursuits of the family. Yet every effort is made to keep these pursuits out of sight. Games are hidden in sliding-paneled cupboards. And with the exception of these compact cubicles—shall we call them "machines for sleeping?"—how do you corral sound in a nook? In another direction is the game corner.

Bedrooms in these new machines for living are small and intended only for sleeping and dressing, with their convenient, shallow closets and built-in walls of cabinets. And with the exception of these compact cubicles—shall we call them "machines for sleeping?"—how do you corral sound in a nook? In another direction is the game corner. I tried to imagine the conversation grouping during a good rousing game of parchesi. But saddest of all is the book corner. A horrid vision arose in my mind of that beset book corner, with all the areas—radio, conversation, game, and cooking—functioning full blast.

How do you corral sound in a nook? In another direction is the game corner. I tried to imagine the conversation grouping during a good rousing game of parchesi. But saddest of all is the book corner. A horrid vision arose in my mind of that beset book corner, with all the areas—radio, conversation, game, and cooking—functioning full blast.

How in the modern house do you manage to feel snug on a winter's night when the wind howls like a wolf outside and the sleet ticks against the glass and you long to pull the nice, over-stuffed warmth of your house close around you? In the modern house, do you escape from even your nearest and dearest when their mannerisms and old stories are driving you into a case of claustrophobia? How do you get away from it all, do you get away from it all?
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a corner of your built-in bedroom on a built-in stool that slides out of its blonde-wood niche?

Where do you go to think? To brood? Even to be a little queer?

In the Victorian house there was a place for everything, even for brooding. There was a front parlor as well as a back parlor. Sister and her beau occupied the front parlor, the beau wearing his natty new suit with the peg-top trousers and his highest collar. Sister with her hair freshly sliced over her thickest rat and showing off her shirt-waist with the lace jabot. True, the sliding doors between front and back parlors were closed, but there was subtle chaperonage in the fact that they could be slid open.

In the back parlor, Father held a gloomy but heroic meeting of the Chautauqua Committee to see about raising his thickest rat and showing off her shirt-waist with the lace jabot. True, the sliding doors between front and back parlors were closed, but there was subtle chaperonage in the fact that they could be slid open.

In the dining room (which was no area of too-soo solid geometry, could seek the kitchen or their own somewhat-chilly bedrooms.

Between the dining room and the kitchen was the butler's pantry. No, there was no butler; only Lorena at $6 a week, baking bread and a bunch of cookies that seasoned the whole house. The pantry constituted a splendid buffer state to bar noise and odors from the rest of the house as no eye-level cabinet can hope to do.

There were even a cellar and an attic. Both were bad, I grant. One was dank and dark below. The other was either roasting or freezing above. But they did offer a place for skis and sleds and old wedding hats and graduation pictures and bicycles and Christmas-tree decorations and a workbench and discarded furniture which, at 20-year intervals, would be resurrected and done over by some daughter getting married.

And for the modern house, can you imagine Sister entertaining her young man in one of the conversational groupings, with several of the other areas already populated? Of course not. She takes him out, and a parked car substitutes for everything, even for brooding. Yet most of us will concede that smooching was safer in a front parlor.

And as for the dramatic confidences behind closed doors, apparently they disappeared when there were no doors to close. In Victorian days, there always seemed to be hushed, exciting tidbits about pregnancies and infidelities and marital rifts. But now pregnancies are heralded over the radio almost before the obstetrician is sure, and infidelities and marital rifts are aired on the front page. The facts of life and human coming or going or children just any old time and place. Even business conferences seem to be best conducted on the golf course. As for "thinking," who does it at home any more? Club papers are written at the library, with the librarian doing the heavy end. And the reading of books has been taken care of by condensations and digests and book reviews. I sometimes wonder where the book reviewer does his reading.

Children seem to have been conditioned to studying in a hubub, just as they are trained from diaper days by preschools to be herd-minded. There is little room left, it seems, for that lonely, aimless, known on the Western range as the bump-quitter. Yet I maintain that good, solid thinking is best done in quiet and even in solitude.

