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LETTERS

BULLETIN:

Please advise as to when my subscription runs out. I do not want to miss any issues of your good magazine, but feel that I have not extended my subscription for some time. — DEAN KENNEY, AIA, State College, Pa.

BULLETIN:

I am a 1958 graduate of the Technical University with an M.S., School of Architecture of Istanbul, Turkey. I am a graduate Engineer Architect, I am single and at present serving my military service, which will be completed on July 1st, 1960.

I am very much interested in the possibility of getting on-the-job experience in your Offices. It has always been my greatest ambition to learn and see your construction methods, designs and building materials, about which I have only been able to read.

During my five years of Architectural Engineering education I have worked in several Architectural Offices in Istanbul, Turkey, part-time during academic year and full-time during my vacations. I had

my required practical experience on construction of the Topkapi Brick Factory at Buyukdere, Istanbul as a junior construction architect.

In 1958-1959 I worked on the construction of Eczacibasi Ceramic Factory and completed 10,000 square meters of factory construction and installations worth 2 million Turkish Liras (approximately $300,000).

At present I am assigned on a 70,000-000 Turkish Liras Army Housing Project as chief architect in charge of planning and construction in Istanbul, Turkey.

Would you be kind enough to let me know if I can have the honor and opportunity of working in your Offices, and if so, the terms of employment.

Hoping to hear from you soon and thanking for your kind help and interest.


BULLETIN:

It is interesting to note that since Hay- Con Tile Company scheduled its ad-advertising program in the AIA Monthly Bulletin, trade response has been quite gratifying.

Our sales personnel have enjoyed good comment during their daily calls and we feel the readership of the AIA Monthly Bulletin is the finest reaching the Michigan architectural field — HAY- CON TILE CO., Robert M. Bonus

BULLETIN:

So many times we, as members of the Michigan Society can't see the trees because of the forest. I think this is true with the Bulletin, because if you stop long enough to focus, you can see the Bulletin stand out as a "Tree" in that forest. I've watched that "tree" grow from the weekly flyer into a magazine with nationwide prestige. All I can say is C'est Magnifique. You have done a wonderful job over the years and I sincerely hope that you will continue this policy for the Society in the future.

My best wishes for your good health and continued success. — CHARLES V. OPDYKE, President, Western Michigan Chapter, AIA

"STREET IN BROOKLYN" by unknown American artist (circa 1840-1850). Courtesy of The Detroit Institute of Arts.

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Executive Committee consists of President, Secretary, Treasurer, 1st V-Pres. (alternate), Council of Board of Review: Uzelle S. Branson, Chairman; Morton Luther Beck, Frank M. Lescher.

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SAUGINAW VALLEY

Chapter A.I.A.

Detroit Chapter A.I.A.

Competition

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U of M Student Chapter

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION—Michigan Architectural Foundation; Arthur K. Hyde, President; Beren Blum, Secretary; William B. Hughes, Treasurer; L. Robert Blakeley, Paul B. Brown, Gerald G. Diehl, and Robert W. Hammert, Directors; 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Mich.

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Monthly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects, Volume 34, No. 5

including National Architect

Michigan Society of Architects

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A. REINHOLD MELANDER, of Duluth, Minn., was elected President of National Council of Architectural Registration Boards at its 39th Annual Convention in San Francisco, April 16-18, 1960. For the past year Mr. Melander had served the Council as its First Vice President. He succeeds Walter F. Martens, FAIA, of Charleston, West Va., who had served for two years, and who remains on the Board.

Chandler C. Cohagen, FAIA, of Billings, Mont., was elected First Vice President, and Paul W. Drake, of Summit, N. J., Second Vice President. Ralph O. Mott, of Fort Smith, Ark., and A. John Brenner of Phoenix, Ariz., were reelected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. Earl L. Mathes of New Orleans, La., R. Franklin Outcault of Cleveland, Ohio, and C. J. Paderewski of San Diego, Calif., were elected Directors.

One hundred and one delegates from 42 states were registered, the largest attendance in the Council’s history. Malcolm D. Reynolds, FAIA, of East Bay, Calif., presided at the Council’s luncheon Monday, April 16. He mentioned that, “54 years ago today San Francisco experienced the great tremor that lasted 48 seconds and cost the city $500,000.

But San Francisco has risen from the ashes.”

A great deal of constructive deliberation resulted in much good for all those attending. Past Presidents attending were Messrs. Berners, Markham, Firestone, Kirkchaf and Miller. Theme of the Convention was “Your Council at Work.”

Reports were heard from the President, Executive Director, James H. Sadler, the Secretary, Treasurer and the Board of Review. The Council now has some $100,000 in funds.

The Board was authorized to study the question of moving the Council’s headquarters to Washington, D. C.

Wendell Spackman, of San Francisco, arranged a most interesting exhibit of design problems from 21 states. There were also photographs of past Presidents of the Council, which included, Emil Lorch, of Ann Arbor, the Council’s first President, and the late George D. Mason of Detroit.

Executive Secretary Sadler, reported on the Competition for design of the Council’s seal. Placed first was the design of Howard Kihl, Jr., and second, Bruce C. Bower. Both are of the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan. James H. Williams, of Oklahoma State University, placed third.

We owe a great deal to California Architects for their cooperation in completing an examination of the applicant in order that an NCARB Grade Report could be submitted on the Standard NCARB Examinations. The Council offices forwarded 1015 applications to State Boards in the Blue Cover indicating the applicant was applying for state registration on the basis of an NCARB Certificate. 52 applications were submitted on the basis of a completed Council Record before the applicant had acquired the NCARB Certificate. Those 52 applications, submitted in Buff Covers were based on previously completed state examinations or were submitted by the applicant as evidence to the State Boards of his qualifications to be admitted to the State Examinations. 172 Periodic Reviews were completed on Records that had not been supplemented for five years or more.

Three Certificate holders applied for a change in the State of Residence indicating that they wished to have their NCARB Certificate based on registration in a state other than the one where they had originally completed the NCARB Examination requirements. All of these transfers were completed.

No Council Certificates were cancelled during the fiscal year but several certificate holders became more aware that it was possible when disturbing items were revealed in their Council Records. Further explanation or supplemental information has allowed them to retain their certificates although the Council has found it necessary in some cases to condition their recommendations for state registration on the acceptance of such supplemental information to the State Board to which the applicant is applying.

No appeals from the decisions of the Board of Review have been submitted to the Council Board.

To provide a comparison with the services rendered by the Council in prior years the following tabulation is presented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ending March 31</th>
<th>Council Records</th>
<th>Council Certificates</th>
<th>Applications Submitted (Blue &amp; Buff)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>1263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>1515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>1067</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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You will see from this tabulation that the Council is recovering from a slump in the number of Council Records prepared. As a further indication of recovery the average number of records started during the months of the last fiscal year were approximately 38 per month, but 19 were started in April while 79 were started in March of 1960.

The decline in the number of Certificates issued reflects several factors. Circular of Advice 3-59 more definitely states that the required experience of the applicants must be acquired after termination of his academic training. It also provides that practice as a principal in lieu of practical training in the offices of registered practicing architects is subject to evaluation by the Board of Review. There are many applicants who have been affected by these requirements. Another item that would seem to have small effect but has produced surprising results was the revision of the inquiry form letters submitted to each reference listed on the applicant’s information form. For example, the inquiry forms have apparently always stated that the architects would be handled as confidential and available only to authorized personnel of State Registration Boards. It was more than a coincidence, however, that after we added the phrase “The applicant does not have access to your reply,” we have received letters that are more frank in their analysis of the applicants. In the reference inquiries sent to Architects we now state that the applicant is applying for a certificate that could gain him registration in almost any state. This last addition has brought two results. The Architects are considering their replies more carefully and we receive many inquiries from those architects that have served as referees and ask for more information on Council procedures since they realize from the inquiry letter that it may be advantageous to them also to apply for such a record and certificate.

