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Tune in "BUSINESS BAROMETER"—WJR, Monday through Friday—6:50-7:00 P.M.
The Building Officials of local governmental units throughout the State undoubtedly have the best intentions and interests of their communities at heart. Most of them probably have a sincere desire to serve their fellow citizens well and to improve local conditions in every way possible.

Not all of them, unfortunately, understand the laws of Michigan governing the issuance of building permits. In many instances permits for construction of buildings are being issued without question either as to the adequacy of drawings and specifications or the technical competency of those who prepared them. This unfortunate circumstance has impeded community progress and development by giving approval to poor planning, improper construction and inept design. It is therefore helping to keep property values low while encouraging future business deterioration and community blight. In addition, such careless practice is exposing members of the community to the danger of possible building failures resulting from faulty conceptions. This means that it is difficult and sometimes almost impossible to fix blame in case of failure.

The building official who issues a permit for a structure designed by one not qualified assumes a fearful responsibility of himself being in violation of the State law, thus he can give his community no assurance that the buildings for which he has issued permits are either structurally safe or even adequate for their purposes.

Michigan Act 240, PA 1937, as amended provides, among other things, that:

After this Act becomes effective it shall be unlawful for any public official of this state or any political subdivision thereof to accept as a public record or for filing as public record a plan, specification, report or land survey which does not bear the seal of a registered architect, registered professional engineer or registered land surveyor as required by this act, except for public works costing less than two thousand dollars or residential buildings containing not more than 2,500 square feet of calculated floor area as defined herein.

Communities that have followed the provisions of this act have gained vast advantages for their communities. Those that have not would take a long step toward improving their community assets and giving them the protection of competent technical services by following this requirement.
Sectional view of typical M-Floor construction: This electrified steel cellular floor, using M2-4.5 sections, is energized from a three-header duct electrical distribution system. M-Floor installation is easy—electrical wiring is quick—future is built-in.

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versatile steel cellular sub-floor structural sections

mean planned capacity for today—and tomorrow

Mahon M-Floors are today's practical steel sub-floor system...
architecturally proven for economy, function, installation ease, and structural advantages. But M-Floors' practicality doesn't stop with installation. It provides an ideal steel sub-floor with raceway capacity that will not be outmoded by future demands for additional electrical, communications or data-processing circuits. Mahon M-Floors in your projects means you have given your clients a capacity they can live with and grow with. Have a Mahon architectural representative explain the long-range benefits of M-floors.

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MAHON M-FLOOR SECTIONS

SECTION M2-1.5
CELL BEAM DEPTH 1.5 IN.

SECTION M2-3
CELL BEAM DEPTH 3 IN.

SECTION M2-4.5
CELL BEAM DEPTH 4.5 IN.

SECTION M2-6
CELL BEAM DEPTH 6 IN.

SECTION M2-7.5
CELL BEAM DEPTH 7.5 IN.

Note: These M-Floor Sections are also available with cell elements having integral stiffening ribs for improved section properties.

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- M-Floors (Steel Cellular Sub-Floors)
- Long Span M-Deck (Cellular or Open Beam)
- Steel Roof Deck
- Acoustical and Troffer Forms
- Acoustical Metal Walls, Partitions, and Roof Deck
- Permanent Concrete Floor Forms

CONSTRUCTION SERVICES
- Structural Steel—Fabrication and Erection
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- Geodesic Domes—Fabrication and Erection

SPEEDING AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION WITH METAL BUILDING PRODUCTS, FABRICATED EQUIPMENT AND ERECTION SERVICES
The Michigan Society of Architects

From C. A. OBryon, President of the Michigan Society of Architects

TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS

From C. A. OBryon, President of the Michigan Society of Architects

Here again is your annual PUBLIC OFFICIALS issue of our Monthly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects. It is particularly directed to you who require the services of architects for your construction projects.

We are proud to send this special issue of our Bulletin to you. We know that you, as busy officials, do not have time to read all publications that you receive. We do hope, however, you will find in this issue something of interest, a suggestion perhaps, that will benefit you in carrying out the projects that have been entrusted to you as public servants.

In this issue you will find featured the work of some of our members, who are also members of one of the Chapters of the American Institute of Architects in Michigan, Detroit, Western Michigan, or Saginaw Valley. The Chapters have been responsible in no small measure to maintain harmony in the building industry, we are constantly working through joint committees with other elements of the building industry to many matters toward furnishing better service to our clients.

The Society, with the help of the building industry of Michigan, has recently completed the restoration project of the historic Biddle House on Mackinac Island's Market Street, at a cost of some $75,000. With the completion of this project the street is well on its way to becoming a show place of architecture and building of this area. The house, begun in the 1780s, is the oldest structure in the Old Northwest Territory and is of a unique type of construction.

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The architect's duties do not stop at just designing houses or individual buildings. His structures create the environment of just about every human activity. The homes, schools, office buildings, factories, churches, theatres, hospitals, shopping centers, etc., the architect creates are not just an expression of our culture and civilization. They also help determine the way we act and live. They make up our communities.

One of our projects that should interest you is the new schedule of recommended minimum fees for architectural services adopted by the Society and approved by the four chapters. We have worked for many months on this schedule to see that it is fair for both architect and client. We present the schedule in this issue for your guidance in the employment of architects for future construction programs. As a consequence, the State of Michigan has adopted a similar graduated schedule which State Officials agree will mean a saving over past procedure of a single fee for all projects regardless of project type or size.

We are proud that our members are being called upon to do work not only in Michigan and throughout the United States but also throughout the world—the far Pacific, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Our members have been recognized and featured in many national magazines, including cover stories.

Select your architects as you would your doctor, dentist or lawyer. We have a new booklet entitled "Owner's Portfolio," which may be had for the asking at our headquarters, 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan.

November 60 Monthly Bulletin
MSA Schedule of Recommended Minimum Fees

THIS SCHEDULE OF RECOMMENDED MINIMUM FEES FOR ARCHITECTS in Michigan has been approved by the three chapters of The American Institute of Architects in Michigan and ratified by the Michigan Society of Architects.

It is subject to variation with each project, depending upon its complexity and nature. In instances wherein projects do not clearly fall within the categories mentioned they are subject to special consideration. No such schedule can be all-inclusive, therefore, judgment is required in determining the appropriate category and corresponding fee.

The chart indicates projects costing from $100,000 (1 million) to $3,000,000. Projects costing more than $3,000,000 are indicated in the table.

Methods of making payments to the architects—for schematics, preliminaries, working drawings and specifications, and for supervision—are to be in accordance with the Standard Form of Contract between Owner and Architect.

This schedule will be included in the Society’s new publication entitled "Owners Manual," soon to be published. In the meantime, it is hoped that this publication will prove useful to architects of Michigan. Additional copies are available at the Bulletin office.

### Types of Buildings:

**Type A:** Warehouses, storage garages, maintenance buildings, barns and other similar structures containing a minimum of simple interior finish, mechanical and electrical work.