A modern house is the enemy of memories. It refuses to serve as a link between the past and the future. It denies the continuity of the generations. There are no antiques to be handed on, no family silver, no sideboard to keep the silver in, no mantel for trophies, no photographs, no souvenirs, no wound stripes, no medals, no scars. It is a house suspended in time, a tabula rasa, paradise for extroverts.

And, alas, it is not the place for me or my kind. Much as I like its common sense and lack of sham, I shall have to forego all that in favor of a few cubbyholes and a chopped-up interior—and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude. A place for a bunch-quitter, an introvert. Until someone makes doors that close and a chance for solitude.
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Now that the White House is being reconstructed, there is a renewal of interest in its history. So Bess Furman, of the Washington staff of the New York Times, has come through with a book called "White House Profile," recently issued by Bobbs-Merrill.

The first President to occupy the White House was John Adams, who, tone. But "The British and French, accustomed to using social front to awe lesser nations, found their reception at their own game. They ceased to regard the officials of this country as a collection of colonials."

John Quincy Adams found the White House furnishings a bad state. He insisted on installing a billiard table, for which he was denounced as a corrupter of youth and the inaugurators of a gaming establishment. He had to pay for the billiard table himself.

An Architectural Quarrel

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison had ideas for remodeling the White House, but nothing came of them until in the McKinley Administration they were taken up by Col. Theodore A. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds. His plans were opposed by Glenn Dow, secretary of the architectural Institute of Architects, who preferred the original designs of Maj. Pierre L'Enfant. The result was that Congress authorized a commission headed by Senator James McMillan, of Missouri, to carry out the L'Enfant plan, which was done after Theodore Roosevelt took office.

The White House was redecorated; Alice Roosevelt is quoted as saying: "The furniture and decorations are all that we mean when we say 'late Gen. Grant and early Pullman.'"

Mrs. William Howard Taft had the idea of Japanese cherry trees in Potomac Park, and Tokyo's Mayor Yukio Ozaki sent 3,000 of them. They were infected with scale and had to be destroyed. When the news was broken to Mayor Ozaki, he said: "Oh, I believe your first President set the example of destroying cherry trees, didn't he?" And he sent 3,000 more, which proved healthy.

And so on and so forth. It's a chatty book, pulling together a vast amount of interesting information, some of it new, and some of it not quite correct.
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EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES

The Engineering Society of Detroit announces that its education committee will hold conferences on advanced educational opportunities for architectural and engineering students and graduates, to be held at ESD headquarters in the Raekham Memorial Building, the evenings of January 14 and 16, from 7:30 to 8:00 o'clock.

The purpose of the project is to inform young men in the technical fields of the wide variety of opportunities open to them in the Detroit area, for continuing their education and to advise them of the best programs for their future progress.

"Graduates today find themselves in great demand," says Lee R. Baker, conference chairman, "and, under the circumstances, it is easy to postpone thoughts of getting back to the grindstone of study until a future less-rosy day. But one finds that he can't take all of the jobs offered, he can take only one. For him, as for his predecessors, arise in professional status requires experience on that job plus a broadened and deepened technical background. The faster the pace of opportunity, the earlier his need for this background is felt."

Counsellors will be present on each evening from the University of Michigan, University of Detroit, Lawrence Institute of Technology, Detroit Institute of Technology, Wayne University. A special counsellor will also be present to discuss professional registration.

Literature of the various schools will be available at ESD, beginning January 7.

The conferences are open not only to members of ESD but to other young men in the Detroit area. There will be no charge for attending.

ARCHITECT EERO SAARINEN of Bloomfield Hills is paid high tribute by Fortune magazine for December, 1951, with a four-page feature article, including full-color illustrations of General Motors Research Center at Twelve Mile and Mound Roads in Detroit.

The article designates the project as "a multi-million-dollar research center to top all postwar research centers."

Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, architects and engineers of Detroit, were associated with Saarinen on the development. Fortune states that "probably no creative group receives so little public recognition as the architectural profession. Can you name the architects for Rockefeller Center, Lover Lincoln Memorial in Washington? The Empire State Building?"

"That he should escape, partially at least, the fate of his colleagues, Fortune wishes to make a point that its chief architect was..." Fortunian, by birth—Eero Saarinen. He is the son of an even more famous father, the late Eliel Saarinen, whose competitive but non-winning design for the Chicago Tribune Tower had a greater influence on this country's skyscraper architecture than any other single project."