By this time each Board will probably have received a Council Record made up of actual copies of the reference reply letters or they will have received a record that has been supplemented with the actual copies rather than edited typed transcripts of the replies that were previously used. There is frequently additional information that may be gained from the letterhead of the reference, especially in replies from architects and from employers. If part of the applicant’s experience has been with firms that are not registered architectural firms, it is usually revealed in the letterhead. An individual architect’s status in a firm can also frequently be determined in this manner. We no longer allow a space at the bottom of the inquiry form letter for employers or for other architectural references other than employers to jot down a reply. We ask specifically that they reply on letterhead and for architect references we also ask them to note the date they received their first registration as an architect and the state where it was acquired. We can then determine more accurately how well qualified the reference is to recommend the applicant. We do still allow space for a client to reply at the bottom of the form letter, and about 40 to 50 percent of the clients do use this method. We also allow space for a reply at the bottom of our inquiry letter to professional societies but we have now added to those inquiries a request for information on whether the applicant is only a member of the organization or if he is actually contributing to the success of it. All these changes in bringing in replies that allow us to perform a closer evaluation of the applicant’s record. We are pursuing each reference listed until we have as complete a record as possible before we notify the applicant that his record is complete.

Another factor contributing to the reduced number of certificates issued is the fact that the Council office staff was new and perhaps more cautious, if not over-cautious, in protecting the validity of the Council Certificate. Although we realize how important it is to complete the records and the procedures for the certificate as quickly as possible, where a record indicated reason for questions as to the applicant’s eligibility, we have undoubtedly not been able to move as fast as would have been the case with previous seasoned staffs. This factor is rapidly being overcome through experience itself and we are now completing the records in less time. We are also receiving the original information from the applicant in a manner which allows us to proceed without requesting as much additional information as the record proceeds. This has resulted from the more current information now available to the applicant in Circular of Advice No. 3-59 and from supplemental instructions now submitted with Circular of Advice No. 4 and soon to be included in the revised form of Circular of Advice No. 4.

Of the original inquiries received from prospective applicants, there is a very high percentage that have as their objective the Council Certificate rather than just the Council Record. The growing trend is also accentuated by the fact that several states have notified the Council offices during the year that future applications through NCARB must be based on a Council Certificate (Blue Cover) rather than just the Council Record (Bull Cover). We view this trend with satisfaction, in that it indicates a higher standard is being required by the states for reciprocal registration, but we must also realize that for the present time, until a higher percentage of Record holders are also Certificate holders, we will not be able to handle as many applications through the Council offices to the State Boards.

In November of 1959 the Executive Director presented a report from the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards to the A.I.A. Board of Directors Meeting in Portland, Oregon. That Report was prepared by Second Vice President Chandler Cohagen but due to circumstances beyond his control, Mr. Cohagen was unable to go to Portland. Due to the careful preparation of the report by Mr. Cohagen, the Institute Board was presented with a brief but complete resume of the present structure of the Council organization, the current Council activities, and items felt to be of mutual interest of the Institute and NCARB.

The Council Offices are now completing a survey of Member Boards. The survey is intended to determine the normal procedures of each Board on the receipt of Council applications, to collect definitions of “Architect” and “The Practice of Architecture” toward establishing definitions for use by Member Boards, to assemble copies of legal decisions, to determine the number of boards conducting two-stage examinations, to obtain current copies of state laws and regulations governing the Boards for use by the Council Offices and the Committee on Licensing, and to investigate the possibility and advisability of a Code of Ethics for applicants in regard to the Council Certificate. In formation obtained by this survey will be made available to Member Boards.

The survey indicates the need for a more uniform acceptance of the Certificate in the individual Board procedures for reciprocal registration. We would encourage suggestions from the Boards where any change by the Council could help to increase the direct usefulness of the Council Record or Certificate. We would also encourage the Boards to study any means whereby a Council Certificate could be made more useful in action, assuring you that we will carefully guard the quality of the information submitted to you.

The NCARB applications which State Boards are now receiving are subjected to a careful check by the Council offices before they are forwarded to the Council Secretary for his signature denoting the certification of the Council and recommended for registration. For each application the entire correspondence file is reviewed and each reference reply is evaluated and compared with the basic information form and supplementary affidavits. A Record is not submitted if it has not been subjected to a periodic review in more than five years from the date of its issuance. The Council Secretary checks each of the applications before applying his signature. By Council Board action at the Phoenix Meeting in February of this year, the Executive Director has been instructed to call to the attention of the Board to which the ap-
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plication is submitted any deficiencies or questionable reference replies in a Council Record. A Resolution will be introduced to this Convention which will outline a more effective system of handling any reason that may be found to exist that would cause a candidate to be ineligible for a Council Certificate and the procedures to be followed in determining the continuation or cancellation of a Council Certificate.

The Council offices find an alarming number of applications where the information submitted on the state application form does not agree with the information in the Council Record. In such cases, the applicant is informed of this conflict and his application is held pending his explanation. In most cases it is found that the applicant has permitted errors in the state form by not giving proper attention to the fact that he is submitting a notarized statement and that it is carefully compared with the earlier notarized statement in his Council Record. We are concerned when such conflicts are found where they could indicate that the information in the Council Record is not factual. If a Council Record is found to be in error the applicant is asked to submit information that will clarify or correct the earlier information. In two cases, such changes were felt to be of such significance that they would have affected the earlier evaluation of the State Board that submitted the NCARB Examination report, and in these cases the original State Board was asked to re-evaluate the revised record.

May I just mention briefly in closing some other changes that we have put into effect. The Council offices are no longer requesting original certificates of standing for each application. In the past, if an applicant requested applications to five states, the Secretary of the Board had five forms where the applicant's certificate was based, was asked to furnish five original certificates of standing. We now use copies of the one certificate requested but the original is available from the Council offices. We hope this has been of assistance to the Board Secretaries. We have changed the NCARB Number to NCARB File Number since it was being confused with the NCARB Certificate Number. We have stopped submitting a small envelope with return postage to each reference source. We send them a return addressed envelope big enough to carry a regularly folded reply and they seem to reply just as well without return postage thus saving the Council hall the postage cost of an inquiry.

We are no longer sealing the records with wax which was a very time consuming and outdated method. We bind them now with metal eyelets and a small machine. Any tampering is just as obvious with this method as with the previous method.

Each inquiry letter to a reference, although still mimeographed, now goes out on Council letterhead and is individually signed. We believe this creates a better impression of the Council.

These are small changes but we are making changes only where the possibility of improvement is indicated. The basic Council procedures were well conceived and I am continually impressed by the foresight and intelligent approach of my predecessors in the Council offices.

I have had the privilege of seeing at first hand the untiring efforts of your present elected officers and Directors, and your Committees. They have displayed a combination of work and wisdom that leads only toward the advance of the Council.

As the Council completes forty years of directed efforts toward the improvement of registration procedures and the states continue to place more value on the Council Certificate, we must be mindful of the increased responsibility of maintaining the Certificate as a symbol of proficiency in the profession of architecture.

PHILIP WILL, JR., FAIA, of Chicago, was elected President of The American Institute of Architects at its 92nd Annual Convention in San Francisco, April 18-22, 1960. He had just served as The Institute's First Vice President. He succeeds John N. Richards, FAIA, who had served two terms. Henry L. Wright, FAIA, of Los Angeles, was elected First Vice President; James M. Hunter, FAIA, of Boulder, Colorado, Second Vice President; J. Roy Carroll, Jr., FAIA, of Philadelphia, and Raymond S. Kastendiek, FAIA, of Gary, Indiana, were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

Attendance was the second largest in the Institute's 103 year history. Largest was at the Centennial Convention.

For the second time in four years we were welcomed to California, and they certainly did themselves proud. At the first business session, the proposed plan of the AIA's new structure was referred back to the Board for further study, as was the proposal regarding associates and student associates.

We were delighted to see two Detroit Chapter members elevated to Fellowship in the Institute—H. Augustus O'Dell and Minoru Yamasaki. Sunday, April 17, was Gus O'Dell's 85th birthday.

The investiture of Fellows was most impressive. The ceremony was held in the San Francisco City Hall. It is a classic building, designed by Bakewell and Brown. One at a time, the new Fellows came down the Grand Stairway into the Beaux Arts salle de pas perdu, to hear read the reason for his advancement—For Design Service to The Institute, etc., to have the medal placed around his neck, then President Richard's announcement, "H. Augustus O'Dell, Fellow of The American Institute of Architects." Forty-three received this high honor. The Presidents' Reception followed immediately in the same place.

San Francisco's Mayor, The Honorable George Christopher welcomed the Convention.

Roy Larson, FAIA, Chancellor of The College of Fellows, was assisted by Robert W. McLaughlin, FAIA, Chairman of the Jury of Fellows.