**Type B:** Commercial housing, apartments, college buildings (except as provided hereafter under C), schools, dormitories, detention or custodial buildings, recreation buildings, hotels, theatres, auditoriums, libraries, wood service buildings, laundries, offices of administrative building; buildings for manufacturing and processing; armories and other structures having a similar amount of interior finish and mechanical or electrical work.

**Type C:** Hospitals, health clinics, power plants, laboratories; buildings for research, the teaching of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, chemistry or other sciences requiring a comparatively large amount of scientific equipment, and other equally complex structures with a comparable amount of mechanical and electrical work.

**Type D:** Churches

**Type E:** Residences

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### Schedule of Recommended Minimum Fees

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<tr>
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### OTHER METHODS OF DETERMINING FEES

1. **FIXED FEE:** The architect is reimbursed the total of his direct expenses and an appropriate amount of overhead plus either an agreed percentage of these total production costs or an agreed fixed sum for the architect’s services (usually not less than 25% of the applicable percentage rate as determined by the "Schedule of Recommended Minimum Fees.")

2. **PAYROLL BASIS:** The charge is the actual payroll of the architect’s employees engaged on the project plus a percentage of the payroll cost for overhead and profit. This percentage normally is between 100% and 150%.

3. **LUMP SUM:** The fee is a sum not subject to change because of variations in cost. This form is equitable only when both the extent of the project and scope of services can be definitely established.

4. **PER DIEM RATE:** Charges for consultations, opinions, and reports may vary from $50.00 per day upward, travel time included. Travel costs and other similar expenses are proper additional charges.
Fire Safety Regulations For Michigan Schools

CLARKE E. HARRIS, AIA, Chairman
School Building Sub-committee
Michigan Society of Architects

In April of 1959 the M. S. A. School Building Sub-committee engaged with the Department of Public Instruction and the Fire Marshal Division of the Michigan State Police in an effort to overcome the confusion existing relative to fire safety requirements in the construction and remodeling of school facilities. The then applicable regulations appeared in various sections of Bulletin 412 as published by the Department of Public Instruction in 1956 and also in the form of letters and directives issued at intervals thereafter by the Department. Use of the regulations in these forms was difficult and ambiguous in terms and variety of interpretation compounded the difficulties of the Architect and school officials attempting to design new construction in compliance.

The joint efforts of the study committee resulted in codification and clarification of the existing regulations and incorporation of new and additional mandatory provisions deemed essential to promotion of school fire safety, all as set forth in the bulletin entitled "Fire Prevention Section of School Bulletin 412", This was issued with an effective date of October 1, 1959 and had general distribution among those engaged in planning for Michigan's schools.

While it must be accepted that it is impossible to draw a document of this kind so completely definitive as to avoid all need for interpretation, it is, nevertheless, anticipated that the regulations so established will lend themselves to a more standardized administration and interpretation than has heretofore been possible. Certainly, the problems of school officials, architects and the administration agencies themselves will be greatly simplified if this result obtains.

Prompted by Our Lady of Angels School fire in Chicago the Fire Marshal Division has now directed its efforts toward the fire safety of existing school buildings in Michigan. For this purpose a study committee comprising representatives of the Michigan Association of School Administrators, Michigan School Board Association, Michigan School Business Officials, Michigan Society of Architects, the Department of Public Instruction and the Fire Marshal Division had several meetings during the past summer and proposed "Regulations for Existing School Buildings" were drawn.

Pursuant to its statutory powers by Enabling Act 207 of the Public Acts of 1941, the Fire Marshal Division of the Michigan State Police has made general distribution of these regulations for public information. These will not become regulatory until adopted into the Administrative Code through the procedure of public hearings as required by statute, but meantime are serving as the standard for inspection of existing schools by this Fire Marshal Division.

By reason of the importance and newness of these regulations they are printed herewith in full. It will be noted that the form and many of the provisions of "Fire Prevention Section of School Bulletin 412" have been incorporated in the new document, its implications are tremendous since it can be anticipated that, in the main, only those buildings constructed according to the "Fire Prevention Section of Bulletin 412" will be in full compliance.

School officials and architects will be well advised, indeed, to request Fire Marshal inspection of an existing building prior to planning any addition or remodeling work.

Fire Safety Regulations for Existing School Buildings—

MODIFICATION

Any school board of any public school, school owner of any private or parochial school, or the duly authorized agent of such school board, or school owner, confronted with the practical difficulties of carrying out the strict letter of these regulations, may apply to the Commissioner in writing, stating the particulars and reasons for modification. Consideration will be given for such modifications provided they will not constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

APPLICATION AND SCOPE

These regulations shall apply to all school buildings as defined upon inspection by an authorized agent of the school board, as provided in Section 8 of Act No. 207 of the Public Acts of 1941, as amended; and upon written notice to the school board of an "any public school, school owner of any private or parochial school, and, where applicable, to any duly authorized agent of such school boards or school owners.

These regulations shall not apply to school buildings complying with the provisions of the "Fire Prevention Section of School Bulletin 412", effective October 1, 1959, as published by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in accordance with Section 1 of Act No. 556 of the Public Acts of 1959, as amended.

DEFINITIONS

(a) The following terms shall, for the purposes of this code, have the meanings indicated in this section.

(b) Words used in the present tense include the future; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular.

(c) Where terms are not defined in this section, they shall have their ordinary accepted meanings or such as the context may imply.

"Approved" shall mean acceptable to the Commissioner.

"Approved Automatic Fire Detection System" shall mean a system which is electrically operated and supervised and in use, together with the necessary electrical equipment designed to transmit alarms to one or more places in the same building, the premises under protection, and operate supervisory and Trouble signals Control units, but such system shall be listed with Underwriters' Laboratories. Incorpo-rated, and the installation shall be in accordance with National Fire Protection Bulletin No. 13, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 1960, and approved by the Commissioner and shall include a water flow alarm and the fire alarm system.

"Fire Prevention Section of Bulletin 412" refers to any story or floor level below the main or street floor.

"Commissioner" shall mean the Commissioner of the Michigan State Police and his duly authorized representative.

"Fire sprinkler system" is one which is connected to the main electrical service ahead of the switch or cut-off and is normally maintained, and actuated of the system in such a manner that exposure to heat or other trouble.

"An exit" shall be a departure from the interior of a building or structure to the outside of that building or structure, and may comprise vertical and horizontal means of travel such as doorways, passageways, fire escapes, fire walks, exits on roofs, etc., and provide protection to the exterior of the building or structure.

"Flame resistance" shall mean a material having a flame spread rating of 25-75 or under the alphabetical designation by the Underwriters Laboratories, Incorporated.

"Flameproof, flameproofing" refers to a material which will not readily ignite and will not propagate flame under test conditions. Flameproof materials are usually combustible materials with the addition of some noncombustible or inerting agent to modify their burning properties. Flameproof denotes a flame spread of zero degree of flammability.