EERO SAARINEN, president of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, announces that HARRY T. SMITH, of 1029 Mason Street, Flint, Michigan, has been made a member emeritus of The Institute and its Detroit Chapter.

Smith, who was born in Bolton, England, on August 16, 1884, was graduated from the Detroit University School and had his early experience with the office of W. E. N. Hunter, noted Detroit church architect. He entered his own practice in Detroit in 1914 and became registered in Michigan when the original law went into effect, shortly thereafter.

Members emeritus of The Institute include those who are retired from practice but who, by long membership and service to The Institute, are entitled to exemption of dues, while retaining all of the privileges granted to other members.

LESLIE W. J. ARNOLD, of the Detroit architectural firm of Arnold & Fuger, has just returned from a two-months' visit to England. While there, he visited two former Detroiters, Raymond Carey and C. Howard Crane, both of whom are now practicing architects in London. Crane still continues his Detroit office, under the name of Crane, Kiehler & Kellogg.

Arnold reports that there is considerable building construction in evidence in London and throughout England, but that most of the projects are held up indefinitely for lack of materials.

Of special interest to Arnold was the construction of small houses, many of which are being completed for as low as $5,000. This amazing fact he attributes to the fact that their highest-paid mechanics in the building trades are getting about forty cents per hour.

Even the smallest houses there are built of solid brick, he states, because they don't consider wood long-lasting enough. They estimate the life of a frame house at about 40 years, while they want them to last 100 years. Ninety-nine years are common, and there are some that run for many times that.

PAUL B. BROWN, of the office of Harley, Ellington and Day, Inc., Architects and Engineers, has been reappointed Chairman of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A. Membership Committee, it is announced by Eero Saarinen, Chapter President.

In continuing Paul Brown in this as-signment, our President is recognizing work well done in past years, not only as Treasurer but also in increasing and maintaining our Detroit Chapter membership.

Paul has lost no time in calling his Committee together and planning strategy for the coming year.

Of particular concern are a number of Chapter members who will be suspended or whose memberships will be terminated as of the end of 1951, unless their dues in arrears are paid by March 1, 1952. It is also suggested that corporate members invite younger men in their offices to become associates. The cost is only three dollars per year, and there are many benefits.

FRANK T. SHEETS

Frank T. Sheets, 61, president of Portland Cement Association since 1937 and nationally known highway engineer, died suddenly November 3 in Passavant Hospital, Chicago.

Under his direction, a number of important technical advancements were made in the fields of Portland cement and concrete, which served to further strengthen the Association's position as one of the outstanding of its kind in the world.

It was he who directed the Association's building of a $3,000,000 laboratory, the largest and most completely equipped in the world devoted exclusively to research in the Association's field. Just a few months ago work was completed on the Association's general headquarters building at 33 W. Grand Avenue in Chicago. Carr & Wright, Inc. were architects for both projects.

OSCAR H. CARTWRIGHT

Oscar Henry Cartwright, 55, assistant supervising architect for the University of Michigan, died on November 28 at University Hospital, Ann Arbor, following a heart attack.

Before going to the University he had worked for several Detroit architectural firms, and during the war he had served as consulting engineer at the Willow Run Bomber Plant.

A native Detroiter, he attended Eastern High School, where he was named all-state guard in basketball. He graduated from the University's College of Architecture and Design in 1919. He played varsity football on Fielding H. Yost's teams of 1917-18 and 19. He was a member of Trigon Fraternity, The Engineering Society of Detroit, the Mu Club, and the Ann Arbor Stamp Club.

Surviving, besides his wife, are a daughter, Mrs. Jean Roos, of Willow Village, two sons, James H. and John G., and one grandson.
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NEW SLIDING DOOR

A new Hollow Metal Sliding Door, designed to solve the problem of door swing space in small apartments, homes and offices and at the same time add a new note of modern design to any type of room is being introduced to the market by Diebold, Incorporated, Canton, Ohio, producers of hollow metal doors for some of the largest multiple-housing projects in the country.