Highlight of the social events was Hospitality Night, when San Francisco architects entertained visitors at their homes or clubs. We had the good fortune to be assigned to Ashley, Koyser & Runge, Architect. We visited their offices, then to a bistro, to the Olympic Club and then to Trader Vic's restaurant, where we had a wonderful dinner. In our party were Hugh M. G. Garden, FAIA, of Chicago; Benjamin Paul Elliott, President, Potomac Valley Chapter, AIA, George Edward Beatty, FAIA, of Brooklyn, N. Y., George Van Fasen Schwab, President, Baltimore Chapter, AIA, and members of the firm, our hosts.

Mr. Garden, now 86, is the only surviving member of Schmidt, Garden & Erikson, Architects and Engineers. He has been an Architect for 60 years, designed the American Radiator Company's exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Mr. Beatty is Mayor of Shoreham, N. Y., and President of its Board of Education.

Meetings were held at the new California Masonic Memorial Temple, for which Albert E. Roller, AIA, was the Architect.

The Banquet, crowning event, at which Mies van der Rohe received the Gold Medal, was enjoyable, but the large number of awards detracted from their importance.

San Francisco is beautiful, aside from the central business district, it appears to be predominantly apartments and small hotels filling in between towers. From the Top of the Mark, one has a wonderful view, including the Top of Alcatraz.

On to Philadelphia.
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JOHN W. ROOT RETIRES

JOHN W. ROOT, FAIA, one of the nation's most distinguished architects, and Mrs. Root will soon be leaving Chicago to live the year around in their South Yarmouth, Mass., home on Cape Cod.

Greatest problem facing them in making this move will be transporting the Carl Milles plaque which adorns the wall above the fireplace in the sunny near north side apartment where they have lived for 21 years. The plaque is the casting for part of a doorway frieze for the Racine County courthouse, Racine, Wis., and has been cracked and repaired in a previous move.

The courthouse was designed by Mr. Root's firm, Holabird and Root, and when the late sculptor sent his work he also sent the castings. The John Holabird family has some of them, and one was given to the Saddle and Cycle club, weather proofed, and mounted on the exterior of the pool house.

"The first Milles sculpture to be brought to the United States is in the interior court of the Michigan Square building — formerly the Diana Court building—at Michigan avenue and Ohio street," recalls Mrs. Root. That building also as designed by Mr. Root's firm, and the court was the setting for one of the last and the gayest of the "old Twelfth Night balls," a Greek and Roman gala held in 1930 just before the building was closed to the public.

Mr. Root has won many architectural honors, including the 1958 gold medal of The American Institute of Architects for the most distinguished service to the profession.

Among the Chicago landmarks designed by his firm are the Palmer House, the Hilton hotel, the Palmolive building — "that was John's brain child," says Mrs. Root — the Board of Trade building and Soldiers' field.

Although Mr. Root resigned from the Chicago Plan commission last year—he was replaced by Partner William Holabird—he has not retired from the firm, and intends to spend some time in Chicago each year on business and civic matters that interest him.

The Roots have had their Cape Cod home since 1945, but she has spent summers on the cape in the same community since she was 6.

"So many of my childhood friends have returned to live there since retiring that we will be surrounded by friends," says Mrs. Root. She is active in the Audubon society and the Wild Life Federation of America — "but I feed birds more than I watch them," she laughed — and will be able to get to Boston in half an hour or New York City in two hours by plane to attend meetings of the United World Federalists, another of her interests.

The Roots no doubt will face a round of farewell parties during May and part of June.

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A TOUR of the Mod-U-Wall plant in Parchment, Michigan was a highlight of the April 18 meeting of the Western Michigan Chapter.

Forty-two members were taken on a conducted tour of the plant, currently one of seven franchised units processing Kaiser Aluminum’s Kalcolor. Wayne Everhart of Kaiser Aluminum spoke on the Kalcolor process at the dinner meeting which followed at Inman’s Restaurant in Galesburg. Trevor Hall of Panel Engineering, Detroit, completed the dinner program with a talk on the use of precast concrete panels in architecture.

Western Michigan’s next meeting is scheduled for May 16 in Lansing, the program still to be announced.

Western Michigan Chapter members who attended the national convention of A.I.A. in San Francisco included Robert Freeman and Adrian Langius of Lansing and M.S.A. President Charles A. Obryon and Joseph T. Daverman of Grand Rapids.

Karl Krauss, Jr. of Lansing, member of the Western Michigan Chapter, is architect member of the planning committee for the Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod’s educational institutions.

Newly-named corporate members of the Western Michigan Chapter include Lewis C. Kingscott, Jr. of Kalamazoo and William D. Black of Lansing. Christian Stekete, A.I.A. of Grand Rapids and Harry L. Mead, F.A.I.A., also of Grand Rapids, have been named members emeritus of the chapter.
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LEFT: HENRY FORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE EARBORN, MICHIGAN

DAVIDSON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTHGATE, MICHIGAN
Fallout radiation protection in elementary schools: this unit, a proposed multi-use addition to an existing school, is one of several types of school/shelter designs prepared as part of an extensive research and development program commissioned by the office of civil and defense mobilization.
SAGINAW VALLEY CHAPTER, A.I.A., held its April 18 meeting at The Town House in Flint and The First College and Cultural Development.

The SVC-AIA Chapter Executive Committee also met at The Town House and later joined for cocktails and dinner with the membership of the Chapter.

The Chapter then adjourned from The Town House and visited The Flint College and Cultural Development. The buildings that were reviewed were the F. A. Bower Theater, the Enos A. and Sarah DeWaters Art Center and the Robert T. Longway Planetarium.

Robert Leake, Director of the Theater, reviewed the building with the Chapter Members. The F. A. Bower Theater was designed by MacKenzie, Knuth & Klein, Architect, Inc., Flint. (See Photograph below.)

Dr. Stuart Hodge reviewed the exhibits of the annual Flint Artists Show at the Art Center. The Chapter made arrangements with Dr. Hodge, the Director, at the Art Center to have a showing of the American Institute of Architect's 1959 Honor Award Program. This exhibit has received much local attention in conjunction with the exhibits presently being shown. The Art Center expansion program was also reviewed as well as the studios and galleries throughout the building. Smith, Hinchman and Grylls Associates, Inc. of Detroit designed the Art Center.

Mr. Maurice Moore, the Director of the Planetarium, presented a demonstration of the Planetarium Instrumentation as well as their unique Sound System. The exhibits there were also reviewed and an opportunity for some of the Chapter Members was given to look into the double dome to analyze Mr. Buckminster Fuller's Geodesic Framing for the inner dome. The Planetarium also was designed by Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates, Inc., of Detroit.

David E. Walsh was accepted into the Chapter as an Associate Member. Walsh resides at 2608 Tausend Street, Saginaw, Michigan and is employed with the firm of Daniel W. Toshach, Architect, in Saginaw. He attended Cranbrook School and is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

All Chapter members were notified to write the A.I.A. at Washington to obtain the A.I.A. Speech & Feature Material Kit as prepared by their public relation council. It meets with the long-standing demand for basic material on various architectural subjects which can be used locally in The Saginaw Valley Chapter in conjunction with speaker's bureaus, newspaper releases, etc.

The Saginaw Valley Chapter has applied for membership in the Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyor's Council on Registration. Robert S. Gazall of Flint, Secretary of the Chapter, was selected to represent the Chapter on APELSCOR until final action is taken for membership.

The next Chapter meeting was set for Midland, Michigan on Tuesday, May 17, which will be held at the Midland Country Club with Clee Allison acting as Chairman. The Program will feature Mrs. Lilian Jackson Braun of The Detroit Free Press Staff who has won recognition from The American Institute of Architects, The A.I.A. Chapters of this Area and The Michigan Society of Architects for her outstanding editorial contribution to our profession of Architecture.
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MAY MEETING

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF DETROIT
CHAPTER, AIA with members of its three
Student Chapters—U of D, U of M and
LIT will be held in the Student Union at
the University of Detroit, McNichols Road
and Livernois, Tuesday, May 24.

The Chapter Board of Directors will
meet in room 210 at 4:00 p.m. There will
be a reception, with refreshments at 5:00
p.m., dinner at 7:00 and the program at
8:00.

REPORT OF APRIL MEETING

DETROIT CHAPTER held a small, "Ex-
clusive" meeting at the ESD Thursday,
April 14. Thirty members and guests at-
tended the dinner and about as many
more came after dinner for the program.

