AIR VIEW OF DOWNTOWN DETROIT
Statler, headquarters of MSA 38th Convention, shown at top, center
10,000# Zero Slump Concrete

YES—The installation of heavy-duty concrete floors with a zero-slump mix is possible by the NARDONI process, producing a 1" top finish denser and more impervious to wear than any other.

Only 3½ gallons of water maximum is used to each bag cement. So dry, special mixing equipment with rotating blades instead of the usual revolving drum are necessary to facilitate handling. To level, mechanical rodding machines on steel screeds are used. Next the Vibro-Roller and the mechanical steel floats, followed by motor-driven trowelling machines. This superb floor will not dust; will withstand heavier loads; will stand abrasion longer than any other type of floor; will not craze; will decrease the overhead and operating expense of any institution or factory; contains aggregates that will not crush or roll out under the most severe traffic conditions; is laid by our own skilled mechanics; will show floor profits with years of quality service, and yet the cost eventually is less than an ordinary concrete floor topping.

Supported by years of experience and millions of feet of all types of floor installations

A—"Roller"—Compacts material after it has been spread approximately ½" above finish grade.

B—"Mechanical Rodding Machine"—Rodding and Compacting.

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D—"Vibro-Roller"—Will further compact and produce density.

E—"Rotary Floating Machine"—Will also further compact and close all voids.

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G—Hard Trowelling for final smooth hard finish.

Specification Folder Sent at Your Request

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1951

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and Due from Other Banks $387,038,331.11
United States Government Securities 701,176,316.41
Other Securities 98,645,040.74

Loans:
Loans and Discounts $292,451,914.16
Real Estate Mortgages 354,311,564.58
Accrued Income and Other Resources 6,573,366.38
Branch Buildings and Leasehold Improvements 2,790,897.86
Customers' Liability on Acceptances and Letters of Credit 4,302,060.64
$1,554,837,577.72

LIABILITIES

Deposits:
Commercial, Bank and Savings $1,361,961,355.93
United States Government 74,569,114.76
Other Public Deposits 34,729,829.93 $1,471,260,300.62
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities 9,089,181.72
Dividend Payable February 1, 1952 750,000.00
Acceptances and Letters of Credit 4,302,060.64
$1,554,837,577.72

United States Government Securities carried at $134,477,819.97 in the foregoing statement are pledged to secure public deposits, including deposits of $9,089,181.72 of the Treasurer-State of Michigan, and for other purposes required by law.

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**ADVANCED DESIGN**

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**WIDE AREA PRISMATIC UNITS**

**Weather-Proof Construction**

**PERFORMANCE**

Upward light from the lamp is redirected to useful downward light by the specular inner reflecting surface of the hood. This downward reflected light and the downward light from the lamp is bent upward and outward by the prismatic glass in the extended light distribution pattern shown on the Candelpower Distribution Curve. The radius of effective light coverage is upwards of three times the mounting height above the ground or floor.

**APPLICATION**

The extended light distribution pattern which so effectively provides protective as well as utility lighting over wide areas, also provides high angle light for effective illumination of upper vertical surfaces. Suggested uses include:

- Building entrances
- Parking entrances
- Garage courts
- Driveways
- Loading docks
- Fence lighting
- Shore area
- Storage areas
- Warehouses
- Yards
- Gas stations
- Walkways

**WRITE**

For these releases and the leather-bound catalog of INCANDESCENT UNIFIED LIGHTING Unified in Design Characteristics Engineered for application performance

**SPECIFICATIONS**

- Prismatic glass provides symmetrical wide distribution. 85 per cent of light output is in 65°-90° zone. The heavy pressed face prismatic glass transmits light with minimum absorption and excess brilliance.
- Weather-proof protection is provided by the one-piece aluminum hood and the locked-on metal cap together with the 6" socket which is removed from the hood.
- Reflecting surfaces on interior of hood in specular aluminum.
- Draft, dust, and moisture are sealed out by the glass in held firmly against the connected 6" socket by means of pressure of the four holder ribs pressing against the beveled underside of the glass hoods.
- Lamp position—vertical (110W Max) A-151.
- Finishes: Red, Buff, and Silver on all exterior metal surfaces.

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**CLEVELAND 3, OHIO**

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Now you can design and build into your residential projects these newest and smartest of all interior doors... and get prompt delivery from warehouse stocks to coincide with your building schedule!

Greatly increased production facilities enable Truscon to set larger manufacturing schedules for these strong, beautiful swing and slide steel doors. They offer these exceptional advantages:

- **STABLE DIMENSIONS.** Won't ever warp, twist, shrink or swell.
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Don't let our skyline be your by-line
Change it
Let's go ahead!
The decay of every age comes when progress stands still
The solution of our problem is growth

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SEE BETTER
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MAKE LIGHT OF REPAIR JOBS

You're making a hard job of repairs when you have to squint and scowl to see what you're doing. You're apt to make mistakes, too, which can be costly as well as nerve-racking. Good lighting helps you see better... work better.

The ceiling fixture shown above will help you enjoy the advantages of good lighting at your workbench. It has two 25-watt fluorescent tubes that provide the light needed to make working safer, quicker, and more accurate. Ask for it at your electric fixture dealer's.

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Steel windows have the strength and rigidity that no other windows can match. And now Fenestra has even eliminated maintenance painting! Insist on Fenestra® Super Hot-Dip Galvanized Steel Windows.

Here's why they are called Super Galvanized: Fenestra has developed a Hot-Dip Galvanizing system designed specifically for steel windows and built a special plant around it. It is the only one of its kind in America.

In Fenestra’s new plant, completely automatic controls move Fenestra window assemblies through a series of special tanks where they are cleaned and pickled, rinsed, fluxed, dried, galvanized and Bonderized. Timing, temperatures—every step—is laboratory controlled.

So add Super Hot-Dip Galvanizing to your present list of Fenestra advantages... such as integral ventilator butts that increase window strength, precision machining of window bars for perfectly uniform window size, automatic assembly of ventilators for perfect permanent fit, continuous double contact for weather-tightness all around vent openings, rigid interlocking muntin joints.

And, remember, Fenestra’s volume production, permitted by standardization of types and sizes, gives you high-quality Fenestra Steel Windows at remarkably low cost.

DETROIT STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
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FLUXING. After cleaning, pickling and rinsing, Fenestra Windows dip into a flux bath that provides a film to prevent contamination of the cleaned steel as it passes to galvanizing tank.

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PROGRAM

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

HOTEL STATLER, DETROIT, MARCH 5-8, 1952

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5

AFTERNOON—Arrival of Delegates, Registration (Men $2, Ladies Free)

8:00 P.M.—Informal Icebreaker, Ballroom, C. A. O'Bryon, Inlocutor

9:00 P.M.—Closing of Registration for the Day

THURSDAY, MARCH 6

8:00 A.M.—Breakfast Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society

President Leo M. Bauer, Presiding

8:00 A.M.—Breakfast Caucus of Convention Delegates and Alternates

Elmer J. Manson, President

Detroit Chapter, Table 1

Saginaw Valley Chapter, Table 2

Western Mich. Chapter, Table 3

9:00 A.M.—Continuation of Registration and Viewing of Exhibits

9:30 A.M.—Annual Business Meeting of the Society

President Leo M. Bauer, Presiding

Keynote Address by A. Howard B. Dow, Past-President of the Society

12:30 P.M.—Ladies Luncheon at the Detroit Athletic Club, Compliments of the Convention Committee, Bernice Ditchy, Hostess

12:30 P.M.—Luncheon, President Bauer Presenting Greetings by Distinguished Guests

Presentation of Awards in the Western Michigan Chapter

James A. Spence, President of Saginaw Valley Chapter

Elmer J. Manson, President of the Western Michigan Chapter

2:30 P.M.—Lecture; John O. Blair, Presiding

Introduction of Speaker by Lyall H. Askew

Spyker: Bernard Tomson

Subject: "The Architect and the Law"

Discussion

4:30 P.M.—Viewing of Exhibits

5:30 P.M.—Cocktail Hour, R. V. Harty Company, Host, for those Registered at Convention

6:30 P.M.—Dinner (Informal Dress); Vice President, James A. Spence, Presiding

Greetings by John N. Richards, Director, Great Lakes District, A.I.A.

7:30 P.M.—Viewing of Exhibits

8:00 P.M.—Lecture; Vice President Spence, Presiding

Introduction of Speaker by Suren Fifian

Speaker: Eric Mendelsohn

Subject: "My Contribution to the Development of Contemporary Architecture"

Discussion

10:00 P.M.—Viewing of Exhibits

FRIDAY, MARCH 7

9:00 A.M.—Tour; Clara Bryant Junior High School, Dearborn

Eberle M. Smith Associates, Inc., Architects

Chartered DSR Buses will depart from Bagley Entrance of the Hotel; James B. Morison, Chairman

11:00 A.M.—Discussion of School by Jonathan Taylor, Designing Architect

11:00 A.M.-12:30 P.M. — Complimentary Refreshments for Ladies at Ladies Headquarters, followed by subscription Luncheon and Style Show in the Terrace Room at the Statler

12:30 P.M.—Luncheon; Vice-President Ralph W. Hammett, Presiding

Greetings by the President of The American Institute of Architects, Mr. Glenn Stanton


2:30 P.M.—Address; Vice-President Ralph W. Hammett, Presiding

Introduction of Speaker by Arthur H. Messing

Speaker: Dan Kiley

Subject: "How Landscape Affects Architectural Planning"

Discussion

4:30 P.M.—Viewing of Exhibits

7:00 P.M.—Michigan Building Industry Banquet (Informal Dress)

Leo M. Bauer, President, Presiding

Presentation of Awards in the Howard T. Keating Small House Competition, by Mr. Keating

Address by Edward McPaul

Subject: "Just How Confused can You Get?"