This smart, durable sliding door is completely modern in appearance, with a semi-flush surface slightly indented with two vertical lines where the metal sections are joined, adding a simple striking decorative design to the door as well as additional strength.

The advantages of this door over wood sliding doors are obvious. It will not warp, bind or sag. Its extremely light weight makes opening and closing easy. The hollow construction and close fitting frame make it comparatively sound proof. And the installed cost is considerably less than a similar wood door.

The entire frame, overhead track and sliding mechanism are completely prefabricated, making installation a simple, inexpensive operation, reducing labor costs to a minimum. It offers all the advantages of a custom-made interior door and frame at a mass-production price.

A concealed floor guide prevents any contact between door and frame so there is no danger of scratching the surface of the door.

Diebold Detroit office is at 4105 Cass Ave. Telephone TEMple 3-4477.

THE CONTRACTING PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION held its 24th annual convention at the Sherry Frontenac Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla. and at the Hotel Nacional, Havana, Cuba the week of October 22.

Members of the Contracting Plasterers Association of Detroit, local chap-
DEMONSTRATION DISCLOSES DETAILS OF PRODUCING SCAGLIOLA ART MARBLE

The revival of a fast-disappearing artisan craft was demonstrated recently at the Plastering Contractors' Trade School, when Frank DeGiuseppe of Philadelphia showed for the first time publicly how Scagliola Art Marble was produced.

Mr. DeGiuseppe is one of the remaining four or five craftsmen of this art in the United States. In Europe the profession is generally handed down from father to son. Because there are so few left who know how to do this work, it was felt by Mr. DeGiuseppe that this demonstration was in order so that it would not become a lost art.

About 25 people interested in the procedure, including the press, attended.

Taking a piece of oil cloth dampened on both sides, Mr. DeGiuseppe placed a web of raw silk upon the smooth side. Next he mixed a number of color pigments into separate batches of Keene's cement and streaked the cement across the webbing until it was about \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch thick. He then pulled the webbed raw silk through the mass to give it the pattern. Next he placed a piece of cheese cloth over the mass and covered it with dry cement — this was to absorb the moisture from the wet plaster. Removing the cheese cloth, he took up the oil cloth containing the set plaster and placed the plastered side against a column that had previously been primed with wet plaster. After allowing the mass to further set he peeled off the oil cloth and revealed a section of beautiful marbleized plaster. After sufficient time had elapsed, the next step was to rub the plaster with sandstone and fill in any holes that might appear in the form, and then, again the mass was rubbed with sandstone. Finally, it is rubbed with black stone, and linseed oil, and waxed to a high finish. The result is a beautiful replica of real marble.

There is considerable saving in the use of Scagliola Art Marble in round or curved surfaces and where its design is a facsimile of rare and costly marbles. In flat surface areas, it costs more than the cheaper grades of marble. It is especially recommended in places where the floor will not support the weight of solid marble. When polished it has all the characteristics of marble, with the exception that it is not cold to touch.

Among those in attendance at the demonstration were Mark Knowles, Dayton Prouty, Albert Fici, Felicien Van Den Branden, Charles Kleinbrook, Archie Young, Jr., and Thomas Carty.

Pictures show actual work of producing Scagliola Art Marble in Adas Shalom Synagogue, the Northwest Hebrew Congregation and Center now under construction at Curtis and Santa Rosa Avenues, Detroit, Michigan. In this instance Scagliola Art Marble was used because the floor was not designed to support the weight of marble columns.

Vogel & Fortney, Inc. are the architects; Lerner-Linden Construction Co., general contractors; Albert Beever, plastering contractors.
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Successful development of a 2 1/2" solid plaster partition—the thinnest and lightest nonbearing wall ever devised to resist transmission of heat and passage of flame and smoke for a full two hours—opens new opportunities for architects, engineers and builders to save space and cut deadweight in buildings without sacrificing safety.

Developed and tested under the joint sponsorship of the Perlite Institute and the Metal Lath Manufacturers Association, it is essentially a new construction using standard building materials. The partition is solid gypsum plaster mixed with lightweight, insulating perlite aggregate. It is applied on both sides of a re-inforcing base of expanded metal lath on 3/8" channel studs to a total thickness of 2 1/2".