Being sandwiched between two con-
ventions probably accounted for the
small attendance. Some had already
gone to San Francisco, and others were
to leave early next morning.

However, this was a delightful, inti-
mate meeting at which everyone intro-
duced himself. This was a good idea, for
there were so many of our new and
younger members present, many of
whom had only recently opened their
own offices.

Chapter President, Robert F. Hastings
presided and reported briefly on the
afternoon Chapter board meeting: six as-
soiates elected and eight corporate ap-
lications approved. The Chapter has
been experiencing a healthy growth.

The President called upon Harold Bin-
der, who gave a resume of the Detroit
Adventure series of programs at Wayne
University. Harold said the series would
be a reception, with refreshments at 6:00
p.m., dinner at 7:00 and the program at
8:00.

close with a series of meetings at McGre-
gor Conference Center May 1, 2, 3, and
4, featuring prominent architects and
others from this country and Europe.

Harold, with Walter Rozycki, has reg-
istration forms.

Feature of the Chapter meeting was
a showing of the four sound films that
are available on loan, free at Chapter
headquarters. They are "A School for
Johnny," "Building for Business," "A
Place to Worship," and "What is a
House?". They are very well done and
interesting indeed.

NEW MEMBERS

NEWLY ELECTED ASSOCIATE MEM-
BERS of the Detroit Chapter, AIA are
Carl E. Geiser, Edwina L. Goucher, Dou-
glas L. Goulet, Alan S. Ross and Anthony
C. Saponare. Geiser, received his pro-
fessional education thru the International
Correspondence School. He is a senior
draftsman with Arvid C. Petersen of East
Detroit.

Goucher, a native of Pennsylvania re-
ceived his professional education at
Carnegie Tech. in Pittsburgh. He is pre-
ently a free lance draftsman and field
superintendent.

Goulet, is a graduate of the Detroit
Institute of Technology and is a drafts-
man with Campbell Engineering, Inc. of
Detroit.

Ross, is a 1956 graduate of the Uni-
versity of Michigan and is employed as a
draftsman with Smith & Smith, Archi-
tects of Royal Oak.

Saponare, received his professional
education at the Royal School of Archi-
tecture in Florence, Italy and the Univer-
sity of California. He is an architec-
tural draftsman with Harley, Ellington &
Day, Inc. of Detroit.

STANLEY AZINAS, JOSEPH L. FLESH-
NER AND ROBERT E. SETTLE have be-
come associate members of the Detroit
Chapter, American Institute of Archi-
tects.

Azinas, a 1957 graduate of the Col-
lege of Architecture and Design, Uni-
versity of Michigan, is now with Louis
G. Redstone, Architect, of Detroit.

Fleschner, of 31753 Breton Road, Li-
vonia, is a 1956 graduate of Lawrence
Institute of Technology, employed by
Nathan Levine, Architect, 18131 James
Couzens Highway, Detroit.

Setter, of 1347 Wayburn, Grosse
Pointe, received his experience in sev-
eral Detroit architects' offices and he is
now a draftsman with Earl G. Meyer,
Architect, 1306 Michigan Building, De-
troit.
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To recognize and publicize good design by Chapter members.

eligibility
Any building designed by a corporate member of the Chapter and constructed in Michigan during 1959 may be submitted. Members of the jury are not eligible.

awards
Awards will be based on excellence of design. There will be a first award for "Best Design of the Year." A second award for "Excellent Design," and two additional "Honorable Mentions." Awards will consist of plaques suitable for mounting on the wall.

submissions
Entries shall be mounted on a 20" x 30" sheet of illustration board used vertically. Each submission shall include and be limited to the following:

A) 8" x 10" Photograph of the site plan.
B) 8" x 10" Photograph of the floor plan or plans.
C) 8" x 10" Photograph of the exterior of the building.
D) 8" x 10" typewritten sheet containing information the architect considers pertinent.
E) Optional—One additional 8" x 10" photograph of either the interior or exterior of the building.

Photostats may be submitted, photographs may be in color.

deadline
All submissions must be received at the Detroit Institute of Arts receiving room by October 3, 1960. Judgment will take place in time for awards to be presented at the Chapter's October meeting.

jury
The previous year's award-winners plus the Chairman of the Education Committee for the Chapter will serve as jurors. The Jury will be composed of: Herbert L. Hawthorne, A.I.A., Harry S. King, A.I.A., Prof. William Muschenheim, A.I.A., Suren Pilafian, A.I.A., Linn Smith, A.I.A., Talmage C. Hughes, F.A.I.A. will be professional adviser.

entry fee
There will be an entry fee of five dollars for each submission. Checks should be made payable to the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A. and sent under separate cover to Talmage C. Hughes, F.A.I.A., 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26.

exhibitions
Selected Entries will be exhibited at the Detroit Institute of Arts during the month of November. Award-winners will be requested to prepare additional material for the exhibition.
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The Training of an Architect

By Walter B. Sanders, A.I.A.
Chairman, Department of Architecture,
College of Architecture and Design,
University of Michigan

Talk given before the Detroit Architectural Sales Representatives' Institute and the third in a series of six to appear in this publication during the following months.

SOME DESCRIPTION OF THE TRAINING OF THE ARCHITECT—the fellow with whom you meet and work in the interest of better buildings—seems a highly appropriate part of this Sales Representatives Institute. Whatever any of us can do can make for a clear understanding of the part we each play in the immense drama of building will contribute materially to a better all-round performance and our mutual gain.

There was a time when training of the architect was primarily on-the-job understanding—an apprenticeship served in the offices until one had gained experience, confidence, and the opportunity to practice privately. Offices were relatively small and uncomplicated compared to those of today, and building technology as not the demanding master we know now. Principals in the offices were able to provide the time and interest necessary to guide apprentices along the way.

As our building technology developed and more and better buildings were needed and produced, schools of architecture were established as a means of initiating a program of professional training as well as a broadening of general intellectual and cultural studies. Certain apprenticeship requirements remain in our existing legislative acts governing qualifications to practice architecture, but the schools now have the primary responsibility for training the profession—over 14,000 students in about 70 schools staffed with approximately 1,000 full-time equivalent teachers.

The general objective of the schools throughout the United States is twofold: to prepare the student for 1) proficiency in the field of architecture, and 2) responsibility as a member of contemporary society. Specifically, the programs are designed to round-out the technological aspects of the professional courses with study in the humanities and social sciences. In this process, the project method or case-study characteristics of the architectural design courses are employed for application of the principles and theories of building technology, the humanities, and the social sciences. Another way of saying this is that the schools recognize the need for a broad educational base upon which to build the foundation for professional training, and that, further, professionals also share the obligation of participating in affairs of contemporary society and a primary duty of teaching as to prepare the students for his responsibilities of citizenship.

In meeting these educational objectives, architectural curricula vary in degree, but substantially they are comprised of the following subject areas and percentages of time spent on the subjects:

Non Professional

Physical Sciences and Mathematics 10%
Social Sciences and Humanities 20%

Professional

Graphic skills 10%
History, Theory, Practice 10%
Building Technology 20%
Building Design 30%

Within this frame of reference the schools attempt to discover, develop, and demonstrate principles of enduring validity—principles that will grow and be transformed in the minds of graduates rather than become dated and obsolete at the time of professional maturity and need. In this sense the schools operate not only for the present but, more significantly, through the students into the future. From the standpoint of the present, the schools attempt to relate their work closely with that of the best contemporary practice. The students work under teachers of whom the vast majority practice professionally, and are aware of the problems of architecture today.

The important part of all this from the viewpoint of the sales representatives is to be found in the answers to such questions as: "What sort of a man does this training produce?—how does he differ from others?—what should my approach to him be?" The architect has been called many things; some printable ones are "a business man, an artist, a technician, a dreamer." In the course of a day he may change his hat as frequently as he sharpens his pencil. In a small office he's all those things, in a medium-sized office he's some of these things; and in a large office he's only one of these things. You will hear later in the program from representatives of each of these kinds of organizations.

Perhaps the most important characteristic of the architect from your point of view is that of his constant searching to find relationships between things. The design sources in the schools derive their significance from this very attempt to develop within the student the ability to discern and establish relationships between materials and equipment, functions and spaces, and between man and his made-environment—relationships that will provide the optimum for their purpose. The multitude of formulative decisions that are made in establishing these relationships comprise the design process, which in turn accounts for the design end-product, buildings.