"Flammable liquids" shall mean any liquid having a flash point below 200 degrees Fahrenheit and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Flame Spread Rating" shall mean an alphabetical designation on a scale of flame and combustibility of materials in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association, No. 255, designation of the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) E-84 with (a) having a flame spread of 0-25, (b) having a flame spread of 26-75, and (c) having a flame spread of 76-200, or under the alphabetical designation of Federal Specifications SS-A-116b.

"Plenum" refers to the level of the floor, roof, street, or sidewalk adjacent to any building or structure the under floor plenum shall be determined by the enforcing authority in case of non-conformance with the approved grade level for purposes of this regulation.

"Hazardous occupancy" shall mean that portion of a building where flammable liquids, gases, fumes, explosives, or combustible materials, chemicals, incinerators, transformers, and certain other equipment are kept.

"Non-combustible" shall mean materials of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire.

"Plenum" as used in these regulations shall mean any common place of a chamber in which one or more ducts are connected and which form an air distribution system.

"School building" shall mean a building, other than a private school, school owner, or the Department of Public Instruction, used wholly or partially for instructional or recreational facility by students.

"Self-closing fire door" is one which is kept open and is returned to the closed position by a spring or weight or other closing device.

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"Story" means that part of a building comprised between a floor and the floor or roof next above.

First story: the lowest portion of the building meeting the requirements of a street floor.

Second floor: any floor above the first story which meets the requirements of a street floor or basement.

Basement: that part of the building below the level of the surrounding ground and below the first story which is open to the air.

Street floor: the floor of any building extending from the street to the building itself, or the floor next above, which shall be the first floor where the total exit capacity must be such as to provide required exit facilities for street floor and basement without approaching upon the stair capacity required for upper floors.

Exits:

1. There shall be a minimum of two approved exits, remote from each other, from every floor except as provided for in Tables 29 and 29-A. Section 2011, Building Exit Code, No. 101, Section 2011, Building Exit Code, No. 101. This requirement does not apply to half stories.

2. Exits shall be as remote from each other as practicable, so arranged that there will be no connecting stairrooms or other student occupied areas in the stairway itself between exits or there shall be direct egress to the outside of the building.

3. Deficiencies in exits may be corrected in buildings not exceeding three stories in height and constructed in accordance with the State Building Code and the State Building Code for Fire Protection.

4. Except as provided in paragraph 2 above, all doors from classrooms and other student occupied areas to the stairway between exits or there shall be direct egress to the outside of the building.

5. When a balcony area is divided by a folding wall into two teaching areas, a connecting door shall be provided as follows:

(a) One story buildings: One unit for each 60 square feet of floor area of the balcony.

(b) Multi-story buildings: One unit for each 60 square feet of floor area of the balcony.

6. Required exit doors shall be sight-seeing swing doors only.

7. At least one exit or exit stairway shall be 90 linear feet in length from the inside of the classroom door to the door of the stairway.

8. The basis of exit requirements is a unit designated as a "unit of exit width," which shall be as follows:

(a) Story buildings: One unit for each pupil per 60 square feet of floor area.

(b) Multi-story buildings: One unit for each pupil per 40 square feet of floor area.

9. The minimum number of units of exit width from the first, or entrance story, shall be as follows:

(a) One story buildings: One unit for each 60 pupils or fraction thereof. Where the number of pupils cannot readily be determined, figure one pupil per 40 square feet of floor area.

(b) Multi-story buildings: One unit for each 40 square feet of floor area of the building.

10. The aggregate width of required corridors leading to any exit stairway shall be at least equal to the required width of the exit. Where several corridors lead to an exit, each shall have a width suitable for the travel which it is expected to accommodate.

11. A unit of stairway (or exit door) width shall be twenty-two inches. All width shall be measured in the clear, at the narrowest point or projection. Projections to the interior of stair towers, or projections against egress type hardware or panic hardware, shall be not more than 12 inches in any direction.

12. One unit of stairway width (twenty-two inches) shall be provided for every 60 pupils or major fraction thereof on floors above or below the first. Where the number of pupils on a floor cannot readily be determined, figure one pupil per 40 square feet of floor area.

13. The same exit units or fraction thereof required for any story above the first may be counted as simultaneously serving all stories. For example, in the case of enclosed interior stairways, where the capacity of the floor below is required to serve the stairways, and the capacity of the second floor above also cannot be readily determined, the second floor may utilize the stairways also serving the third floor, so that the total number of stairways required is three, not six. However, the street floor and basement must have their required exit capacity provided by separate exits, or if the path of exit from the street floor or basement is through a part of the same stair tower serving the upper floors, the total exit capacity must be such as to provide required exit facilities for street floor and basement without approaching upon the stair capacity required for upper floors. This assumes that because of greater travel distance a longer time will be necessary to reach the street and will not make simultaneous exits.

14. The required exterior exit doors from all traffic corridors, or exits serving more than one classroom, shall be equipped with panic hardware. All required exit doors from places of public assembly shall be equipped with panic hardware or pull-push hardware with no locking or latch mechanisms. All required exit doors, from a public assembly area has a pair of doors, either or both of which are equipped with panic hardware for locking and holding, such hardware shall not project beyond the standing seal which shall be of the panic type. For interior doors from corridors, places of public assembly, and the exterior doors of individual classroom rooms shall be equipped with non-lockable against egress type hardware or panic hardware.

15. Required exit doors shall swing outward with exit travel.

16. Stages for theatrical performances with unit and box offices, or other means for storing and moving time amounts of scenery, shall have separate exits which will not necessitate entering the auditorium or gymnasium.

17. The swing of classroom doors into corridors and stairways shall be as follows:

(a) classrooms: The swing of classroom doors into stairways shall be as follows:

(i) One classroom, shall be equipped with panic hardware or push-pull hardware.

(ii) Two or more classrooms, shall be equipped with panic hardware or push-pull hardware.

(b) Auditoriums, gymnasia, study halls, and other rooms and areas considered as places of public assembly, except as provided for in paragraph 29-A of this code, shall be equipped with panic hardware or push-pull hardware.

18. The number and location of exits from any area shall be determined by the capacity of that area and the nature of its use.

(a) Student occupied rooms having a normal occupancy in excess of forty students shall have two means of egress. This category includes music rooms, libraries, and similar facilities.

(b) Student occupied rooms having an inherent fire hazard shall have two means of egress. This category includes shops, laboratories, cooking areas of homemaking suites and other similar facilities.

19. auditoriums, gymnasiums, study halls, and other areas considered as places of public assembly, except as provided for in paragraph 29-A of this code, shall be equipped with panic hardware or push-pull hardware.

When two exits are required to be provided for a classroom or meeting room, one exit shall be to a corridor or to the building exterior. The second exit may be through an adjoining classroom, building exterior, or other means of egress. Where two exits are required to be provided from an auditorium, the minimum distance from the center of one exit to the center of the other exit shall be 70 feet. Where both exits are required to be provided from a public assembly area has a pair of doors, either or both of which are equipped with panic hardware for locking and holding, such hardware shall not project beyond the standing seal which shall be of the panic type.