Severe fire tests at the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. in Chicago have proven this partition its two-hour fire endurance rating. Its primary use will be around stairwells, elevator shafts and other critical locations for which building codes require a two-hour enclosure.

This test is one in a long series during recent years that has established perlite-gypsum plaster on metal lath as the outstanding post-war development in fireproof construction. It has earned up to and including four-hour fire ratings when used to protect steel columns, beams and floor assemblies.

But whether it is used to fireproof structural framing or act as a partition barrier to the spread of flames, this construction has the same amazing three-way fire-fighting action.

Perlite is a lightweight aggregate with outstanding insulating qualities. It is expanded from silicious volcanic ore. When mixed with gypsum plaster it insulates against heat transfer, while the gypsum crystals slowly calcine to release water in the form of steam. This steam absorbs and dissipates heat, and until all the water from the gypsum is driven off, temperatures on the side opposite the fire cannot become much hotter than 212 degrees—the boiling point of water. The tensile strength of steel in metal lath reinforces the plaster against spalling and destruction under high temperatures.

This latest partition in addition to weighing less, also costs less than any other partition offering equal fire protection, according to the Perlite Institute and the Metal Lath Manufacturers Association. Important economies resulting from its use in both new construction and modernization programs will be noted in lower building costs, especially in hotels, hospitals, schools, large apartment buildings, housing projects, commercial office buildings and other multi-story structures in which fire safety is a primary construction consideration.

MONTHLY BUILDING REPORT

With wage rates and material prices (except for lumber) remaining at substantially the same levels, Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc., architects and engineers, in its Monthly Building Cost Report for November, considers the situation the "quiet before the storm."

Pointing out that steel workers have thrown their hats in the ring, with strong demands for wage increases, the report foresees "all other unions, including those in the building trades, preparing their cases."

"The Government's wage stabilization plans are in extreme peril, as the unions are taking the position that they amount to nothing, and with the national elections less than twelve months ahead, there is little doubt of the outcome."

The report states that the volume of building, except for defense projects, continues downward, due to restrictions on strategic materials. However, it is said that the rise in defense projects appears close at hand, and may be in full force within three months.

"The bidding situation continues to be weird," it is reported. "Fixed-sum tenders are high, reflecting the belief that prices can move in but one direction. Ninety per cent of fixed-sum tenders are loaded with escalator provisions, which destroy their value as firm commitments."

"Favored now among the builders are cost-plus contracts with a maximum limit at a good, safe height—for the builder, and they can hardly be blamed for that. At best, their business is often a serious gamble."

"Producers are suffering from material limitations. It often happens that a million-dollar investment in a building is delayed for months because of the lack of a ten-thousand-dollar accessory preventing its completion."

"Notwithstanding the current difficulties, which seem insurmountable at times, the building industry is in a reasonably healthy condition and will do a good job of defense work and a great job of 'catching up' on deferred work when this world upset comes to an end and the nation decides to get down to useful production."

SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL ISSUES
MONTHLY BULLETIN

Michigan Society of Architects
For 1952

FEBRUARY—ARCHITECT LEO M. BAUER NUMBER
MARCH—M.S.A. 38th ANNUAL CONVENTION NUMBER (Hotel Statler, Detroit, March 5-8, 1952)
APRIL—ANNUAL M.S.A. ROSTER (ALPHABETICAL)
MAY—WESTERN MICHIGAN CHAPTER NUMBER
JUNE—ALBERT KAHN ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS, INC.
JULY—GIFFELS & VALLET, INC., L. ROSSETTI ASSOCIATED ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS
AUGUST—M.S.A. ANNUAL MIDSUMMER CONFERENCE NUMBER (Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, August 1-2, 1952)
SEPTEMBER—SMITH, HINCHMAN & GRYLLS, INC., ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS
OCTOBER—M.S.A. ROSTER (BY LOCALITIES)
NOVEMBER—DETROIT CHAPTER, A.I.A. NUMBER
DECEMBER—SAGINAW VALLEY CHAPTER, A.I.A. NUMBER

The Building Officials Conference of America will hold its annual conference at Hotel Statler in Detroit, May 12-15, 1952, it is announced by Joseph P. Wolff, commissioner of Buildings and Safety Engineering, City of Detroit, Conference president.