In this process of design, the architect must acquire a vast amount of specialized information from others—manufacturers, suppliers, fabricators, installers, builders. The final shape of the building may be the architects, but it is the result of teamwork and shared responsibility with the organizations and services that you here represent. If at times he seems hard to get through to, perhaps he's involved with that conceptual process called design, and is searching for certain relationships between an almost-infinite number of highly specialized parts. In these instances, at least, he's wearing all his hats at the same time—as a business man he's concerned with cost, as an artist with appearance, as a technician with performance, and as a dreamer with the formidable problem of fitting each part with another so as to make an efficient and harmonious whole. If he seems abrupt or full of strange, irrelevant questions be patient with him, and mindful of his complex problem. He is at least partly what he is because of his training—devoted to making our made-environment a better place in which to live—a goal common to us both.
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UM Student Chapter
By Leland M. Welsh

OUR MARCH EVENING MEETING
was held on Wednesday, the 16th, at
the home of Professor Ralph W. Ham­
mett, with a large membership present.
Dean Phillip N. Youz was elected to
succeed Professor Hammett as our fa­
culty advisor. Professor Hammett, who
has been our advisor for several years,
will be taking his sabatical leave from
the University beginning in June. The
chapter greatly appreciates the conti­
nued interest Professor Hammett has
shown, along with the help and effort
he has given to make the Student Chap­
ter a better organization.

During the meeting Dean Youz gave
a brief and stimulating discussion of
some problems faced in educating the
architect. Following the meeting refresh­
ments were served and the group was
invited to a slide lecture by Professor
Hammett on the University of Mexico
and the historical architecture of Mexico.

It was made possible through the
Dean's Discretionary Fund, established
by Perkins and Will, to send a student
representative from the College to the
National Student AIA Convention at the
University of California in Berkeley, on
April 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th. It was
held preceding the National AIA Con­
vention which opened April 18th. At a
special meeting James Budd, senior stu­
dent from Flint, Michigan, was elected
representative of the Student Chapter. Jim
was president of the chapter this past
year and is Vice-President of the Senior
Class in the Architecture and Design
College. A summary of Jim's trip will be
given next month's news items.

Upon returning from spring vacation
the students found a most stimulating
display upon the second floor of the
College Building in the form of a Facul­
ty Exhibition. All members of the Archi­
tecture Department Faculty were repre­
sented with work ranging from fine jew­
elry to large office buildings and
structural experiments. The exhibition
was very well received by the students
and we hope it will become a repeated
event in future years.

Plans are progressing for the A & D
College Open House '60, to be held May
13th and 14th. A large exhibition of stu­
dent work is being planned along with
several special features. The program
will include a lecture on the afternoon
of Friday, May 13th, at 3:00 p.m. by Mr.
John A. Kouwenhoven. His subject will
be Advertising in America. The Student
Chapter is designing a special display
for the Open House to feature the pur­
puses of the AIA.

Santayana on
Architecture

"America is not simply a young coun­
try with an old mentality: it is a country
with two mentalities, one a survival of
the beliefs and standards of the fathers,
the other an expression of the instincts,
practice, and discoveries of the younger
generations. In all the higher things of
the mind—religion, in literature, in the
moral emotions—it is the hereditary spi­
rit that still prevails, so much so that
Mr. Bernard Shaw finds that America
is a hundred years behind the times.
The truth is that one-half of the American
mind, that is not occupied intensely in
practical affairs, has remained, I will
say high-and-dry, but slightly becalmed:
it has floated gently in the back-water,
while alongside, in invention and indus­
try and social organization, the other
half of the mind was leaping down a
sort of Niagara Rapids. This division
may be found symbolized in American
architecture: a neat reproduction of the
colonial mansion—with some modern
comforts introduced surreptitiously —
stands beside the skyscraper. The Amer­
ican Will inhabits the skyscraper; the
American Intellect inhabits the colonial
mansion. The one is the sphere of the
American man; the other, at least pre­
dominantly, of the American woman.
The one is all aggressive enterprise; the
other is all genteel tradition."

—From Winds of Doctrine
by George Santayana.

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THE GREAT LAKES FABRICATORS ASSOCIATION held a breakfast and international meeting at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Detroit on April 8. Over one hundred architects, engineers and others were present.

GLFA President Edward Webster, Vice President of Whitehead & Kales, introduced the speakers.

Mervyn Gaskin, Chairman of the Board of Taylor & Gaskin, spoke on the historical background of the organization.

The film: "Fury of the Winds" depicting the origin and motivations of West Indian hurricanes was presented by the Bethlehem Steel Co.

Milton Male, Architectural representative of United States Steel Corp., spoke on "Trends in Steel."

Russell Curtis, Executive Secretary of GLFA, was introduced to the guests.


Among those at the breakfast were Paul Brown, Henry Ruifrok, James Bennett Hughes, Homer Fowler, Albert Schroeger, Byron Becker, Vernon Wheeler, Neil Gabler, Earl Meyer, Leo Perry, Gaylord Watts, Urban Woodhouse, G. Walter Scott.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY is presenting a forum "Bronze in Architecture" to various chapters of The American Institute of Architects. The forum will be held in Detroit, Wednesday, May 18, for the members of the Michigan Society of Architects.

Architectural specialists from the Company's headquarters in Waterbury, Connecticut, will be on hand to start the forum by offering general information, plus slides showing design details or recent architectural bronze work. There will also be an exhibit showing various alloys, finishes and suggested applications. The major portion of the meeting will be devoted to answering questions that you may have about alloys, comparative costs, maintenance, etc.

The forum will be held in the Pick-Fort Shelby Hotel, with a hospitality hour and dinner preceding the discussion.

AN EVENT OF INTEREST to many architects and engineers is the anniversary party for Mr. Edward H. Flaherty, Senior Assistant Structural Engineer, who is celebrating his fiftieth year of service in the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering of the City of Detroit.

Mr. Flaherty's friends number in the hundreds and are in every branch of the construction industry.

The anniversary party is scheduled to take place on May sixteenth beginning at 6:00 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building. It will be a stag affair and tickets are $6.00 each for dinner and refreshments.

Tickets may be obtained from Mr. Arthur Clemett, Room 434, 400 Woodward Avenue, City-County Building, Detroit.

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May '60 Monthly Bulletin
When an architect starts to talk about design you'll notice that he starts to squirm in his seat and fidget with his collar and, in general, acts like a father who's been asked by his child to explain the facts of life. In a word, he's embarrassed—embarrassed by a subject on which, by all indications, he should be something of an authority. And so he takes evasive action. The father starts talking about the birds and the bees and the flowers. And the architect starts talking about problems.

Certainly one of the primary responsibilities of our profession is to meet and solve the specific problems—of space, of function, of economics—implicit in an architectural assignment. But just as surely architecture is something more than the solution, however inspired, of these problems. Design must be something more than the answer to a giant crossword puzzle.

Yet, in fear of indolence, we have chosen to become problem-solvers rather than accept the greater and infinitely more difficult challenge of creating design in which these problems would be naturally resolved. We are so afraid of being labeled artists that we are in danger of becoming only artisans. We have traded the white tower for the slide-rule. And, if we aren't careful, we'll soon be replaced by considerably more efficient devices ourselves.

This isn't as far-fetched as it sounds. It is quite possible to program a modern computer—an electronic brain—so that it can interpret the most complex engineering requirements—for a bridge, let's say—and produce the optimum solution. In fact, there are output devices that can even translate these final figures into quite respectable working drawings! Obviously, the day of automated architecture is not far off, especially if we continue to talk and act like a father who's been asked by his child to explain the facts of life.

What is this "problem syndrome" that seems to affect our entire profession today? When Michelangelo was confronted with the "problem" of painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel he did not let the forced perspective determine the subject matter of his frescoes. When Shakespeare wrote his sonnets he did not start with the "problem" of meter and rhyme scheme and contrive his poetry to fit; if he had it would not be poetry. And when an architect lets the mechanical requirements of a job determine his design it is not, I contend, architecture.