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THE KEATING COMPETITION
52 Designs at '52 Convention

The jury for the Howard T. Keating small house architectural competition, sponsored by the Michigan Society of Architects, met at the Detroit Athletic Club on the afternoon of February 23 to judge the designs submitted.


The committee conducting the competition is composed of Hammett, Leo M. Binder, and Vaimoge C. Hughes, Society president and executive secretary, respectively.

Designs entered will be displayed at the Society's 38th annual convention at Hotel Statler, March 5-8, 1952, and awards of $1,400 made at the banquet, closing event of the convention. The donor is Howard T. Keating, real estate developer, of Birmingham, Mich.

Purpose of the competition, Hammett, architectural advisor, explained, is "to stimulate better-designed houses in the so-called middle bracket, and to interest more architects in solving the problem of designing and planning the small house for present-day living."

Architects from 23 cities in Michigan have entered the contest.

MAX JAEGER CARTOON

The map of Michigan on which was superimposed a cartoon featuring the Michigan Society of Architects' 1952 Convention at Hotel Statler, in Detroit, March 5-8, 1952, was sent out by direct mail and published in the Monthly Bulletin, was drawn by Maxmillian Jaeger, who is registered as an architect in the State of New York.

Jaeger is now a citizen of Detroit and is employed by the firm of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc. He is a member of the Scarab Club, of Detroit, and is an ardent enthusiast in pursuing the hobby of water color painting.

During 1951 he exhibited paintings in the Scarab Club show, "Yesterday," which was held in connection with the celebration of Detroit's 250th Birthday. More recently he exhibited at the Gold Medal Show.

While taking a course in architecture at the Michigan State College of Fine Arts at Fontainebleau, France, he began his hobby of sketching in water color and now finds it a constant inspiration and enjoyment.

Mr. Jaeger's cooperation, which was secured through Sol King, of the Kahn organization, a director of the Society, is greatly appreciated.

McFAUL, BANQUET SPEAKER

Edward McFaul, eminent lecturer and teacher, will be the speaker at the Tenth Annual Michigan Building Industry Banquet, closing event of the Michigan Society of Architects' 38th Annual Convention at Hotel Statler in Detroit, March 7, it is announced by Paul R. Marshall, chairman of the Banquet Committee.

The banquet is sponsored jointly by the Society, the Builders and Traders Exchange, the Exchange's Educators' Council, Michigan Chapter. The event has regularly drawn a capacity attendance at the Statler.

McFaul, for the past 20 years, has been active in the fields of teaching, personnel management and selling. He received his master of arts degree from the University of Michigan and continued his formal training at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

He was chairman of the speech department at DePaul University, and lecturer in advertising at Northwestern University.

During World War II, McFaul served with the U. S. Navy, from the capture of Attu to the finish at Iwo Jima. He then became head of the academic department of the famous Army School for the Blind at Avon, Connecticut. McFaul's subject in Detroit will be "Just How Confused Can You Get?"

Marshall also announced that the toastmaster at the banquet will be Adriaan N. Langius, A.I.A., of Lansing, Mich., Director of the Building Division of the State Administrative Department. Langius is a past president of the Society, and now a director.

The convention will begin with a social event on the evening of March 5, continue with business sessions through March 6 and 7, closing with banquet.

Other features will be building material exhibits and a display of some small house designs submitted in the small house competition, sponsored by the Society and offering $1400 in prizes made possible through Howard T. Keating, real estate developer of Birmingham, Mich.

AMEDEO LEONE, vice-president, Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects, announced Chapter appointment of delegates to the 38th annual convention of the Michigan Society of Architects, scheduled at Hotel Statler in Detroit, March 5-8, 1952, as follows:


LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

DAN KILEY, prominent landscape architect and winner of the Legion of Merit Award for his work in designing and constructing the facilities for the Nurnberg War Trials, will be a principal speaker at the convention of the Michigan Society of Architects at the Hotel Statler in Detroit, March 5-8, it is announced by Arthur H. Messing, of the Program Committee.

Kiley, in service, was a student at the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, and then transferred to the OSS as Chief of Design, Presentation Branch. The Army then sent him to Germany to design and construct all facilities for the Nurnberg Trials. At the end of the war, he was promoted to Captain.

Kiley attended the Harvard Graduate School of Design for two years and began his architectural career as an assistant in the offices of Eero Saarinen, Louis Kahn, and Oscar Stronover. He received his master degree in 1948 Kiley collaborated with Eero Saarinen, Alexander Girard, J. Barr, and Lili Saarinen, to win the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis. He also recently won the competition for a student memorial building at the University of New Hampshire, in association with Ronald Gourley.

BOOTH FELLOWSHIP

The College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, announces that the George G. Booth Fellowship in Architecture will be offered again this year. Upon request applicants will be issued a form to be completed and returned not later than May 15, 1952. This Competition is open to all graduates of the school who have not reached their thirtieth birthday on the date mentioned above. Prospective candidates should write at once to the Office of the College of Architecture and Design, 207 Architecture Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

LEINWEBER, YAMASAKI & HELMUTH, Architects, have been awarded a contract by the Kansas City office of the Corps of Engineers to design the Military Personnel Record Center for the Armed Services.

The Center will contain approximately 1,340,000 square feet of floor space and will be located in St. Louis, Missouri, with the ability to employ 4,000 people. One year has been allowed to complete plans and specifications.
AN ARCHITECT'S DREAM — IN A KITCHEN CABINET

Made of wood by skilled cabinet-makers from Indiana. Known as ASKREN Distinctive wood kitchens.

This wood is "impregnated" with a patented finish baked into the wood, making it impervious to stains of whatever kind. A hard, shiny, durable surface — practically indestructible.

Comes in 22 different finishes. 8 the finish of the natural wood. Four kinds of oak (natural, champagne, burgundy and wintergreen). Natural birch, red birch and silver birch. Knotty pine and antique knotty pine. Plus 14 enamel finishes.

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All wood used in these kitchens are kiln-dried to 41/2% moisture, making them absolutely warp-proof — so that the finish can be guaranteed for the life of the kitchen.

Now you can design an individual kitchen putting into itself your skill and know-how. Our draftsmen will assist if asked and even lay out the entire kitchen, pricing it and sending you complete blue prints.

But this beautiful kitchen will have to be seen to be really appreciated. See it at our Booth number 4 at your Convention, Statler Hotel, Detroit, Mich., March 5th to 8th.

Or see many kitchens at our show rooms at 3112 Woodward Ave.

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Committee Chairmen and Members for 38th Annual Convention

LINN C. SMITH, of the firm of Eberle M. Smith Associates, Inc., of Detroit, when appointed General Chairman of the 38th Annual Convention Committee by President Bauer, set to work to enlist the assistance of Society personnel throughout the State.

That they have done their work well will be in evidence from start to finish of the event.

EXHIBITS
STEWARD KISSINGER, CHAIRMAN
Robert Zander
J. K. Monteith
Morris Jackson
Louis Huesmann
Erroll Clark

ATTENDANCE
ELMER MANSON, CHAIRMAN
Frederick Cornwell
Edward Duffield
Arthur Hooker
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BROCHURE
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Don Kimball
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Warren Rindge
Herman Pratt
Phil Haughey
Robert Yokom

PROGRAM and SPEAKERS
SUREN PILAFIAN, CHAIRMAN
Arthur Messing
Lyall Askew

ARRANGEMENTS
JAMES MORISON, CHAIRMAN
Stanley Fleischaker
Frederick Schoettley
Stephen Page

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITS
LOUIS REDSTONE, CHAIRMAN
John Knapp
George Bory
James Hughes
Ulrich Weil
Werner Guenther
Elliott Robinson

REGISTRATION and RECEPTION
EDWARD ROSELLA, CHAIRMAN
Arthur Messing
Carl Scheuffler
Stanley Bragg
Edmund Primeau

LADIES
MRS. CLAIR DITCHY, CHAIRMAN
Mrs. James Morison & Mrs. Suren Pilafian, Co-Chairmen
Mrs. C. L. T. Gabler
Mrs. Linn Smith
Mrs. Charles McGrew
Mrs. Talmage Hughes
Mrs. John Blair
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Saginaw Valley Chapter A.I.A. Met February 12

By NEIL C. BERTRAM

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, President Jim Sussenbrot called the meeting to order and the following members were present: Fred Wigen, Charles Jones, Ralph Knuth, and John MacKenzie. Alternates were Carl Schulwitz, Don Allison, and Bob Gustafson. Sussenbrot called for the reading of the last minutes. The minutes were read and corrected as needed and announced as approved.