Wolff has named L. Glen Shields, chief of plumbing inspection in Detroit, as General Chairman of the Conference.

Shields has named chairmen of sub-committees as follows:

Charles Allen, vice-chairman; Edw. Lustofin, Secretary-Treasurer; Alfred Brozo, Registration; Benjamin Linsky, Housing; John Weinhart, ways and means; W. J. Robinson, exhibits; S. A. Maher, Entertainment; Mrs. Joseph P. Wolff, ladies; Forest Hatfield, transportation; Kent Steiner, equipment; Edmund Kuhlman, reception; Floyd Berger, signs.

The conference will begin with an executive committee meeting on Sunday, May 11, followed by the first business session Monday morning.

BOAC is an organization of building officials in various cities of the United State that have to do with the issuing of building permits. It has sponsored the standard building code that has been widely accepted throughout the nation.

ADDRESS WANTED
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MUTUAL BUILDING, ELIZABETH STREET UNIT

BRIDGE OVER ALLEY CONNECTING

ARCHITECTS OF THE MONTH

HARLEY
When the Michigan Mutual Liability Co. moved into its new quarters a month ago it completed the sixth expansion in the Company's thirty-year history. Prior to purchase of the building at 28 W. Adams Avenue, Detroit, formerly known as the Stroh Building, Michigan Mutual had its main office at Madison Avenue and John R Street but also rented space for various departments in several buildings in the neighborhood of Grand Circus Park. It had been thought that the Stroh Building space would provide the necessary quarters for the company but it soon developed that for the new owners to take over all the nineteen floors of that building would disrupt many tenants of long standing who desired to remain in the building. Furthermore, Michigan Mutual had need for large unbroken areas of bulk space which were not entirely adaptable to the building plan.

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**ARTICLE BY JULIAN RAYMOND COWIN**

Mr. Cowin was graduated from University of Michigan, College of Architecture, B.S. Arch. 1924. Registered in Michigan 1926. V.P. and Secretary, Hersey, Ellington and Day, Inc., Detroit. Chapter American Institute of Architects, Michigan Society of Architects, and Engineering Society of Detroit. Rep. of Detroit Chapter on Interprofessional Council.
of the existing structure. Land immediately to the rear, facing on Elizabeth Street, had been a part of the purchase and it was decided that garage and work-shop space should be built on this area.

Accordingly, the architects and engineers were commissioned to do two jobs, (1) the design of a new building, 90' by 120', having four and one-half levels of ramp-garage space and seven floors of office space, and (2) the modernization of the lobby and adjacent area of the existing building, facing on Adams Avenue. To save time, a general contract was negotiated at the same time that planning was started and it was possible to award foundation and substructure subcontracts approximately forty days after the first conference with the architects and engineers.

The new structure, known as the Elizabeth Street unit, presented unique structural problems. The building, as constructed, is approximately equal to a ten story building, although there are additional garage levels thereby increasing building loads. Foundations and columns are designed for a future five additional stories. Relatively large bays are required so as not to un-
which has foundations going to any-
where near the depth required for
the Elizabeth Street unit. Pile driving
was accomplished during the summer
of 1950 by Raymond Concrete Pile
Company, using a preexcavation
method of driving to avoid movement
of soils within the area. Special
equipment was designed for this op-
operation. Pile caps at the western edge
of the property are left at a higher
level to avoid disturbance to the
Adams Theater Building immediately
adjacent.

The building structure, is of steel
frame with reinforced concrete
slabs. The bridgeway across the 20'
alley to the existing building, at each
floor from the third to tenth, is can-
tilevered from the Elizabeth build-
ing to avoid additional load on the
existing Stroh Building foundations.
Otherwise, the structure and building
shell are conventional in type, since
time and cost considerations pointed
away from the use of untried con-
struction methods or materials. The
large unbroken wall spaces of the
Elizabeth Street building are tied
to the parent structure by the use of
brick of the same basic color. How-
ever, the brick in the new building is
in Norman size and a pattern is
achieved by use of headers which
create a subdued vertical linear ef-
flect. Window trim on the Elizabeth
Street side is of stainless steel as is
the belt course above the Minnesota
granite base course.