20. Stairs or other means of egress shall have a pair of exit doors, either or both of which are equipped with panic hardware or push-pull hardware.

21. When additions, remodeling, or alterations are made to a building, the fire equipment shall provide for the new or remodeled portion and shall meet the requirements of the Code for the entire building.

22. Enclosed courts used for pupil activities shall be considered as classrooms, and comply with all two story two property panicked non- lockable exit doors located within 100 feet of an exterior door of the building. If a court would not have an occupancy in excess of 120 persons, it shall be classified as a part of public assembly and shall have sufficient egress as required by the Public Assemblage Regulations. A public assembly shall be considered as such if it meets the requirements of the Code for interior public assemblage areas. No required exit shall be in a public assembly area not located within 100 feet of an exterior door of the building.

23. When additions, remodeling, or alterations are made to a building, the fire equipment shall provide for the new or remodeled portion and shall meet the requirements of the Code for the entire building.

24. Enclosed courts used for pupil activities shall be considered as classrooms, and comply with all two story two property panicked non- lockable exit doors located within 100 feet of an exterior door of the building. If a court would not have an occupancy in excess of 120 persons, it shall be classified as a part of public assembly and shall have sufficient egress as required by the Public Assemblage Regulations. A public assembly shall be considered as such if it meets the requirements of the Code for interior public assemblage areas. No required exit shall be in a public assembly area not located within 100 feet of an exterior door of the building.
STAIRWAYS
1. Except as herein provided, all stairways and stairway enclosures shall be constructed in such a manner as to provide a continuous path of escape to the outside, and provide protection for persons using the stairway against fire and smoke, and in other parts of the building. Where it is impracticable or uneconomical to construct stairways to comply with the above, the inspecting authority may accept the alternative of the provision of an automatic sprinkler system.

2. No stairway or stair enclosure shall be deemed an explosive or highly flammable character shall be used. All light weight combustible furnish­ ing or materials shall be handled on the stair­ way on all stages shall be effectively flame­ proofed. (See NFPA Fireproofed Textiles, National Fire Protection Assn., Boston, Mass. No. 70.)

PROTECTION FOR HAZARDOUS OCCUPANCIES
1. Storage rooms for combustible materials:
   (a) Storage rooms for combustible materials shall be separated from areas of non-combustible materials, and when they exceed a capacity of 50 square feet, or have any opening to combustible storage, shall be segregated from the remainder of the building with fireproofed stairway enclosures providing a one hour fire resistance rating.

2. Storage rooms for combustible materials in excess of 50 square feet of floor area shall be segregated from the rema­ inder of the building by a wall or partition having an hour fire resistance rating and shall be protected by the installation of an approved automatic sprinkler system, unless such private water supplies are available, or by an approved listed fire alarm system when such water supply is not available.

3. Areas and rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire alarm and sprinkler system, or by a wet pipe system, or by other means in accordance with the following:
   (1) Areas which shall be protected by "B" labeled fire doors and frame openings in buildings equipped with self-closing doors.
   (2) Any such room shall be segregated from the remainder of the building by construction which will afford at least one hour fire separation, and shall be protected by the installation of a fire resisting wall having at least one hour fire resistance rating.

4. Storage rooms for flammable liquids and gases:
   (a) Approved storage rooms shall be protected by automatic sprinkler systems except for such locations.
   (b) All heating plant rooms shall be equipped with approved automatic sprinkler systems, in accordance with the State electrical law, rules, and regu­ lations, or with the current edition of the National Electrical Code for such locations.

5. Interior stairways shall be such as to prevent fire spread from the stairway to the remainder of the building and its contents when such stairway shall be one hour fire resistance rating, except doors. All such conveyances for persons shall be constructed in such a manner as to provide a continuous path of escape to the outside of the building so that adequate means of egress from the room.

6. Transformers shall be such as to prevent fire spread from the transformer to the contents of the building, including a combustible roof or wall.

7. All stairways within a building shall be such as to provide a continuous path of escape to the outside of the building so that adequate means of egress from the room.

8. Where combustible interior finish comprises more than 10% of the aggregate wall and ceiling surfaces of any occupied room or space, and where such material is more hazardous than class "B" in accordance with paragraph 1, it shall be protected by being painted with an approved fire retardant containing material, as specified by paragraph 1, provided such material is secured to walls and ceilings by a backing of non-combustible material.

9. Where interior finish is more hazardous than Class "B" in accordance with paragraph 1, it shall be protected and treated so as to comply with the require­ ments of paragraphs 1 and 2.

10. The requirements of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 shall not apply where the ceiling finish is a non-combustible material, or where the ceiling finish is a non-combustible material and the wall finish is combustible, or where the ceiling finish is non-combustible, and the wall finish is combustible, provided such non-com­ bustible material is not less than one inch from the combustible material, and is protected by a ventilating extending not over five feet above the combustible material.

11. Where such combustible surfaces are protected for continued use as return air plenums, all combustible materials of such surfaces shall be Class "A".

AUDITORIUM STAGE AREA PROTECTION
1. Stage for theatrical performances with unit lefts and fly galleries or other means for storing and moving large amounts of scenery shall

2. The proscenium opening protected with fire curtain and proscenium wall opening shall be protected and the entire stage side of the proscenium, in­ cluding stage, stage-side hallways, stage­ stage, and stage-side areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

3. No such location shall be deemed an explosive or highly flammable character shall be used. All light weight combustible furnish­ ing on any part of the building shall be effectively flame­ proofed. (See NFPA Fireproofed Textiles, National Fire Protection Assn., Boston, Mass. No. 70.)

4. Heating Plant Rooms:
   (a) All heating plant rooms shall be such as to prevent fire spread from the plant to the remainder of the building.
   (b) Where air ducts or pipes penetrate heating plant rooms, the construction of the construction of the air ducts or pipes or ducts shall be such as to prevent fire spread to the air ducts or pipes or ducts or penetration of combustible materials, if possible. Where ducts and plenums of existing systems are constructed, they shall be reconstructed entirely of non-combustible material. Where ducts and plenums of existing systems are constructed, they shall be reconstructed entirely of non-combustible material.

5. Incinerator Rooms:
   (a) Incinerators shall be installed in the heating plant rooms, or in other rooms meeting the same requirements of construction and fire protection as the heating plant rooms.

6. Transformer Rooms:
   (a) Transformer rooms, where required shall be constructed in accordance with Article 450 of the National Electrical Code.

AIR HANDLING SYSTEMS
1. Fan and air handling equipment used for recirculating air shall be installed in a separate or single instruction area shall be located in a room not under the building by construction having at least one hour fire resistance rating. Such rooms shall be protected by a "B" labeled fire door and frame assembly, or other means in accordance with the State Uniform Specification for Air Conditioning. All ducts and plenums employing mechanical air systems, in accordance with the State electrical law, rules, and regu­ lations, or with the current edition of the National Electrical Code for such locations.