The following members were appointed to further investigate its membership: Allison, Beech, and Brysselbout.

The advisability of adopting the Pacific Coast Building Code was discussed at this meeting. Midland has adopted the Code, Bay City and Saginaw are considering its adoption. It is being used in 36 states at present. Members were reminded to refer to the Building Act of 1951 which is the law governing the building of structures in Michigan. This law was especially written for Michigan's needs. The building act was written to make the best of all.

The meeting was closed at 9:45 p.m. Arrangements had been made for the showing of colored slides brought by individual members. These proved to be highly informative, educational, and delightful entertaining. Be sure to see these slides forcefully emphasized the naturalness of line, devoid of unneeded ornamentation. The entire group seemed to be in accord in their reception of these fine, contemporary studies and how they are built.

ARCHITECTS-BUILDERS AND TRADERS GOLF COMMITTEE

24th ANNUAL REPORT — 1951

WILLIAM F. SEELEY, Chairman

To be able to report to you at this time after all that has happened during the past year gives me more satisfaction and genuine pleasure than you will ever know. There is an old saying that the first 50 years are the hardest — don't let them kid you — the last 50 are — I know.

With that brief statement I will go on to state for the record that six more golf outings have come and gone to the great pleasure of all those who participated in them.

First Outing — Tuesday, May 15th
Lakepointe Country Club. Weather: fair and warm. Eighty-eight golf and 138 had dinner. Special prizes were given by the Plumber's Association of Saginaw. A very pleasant evening as I enjoyed.

Second Outing — Tuesday, June 19th
Dearborn Country Club. Weather: fair and warm. One hundred twenty-two played golf and 151 had dinner. Special prizes were given by the Plumber's Association of Saginaw, consisting of ties, jackets, golf balls, liquor, etc.

Third Outing — Tuesday, July 17th
Western Golf and Country Club. Weather: fair and warm. One hundred two played golf and 156 had dinner. Special prizes were given by the Plumber's Association of Saginaw, consisting of ties, jackets, golf balls, liquor, etc.

Fourth Outing — Tuesday, August 7th
Plum Hollow Country Club. Weather: fair and warm. One hundred seven played golf and 151 had dinner. The many beautiful, as well as useful, prizes given at this outing were purchased from funds left over from the 3 previous outings.

Fifth Outing, Tuesday, September 18th
Meadowbrook Country Club. Weather: fair and warm. Ninety-eight played golf and 151 had dinner. This last outing as per custom was known as "Old Timers Day" in honor of our only twice-past-president Jess Stoddard. A very good meeting was had after the distribution of the prizes. Eighty-eight golf and dinner averages were again over the previous year. In fact, they were the highest in the history of these events.

Total amount paid for golf, dinner, prize certificates, golf balls, tips to club personnel and misc. expenses was $680.66. Sincere thanks are extended to Joe Wallick, our president for the past year and to the directors who gave these meetings their hearty support.

VITAL STATISTICS

Plum Hollow Golf Club. Weather: fair and warm. Eighty-eight golf and 151 had dinner. Again special prizes were given by the Plumber's Association of Saginaw. A very pleasant evening as I enjoyed.

The meeting and dinner ended on a convivial level, indicating everyone had as pleasant an evening as I enjoyed.

FUNDRAISING

Secretary-Manager's 25th year in our shop, what else? — and brought each mixer hour the members talked — passed the pretzel bowl; during this gusto even stepped up with the bread, brimming with garlic butter; tossed salad and warm loaves of French bread, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh herb-noodle casserole, fresh her...
CONVENTION M-S-A 1952

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March 5-6-7

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NEWSPAPERS—The Detroit Times, Cass at State, the Detroit News, Lafayette at Second, and the Detroit Free Press, Lafayette at Cass, are open for inspection.

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41—Grand Trunk, Depot—Branch at Atwater.
42—Union Bus terminal.
43—Bob-Lo Steamers & Marine Dining Room.
44—Henry Ford Library.
45—D. & C. Navigation Co.

Public Buildings, Halls, Clubs, etc.

50—City Hall
51—Post Office
52—County Building
53—Public Library
54—Institute of Arts
55—Masonic Temple
56—Auditorium
57—Orchestra Hall
58—Convention Hall
59—Board of Commerce
60—Auto Club of Michigan
61—Detroit Athletic Club
62—Detroit Club
63—Women's City Club
64—Y. M. C. A.
65—Y. W. C. A.
66—Detroit News
67—Detroit Free Press
68—Detroit Times
69—Police Headquarters
70—Downtown Library

Where to Worship

CATHOLIC—St. Aloysius Church, 1214 Washington Blvd.; SS. Peter and Paul (Jesuit), 629 E. Jefferson; Shrine of the Little Flower, Woodward at Twelve Mile Road.

Methodist—Central Church, Woodward at Grand Circus Park.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—First Church, Cass and Hancock.

DISCIPLES (Christian)—First Woodward, Woodward at Josephine.

CONGREGATIONAL—First, Woodward and Forest.

JEWISH (Reformed)—Temple Beth El, 8601 Woodward.

JEWISH (Orthodox)—Shaarey Zedek, West Chicago at Lawton.

EPISCOPAL—St. Paul's Cathedral, Woodward at Hancock.

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**Exact Seating Capacity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Floor</th>
<th>Sq. Ft.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Meeting Banquet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Ball Room</td>
<td>47' x 100'</td>
<td>4700</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly Hall</td>
<td>30' x 31'</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne Room</td>
<td>41' x 27'</td>
<td>3157</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagley Room</td>
<td>41' x 50'</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Room</td>
<td>27' x 30'</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor A</td>
<td>14' x 27'</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor B</td>
<td>14' x 27'</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor C</td>
<td>15' x 27'</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor D</td>
<td>14' x 27'</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor E</td>
<td>14' x 27'</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlor F</td>
<td>17' x 27'</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Room</td>
<td>30' x 60'</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Room</td>
<td>28' x 47'</td>
<td>1276</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures on Seating Capacity cover usual set-up.
More can be accommodated by rearrangement.

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Registration will be in the Assembly Hall. Meetings in the Bagley Room. The Banquet will occupy the Grand Ball Room, Wayne Room and Bagley Room.
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Societ and Economic Conditions Influence the Style of America’s Building

THE NATURE OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

By WELLS I. BENNETT

From Michigan Alumnus, Quarterly Review Number, Autumn, 1951

The appeal of architecture has always been more visual than functional; the critic must build experience a building, but he must see it. A merely useful, sober structure may wear well, but architecture stated dramatically or romantically speaks with authority. The most devoted plainman is impressed by the skyscrapers that mark the spine of Manhattan Island; the New Yorker sighs over the affected simplicity of Hollywood’s cottages at Malibu Beach.

The visitor from abroad responds to the same stimuli but more objectively. His interest in our cities with their buildings has been abetted, we think, before we value his comments though they may seem only mildly responsive. Strangers do not necessarily approve our dramatic effects, and they may not recognize romance in American terms. Content to applaud such beauty spots as Chicago’s suburban Lake Forest, few of us look back into the South Side from the magnificent lake-front along which we drive past the city; we are not too much concerned with urban or regional order. The foreigner comments that our cities are without integrated pattern and that our buildings are hybrid in character. Grand Boulevards are not always grand, the cities become charming islands of good design. The buildings elude architectural classification. Their appearance is not exactly European, but neither do they speak with a clear architectural language of their own. Strangers report that our architecture seems to them sometimes dull, sometimes naive, sometimes startling; but especially it seems impermanent and unfinished. It is disconcerting to the convinced American amateur, and it is uniformly to be told that our architecture is not American, as are the agricultural panoramas in Iowa or the industrial complexes of factories, yards, railroads, highways, and waterways about Gary or Detroit.

Actually the one essentially American characteristic running through the record of our building development has been the varied, yet consistent response to the rigorous and blandishments of the American environment. We, like the first settlers and for us, in Maine or Minnesota, in Washington, D.C., or New Orleans, in Florida, Arizona, or around San Francisco Bay, the climates have been exacting. The conditions imposed upon architecture are not those of the cool, moist, equable climate of western Europe north of the Mediterranean. If man is to survive here at a satisfactory level of efficiency and comfort, he must have enclosed space tempered against freezing cold or prostrating heat. In some localities both extremes occur in due season. In certain areas he needs protection against excessive humidity or aridity. Visitors who stay with us for a time remark that both our physical and cultural climates are violent. Both are considerations of architectural design.

The forms of American architecture have from the beginning been largely derivative. They still are. The first buildings of the settlers were as like the English or continental home-towns of the colonist group as time, materials, and craftsmanship permitted. The shelters of the settler were modified, but their recognizable colonial, federal, Victorian, neoclassic, and international—have in succession confirmed the corresponding European precedents and have contributed a clear and lively record of American taste.