The Elizabeth Street lobby serves
generally as the employees' entrance
to the office areas. It is finished in
granite, oak and stainless steel. Since
the ceiling height available below the next garage floor was less than 8', a luminous glass ceiling was installed to increase the apparent height. This device seems to have been successful as the small lobby does not appear cramped. The elevator cabs of the three high-speed elevators are in red Formica, a very satisfactory and durable material for surfaces which will have hard wear.

Interiors of the seven typical office floors are finished with flexibility and ease of maintenance as prime considerations. On most floors the space is divided only along the north side of the building; hence floors and lighting, could be designed on an overall pattern. The ceilings are acoustically treated. Floors are asphalt tile over a cement fill which contains an under-floor duct system carrying electric current, Bell and intercommunicating telephone systems. Movable partitions are of flush wood type, with clear birch finished in natural color. Wall areas and columns are painted in a special-
Adevised color scheme. All columns are in a terra cotta shade and the wall areas are finished in a different two-color combination on each floor. The basic wall colors, namely a warm gray, a medium green and a bright yellow are used.

Proper lighting is an important consideration in any office structure. The Elizabeth Street building office areas have surface-mounted fluorescent fixtures, generally in continuous rows, using 8' and 4' fixtures. At this time the readings at desk level are approximately 45-foot-candles. It is expected that 35-foot-candles will be maintained. Four tube fixtures on 8' centers, with about 8' mounting height, are used.

All the office floors are air condi-
TIONED. A central refrigeration plant in the subbasement provides chilled water for the Elizabeth building and for partial service to the Adams Avenue unit. Separate fan rooms serve the departments located on the various floors, so that one floor working at off hours does not make it necessary to run the entire system.

Interior of the garage section of the building is finished in the masonry materials of concrete and Chem-brick. Floors and ramps are of special concrete with waterproofing treatment to resist action of salt-laden snow from automobiles. Elizabeth Street sidewalk and a section of garage floor at the entrance are radiant heated for snow removal. Since the operation of the garage is for tenant parking, the ramps and parking spaces are wider and easier than average. A wash rack with special lighting is provided at the basement level.

The modernization of the lobby on Adams Avenue gives the company a new front door to its two buildings, the group now being known as the Mutual Building. The area of the former public elevator lobby and the store space immediately adjoining were combined to make a commodious open space which would not only serve as entrance to both
the leased and company-occupied spaces but would give area for the public activities of Michigan Mutual Liability Company.

These activities comprise sales representation, cashier service for the payment of premiums and the travel and touring bureau which the company maintains. All these are found at the "S"-shaped counter in the western portion of the lobby. At the front of this space is a small furnished area for the convenience of patrons.

An entirely new visual front has been installed, with large glass areas, stainless steel and aluminum trim. The new marquee is cantilevered from the building structure and extended across the combined first floor areas. Soffit is of porcelain enameled metal, the color being carried into the ceiling of the interior space. The interior finishes of the lobby are Roman travertine rift-sawn oak paneling and Formica white and bronze metal. On the east wall is placed a decorative map of Verde antique marble on which is superimposed a gilded bronze seal of Michigan Mutual Liability Company. A specially designed reception desk occupies this corner of the lobby.

In addition to the two major projects herein described and illustrated, the company has made a number of alterations and improvements to its new premises. New executive offices of the company are located on the 14th floor. An employees' recreation facility has been provided on the 7th floor. The entire building has been furnished with service so that tenants may obtain air conditioning if they desire it. New electric service and switchboard has been provided for the combined structures. The interior of the elevators in the Adams Avenue building have been relighted and the latest electronic control systems have been installed to provide better service.

At the beginning of the project, President Walter E. Otto appointed a Building Committee composed of vice presidents C. B. Burch, H. J. Lawry, Thomas C. Murdoch and A. C. MacLeod. This committee met regularly with the architects during the progress of the work, and its active interest has had a major part in the success of the project.

Barton-Malow Company, General Contractors, and their many efficient subcontractors have cooperated in carrying the project through to completion in record time. Their organization is to be highly complimented.