2. Any interior access doorways of the buildings shall be ramped or curbed to provide a continuous path of escape to the outside of the building.

3. Shops and industrial arts:
   (a) All automotive shops and farm mechanics shops, when located beneath any part of the building, shall be protected by construction which shall have such occupancy classification.
   (b) All other automotive shops and farm mechanics shops shall be separated from the remainder of the building by con­ struction which will afford at least one hour fire resistance rating.

4. Where an existing building plant rooms, and where that air duct opening is protected by a "B" labeled fire door and frame assembly, or other means in accordance with the State Uniform Specification for Air Conditioning.

Where such exhaust systems are not connected to the opinion of the inspecting authority, a rea­ sonably safe distance from the building, these requirements need not apply.

5. Any opening between the heating plant room and the remainder of the building, including any air opening, shall be protected by a "B" labeled fire door and frame assembly, or other means in accordance with the State Uniform Specification for Air Conditioning.
Michigan Society of Architects

ELECTRICAL

FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

1. Where manual systems were installed and approved in accordance with the School Building Code, all school buildings in one-story buildings not exceeding four classrooms and in buildings of three or less stories, or buildings of four or more stories, where the electrical systems were likewise installed and approved in accordance with the Code, will not be required to be replaced. All open circuit fire alarm systems shall be tested daily prior to the opening of the building occupied by students, incorporating one alarm station for each area of the building throughout the system will be tested at least once per month as required by the listed record of such daily tests shall be maintained and made available to the inspecting authorities.

2. All school buildings, except one-story structures not exceeding two classrooms, which are not equipped with any type of fire alarm system, shall install an approved electrically operated closed circuit, supervised fire alarm system. This system shall be electrically fused ahead of the main switch or disconnect.

3. Fire alarm stations shall be painted red in color and be clearly marked "FIRE ALARM.

4. Stations shall be located in the areas of the building including high noise areas such as laboratories, auditorium stage, and main office as may be necessary. Each alarm station shall be identified as to name of the building.

5. Stations shall be located in corridors so that it will be necessary to travel more than 100 feet from any room to a station on the same floor.

6. A bell or gong shall be located in the main office of a school or elsewhere as directed by the fire authorities and connected directly to the local fire department in localities which are equipped with a central alarm system. (This bell shall initiate an independent fire alarm signal system in the building being occupied by students, required by municipal authority.)

7. Fire alarm signals shall be located throughout the building in a manner accessible at all times. The cabinet or the wall in the area of the wall rack shall be painted a distinctive color, preferably red.

8. Fire alarm signals shall be housed in a special cabinet or wall rack readily accessible at all times. Proper guarantees shall be maintained in any school. (a) EXTINGUISHERS

1. Fire extinguishers shall be of the type approved by Underwriters Laboratories, Incorporated.

2. They shall be housed in a special cabinet or wall rack readily accessible at all times. The cabinet or the wall rack shall be painted a distinctive color, preferably red.

3. Extinguishers shall be sized and located in accordance with the State requirements for such use. When such fire apparatus is provided in school buildings, there shall be a reasonable doubt as to the necessity for such additional approved emergency exit signs, and additional emergency exit signs shall be installed where needed, in accordance with the normal usage hours of darkness or in school buildings which require artificial illumination for exitways during the day.

(b) In school buildings, not normally used during the term of darkness, if such areas are not accessible at all times. The cabinet or the wall rack shall be painted a distinctive color, preferably red.

2. Extinguishers shall be located and protected as prescribed in the current edition of National Fire Protection Association, Manual of Fire Protection Fundamentals, Section 106. A list of approved fire extinguishers shall be included in the fire alarm system.

3. Fire extinguishers of Class "B" type shall be located in corridors, storage areas of combustible materials, workshops, and on auditorium stages.

4. Fire extinguishers shall be of either Class "B" or "C" type and shall be located in heating plant rooms, shops, machine rooms, and storage rooms. Proper guarantees shall be maintained in any school.

5. No vaporizing liquid type fire extinguishers shall be installed in any school or building.

6. It is important to have the right size of fire extinguisher. The smallest size of fire extinguishers will not be able to extinguish a fire. They are designed to stop fires by extinguishing the fuel. It is also important to have the right size of fire extinguisher. The smallest size of fire extinguishers will not be able to extinguish a fire. They are designed to stop fires by extinguishing the fuel.

(a) Hose Reels

1. General use throughout school buildings.

2. Do not use for electrical and flammable liquid fires.

(b) Sodum Acid

1. General use throughout school buildings.

2. Do not use for electrical and flammable liquid fires.

(c) Water Pump

1. General use throughout school buildings.

2. Do not use for electrical and flammable liquid fires.

(d) Carbon Dioxide

1. Near flammable liquid storage, electrical equipment and general use.

2. Near flammable liquid storage, electrical equipment and general use.

(e) Foam

1. Near flammable liquid storage, storage, and garage fires.

2. Good for use on nonflammable liquid fires and general use.

(f) Dry Chemical

1. Near flammable liquid storage, storage, and garage fires.

2. Near flammable liquid storage, storage, and garage fires.

3. Good for use on nonflammable liquid fires and electrical fires.

ADDITIONAL FIRE HAZARDS

No part of these regulations shall be construed as to prevent proceeding for the abatement of a fire hazard as provided for in Act No. 207, Public Acts of 1941, as amended.
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UPPER RIGHT: North west elevation: Administration Building, Laboratory Building and High Pressure Laboratory

RIGHT: North elevation: Power House; low building in front: Solvent Storage Building; at right, Laboratory Building with Administration Building in front of it

BELOW: South east elevation showing Laboratory with Administration Building at far right

All Photos By Lens-Art Photographers, Detroit
The best ideas are more exciting
in concrete


Precast concrete and sand molds make “sculptured walls” come easy!

To achieve the striking design effect pictured here, the architects chose precast concrete. With it they turned the fronting wall of the building into an heroic bas-relief.

Famed sculptor Costantino Nivola “carved” the designs in damp sand. Cast directly from these sand molds in 132 panels, the concrete captured all the detail and rich texture of the original sculpture. Color variations on buff-toned background increase the feeling of depth.