WELLS I. BENNETT has been a member of the University of Michigan Faculty since 1916 and has headed the College of Architecture and Design since 1937. He is a graduate of Syracuse University (B.A. '11, D.F.A. '47) and received the M.S. degree at Michigan in 1916. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and is a past president of its Detroit Chapter and of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and the Michigan Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors. Housing is one of Dean Bennett's special interests, upon which he writes with authority. An abridgment of this paper was recently broadcast over the Voice of America. The illustrations were drawn by Dean Bennett.

Qualitatively these three centuries have given us many useful and handsome buildings, the work of architects, amateurs, and builders operating wholly in the American scene, skillfully adapting models from abroad. Long before Andalusia was built in 1833, the political and economic patterns of the Colonies were well established. On the frontiers of the Northwest Territory, in what are now Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, there was little luxury, but our consciousness of wide spaces and great material resources, together with our commercial aggressiveness, had already set us apart from the Old World. We were consciously and
purposely independent, though in architecture we seem in visual retrospect to have remained colonial in spirit. Actually our environment forced architecture upon us. The steady population growth of the eastern towns and the successive waves of migration to the West, we needed to build extensively and quickly. People required buildings. Our lavish resources of land, building material were not exhausted before the effective development of the equally abundant iron ore and coal began to provide steel for buildings as well as for railroads. The fabrication of steel for building frames and the later techniques of structural reinforced concrete were fashioned by us to our particular needs. We early emphasized mechanical equipment. By 1860 the modes of construction of buildings had become homogeneous; from the pressures of environment, together with our resources and technical skill, we had acquired superior facility. The appearance of buildings, and the room arrangement, could still be traced to the palace, the cathedral, or the vine-covered cottage, as use and taste might suggest. At the end of the century the American way of life was practised in buildings which expressed very exactly the life of the old and the new as of that moment.

Over the fifty years of building between 1890 and 1940, more positive statements emerged in American architecture. The earlier phase of this change is certainly in the high-rise building. As everyone knows, the skyscraper was made possible by the development of the steel-frame structure, carrying the floors and walls story by story as high as the high-speed elevator has become. The factory was wanted to save horizontal street-travel by fast vertical transportation. It met an urgent demand for downtown concentrated office facilities as a service to the city itself. It paralleled a very profitable exploitation of land. The high building was the flowering of that long phase of urbanization which until recently has moved in the direction of concentration. In the hothouse atmosphere of land prosperity the essentially pedestrian pattern of earlier commercial structural and floor arrangements could not survive.

On the early skyscrapers, layers of architecture, like a frosted cake, or exaggerated Gothic verticals, like a bell tower, were used as external ornament faintly invoking, respectively, the temple or cathedral of commerce. Presently these adornments were discarded and the office building spoke for itself. Its design became clear and direct, stating with impressive simplicity that it was a congested business offices. The skyscraper is just as American as other optimistic enterprises ventured in the 1920's. As long as the business of doing business was a burgeoning activity supported by an ever-expanding self-confidence, all enterprises were successful, and the buildings pushed upward. The inevitable adjustments to economic reality put an end to this lush building-era in 1930. The skyscrapers remain as dramatic reminders. It is assumed by many that the country club and the luxury hotel were equally mushroom types, even though clothed in Norman or Georgian garb.

It could be said that the office-building architecture of the period from 1919 to 1930 was our first indigenous work. The steel frame was substituted for the heavy wall, and the smooth, swift elevator, the high-pressure water system, and the many mechanical appurtenances came into their own. The technical and organizational skills necessary to erect rapidly the high buildings which totally cover sites in congested urban areas are profitable. The skyscraper is a supreme symbol of business property, and more. To gapping spectators its soaring rise from Fifth Avenue was American architecture par excellence. Aware of its own lourage of business success the utility of the rentable office spaces, the soundness of the building location, and the consequent earning power were secondary to this breath-taking affirmation of a great architectural type, the skyscraper of the twenties, was our own, both in its construction and in its design.

What was not clear to many at that time was that architecture of any sort is more than appearance. Country clubs were admired as conspicuous display, and when the club members disported themselves in a reproduction of the colonial plantation house in Virginia or a Loire Valley chateau of the time of Francis I, they were unconscious of any incongruity. The Empire State Building was a supreme symbol of business property, and more. To gapping spectators its soaring rise from Fifth Avenue was American architecture par excellence. Aware of its own lourage of business success the utility of the rentable office spaces, the soundness of the building location, and the consequent earning power were secondary to this breath-taking affirmation of a great architectural type, the skyscraper of the twenties, was our own, both in its construction and in its design.

Now the skyscraper lingers on in a twilight phase. Under the restrictions of the mid-town urban site finally chosen, the United Nations Secretariat Building in New York has taken the form of a great pyramid. It is an eye-catching symbol, from a distance pure and flashing in the sun, a many-toried, glass-walled hive humming with the hopes and fears of the world. The seeming contradiction of the utilitarian aspect of business success and the aesthetic urge for formal geometric simplicity may be primary to be highly ephemeral. In early 1929 the Empire State Building was a positive and quite complete adjustment to the boomb environment. With the 1930's the reluctant adjustment to depression conditions left it a monument to an era.

The United Nations Secretariat Building
Wallace K. Harrison and Associates, Architects

The United Nations Secretariat Building

Walter K. Harrison and Associates, Architects

value. Unless the present formless, confused cities are in part leveled to provide space about these lofty towers, it is difficult to see how these structures can ameliorate their respective urban problems. Only insofar as the brave, conspicuous statement is still good business are they indigenous, useful, and expressive.

Observers of our American culture, whether at home or abroad, frequently take it for granted that contemporary architecture is the worse for industrialization. From the admitted fact that our larger cities are becoming from year to year more intolerable to live in, it is deduced that the vexing problems of urbanism are chargeable to industrialization. It is remembered that industry was drawn to the cities as a reservoir of labor, and that once established it drew to the cities even more labor. To be sure, most people accept the plants themselves, the modern factories, as a necessary evil; factories make work and pay profits. From a somewhat related point of view every modern building is likely to be labeled as factory-like.

Hospitals, laboratories, and service buildings, types that are quite mechanized but clean and otherwise well mannered, are taken rather neutrally and often favorably if they function well. The association of industrialization and architecture is most loudly disapproved in the prefabricated house.

There is also considerable suspicion of such mechanization as exists in the building industry itself. It does make the building process more complex, for the purchase, maintenance, and operation of earth movers, hoisting machinery, trucks, and the many other items require a degree of organization and a financial commitment in another dimension than that required by the employment of men in the trades or as unskilled labor. In spite of any added mechanical efficiencies in the construction or in the use of the completed building, building costs continue to
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rise. That these increased costs may in part come from other causes is not always admitted. On the assumption that labor is unique among industrial factors, the price of industrial labor in the automobile industry is fixed, whereas the cost of the running gear and of the body are subject to the pressures of competition and of mass production. Moreover, at the very moment when the automobile industry was expanding most rapidly, the cost of labor was rising more rapidly in the automobile industry than in the rest of the economy.

The rise in automobile prices was due to a number of factors, among which was the increase in labor costs. The automobile industry was able to pass on these costs to the consumer because of the relative ease with which the automobile could be produced in large quantities. This allowed the automobile industry to achieve economies of scale and to produce cars at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

The increase in labor costs was not the only factor that contributed to the rise in automobile prices. Other factors, such as the cost of materials and the cost of research and development, also played a role. However, labor costs were undoubtedly a significant contributor to the increase in automobile prices.
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servants, and at least in urban and sub-
urban life, the housewife does not spend all her time in cooking and
cleaning. It is required mainly that the
home be comfortably spacious for a family of perhaps four persons,
without costly oversize, that it be conven-
ient without elaborate fittings, that it be marketable at need rather than
permanent for generations.

The fading of the former concept of
architecture as a sign of permanence
and conspicuous status is evident in the
changed range of building activity
today. The palatial residence, the city
and country club, the private school,
the grand hotel, and the commercial
theater are not flourishing types be-
cause they are not in increasing de-
mand in the current leveling off of
our postwar society. It is not that we
have fewer rich people, but that their
impulses are modified by public opin-
ion and taxation. Some types of build-
ing are undergoing adjustment to
changing needs. The theater is a case
in point. In general, building types
having broad social value are being
promoted and constructed. The new
schools are designed for flexible use
as the needs of school districts change.
Increasingly they include theater and
other recreational facilities for com-
unity as well as student use. Hospitals,
both public and private, are being built
in numbers. These are almost different
kinds of buildings than used to be con-
structed under the name of school or
hospital. The schools are taking appro-
priate form from new definitions of
the teaching function; hospitals demon-
strate new advances in medicine. A
complete architecture extends beyond
utility and even beyond amenity to def-
inite aesthetic values. Such of these
structures or modified type as include
fresh statements of function, use, and
beauty are situated in developing
communities promise a worthy and sig-
ificant architecture.