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GENERAL CONTRACTOR FOR THE
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... and extend its thanks to Harley, Ellington and Day, Inc., Architects and Engineers and all the Sub-Contractors and Suppliers involved, for their valued cooperation.

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DETROIT 26

SERVING LEADING INDUSTRIES FOR 28 YEARS
The Producers’ Council, Inc., Detroit Chapter, will hold a "Table-Top" meeting in the Crystal room of Hotel Fort Shelby on Tuesday, January 15. It will be of special interest to architects, according to Bill Mulcahy, Council vice president and the Michigan Society of Architects, as the latest things developed in the building industry will be on display.

The Producers’ Christmas party was a huge success. Among the more handsome architects present were Leo M. Bauer, President of the Michigan Society of Architects, Linn Smith, Paul Brown, Bill Palmer, Bud Budzynski, Sr., Charlie McGrew, Tom Hewlett, John Knapp, Owen Luckenbach, Eberle Smith, Louis Blume, Gordon Shell and Art Schmidt.

Doug Ainslie, Jr. was master of ceremonies during the evening and did his part exceptionally well. We might say here that the dramatic bent displayed by the Producers’ Thespians was amazing and we suggest that their respective companies better give ‘em a hike in their own back yards. Rumor has it that a rumored talent scout in the audience might well whisk them in a body off to Hollywood or Broadway any day now.

In the clever one-act parody called “Progressive Architecture,” Walt Sandrock took the part of Architect Bilem; Ernie Baker: Architect Skinem and Bill Portland, the building products salesman, I. Layem of the Crappo Tile Co. The skit brought down the house.

In “Draftsman’s Paradise,” a satire on the modern help situation, Bill Snure took the part of Architect Billick; Mr. Veeck’s topic to General Motors Corp., and chair­man, W. A. Skobrak’s experience in the woodworking field, and particularly in the store fixture work, as well as the special lobby furniture, executive office furniture and church furniture that they have been manufacturing. Mr. Skobrak’s experience in the woodworking field, and particularly in the store fixture field, will be a great advantage in the planning of a new program.

Among some of the recent and outstanding jobs completed by Eastern Cabinet Works are St. Michael’s Chapel in Grosse Pointe Woods, where they designed and built all of the chapel furniture, and Manresa Laymen’s Retreat in Bloomfield Hills, where they designed and built all of the chapel interior. They have also recently completed all of the bank fixtures for the Peoples Savings Bank in Grand Haven, Michigan.

The company extends to all the members of the Michigan Society of Architects a cordial invitation to visit and inspect their new plant and its facilities.

Detroit Section of the Society for Experimental Stress Analysis will hold a meeting on the afternoon and evening of Friday, February 8th at the University of Detroit, featuring a program of educational exhibits and lectures relating to new developments and techniques in the field of experimental stress analysis, it is announced by W. A. McConnell, program chairman of S.E.S.A., Detroit Section.

Displays, in the physics laboratories of the Science building at Livernois and Grove Avenues, will be of two classes, one by the manufacturers of experimental laboratory equipment and the other, of an educational nature, by a score of midwestern universities.

Meetings will be in the lecture room of the same building, and will be free and open to the public.
**Directory of Advertisers**

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**ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING LAW**, by Bernard Tomson, Published by Reinhold Publishing Co., 330 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C., $7.00.

Architectural and Engineering Law, besides containing a terse, to-the-point text, cites 1300 cases that have come before the courts involving architects and engineers in one way or another. The book is designed to fill a long-felt need among members of the architectural, engineering, and law professions. Contractors, sub-contractors, builders, suppliers and their individual and collective clients, as well as architectural, engineering, and law schools will also find this book extremely useful.

Bernard Tomson has the ideal background to write such a book. For three years he has written a column in Progressive Architecture, "It's The Law." The great response to this column and to his lectures before professional groups, and the fact that he numbers many individuals and organizations in the building industry among his clients, all have helped to make this the book on this important subject.

Architectural and Engineering Law is divided into seven major parts:

**JAMES B. STEEP**, consulting engineer for Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, has been named director of a new committee appointed by the Defense Production Administration. His committee will endeavor to alleviate shortages in the steel supply by more careful scheduling.

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