It all begins early. As an architect who has spent many years teaching, I find that students, if not carefully supervised, can develop an exaggerated dependence on the problem-solution discipline of most schools. Without such restrictions to provide direction for their thinking they become confused. Give them an assignment to design a fountain, for instance, and they are lost—there are no problems to guide them; later, in professional practice, they will continue to design not buildings but solutions. They will quickly become conditioned to design not buildings but solutions. They will become accustomed to architectural problem-solving as a substitute for the lonely and agonizing process of creation.

This is not meant to suggest that an architect can neglect or ignore the basic responsibilities of his profession and his obligations to his client in order to "express himself." On the contrary, self-expression is in architecture an ingredient that must be used sparingly and with great discretion. In this respect the architect is an interpretive as well as creative artist; his primary duty is to express not only himself but the image of his client through the agency of his own work and that of others.

Once conception takes place, however, the embryonic image must be developed to fulfill its ultimate function as a serviceable building. Now the architect is primarily concerned with problems and their solutions, not only his own talents but, to its fullest, his professional craft. He must consider the legal aspects—the codes and ordinances by which society protects itself from ignorance, carelessness and dishonesty. He must exercise his knowledge of economics. He must practice the discipline of constantly checking and rechecking his own work and that of others. Meanwhile the design is growing and changing, as it is expressed in a sequence of working drawings. It appears as words of specifications, drawings of construction details, scores of materials, thousands of dimensions, innumerable conferences, continual inspections and, finally, into the movement of earth, the discipline of steel, the scale and texture of walls. But even now the design has not been delivered. It is only when the people for whom it was conceived are at last living and working in the building that it can be said to have been born.

In summary, I feel that as architects we must return to the concept of "image-design" rather than "problem-design." We must not be afraid to entertain visions. We must stop thinking of ourselves as so many little black boxes into which, at one end, problems are fed and, at the other, solutions are ground out. We must recognize the fact that design is not the sum of many parts, gift-wrapped in glass and steel, but a total inevitable image.

Rembrandt or Goya painted a portrait, his artistic concern was to present the subject as truly as he was able, not simply to display his own virtuosity. The result was almost always not only an arresting likeness but a magnificent work of art.

Thus it is with the designer of a building. The more he concerns himself with interpreting the needs of his client the more genuine his artistic accomplishment is likely to be. When he turns the mirror on himself—when the architectural portrait becomes a self-portrait—the result is generally disastrous.

For the practice of architecture is the practice of service. Unlike the other fine arts it cannot exist for its own sake alone. Yet the fact that it performs a service does not make it less "artistic." The creative process is always the same; it must originate within the artist (or architect) and not outside him. The inspiration—or revelation or whatever other word you prefer to describe the act of creative conception—cannot be determined by exterior circumstance.

In this sense we might compare the practice of architecture to the practice of a serviceable building.
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Iron Curtain Building Pitfalls

By RICHARD C. PRUSINSKI

If you think you have troubles, consider the problems encountered by the architects and contractors behind the Iron Curtain and you will thank God for your "free enterprise" difficulties.

First, "over there" one must realize that a contractor or architect is not working for himself, but is employed directly by the government. His salary, paid by the government, is usually around 2300 zloty per month, (a suit of clothes costs about 6000 zloty) only twice as much as the common laborer earns. He has no right to do things as he sees fit, or in the most efficient way, but must follow a set, pre-determined plan. Nor can the architect use his artistic talents or self-expression. Doing so is considered revolutionary and until just recently he could have been imprisoned for it. Now he just loses his job, a catastrophe since the government is virtually the only employer. He again must follow the set "conventional" pattern, generally the grotesque 1930 style of architecture.

Consequently, when the United States decided to take part in the Trade programs behind the Iron Curtain, it caused a minor revolution in the thinking habits of the communists. Our pavilion, an aluminum and glass structure, designed by Reno Aarnio, A.I.A. of New York, was in itself a marvel of the Fair. Engineers, architects, and technicians from many Iron Curtain countries came to examine the plans and query us as to its qualities. The only country which did not come to marvel at this "Glass House" was Red China. Even though their huge pavilion was located directly behind ours, they avoided personal contact with us like the plague. America again had struck a fortunate people who crossed paths with us.

Continually with minor cuss-words of chastisement.

The first problem I encountered, and it haunted me throughout the entire construction time, was the lack of initiative on the part of the laborers. Whereas, in the United States we might hire two men to dig a trench and the job would take one day's work, behind the Iron Curtain, one would hire five men and they might complete the task in three days, if bribed with American cigarettes. Firing a laborer just isn't done and the workmen know this. I did eventually discharge one trouble maker though in the end I was sorry for I had to appear before various boards to explain and justify my actions. I later learned from the man himself that he was sent to us specifically for the purpose of harassing and to create difficulties.

Since building materials are virtually unobtainable in Poland, we were forced to import every major and minor part for the building. We purchased (on a reciprocal trade agreement) everything from Italy. Also, since local technical help was not available for our use, we hired ten expert erectors from Italy. Our general contractor was a brilliant Greek National, Anasthas Makris, who having built several foreign exhibits in prior years in Iron Curtain countries, had had experience in dealing with them. My capacity was that of owner-contractor-overseer.

The reason for this hodge-podge of talent become quite obvious after a while. We needed dependable supervisors and technical talent since the Communist government would do anything and everything (in the most subtle ways, of course,) to prevent our exhibit from opening on time. (Evidence: The important United States exhibit in Moscow was not completed in time for opening last summer.) This is considered a great propaganda victory in any communist country, for the inability of the great capitalist country of America failing to keep pace with them is greatly played up in their newspapers.

Although all the parts and sections of the building were imported, every-so-often we would break a bolt or find that we were on the wrong end of a short count. By devious methods, we would locate a small basement machine shop and ask them to make the missing piece. Of all the Iron Curtain countries, this could only happen in Poland where some semblance of loose government control has been permitted since the rise of Wladyslaw Gomulka in 1957. They would start with a raw piece of metal and everything (in the most subtle ways,) to prevent our exhibit from opening on time. (Evidence: The important United States exhibit in Moscow was not completed in time for opening last summer.) This is considered a great propaganda victory in any communist country, for the inability of the great capitalist country of America failing to keep pace with them is greatly played up in their newspapers.

Richard C. Prusinski, the author is at the present time the General Manager of the Everglaze Wall Surfacing Company of Dearborn, Michigan, with branches throughout the middle west. He was appointed by the Secretary of Commerce to represent the United States of America behind the Iron Curtain in Poznan, Poland, because of his extensive civic technical and ethnic background, as the U.S. Deputy Manager, living there with his wife for four months. In 1958 he was chosen as Dearborn's Outstanding Young Man of the Year. Because of his work at the Poznan Trade Fair, he was nominated for one of the Nation's Outstanding Men awards. He is a graduate of St. Mary's of Orchard Lake and the University of Detroit. Since he speaks Polish fluently, he was greatly sought after by the Polish People to answer and explain, not only the building and its exhibits, but also our American way of life. As the Detroit News put it, "He was an exhibit in himself".
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getting lost in its maze. This was certainly a marvelous feat of engineering skill on the part of the Germans.

As the United States Deputy Manager for this exhibit, I came in contact with many young architects. Surprisingly enough, there were very few older ones left. Those that the Nazis hadn't killed, were liquidated or had just conveniently disappeared when the Russians moved in. Many of these were part of the intelligentsia who had been massacred at Katyn Forest by the Russians, or imprisoned after the Russians moved back into Poland. These young men of the architectural profession would literally beg me for trade books and magazines since most of our material was not available to them. We would sit around late into the evening drinking coffee and Vodka, discussing contemporary architecture and their inability to participate in it because of government controls. Nearly everyone had their own contemporary building design, but would not submit it to the government as it would fall into the revolutionary non-conformist category. All of them abhorred the style of architecture which is promulgated in the communist countries, but no one could do anything about it.

From Detroit I took with me several samples of my product, a vitreous wall surfacing, which I used as paper weights on my desk. During an interview with a government minister from an Iron Curtain country, he noticed the samples and asked what they were. Becoming extremely interested, he wanted to know if I would sell a franchise to him for all the communist block nations. After consulting with the U.S. Trade Mission personnel, I rejected the offer, as there would have been no guarantee that once he had the process, my firm would retain control and there, one is without legal recourse. Some of the American exhibitors refused on the same grounds, to sell the machinery they were displaying for fear that the patent rights would not be honored.

Since the government owns and manufactures everything, no one has a choice of materials and supplies, such as which brand of windows to use, what quality of cement, what type of flooring, etc. There is no competition. There is only one company — the government company in each field.