This is just one example of how today’s architects are using concrete to create outstanding decorative effects in buildings of every purpose, every size and type.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION  2108 Michigan National Tower, Lansing 8, Michigan
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete
UPPER LEFT: East detail of Laboratory Building with south elevation of Administration Building at right

ABOVE: Northwest elevation of Power House with Laboratory detail at right

ABOVE: Terrace between Administration Building and Laboratory Building

RIGHT: Terrace at north elevation of Administration Building

Michigan Society of Architects
Lobby in Administration Building

Library in Administration Building

Offices in Laboratory Building

Secretarial Foyer in Administration Building

Conference Room in Administration Building

Auditorium in Administration Building

Cafeteria in Administration Building

Typical Laboratory Room in Laboratory Building
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ALMA, MICHIGAN

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Battle Creek, Michigan
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COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL
1960 WESTERN MICHIGAN
CHAPTER AIA
HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
BISSELL, INC.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

J. & G. Daverman Co.
Architects
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Jay Volkers and Peter Van Putten Stand By
Awarded Display
FIRST AWARD
PUBLIC BUILDING DIVISION
1960 WESTERN MICHIGAN
CHAPTER AIA
HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
KENT COUNTY JAIL
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

OBryon & Knapp Assoc.
Architects
Grand Rapids, Michigan

John Knapp and
Charles A. OBryon
Stand By Awarded
Display
FIRST AWARD
RESIDENTIAL DIVISION
1960 WESTERN MICHIGAN
CHAPTER AIA
HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
ZEILSTRA RESIDENCE
EAST GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Colton & Hornbach
Architects
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Charles Hornbach and
Harry Colton Stand
By Awarded Display
HONORABLE MENTION
EDUCATIONAL DIVISION
1960 WESTERN MICHIGAN CHAPTER AIA
HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
WELLERWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Colton & Hornbach
Architects
Grand Rapids, Michigan

HONORABLE MENTION
RESIDENTIAL DIVISION
1960 WESTERN MICHIGAN CHAPTER AIA
HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
WYKES RESIDENCE, CASCADE, MICHIGAN

Colton & Hornbach
Architects
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Michigan Society of Architects
By ROBERT S. GAZALL, AIA. 
Chapter Correspondent

SAGINAW VALLEY CHAPTER, A.I.A.
meeting of October 17, 1960 was held at the Midland Country Club, Midland, Michigan.

Saginaw Valley Chapter, A.I.A. meeting of October 17, 1960 was held at the Midland Country Club, Midland, Michigan:

Frederick Beckbessinger, a fellow architect and colleague of most of the Saginaw area architects has recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday. The area architects are planning to pay tribute to Mr. Beckbessinger as a Nonagenarian.

The program for the evening was presented by the Chapter Affairs Committee, Francis E. Warner of Midland, Chairman. President Vince Boyle acted as moderator in a round robin critique. The main topic of discussion revolved around out-of-town architects, their methods of soliciting work, their qualifications and the relations with the client. Many examples were cited and their methods and techniques were reviewed by the local architects. Many excuses were offered, but a standing committee was formed to promote its chartership, due to the fact that the problems involved in the Flint Area are geographical and unique to the local scene. The Chapter went on record with the Institute and requested that a New Chapter be created for the Flint Area.

This thinking and action also fell much in line with the new chapter structure as proposed by the Michigan Society of Architects. The Saginaw Valley Chapter relinquished Genesee and Shiawassee Counties. The Detroit Chapter was petitioned and approval was sanctioned for their relinquishment of Lapeer County.

The Flint Area architects formulated a set of by-laws and made official application for Chapter Membership in August.

The Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects at its fall meeting, September 26-30 took the following action:

RESOLVED, That a charter as a chapter of The Institute be and hereby is granted to the Flint Area Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, effective September 30 or such subsequent date as the chapter may select.

RESOLVED, That the by-laws of the Flint Area Chapter submitted to this meeting of The Board be and hereby are approved.


Presently the Flint Area Chapter anticipates a formal charter presentation in January, however, an orderly and easy transition is to be made from the Saginaw Valley Chapter.

The Chapter's November Meeting will be held on Monday, November 21st at Saginaw. Jack Hall is Chairman and the Program will feature awards to be made within the Chapter. Too, this will be our annual meeting with the Michigan Society of Architects.
PILGRIM LUTHERAN CHURCH
ESSEXVILLE, MICHIGAN
MORRIS & WESOLEK, ARCHITECTS

PAT ROSS RESIDENCE
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN
FRANCIS E. WARNER, ARCHITECT

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J. LAURAN KRETCHMAR, ARCHITECT

OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN
FREDERICK E. WIGEN & ASSOCIATES

KING'S DAUGHTERS HOME
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN
ALDEN B. DOW, ARCHITECT
Detroit Chapter, A.I.A.

Paul B. Brown, President, 153 East Elizabeth Street, Detroit 1
Earl G. Meyer, Vice President, 1305 Michigan Building, Detroit 26
Lyndon Welch, Secretary, 626 Red Cross Building, Detroit 1

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Detroit Chapter, AIA at Northwood Inn, in Berkeley, October 12 brought out an attendance of 140 members and guests. The Michigan Society of Architects board of directors met there for most of the day and joined with the chapter for dinner. Detroit Chapter's board met during the afternoon.

Paul B. Brown, Vice President of Harley, Ellington and Day, Inc., Architects and Engineers, was elected President of the Chapter; Earl G. Meyer, Vice President; Lyndon Welch, Secretary; LaVern J. Nelsen, Treasurer and Sol King, Director.

Herbert W. Johe, Frederick J. B. Sevald and Bruce H. Smith were elected to serve as directors on the Board of the Michigan Society of Architects.

Elected Delegates to The Great Lakes Regional Council were Ernest J. Dellar, William Muschenheim, Leo I. Perry, Robert C. Wakesly and Robert W. Yokom.

A rising (and rousing) vote of thanks was given to Bob Hastings who remains on the Board as Director and to Gerry Diehl, who goes off the Board.

Mr. Brown was born in Lake City, Minn., on April 20, 1912. He received his early education in Minnesota and Iowa, his BA degree from Oberlin College in 1935, his bachelor of architecture from the University of Michigan in 1936.

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa at Oberlin and at the U. of M., he was a member of Tau Sigma Delta, Alpha Kappa Delta and Phi Kappa Phi. While at the U. of M., he received the AIA Medal and was awarded the George G. Booth Travelling Fellowship, which provided for six-months travel and study in South America in 1940.

His early experience was gained in Detroit offices and in 1939 he joined the staff of Harley, Ellington and Day, Inc., Architects and Engineers, becoming architectural designer, project administrator and his present position of Vice President of the firm.

From 1942 to 1945 he was in the Military Service, becoming Lieutenant Commander and serving in the Atlantic and Pacific Theaters on the USS Hornet and USS Wasp.

Eberle M. Smith, AIA, Head of the Detroit Firm of Eberle M. Smith Associates, Inc., was awarded the 1960 Gold Medal of the Detroit Chapter.

His citation read:

"There are among us those who have erected one or two or three brilliant works to accent the architectural record of our times, but to you, Eberle Minard Smith has been vouchsafed an unbroken period of professional activity, filled with service to your fellows and resulting in countless examples of architecture in which the day-to-day achievements have not deviated from the high plateau established by your vision, skill and taste.

"In all our ranks, no one can be mentioned who has more advanced our profession by every high and honorable means.

"In appreciation, the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects is proud to award to you its Gold Medal for 1960."