In a search for a new expression at
the beginning of the century Le Cor-
busier, Walter Gropius, and Frank
Lloyd Wright discarded the worn, acad-
emic patterns for courageous new ap-
proaches. The then new resources of
glass were all employed in fresh and
emic patterns for courageous new ap-
Lloyd Wright discarded the worn, acad-
busier, Walter Gropius, and Frank
the beginning of the century Le Cor-
struction of the masters' genius for satisfying and inspiring form
and the know-how of the modern analy-
sists and technicians. Where it is ably
developed, it avoids the human limita-
tions of the single great individualist
and the sterility of the plan-factory of-
As to form alone, architectural
thought, like nature, abhors a vacuum.
There are those who are inclined to
form in modern buildings a
lack of warmth, beauty, and romance.
Quite naturally they feel that mere
utility and the austerities of reasoned
design do not suffice. The members of
this romantic group have on the whole
followed the masters of our times, but,
once in practice, they seek to fill what
they sense as a vacuum of artistic origi-
ality and beauty. In the current build-
ing activity, we see rising about us,
àppliances that are not too greatly differ-
ent in function than they were a cen-
tury ago, a continuing eclecticism of
form. It is interesting that this count-
ervolution in architecture finds its
particular expression in dwellings,
churches, and shops. These are building
types charged with sentiment, resistant
to change. The house is the last strong-
hold of individuality, and for many,
happily, it has a place the automobile
cannot fill. By its very nature the
church, in most denominations, must
depend on its ritual and a continuing
rather than changing function of ser-
vice to mankind. Shops have long been
quick to exploit new forms catching
the eye with charm and smartness. The
buildings in this minor movement are triumphs of curious
form exploiting varied materials and
erotic sites, frequently playing up the
circle, the catenary, or the parabola.
They are diverting and a little desper-
ate, but they do not necessarily fill
the vacuum.

The process of adjustment of Amer-
ican architecture to our cultural en-
vironment continues. For three hundred
years we clung to European precedent,
in the meantime fitting ourselves quite
comfortably to the physical scene. To-
day, with commendable respect for the
past and ourselves, we refurbish the
White House. With less reason we add
units to a great chain of highway res-
taurants, each set forth in colonial
style complete with cupola. These res-
taurants are to be reached only by
automobile, and the white clapboard
buildings, all alike and each appropri-
ate to a New England village green,
stand car-deep in an acreage of parking
space. Functionally they feature an in-
credible variety of ice-cream flavors.
We still seem to resist the constructive
implications of our industrial civiliza-

Modern architecture could not spurn
all compromise with traditional atti-
tudes and forms even if it would. Many of
the older buildings, Stratford in Vir-
ginia, the Ohio State Capitol at Col-
umbus, the Robie house in Chicago,
speak with the authority of time and
honored acceptance, stating or restat-
ing over the years the great proposi-
tions of architecture. Now and then a
building of today confirms these prop-
oritions, speaking with a new voice.
Another generation will evaluate the
United Nations Secretariat, the Church
of Christ in Columbus, Indiana, and
many others. It is this series of build-

ings, marking our progress through the
past into the present toward the future,
that makes American architecture so
fascinating and so hopeful.

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A Kalamazoo architectural and engineering firm has a key role in the Grand Rapids multi-million dollar school building program that approaches the problem much in the manner of doctors who resort to diagnostic consultations in the treatment of patients.

The firm is Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc. It is serving as co-ordinator for seven architectural organizations, awarded contracts and collaborating in the design of 14 new elementary schools in Grand Rapids.

The approach is said to be the first of its kind and a new method of solving school building problems in the United States.

It is a break from a long standing custom in which architectural firms are awarded particular projects by boards of education and have gone about solving problems and developing designs independent of each other.

Instead, the seven architectural firms for the 14 elementary school building projects in Grand Rapids are working together to reach a solution to common problems.

The program started out in the traditional pattern.

Each of the seven firms was awarded contracts to design two of the school buildings. The firm of Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc., was awarded contracts for architectural designs of the $1,250,000 Alger Street school and the $500,000 Campana school.

From there on the traditional approach was pushed aside.

EXPERIENCES POOLED

The seven architectural firms pooled their experiences in collaborating deliberations.

They functioned like surgeons who huddle over a patient on the operating table, and decide just what should and should not be cut out for the best interest of the patient's health after an understanding reached at through diagnostic consultations.

The application of the "medical treatment" to a major school building program had another similarity.

As doctors consult in conference out of earshot of the patient, the seven architectural firms independently arrived at preliminary recommendations, based on their aggregate experience, without hints from the school administrative staff as to "what we want" and "we've found that doesn't work too well."

Then, as doctors come out of consultation and break the news to let the patient reach his own decision, so did the seven architectural firms wait until they had given the Grand Rapids school building program their combined expert consideration before the preliminary recommendations are placed before the school administrative staff.

After the school administrative staff returned the preliminary recommendations with requests for additions, deletions, and alterations desired, the architectural firms continued their collaboration to arrive at a final set of recommendations.

KINGSCOTT CO-ORDINATOR

The final recommendations provide the design standards used by each of the architectural firms in developing designs for their particular two projects with a continued exchange of ideas with school authorities and the other architects.


Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc., functioned as co-ordinator for the collaborative project with a background of experience in the design of $29,200,000 in school buildings throughout Michigan and in a number of other areas in the Midwest.

The Kalamazoo architectural and engineering firm, organized in 1929, began designing school buildings in 1935. Since then it has been architect for $11,992,000 in school buildings already constructed, $5,360,000 in schools under construction, $900,000 in school buildings planned, and $1,845,000 in educational institutions now in the process of planning.

Kalamazoo is the center for the largest single public school project designed by Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc. It is South Junior high school representing a $2,250,000 architectural project exclusive of landscaping, equipment, and other developments.

The local architectural firm believes South junior high school is the largest single story Junior high school in the United States.

KEEPS STAFF OF FIFTY BUSY

The design of educational institutions is but one phase of the work by the Louis C. Kingscott firm. Since its organization, the firm has designed $2,946,000 in public buildings, $2,977,000 in industrial buildings, $1,548,000 in commercial buildings, $6,757,000 in institutional buildings, $642,000 in maintenance buildings, $33,100,000 in Army projects, and $1,030,000 in Navy projects, and $1,250,000 in hospital and clinical buildings.

The grand total of buildings the firm has designed or are now in the planning stage is $22,450,000.

The $22,000,000 Green River ordnance plant at Dixon, III., is the largest single project in which it has a hand in designing. The local architectural firm, collaborated with Hazlett and Erdal, engineers of Chicago, in designing that Army project constructed in 1941.

The extensive area represented by buildings designed by the local firm is shown by the fact that it is registered as architects in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and New York.

To keep in touch with its wide-spread architectural projects, Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc., has its own airplane and a fleet of nine cars. It has a staff of more than 50 technically trained men in the field of architecture and engineering. Branch offices are maintained in Detroit and Sterling, Ill.

Members of the firm's board of directors are Raymond M. Stanert, president; Herman J. Pratt and James Albert, vice-presidents; Alfred K. Bulthius, R. R. Kingscott, and Peter Vanderlaan, directors; and Louis C. Kingscott, secretary and treasurer.

CONVENTION CITY

Night view, looking south from Grand Circus Park in Detroit. Top of David Broderick Tower is flood-lighted. Hotel Statler is shown at right.
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This prize photograph is by Elmer L. Astleford. Looking east from Fort Street, between Griswold Street and Woodward Avenue.
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REVISED SCHEDULE OF UNIT COSTS
BASED ON CUBICAL CONTENTS OF BUILDINGS

See Table on Reverse Side. — Copyright, 1952, by Detroit Real Estate Board

Annually since 1915, the Detroit Real Estate Board has produced and distributed a schedule of unit costs employing cubical contents of buildings as the basis for determination of costs. The schedule, revised as of Jan. 1, 1952, is presented herewith.

The schedule of costs was produced primarily as a service to members of the Detroit Real Estate Board, as a guide in estimating construction or reproduction costs and as a possible guide to appraisers. Within recent years, scores of requests for copies have come from all parts of the United States and numerous trade publications have asked permission to publish the schedule. It has been and continues to be the policy of the Detroit Real Estate Board to authorize reproduction of the schedule by recognized trade publications and by banks, trust companies, insurance companies, building and loan associations, mortgage companies, appraisal organizations, etc., for the personal use of members of those organizations but no permission is given for reproduction of the schedule for sale. Additional copies may be purchased from the Detroit Real Estate Board at 35 cents each.

The willing and painstaking cooperation of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering in the preparation of this schedule is appreciatively acknowledged. In using this schedule, the rules established by Commissioner Joseph P. Wolff and his department heads, should be observed. These rules follow:

"The cubical volume of a building for the purposes of determining the fees shall be measured as follows:

"From the outside of the walls and from the basement floor to the mean point of a pitched roof or to the highest point of a flat roof. The volume shall include all dormers, enclosed porches, pent houses, and other enclosed portions of a building, but shall exclude open porches.

"In the case of buildings without basements, the measurements shall be taken from the ground line, and in the case of large buildings having deep foundations, the height shall be measured from a point below the basement floor by an amount equal to 1/5 of the depth of the foundation.

"In the case of open shelter sheds and other open sheds, the volume shall be determined by measuring from the projection of the edge of the roof and from the ground line to the mean height of the roof."