So, as American architects, specification writers or builders, be thankful that you have a choice. Be thankful that you have competition and competitive problems, for under our system, these can be alleviated by ingenuity or salesman ship, qualities no longer found "over there".
Among those who attended the April 27 tea and election of officers were, standing, left to right: Mrs. James Barr Morison, Mrs. Frederick John Schoettley, Mrs. Ralph Warner Hammelt, Mrs. William M. Fernold, Mrs. L. Robert Blakeslee, Mrs. Amedeo Leone, Mrs. Allan George Agree, Mrs. Edwin Francis Noth, Mrs. William Henry Odell, Mrs. Frederick Charles O'Dell, Mrs. John Tilghman Hilberg, Mrs. Carlisle Wilson, Mrs. Frederick William Fuger, Mrs. William Muschenheim. Seated, left to right: immediate past president, Mrs. LaVern James Nelsen, Mrs. Hurless Edward Bankes, and new President, Mrs. Philip Newell Youtz.

WALD Do You Know? By MARIE NOTH

"AFTERGOW"—The 1960 State Convention of the Michigan Society of Architects is now history but we believe that the enthusiastic cooperation of the wives deserves a special tribute. We now feel that we know the out-of-town wives much better and wish more of them had been in attendance. Perhaps another year will see many more out-of-town architects' wives aware that there is a definite program and welcome waiting for them.

Special thanks should be extended to the following companies who donated gifts used for the door prizes at the ladies two luncheons during the convention:

Mosaic Tile Company—several ceramic plaques and tile trays; Doug Brown Electrical Fixture Company—a large mirror; Comb & Groves Company and Johnson Boilers Company—several cigarette lighters and double packs of playing cards; Reynolds Aluminum Company—the use of their famous garments made of aluminum fabrics which were modeled by the wives of architects at the Thursday luncheon Glamor party. Those who modeled were: Mrs. Robert Yokom, Mrs. Earl Meyer, Mrs. Hurless Bankes, Mrs. Walter Sanders, Mrs. James Morison, Mrs. Paul Tilde, Mrs. Robert Blakeslee and Mrs. Amedeo Leone.

Mrs. Edwin Noth personally donated several hand-made gifts made in the Phillipines, and a bottle of cologne. Mrs. Amedeo Leone personally donated a bottle of cologne, too. The Cass Theatre—two sets of tickets for the "Second String."

We also would like to express our thanks to The J. L. Hudson Company for the splendid way in which Virginia Kennedy, in charge of the dining rooms, went out of her way to make our luncheon at Hudson's most attractive and pleasant.

At the luncheon we were privileged to have the regional Vice-President of the American Institute of Decorators as a guest and also the wife and daughter of a Brazilian member of Congress.

The program was presented by Susan Whittemore, editor of the "Hudsonian" who gave a talk on the Phillipines and Vietnam, and showed colored slides she personally took last October on a trip to those countries.

Due to many members being in San Francisco for the A.I.A. National Convention, our April meeting was postponed to April 26th at 1:00 P.M. with Mrs. D. D. Struthers speaking on "President's Wives and Dolls." Annual reports were presented and the election of new officers was followed by a tea.

Announcement is made of a change in the May meeting, traditionally "Men's Night." This will be a "Patio Cook-out Party." The date is Saturday, May 21, and a ring should be put around that date. You will not want to miss this party: with a good steak and lots of surprises. It will be held on the attractive grounds of the Kurtz Brick Company, 14183 Wyoming Avenue, two blocks north of Schoolcraft, in Detroit. The affair begins at 6:30. There will be cocktails, dinner, dancing and door prizes. So COME and have a FUN time!
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May '60 Monthly Bulletin
"DETROIT BUILDING CONTRACTORS . . . are scrambling. They are in a competitive fight that is cutting profits to the bone, with only the fittest surviving. It's a case of . . .

Too Many Contractors; Too Few Jobs

WHILE THE BUILDING INDUSTRY ELSEWHERE has been skipping along setting new records for the last couple of years, Detroit contractors are still watching their business stumble downhill at an uncomfortable pace.

Figures show 1959 contracts were 33% below 1955—down to $513.4 million in '59 from $763.9 million in '55.

And while construction business has been declining, the Detroit Chapter of Associated General Contractors estimates that the number of contractors has increased to 600, 30% more than in 1955. Cut-throat competition, bid shopping, bid peddling and other unethical practices have Detroit builders worried.

The sharp drop of industrial construction is one of the main problems, according to most local builders. They believe manufacturers overexpanded in 1954 and 1955.

Others point to what they call Michigan's poor business climate, which they say is forcing industry to abandon Detroit and build in other parts of the nation where cheaper labor costs and more favorable tax structures can be found. But this charge has been tossed around indiscriminately by many discontented businessmen who do not take the time to properly pin-point the cause of their troubles.

The Builders' & Traders' Exchange thinks that if the number of contractors was reduced by 25%, the industry could operate profitably, even though 25% of the industry could handle the work that is now available. The Exchange wants to rid the industry of marginal operators—who are obviously destined to fail—through restriction of credit and bonding, while helping the good businessman to grow by educating and assisting him.

The Exchange also hopes to convince suppliers and subcontractors that they should stop subsidizing the builder who is making ignorant bids, thereby spoiling what could be profitable jobs.

Suppliers hesitate to turn down a marginal operator for fear that he may get big. Subcontractors carry him for the same reason.

Established contractors in Detroit all tell the same story: Three or four years ago, when industrial construction declined, the industry was forced to lay off key people—estimators, designers, field people. These men had practical experience in some particular areas of the industry.

Out of work, many of them installed a telephone and went into the construction business. They did not know costs, and did not have a proper business background to understand all phases of the industry. So they made lots of mistakes in bidding, spoiling jobs that would have made a profit for their former bosses. Easy credit encouraged them and they began trading dollars. By the time they realized they were not turning a profit, it was too late to back out. They had to begin cut-throat to stay in business.

Meanwhile, business continued to decline, making conditions even more severe.

When residential construction dropped off sharply in 1956 and 1957, homebuilders tried their business techniques in the commercial building field and found them incompatible with that kind of construction. More jobs were spoiled.

Today it is not unusual for 30 or 35 firms to bid on a single job, says members of the Exchange. On the average, there are twice as many bidders for each job than there were in 1955.

Experienced contractors say they cannot compete, because they know that among all those bids there will be some mistakes—and the job goes to the man making the biggest mistakes. He will spoil another job that should have made a profit.

Companies that a few years ago would not touch a job below $300,000 now say they are taking bids at $200,000 to $300,000. And buildings that three years ago would get $1,000,000 are being built today for $850,000 and $900,000. Many contractors say you cannot give away $100,000 without cheating—or otherwise cutting corners.

One marginal operator recently won two small government jobs that totaled about $57,000. He had cut his bid so close that he worked evenings in the basement of his home fabricating some of the materials. He admits that his total earnings on the job amounted to about $35 a week. Another job spoiled, cries the Exchange.

One builder accuses the architects of not shoddering the responsibility of seeing that their specifications are understood and obeyed.

Some builders cut costs at the expense of quality and ethical conduct just to stay in business. Even leaders of the industry are resorting to bid shopping and bid peddling.

Many of those who will not engage in these practices are stepping out of the business, or going bankrupt.

Edward Wendeln, of Killfoile-Wendeln, a 10-year-old firm that quit the industry this year says his company would resume business tomorrow if it could compete ethically. But rather than sacrifice quality and reputation for jobs, he will remain outside the industry.

The Builders' & Traders' Exchange hopes to bring together all parties who have a stake in building—contractors, subcontractors, architects, suppliers, bankers, bond writers—to find a common direction and greater cohesion among them. These groups have their individual trade associations, but the Exchange wants them to work as a single team, at least long enough to set up a common program of some business measures, such as an ethical code for the mechanics of bidding, a bid deposit before a bidder can get credit, and restrictions to control the irresponsible contractor.

The following article appeared in the April 7th issue of McGraw-Hill's Engineering News Record. It's the story of Michigan's largest and potentially most powerful industry, troubled by too much competition and too little unity.
New Code Available


This CODE has been executed and put into practice to materially promote the best interests of the Public and General Construction Industry on Construction Projects in the vicinity of Lansing, Michigan. It is also designed to encourage an atmosphere of confidence and mutual respect among Prime Contractors and Sub-Contractors; and also encourage fair and equitable dealings within the Industry in keeping with the principles of competitive free enterprise. This particular plan was developed by the Builders and Traders Exchange of Lansing, Inc. Technical Committee and approved by the Exchange Membership on January 21st, 1960, and also approved by the Lansing Contractors Association.