Smith, a native of Detroit, was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1927, and after several years in offices of the Detroit area, he entered his own practice in 1935. He has done outstanding work in his field and has received many honors, nationally and locally.

Harold S. Ellington, President of Harley, Ellington & Day, Inc., Architects and Engineers, was awarded Honorary Membership in the Chapter. His citation read:

"Harold S. Ellington has had an immense influence in our public and civic affairs.

"From a small practice more than forty years ago to one of the largest today is a reflection of the changing fortunes of architecture and engineering as a whole.

"In our lifetime his firms have significantly contributed to the advancement of the practice of our professions.

"Throughout this country and abroad, the accomplishments of Harold Ellington place him in the forefront of leaders in his field.

"We respect him for his integrity and regard him with genuine affection, for there is in such virtues a measure of greatness.

"He has fought steadily, and often fiercely, to advance the stature of all of us who labor in the vineyard of the field of building.

"In recognition of these and other qualities, the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects awards to Harold Skight Ellington its Honorary Membership."

Walter L. Couse, Registered Professional Engineer and General Contractor of Detroit, was awarded Honorable Membership in The Chapter.

His citation read:

"Walter Learned Couse, Engineer and Builder has constructed a temple that is dear to our hearts. He has come to occupy a place in our affection and esteem that few have attained.

"In the execution of our designs he has lifted our art to a new order of magnitude.

"His long and distinguished career has been the natural reward of one who has built on a firm foundation.

"Architects welcome the opportunity of working with him, for with his knowledge, honesty, integrity and ability, success of a project is assured.

"His contributions to architecture, engineering and building, both locally and nationally.
nationally, have added much to the better conditions which we now enjoy. “In appreciation of his many fine qualities, we do ourselves honor in awarding Walter Learned Couse this Honorary Membership in the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.”

President Robert F. Hastings called upon William Muschenheim Chairman of The Chapter’s Committee on Education, who made the following awards:

Detroit Chapter’s 1960 Honor Awards Program:
First Honor Award to Meathe, Kessler & Associates, Inc. for the Beckwith Residence in Farmington, Michigan.
Second Honor Awards to Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineer, Inc. for the Ford Hospital Parking Structure.
Honorable Mention to Louis G. Redstone, Inc. for Wonderland Shopping Center.
Honorable Mention to Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc. for the National Bank of Detroit.
Honorable Mention to Meathe, Kessler & Associates, Inc. for the Mt. Clemens Public Housing Project.

President Hastings recognized Clair W. Ditchy, FAIA, past President of The Institute, who spoke briefly about the progress made in recent years by the Chapter and the Institute.

He also called upon our member, Linn Smith, Great Lakes Regional Director, who reported briefly on the most recent Institute Board meeting in Las Vegas. He said two new chapters in Michigan were approved, centered in Lansing and Flint.

The President called upon C. A. O’Bryon, President of the Michigan Society of Architects, who reported on the Society’s Board meeting at Northwood Inn, which lasted most of the day. O’Bryon introduced MSA Directors who were present and reported on the affairs of the Society in general.

Altogether, this was a delightful evening, an opportunity to honor those among us who have contributed so much to our profession.

ROULL G. WILLIAMS, Lighting Consultant and Director of Color Research, Century Lighting, Inc., New York City, will be the speaker at the annual joint meeting of the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects and the Illuminating Engineering Society, Michigan Section, Thursday, November 17. His subject will be “Spectral Quality in Applied Lighting.”

The meeting will be held at The Engineering Society of Detroit, 100 Farnsworth Avenue. A reception with complimentary refreshments, will be held at 6:00, dinner will be served at 6:30 and the program will begin at 8:00 P.M.

This is the annual joint meeting of Detroit Chapter, AIA and the Illuminating Engineering Society, Michigan Section.

Mr. Williams, a Fellow of both the Illuminating Engineering Society of this country and of Great Britain, has distinguished himself as an authority on lighting and has been consultant on many important projects in the U. S., Canada, and Europe, including the Brussels World’s Fair, the American Exhibition in Moscow, extension of the Royal York, Hotel, Toronto, etc.

Rollo G. Williams is a member of IES’ National Committee for Theatre and TV Lighting; Chairman of its National Subcommittee for Educational and Community Theatre Stages, and Vice Chairman of its New York Section. He is also Chairman of the U. S. National Committee of the International Commission on Illumination, which has to do with lighting for photography, motion picture production, TV studios and theatre stages. He lectures on architectural lighting at Columbia University in New York City.

Mr. Williams will illustrate his lecture with color slides of important projects.
Letters

BULLETIN:

Aloha from Hawaii. This is the first opportunity I have had to inform you that I have relocated permanently here in the islands. I have established a branch consulting office for Laucoyer, Manser and Brown, of whom Sam Brown is a good friend of yours.

Conditions here in Honolulu are everything I, and I and I are sure you, have ever imagined. Opportunities seem to be unlimited for those with foresight and imagination. The architecture of the islands is fresh but construction methods have become stereotyped. There has been considerable interest shown toward the selection of the architects to design the new state capitol. Regardless, of the final design, criticism will be abundant as with every project of this sort.

Should you be interested in any further first hand information, I am sure Mr. Brown will be more than happy to fill you in on information about conditions here.

Please forward the monthly bulletin to my office here as I have no intention of dropping my Michigan membership. You will hear from me from time to time and I would appreciate publication of this letter in some future issue as a means of informing my Detroit colleagues of my whereabouts.—ROBERT E. WIESE, AIA, 577 Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Hawaii.

BULLETIN:

As soon as I landed in France I had to leave for Portugal where the General Assembly of the International Institute of Architects took place. After that I visited Spain. This is the reason I delayed in thanking you for your friendly reception in Detroit.

Your presence during our visit and the tours arranged for us were of tremendous professional help. On behalf of the group, and on my own behalf, I should like to express our profound gratitude. We shall always remember the great architectural achievements of the City of Detroit.

I want to thank you once again for your kindness of which I keep a very pleasant memory.—PAUL PICOT, Union of International Architects, French Section.

The Age of The Architect

Continued from Oct. Issue

According to the professional code no man can serve two masters. Thus the design and building process are kept separate, and the architect acts as the agent of the owner in inspecting and checking on the work of the contractor.

Architectural design — whether it involves a house, a school, bank, or any other type of structure — generally falls in four stages. The first or “schematic” design stage involves consultations with the client. He must state what is to happen in the building. How many people will do it and how will it be done? What result is expected? In a house, for example, the manner and habits of the family are more important to the design process than the client’s real or imagined feelings about types of materials and color of draperies. Here, clear and direct communication between client and architect are of paramount importance.

Also important is the site, its grade, soil condition, shape, and size. It will affect the building design and its orientation, and so will the local climate, sunload, amount of rainfall and available light, and a host of other environmental factors.