The cost figures presented are presumed to represent the minimum cost at which a fairly good building of economic design, may be constructed under most favorable circumstances within the Detroit district. The costs contain architect's fees, contractor's profits and all general items of construction and equipment including plumbing and heating systems, elevators, incinerators, refrigerating systems, etc. Financing costs, however, are not included.

As bids of individual contractors may vary from 20% to 50%, so may there be a marked variance in the costs of similar buildings erected within a single area. The quality of construction must be taken into account. The schedule presented is based upon the cost of average construction. The costs might be lessened by inferior construction or substantially increased by superior construction. In all instances the schedule should be used to reinforce rather than to supplant the experience, information and judgment of the user.

Since 1915, the schedule has been prepared under like circumstances, and based upon like factors. It may be assumed, therefore, to present a rather accurate picture of the movement of building costs in the Detroit area during the past 37 years.

"In the case of buildings without basements, the measurements shall be taken from the ground line, and in the case of large buildings having deep foundations, the height shall be measured from a point below the basement floor by an amount equal to 1/5 of the depth of the foundation.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING LOCATION &amp; ARCHITECT</th>
<th>DATE In order of age</th>
<th>CAPACITY</th>
<th>CONSTRUCTION</th>
<th>AREA/sq.ft. &amp; COST/ten</th>
<th>CUBAGE/cu.ft. &amp; COST/cu.ft.</th>
<th>TOTAL COSTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lakeview - Battle Creek</td>
<td>1950 Sept.</td>
<td>not given</td>
<td>reinf conc w/brick or stone ven on bl; steel joist &amp; slab roof alum sash; oil boiler, unit vents, steam convect.</td>
<td>15,429 U @ $13.28</td>
<td>240,323 @ $.85</td>
<td>$156,614.00 Arch. $40,394.00 Mech. $7,877.00 Elec. $204,885.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traverse City</td>
<td>9/14</td>
<td>not given</td>
<td>reinf conc w/brick or stone ven on bl; steel joist &amp; slab roof alum sash; radiant heat, unit ventilators.</td>
<td>29,700 U @ $10.09</td>
<td>not given</td>
<td>$238,507.40 Arch. $49,359.40 Mech. $11,750.00 Elec. $299,616.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homer</td>
<td>1951 4/12</td>
<td>not given</td>
<td>reinf conc w/brick or stone ven on bl; steel joist &amp; slab roof; steel sash &amp; gl bl (no info on heating)</td>
<td>18,708 U @ $12.39</td>
<td>380,040 @ $.62</td>
<td>$189,720.00 Arch. $30,900.00 Mech. $11,950.00 Elec. $232,570.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friesland</td>
<td>4/14</td>
<td>not given</td>
<td>Price does not include septic tank, water well, or grading</td>
<td>reinf conc w/brick or stone ven on bl. walls, plas painted, corr &amp; toilet wainsc gl tile; floors terr &amp; ashp tile; Alum proj sash; hot water &amp; Cl radiation, all incandescent fixt.</td>
<td>3,218 U @14.00 @ $.83</td>
<td>$38,207.57 Arch. $7,280.00 Mech. $991.25 Elec. $46,478.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petoskey</td>
<td>5/22</td>
<td>6 clrm x 30 kinder 1800 sq plrm/stage 50 x 90 offices locker &amp; service</td>
<td>steel frame, const. fls on fill; or conc joist &amp; slab, walls brick or stone ven on bl; roof steel joist &amp; gysalab struct tile wainsc in</td>
<td>19,710 U @ $16.12 @ $1.08</td>
<td>295,150</td>
<td>$247,870.00 Arch. $55,786.00 Mech. $14,895.00 Elec. $318,551.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Arthur E. Bissell

Edward E. Bissell

W. Glasson Coombe

Robert C. Wakely

BY LILLIAN JACKSON BRAUN

This home shown

Next page, top left

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS  Sunday, January 27, 1951
LIVING Section

WARD E. Bissell, W. Glasson Coombe and Robert C. Wakely.

The front page of The Detroit Free Press LIVING SECTION, of which she is editor. Credited on this page are A.I.A. members Edward E. Bissell, W. Glasson Coome and Robert C. Wakely.

Without an architect we would have missed every detail and spent many an ugly hour, say Mr. and Mrs. William Bissell, 334 River Lane, Grosse Pointe, Mich. W. Glasson Coombe, an architect valued more than many a house, is shown at 309 Armington Ave., Grosse Pointe, Mich.

LILLIAN JACKSON BRAUN deserves the thanks of the architectural profession for the splendid recognition she gave on the front page of The Detroit Free Press LIVING SECTION, of which she is editor. Credited on this page are A.I.A. members Edward E. Bissell, W. Glasson Coome and Robert C. Wakely.

No architect is too expensive when the better results are more than paid for by what is saved in building costs. And there are many architects who are willing to work at lower rates than the going scale. Architect Ed ward E. Bissell, 334 River Lane, Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Abo n, The William J. Bissell House at 334 River Lane, Grosse Pointe, Mich. One of the many homes that are built on the site of the old cottage at the corner of Armington Avenue and River Lane, it has been designed in Colonial style, with a modern interior.
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ARCHITECTS ARE INTERESTED IN SMALL HOUSE PROBLEMS

More and more, architects are becoming interested in the problem of better, low-cost houses for the American people. In the past few years many chapters of The American Institute of Architects have sponsored competitions to stimulate interest in the design of small homes.

This year the Michigan Society of Architects is sponsoring a small house competition in which Howard T. Keating, Birmingham real estate developer, is making available $1,400 in prizes. Ralph W. Hammett, Society vice-president and architectural advisor to the competition, states that the purpose of the competition is "to stimulate better-designed houses in the so-called middle bracket, and to interest more architects in the problems of the small house for present-day living." The designs will be on display at the MSA's annual convention which will be held at Hotel Statler in Detroit on March 5-8, 1952.

Other architects and groups have also interested themselves in the small house problem. Last year, the national monthly, Living For Young Homemakers, began a dramatic campaign for creative development housing. It started with the building of a house in Orlando, Florida, designed by the magazine's architectural editor, Alexander Knowlton, A.I.A., a practicing architect who has been spearheading the campaign for creative development housing based on a working combination of architect and progressive merchant builder. The $14,000 house was built and completely furnished under the supervision of the magazine and it attracted considerable attention throughout Florida. In addition to the Orlando house, the July issue of the magazine also carried a story of two other approved development houses. These were both architect-designed to meet the standards that Living For Young Homemakers was demanding in its campaign for better, low-cost housing.

ABOVE: Fine architecture and design are combined with the economies of pre-fabricated construction in this new Archwood home introduced in Cincinnati. The four-bedroom home, with large floor-to-ceiling windows, was designed by Oscar Stronorov, A.I.A., Philadelphia architect. All windows are Thermopane for solar auxiliary heating and air-conditioning efficiency.

BELOW: Generously proportioned rooms feature this house, designed with an awareness of current building costs. It is Plan No. 203 of Walter T. Anicka, A.I.A., architect of Ann Arbor, Michigan.
IN EARLY 1949 Mr. S. N. Shell, Chief Engineer of the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. contacted us relative to a specially constructed aluminum window screen which would swing open similar to a door for convenience in window washing, yet the screen had to be readily removable for winter storage. We went to work on the Statler problem as we do on all our jobs, and now the Statler Hotel in Buffalo is equipped with Kaufmann Custom-Made Aluminum Screens embodying all of the features which Mr. Shell, as Chief Engineer, desired.

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"The building of these three houses," said Knowlton, "is an important step toward creative development housing. The combination of imaginative architects and progressive builders is bound to result in better moderate-cost homes. These homes do not have to look like cracker boxes. They do not have to be poorly laid out or uncomfortable. I extend an invitation to cooperate in this drive for more houses, better built and better planned, to the American Institute of Architects, The Producers' Council, The National Association of Real Estate Boards, The National Association of Home Builders, and the Mortgage Brokers Association. If these five great national associations will join Living For Young Homemakers in this campaign, then we are well on our way toward solving what is probably the greatest single domestic problem in the United States today."

Representatives of these organizations held a meeting and plans were made for a cooperative program along the lines suggested by Mr. Knowlton.

Another organization which has done much to help the low-cost housing problem is the famous firm of Levitt and Sons, Inc., on Long Island and in Levittown, Pa., where you can buy a 100-square-foot house on a 70-foot lot for $9,990. This home has a fully equipped electric kitchen including automatic laundry, a three-way brick fireplace, a unique sliding wall partition that converts the third bedroom into an extension of the living area, asphalt tile floors, exteriors of rot-and-weather-proof asbestos composition that never needs painting, carport and outside storage area, elaborate plot landscaping and community facilities such as swimming pools, parks, ball fields and church sites.

The Levitts, who have built 25,000 houses since the mid-'30s, say their success is based on proper financing, and obtaining their materials in car-load lots. Alfred Levitt, architectural graduate, who designs all the Levitt houses, is a hard-headed dreamer. He designs not only houses but communities, complete with parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, shops, and civic centers. His philosophy is: "A house lasts for a generation or two, but a town site is imprinted on the land for perhaps hundreds of years."