The Four Hour Plan is printed in the form of an ethical Code. The intent and purposes of this Code are to create a system of giving and receiving bids on sub-contracts in sufficient time to give the General or Prime Contractor an opportunity to analyze and evaluate sub-bids and material prices and his own bid prior to the general bid filing—also to assure the respective sub-contractors and material suppliers that their prices, or bids, will remain firm and will not be subject to change.

This hope is that the Architectural firms in the Lansing Area will put this Four Hour Bid plan into effect by making this Code part of their bidding procedure.

The procedure for giving and receiving sub-bids on sub-contracts and materials is outlined in three parts:

A. Bidding Procedures for Prime Contractors
B. Bidding Procedures for Sub-Contractors
C. Board of Governors for Ethical Construction Bidding Practices Code of the Lansing Area.

There are no agreements to sign. This is a voluntary system and will be managed by a Seven (7) Man Board of Governors—Two (2) Prime Contractors, representing a different trade. Four (4) men will serve as Alternates so as to have a full board at all times. The Board of Governors shall elect its officers from its own members, form its own rules and regulations of procedure and take whatever action it deems desirable and expedient toward the furtherance of the purposes and desires of this Code.

It is hoped that every Contractor, Sub-contractor and Supplier in the Lansing Area or throughout the State of Michigan will live up to this Code.

This is for the best interest of the Construction Industry. We hope this Code will create a better atmosphere of confidence and mutual respect among Contractors and Suppliers as to fair and equitable dealings within the Industry in keeping with the principles of competitive free enterprise.


Some of the other organizations studying plans are as follows: Minneapolis and St. Paul Builders Exchange; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Builders Exchange; Syracuse, New York Builders Exchange—along with A.G.C.; Detroit, Michigan, Builders Exchange; Saginaw, Michigan, Builders Exchange.

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May '60 Monthly Bulletin
IN THE BEGINNING, man depended entirely upon the sun to keep warm, as this was his only source of heat, and which, of course, was just as much a necessity then as it is now. Requirements have actually changed little down through the centuries, but there have been consistent improvements in the source of heat.

The cave man, upon discovering fire, made the first step when he took it into a cave to keep warm. Later, the Romans had a most unique "heating system" when they heated water and distributed it through the walls and floors of buildings. However, for centuries following, the kitchen fireplace was the only major source of heat for a house. Then in the 1750's Benjamin Franklin invented his famous Franklin Stove, the metal surfaces of which radiated enough heat to keep at least one room bearable. In the early 1900's, central heating was developed using steam from a boiler which was piped to large sectional cast iron radiators located in each room. A good many of these steam systems are still in use after 30 to 40 years of continuous service, providing in some cases as good or better comfort conditions than are found in many a cost-cut drafty heating system installed today.

Developments of the past few years, however, have revolutionized the basic concepts of heating. Modern systems can be designed not only to produce heat but to create comfort conditions as well—ideal indoor weather for new or old buildings. Our own bodies have a built-in heating system that continually generates heat to make up for that which is lost through radiation and convection. In the winter our bodies lose heat too fast for comfort. An external heating system is necessary to supply the right kind and amount of heat to "balance" the body heat losses for that complete comfort of a sunny spring day. So, the comfort standards of a heating system should supply convected as well as radiated heat, be draft free and should warm the walls and floors of the room. These high standards are available through the use of Hydronics— the science of heating (and cooling) with water.

A forced hot water or hydronic system making use of baseboard distributors provides heat the natural way to fully balance body heat losses and to provide complete comfort and protection to health. This system keeps supplying heat even when the boiler automatically takes time out at the command of a thermostat. There is no sensation of "on" or "off" periods, floors stay warm and there are uniform temperatures from floor to ceiling. There is no drafty blower or noise ducted throughout the house, because connecting the baseboard heating units to the heat generating boiler is small sized piping. This piping totally encloses the tremendous heat carrying power of water to even the most far reaching extremities of the structure. Zoning is a "natural" where different temperatures can be set for different areas of the building as required. Finally, hydronics is quiet, clean, efficient, made to be inconspicuous and space-saving, and can be installed in any building or house, large or small, new or old.

How about initial cost? A heating system for a structure should be considered as a once-in-a-lifetime situation. Modern hydronic systems are credited with a life span of 40 years by the Public Housing Administration, so there should be and is a small initial premium over other less satisfactory heating systems. In relation to a car that is usually turned in every few years, and where $30,000 can be spent for an automobile in a 40-year period, one hydronic system, costing far less, can give comfort and dependable service over the same 40-year span.

The money an owner spends for a building and the essentials, such as the heating system, represents a most important single investment. Specifying agents should keep in mind the owner is buying a lifetime of comfort and good health. It is false economy, indeed to skimp on this, the "Heart of the House."

A free booklet, entitled the "Heart of the House," which answers many additional questions about hydronic heating and cooling is available from The Better Heating & Cooling Council, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York.
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May '60 Monthly Bulletin
WILLIAM T. JONES has been added to the field sales staff of Metropolitan Brick, Inc., of Canton, Ohio, according to Vice President and General Sales Manager Charles S. Erwin.

Prior to graduating from the college of architecture at Kent State University, Jones served with the United States Army in Germany and Austria. In addition to serving architects, dealers and contractors in central Ohio, he will work on special projects including "SCR brick", "SCR acoustile", and "SCR building panel construction".

WM. MOORS CONCRETE PRODUCTS, INC., is now manufacturing and installing a new precast concrete floor and roof system. Called Finished-Ceiling Doxplank, this new system presents an attractive finished-ceiling appearance that requires only painting. The uniform texture of the exposed ceiling is said to provide good balance between sound absorption and diffusion, making Finished-Ceiling Doxplank ideal for classrooms, churches and offices.

A WM. Moors representative reports that the new Finished-Ceiling Doxplank also provides a permanent floor and roof system that is fireproof and verminproof. It will not warp or rot and it has good insulating properties.

As a building material, Doxplank is a strong, lightweight precast concrete plank that is suitable. It can be installed on schedule by the manufacturer in any weather and forms an immediate working surface. The hollow core is designed to accept mechanical and electrical systems and can be used for warm air panel heating.

A comprehensive technical manual on new finished ceiling Doxplank is now being prepared for distribution by the company to architects in Michigan. Full information on new Finished-Ceiling Doxplank can be secured by writing to WM. Moors Concrete Products, Inc., at 31475 Utica Road, Fraser, Michigan or telephoning PRescott 5-7000.

DESCO ALUMINUM ENTRANCES are often associated only with the exterior doorways when actually their use as interior entrances has more architectural interest.

The photograph of a corridor in the Maternity Ward of St. Joe's Hospital in Omaha, Nebraska, illustrates the effective use of a Desco center pivoted entrance unit in conjunction with a carpet operator. Carpet Operators are also too often thought of only in conjunction with supermarkets, when actually they could be used more effectively even in interiors and in other buildings.

Only with a carpet operator is it possible for a person to walk through a doorway when both hands are occupied.
WHEN WOODROW WILSON was President of the United States, there arrived at the White House a letter addressed to Thomas W. Wilson, from an old teacher of his. The letter was returned with a notation, “Not Known.” Thomas W. Wilson was Woodrow Wilson.

ANDREW JACKSON fought the Battle of New Orleans two weeks after the war was over because he hadn’t heard. News was slow then.

DETROIT’S NEW COBO HALL now under construction will be featured at time of completion in our October issue.

SARAH BERNHARDT was asked by a reporter how old she was. “Sixty-five,” she replied. Later her manager scolded her. “Why did you tell him that?” he demanded. “You should have said we were 45.”

“No,” disagreed Bernhardt, “If I said 45, they would write, ‘How old she looks!’ Now they will write, ‘How young she looks!’”

A CANDIDATE, after election, put a notice in his local paper: “I thank all those who voted for me. My wife thanks all those who didn’t.”
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In many plants, existing wiring is outgrown. It is no longer adequate to the task of assuring top-notch operation of equipment. A chain reaction results, all up and down the line, which affects production.

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