RIGHT: One of four basic exteriors of the new Levitt house planned for industrial workers in Levittown, Pa., has the carport, backed by the storage area, flanking the narrow end of the house. Variations are achieved by pivoting the floor plan and changing the location of the carport and storage bin. The cost is $9,990.
MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
March, 1952, Monthly Bulletin

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Shown above is an example of the work of Miss Beatrice West, of New York, color consultant and designer. She recommends letting the exterior set the color scheme of the interior. The snack bar at the lower left is from the American Builder magazine.
Michigan Architects

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We wish to express our sincere thanks to all Michigan architects for filing their plans with us and invite them to continue to use the facilities of our Plan Rooms ... enabling us to be of maximum service to all those concerned in new construction in the Michigan area.

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MESSING SPEAKS ON 'YOUR NEW HOME'

By NEIL C. BERTRAM

On Wednesday, January 23, 1952, at the Junior Section, ESD meeting at the Rackham Memorial, Architect Arthur H. Messing spoke on 'Your New Home.' This address was well attended, the auditorium being filled with Junior Sectioners and their wives eager for ideas about prospective new homes.

Mr. Messing opened his talk with an introduction that indicated his address could have been one concerning "A Preveu of Your Home of the Future," but he thought the talk should center on the home that could be built as of today in the $10,000 to $20,000 price range. The audience showed approval of his choice.

His first topic was a general picture of building areas of metropolitan Detroit, if solely residential, open to industry, what type shopping districts, type of tax return, use, etc. He highlighted items to consider about the lot after the area has been selected. Natural features as contour, drainage, timbered area, hills and neighborhood are to be studied prior to the buying of the homesite, he said. The schools, churches, utilities, type of zoning, house restrictions and expansion possibilities were all discussed in detail.

On the cost of a house today, he felt, in general, that a modest, three-bedroom house with living room, dining room, breakfast, bath, and laundry, and a single-car attached garage could be built for $20,000. He stressed the fact that this would be a conventional house. The speaker estimated that the cost of total investment should be no more than 2½ times annual income.

Mr. Messing's presentation of the plan of a house and its orientation showed the thoroughness with which a good architect approaches his problem of creating plans for a home. He listed what a good floor plan should include: good circulation, full use of space, good orientation, some indoor-outdoor living, some privacy, provision for good furniture arrangement, good storage, some multi-purpose space, and an illusion of space in these days of high costs. Many slides of floor plans were projected here and the architect showed in each plan where the defects of the plan existed and ways of eliminating these hard-to-live-with features. This part of the talk I felt was especially valuable to the young couples present.

It offered excellent methods of evaluating plans and ways to test for highest efficiency in a home design.

From this discussion of plans, the speaker brought forth the following subjects: the style of a house, landscaping, financing, designing and building. The entire presentation was adequately and liberally illustrated with slides that further brought home the gist and meat of Mr. Messing's words. His talk was concluded with pointers on the buying and re-doing of an older house. His rules of observation of such a house are experience-grounded; he detailed what to look for before the purchase of an older house: (1) Condition of shingles and pitch of roof. (2) Condition of flashings and gutters. (3) Insulation—yes or no and what kind. (4) Vaporseal—yes or no, and is paint peeling? (5) Plumbing pipe and fixtures—look at joints to detect possible leaks. (6) What kind of heating system and what condition—look at any fuel and available past fuel bills. (7) Built-in features or possibilities for built-ins. (8) If brick or masonry, how are joints, are they chipping out? (9) Plaster, tap and see if much sand falls behind. (10) Unevenness in floors from warped lumber or weak framing. (11) Do basements in area flood and does this show scars of former floodings. (12) Condition of sash and putty. Run sash up and down. (13) Are there good screens and storm sash? (14) What kind of storage and closets are present? (15) Is there a garage and what condition? (16) What is the condition of the walks and driveway? (17) Are there vent fans? (18) How are wiring and switches? Are the electrical outlets deplorable? These are some of the items he stressed that all of these items are costly to recondition.

At the conclusion of the address, a question-answer period was provided. Many personal problems connected with house ideas, concrete or still in the formative period, were raised and deftly answered by the speaker. After this forum, hot coffee and doughnuts were served to those attending and this highly informative and valuable meeting concluded.

Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. will hold its 33rd annual convention at Hotel Statler in Detroit, February 25-28, 1952, it is announced by national headquarters of AGC in Washington.

The convention and advisory boards will meet on Monday morning, Feb. 25, a general convention session will begin Monday afternoon and continue through Thursday.

Ralph A. McMullan is secretary-manager of the AGC local chapter.
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PRODUCERS' MEETING

“Every real American believes in private enterprise, every real American wants to preserve it, but nobody is willing to pay for it—except with blood!” said Herbert R. Dusendorf of Nelson Co., Detroit, in his address before the Producers' Council Mechanical-Trades-Night meeting at Detroit's Hotel Fort Shelby on February 11. About 150 Producers and their friends attended.

Dusendorf's penetrating and provocative talk drove home the fact that the tendency of our present American economy to want to buy everything wholesale is leading us directly to Communism. For he said, “Private Enterprise means personal profit through individual effort and the retention or spending of those profits by the individuals who rightfully earned them.” When you buy wholesale you are taking away the profit that rightfully belongs to the seller as though you had held him up with a gun. Ouch! but that’s what the man said.

“Socialism or Communism,” he said, “means state profit through mass effort and the distribution of those profits by the men at the head of the state as they see fit. And that is the basic fundamental difference between the Russian system and the American system. If personal profit were to be restored in Russia, Communism would die and if personal profit is destroyed in America, Communism will take over and freedom will die.”

At the speakers table, besides Dusendorf, were Bill Mulcahy, Elmo Liddle, Glenn Shields, Don Ollesheimer, Council president Bill Portland, Fred Muller, Clyde Oakley and Bill Snure.

Looking about we saw in attendance Bill Ogden, Norm Ermatinger, Don Kolf, R. C. Faulwetter, Ernie Baker, architect Fred Schoettley, Bill Cory, Roy Smith, Dean Johnson, T. C. Schwer, Doug Ainslie, John Hartnett and Paul Marshall.

Floyd Clise, Ray Deppmann and newcomer Frank Sander were the “Three Musketeers” who wore the ties of the evening — handsome eye-appealing numbers.

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The following members of the Michigan Society of Architects have passed away since its last annual meeting:

- John T. Cronin—February 5, 1952
- Edgar Martin—September 15, 1951
- Walter Mau—April 5, 1951
- Andrew R. Morison—April 26, 1951
- James E. Sexton—September 28, 1951
- Harry T. Smith—January 10, 1952
- Leon Snyder, Jr.—January 27, 1952
- William Wiegand—February 8, 1951

IN MEMORIAM

Others there were Louis Ollesheimer, John Ockun, Gordon Baskwell, Chuck Kleinbrook, John Owen, Tom Moore, Dave Kingman, Al Hann, Bob Ogden, Bert Kuiper, Harry Fritzman, Russ Collins, H. (Handsome) M. Armstrong, and Jack Murray.

R. B. Richardson brought along his fine-looking son, Bob, and we also saw architect Carl Schueffner there.

Architect Eugene Mitton wore the bow tie of the evening—a snappy blue and white polka dot number.
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Mr. Mendelsohn will address the convention on Thursday evening, March 6.

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BERNARD TOMSON is the author of “Architectural and Engineering Law,” the first book devoted exclusively to the legal aspects of design practice. He is also the editor of a monthly column, “It’s The Law,” in Progressive Architecture magazine.

In the past few years, Tomson has lectured on architectural and engineering law before several chapters of The American Institute of Architects as well as regional conferences of that organization. In 1951 he served as a visiting lecturer in the Architectural School of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Tomson is a member of the New York and Massachusetts bars and is admitted to practice before the New York Federal Courts and the United States Supreme Court. His clients include architects, engineers, builders and others.

Mr. Tomson will address the convention on Thursday afternoon, March 6, and his subject will be “The Architect and The Law.”

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THURSDAY MORNING — Business Session. Luncheon at noon, and address by Bernard Tomson in the afternoon. Complementary cocktail party Thursday evening, followed by dinner and address by Eric Mendelsohn on "My Contribution to the Development of Contemporary Architecture."

FRIDAY MORNING is left open for conducted tours or a program of color slides and motion pictures of European and world tours by A.I.A. members. Luncheon—Report of the jury on the Howard T. Keating Small House Competition. Friday afternoon, Dan Kiley, eminent landscape architect and planner, will speak on "How Landscape Affects Architectural Planning."

FRIDAY EVENING: Crowning Event —The Michigan Building Industry Banquet, with Gus Langius as Toastmaster and Albert McFaul, eminent humorous lecturer, as speaker. Mr. McFaul's subject will be "Just how confused can you get?"

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ARCHITECTS OF THE MONTH
The original church was constructed on this site in 1925 and was built as a two-story and basement church-educational building with a gymnasium on the second floor. This gymnasium has been used as the sanctuary since the beginning. The church membership and activity has grown so much that the need for more and better space prompted the addition of a new sanctuary, dining hall, kitchen and class rooms.

To obtain sufficient space for this addition, two houses and lots had to be purchased and the houses moved off the site. The 121' x 65' addition necessitated considerable remodeling of the old building. A fireplace, office and column were removed to make room for a new narthex on the first floor. A new kitchenette for teas and receptions, and a new toilet room for the Primary department were also constructed in the old building on the first floor. The space under the balcony on the second floor was used to build in three new class rooms, two small locker rooms and toilet rooms. The upper part of the balcony was leveled off for four more class rooms, leaving the front two rows for gym spectators.

The new portion of the building was constructed of stone facing to match the existing building with Indiana limestone trim. The interior has the same stone trim with exposed cinder block painted. Economy in all phases of the work necessitated every portion of the building to be kept as simple as possible. The size of the property placed definite limitations on the building.
In the new sanctuary the lighting is all indirect from light coves in the ceiling. This lighting is controlled from the pulpit. The switches there operate the dimming mechanism in the basement fan room. The light coves are all serviced from walkways in the attic. The amplifying system is set up so that overflow crowds in the narthex or basement dining hall can hear the service. It can also be switched over a tower loudspeaker system for special occasion music such as at Christmas.

The heating is a split system with steam radiation in the old building and air in the new addition. It is arranged for complete summer ventilation.
This school is built in Highland Park, Michigan. A great deal of research and study went into the planning of the school. Because the school is primarily a laboratory nursery school, the plan is laid out in such a manner that the two principal functions (1) a regular nursery school (2) a training and observation course for students and parents, operate simultaneously and without interference with each other. In formulating the functional approach to the problems involved, the advice and consultation with the staff of the Merrill Palmer School in Detroit and the wide experience of the past 30 years of the Highland Park School proved invaluable.

The plan is functional and follows closely the flow of activity. The children are brought by car to the rear of the building and deposited under a covered canopy. From there, they enter a small lobby and go into the dressing room. They are checked by the nurse in the nurse's room adjacent to the dressing room. If approved by the nurse, the children proceed to hang up their outer garments and are ready to go into the play and activity rooms.

The students and parents enter the building through the front (street) entrance and proceed to the class (combination lounge) rooms or to the centrally located observation room. From this room they are able to observe and hear the children through special mirrored walls (one way vision glass) without themselves being seen or heard. This is accomplished by placing sound receiving apparatus in various sections of the ceilings of the activity and play rooms. It is possible to make activity records in the observation room through this arrangement of indoor play.

The building occupies an area of approximately 5000 square feet. The entire structure is fireproof with exposed interior cinder block walls painted. The ceiling and roof insulation is of fiberglass. The outside is face brick. Numerous built-in features are provided throughout, such as storage closets, movie projector room, book cases, permanent corner seats, dressing lockers. All items directly pertaining to children are scaled to their level. The use of color was carefully studied and used with good results. For example, a deep red ceiling was used for the canopy and columns of the outdoor play area and pastel greens for the remainder of the canopy around the
Y TRAINING SCHOOL FOR STUDENTS
UE, HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN

building. Inside pastel green, pink shades and yellow predominate. The building is designed to take advantage of the southern exposure in the main playroom. The heating system is especially adapted for the children's needs—radiant panels combined with window convectors. The ventilating system provides pre-heated fresh air at room temperature so that at no time is there any variation in temperature. Another special feature is the outdoor-covered play area which connects with storage facilities for toy equipment. Here the children can have outdoor play during inclement weather.

DESIGN RELIES ON THE BEAUTY AND RICHNESS OF DETROIT UNITY TEMPLE, SECOND BOULEVARD.

The new Detroit Unity Temple, affiliated with the Unity Society of Practical Christianity, of Kansas City, Missouri, is being built on Second Boulevard between Whitmore Road and Covington Drive, Detroit, Michigan. In order to keep expenditures in close relation to revenue, the entire project was divided into separate units. The first unit, almost completed, houses administrative, recreational and classroom activities. Construction work will shortly be commenced on the second unit, which will comprise, among other facilities, a secondary auditorium. The completed building will provide seating accommodations for approximately 1,200 people, together with a youth activity center, reading rooms and kindergarten. The entire project will cost about $750,000.

Because of the need for ample off-street parking space and due to the limited size of the property, a formal

ARNOLD & FUGER, ARCHITECTS, DETROIT

PLOT AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS
The landscaping scheme was not indicated.

The Detroit Unity Association, though an independent institution, is affiliated with the Unity School of Christianity and is therefore undenominational and nonsectarian. The teaching of the Unity School being away from form, ceremony and ritual, necessarily separated the architectural character of the temple from traditional church architecture. However, it was felt that a strictly modern solution to the problem was not desirable, mainly because Unity does not claim to have discovered something new, and does not wish a complete break with the past. Therefore, the architects chose a simple, though rather monumental character for the temple. It is a design which relies more on the beauty and richness of marble as a material than upon any elaborate details.

Helpful and encouraging cooperation was always gladly given by Mr. Eric Butterworth, minister of the temple, his building committee, notably Mr. Harry Stevens, and the Unity members.

MANUFACTURING PLANT DESIGNED WITH SMALL OFFICES AND FACTORY OF THE STAR CUTTER COMPANY.

The building is situated on a large tract of land facing Grand River Ave., on the outskirts of Farmington, Michigan. The structure houses the activities of the Star Cutter Company who are manufacturers of cutting tools used by tool and die shops. It is located about 500 feet back from the roadway; and between the building and the road is low land containing a small lake, adding to a pleasant view from the offices.

The structure consists of a factory 110 feet wide and 252 feet long formed by 21-foot bays. The outside bays are each 40 feet wide and are fourteen feet high under the bottom chord of the steel joists. The center bay is 30 feet wide and 21 feet high with continuous windows in the monitor. The frame is of steel; the enclosing walls are of painted cinder block and continuous steel sash. The roof is 2" wood deck covered with built-up roofing.

The toilets in the factory area are located on a balcony over the tool crib. The first two bays in the factory portion have a balcony over the shop offices. The center balcony bay contains the lockers and dressing room, while the two exterior bays are used for the storage of inactive files and records.

The rain water drains toward the center of the building and eventually drains into the lake at the front of the building. All toilets are drained into a 5,000 gallon septic tank located on the east side of the building.

The employees' entrance is located on the west side of the factory, easily accessible from the parking lot. There is a stairway leading from this entrance to the locker room on the balcony and then another stairway from the locker room to the factory.

The heating system consists of a low pressure steel steam Farrar and Trefts oil fired boiler. Distribution of the heat in the factory portion is by means of steam unit heaters hung below the

PHOTOS BY WILLIAM E. BRADLEY, DETROIT

joists. The office portion is heated by a combination of baseboard hot water radiation and convectors. The hot water is supplied by a convertor on the boiler. The boiler is located in the factory area adjacent to the offices. The chimney location created a problem as it was desired to make it as inconspicuous as possible, since it was at the front of the structure. The solution was to construct it as a part of the front of the monitor and by placing an induced draft fan on the boiler, the height was lowered to a point a few feet above the top of the monitor.

The office portion, approximately 2,500 feet in area, is built on the front of the factory and is constructed of brick and block enclosing walls, steel joists and a gypsum roof deck. The entire office is enclosed with Andersen fixed and vented casement sash, all glazed with Thermopane glass. A wide overhang surrounds the entire office. A pylon of Tennessee ledge stone with deep joints pierces the front elevation. The ceiling of the offices is covered with fireproof acoustical tile.

The vestibule has large panes of double thickness glass on two sides, Tennessee ledge stone on the third side and a wall of glass block on the remaining side. The floor is of flagstone.

The offices are completely air conditioned with a General Electric air conditioning unit. The ducts above the ceiling contain both the supply and return lines and the ceiling diffuser is a combination supply and return unit. The controls are all electronic controlled.

The designing and construction of the building was the result of fine cooperation received from the Richard Eiserman Co., general contractors, and Norman and Leonard Lawton, owners.
Specification Guide — Directory of Advertisers

Michigan Society of Architects

Robert C. McCormick, formerly special representative of the Michigan Society of Architects, has been named associate editor of the Society’s Monthly Bulletin, it is announced by Talmage Hughes, Bulletin editor and publisher.

McCormick, a graduate of Michigan State College, did reportorial work on the Michigan State News, was in the wire room of the Detroit Times, and was engaged in public relations and publicity. "The addition of McCormick to our staff will enable us to maintain closer liaison with the architectural offices throughout the State," Hughes said.

SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL ISSUES MONTHLY BULLETIN

Michigan Society of Architects

For 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

Therefore, when we build, let us think that we build forever—and let us think as we lay stone upon stone that a time will come when men will say, as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them, "See, this our fathers did for us." — John Ruskin
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Twenty-Four Mohon Automatic Underwriters' Labeled Doors installed in a new Warehouse for Food Warehouses, Inc., Detroit, Mich. Two Mohon Power Operated Rolling Steel Doors 17'-0" x 22'-0" are installed in railroad openings in this same building. Louis G. Redstone, Architect, Campbell Construction Company, General Contractors.