From this accumulation of data develops the preliminary drawings. In this second stage, drawings are prepared to show the general plan and how it fits the site. Recommendations are made to the client on construction methods, use of materials, and mechanical systems and equipment. An estimate of cost and outline of building specifications are prepared. After the client approves this, the third or “construction documents” phase begins.

Detailed working drawings are made to illustrate all essential architectural, structural, and mechanical work. These drawings, together with others showing interior space arrangements, building elevations, cross-sections, and details, are accompanied by specifications outlining the materials to be used and the required levels of craftsmanship. The fourth phase is the construction itself. The architect directs tests of the quality of materials, checks contractors’ shop drawings, and inspects the work as it goes on. He keeps the client informed on progress, checks costs, and approves contractors’ applications for payment. When satisfied that the job is done, the architect certifies to that effect.

In large-scale community design projects, of course, the architect, and sometimes teams of architects, work closely with city planners, sociologists, and many types of construction specialists.
FIRST HONOR AWARD
DETROIT CHAPTER AIA
1960 HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
BECKWITH RESIDENCE
FARMINGTON, MICHIGAN

Meathe, Kessler & Associates, Inc.
Grosse Pointe, Michigan
Architects
SECOND HONOR AWARD
DETOIT CHAPTER AIA
1960 HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
HENRY FORD HOSPITAL
PARKING STRUCTURE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Albert Kahn
Associated Architects
& Engineers, Inc.
Detroit, Michigan
Architects

Right:
First Floor
Plan
HONORABLE MENTION
DETROIT CHAPTER AIA
1960 HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
WONDERLAND SHOPPING CENTER
LIVONIA, MICHIGAN

Louis G. Redstone, Architects, Inc.
Avner Naggar, Associate Architect
The Late Allan G. Agree, Associate Arch.
Detroit, Michigan
Architects
HONORABLE MENTION
DETOIT CHAPTER AIA
1960 HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT
DETOIT, MICHIGAN

Albert Kahn Associated
Architects & Engineers, Inc.
Detroit, Michigan
Architects
HONORABLE MENTION
DETROIT CHAPTER AIA
1960 HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM
MT. CLEMENS PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT
MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN

Meathe, Kessler & Associates, Inc.
Grosse Pointe, Michigan
Architects
After a much-needed vacation, the members of the student chapter are back in business. The first meeting of the year, on September 28, was encouraging to say the least. President Tony Foust and Vice-President Ron Polniaszek welcomed approximately 50 prospective members. With student interest this year ahead.

The main topic for discussion at the meeting was the forthcoming trip to Chicago on October 28 and 29. We will leave on Friday afternoon, arrive Friday night about 8:00, and have the evening to ourselves. Saturday we'll be up bright and early for an all-day tour of some of Chicago's architectural masterpieces. Professor Leonard K. Eaton will be our guide for most of the trip. Let's hope the tour will be as enlightening as one of his history lectures. Highlights of the trip will be a tour through the office of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, the campus of I. I. T., and Robie House.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank Dean Youz for helping defray transportation costs with a donation from the Dean's Discretionary Fund established by Perkins and Will. The Dean has been especially good to the student chapter. In addition to being a most congenial faculty adviser, he has used the aforementioned fund to help us out when we needed it, such as sending a delegate to the student convention in Berkeley, California last May.

Next month we will give a more detailed report on the Chicago trip, plus a report of the first formal meeting of the year—THOMAS ADRIAN LANGIUS

Bowling

RALPH R. CALDER TAKES OVER FIRST PLACE—SMITH, HINCHMAN & GRYLLS DIPS INTO SECOND PLACE

The warm-up jackets, Carter gloves and Zoidel orbit ball were of no help to the Smith, Hinchman & Grylls team as the champs took their first real beating of the season. Led by that youthful stylist Nick Poma the Robert J. Davis team showed Bob Gardner's boys a few tricks in bowling, by outwitting and winning two games to one for a total of three points and pushed them out of first place, a position they held since opening night.

Ralph Calder's team taking advantage of the champs set back, moved into first place by beating Ed Holochak's AIA team. This Calder team led by their Captain Bob Calder and their young star Frank Johnson are beginning to make their presence felt.

In general, the boys are beginning to find the new alleys to their liking and looking at the team standings and individual averages it looks like a real tough battle to the very end — no team is a cinch.

Detroit Architectural Bowling League Standings — Oct. 7th

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team Name</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BABIT</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLINZ</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMOLKY</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAILEY</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE 12 HIGH AVERAGE BOWLERS

1. BABIT 588
2. GLINZ 576
3. SMOLKY 585
4. BAILEY 522
5. BABIT 588
6. GLINZ 576
7. SMOLKY 585
8. BAILEY 522
9. BABIT 588
10. GLINZ 576
11. SMOLKY 585
12. BAILEY 522

November '60 Monthly Bulletin
ENGINEERS announces the removal of
are used to emphasize structural motifs
galleries, 361 N. Woodward Avenue,
petition.
Two years ago Wehrer and Borkin were
contest will receive an award of $50,000.
competitors who may now enter the
design a
D. Roosevelt Memorial Commission.
Architecture and Design, have been
associate Harold Borkin of the College of
mains the same—LOgan 5-6297.
Office, Michigan. The telephone num­
their offices to 1383 S. Inkster Road.

SMITH + SMITH / ASSOCIATES is
the name of the former Smith +
Smith / Architects, a change in name
and location reflecting enlarged staff
and facilities.
The new location is at 4268 North
Woodward Avenue in Royal Oak. The
telephone numbers: Liberty 9-1710 and
Jordan 6-8724.
Personnel: Bruce H. Smith, Neal B.
Smith, Roy L. Albert, Edward W. Gabert
and William Lyman. All are members of
the American Institute of Architects.

ARTHUR O. MORAN, Chairman of the
Michigan Society of Architects 47th an­
annual convention committee, announces
the appointment of sub-committee chair­
men as follows:
Robert W. Yokom, vice chairman; A.
Robert Bliven, registration; John V.
Sheoris, general design; Ralph N. Holz­
hauer, products exhibits; James R. Liv­
ington, entertainment; Phillip A. Nich­
olás, publicity; Ernest J. Dellar, architec­
tural exhibits; Mrs. Hurless E. Bankes,
ladies' activities; Paul Tilds, finance,
John A. Allen, draftsmen's competition.
Talmage C. Hughes, LaVern J. Nelson
and James B. Morison are members of
the advisory council.
The convention will be held at Detroit's
Sheraton-Cadillac hotel April 5, 6 and 7,
1961.

THE J. AND G. DAVERMAN COM­
PANY, GRAND RAPIDS, architectural
and engineering firm, has instituted an
annual $1,000 award to an outstanding
senior or graduate architectural student,
or young practicing architect, according
to Dean Philip N. Youtz of The Univer­
sity of Michigan College of Architecture
and Design.
The Daverman Honor Award in Archi­
tecture will enable the recipient to do
graduate work in a related field such
as design, planning structures, mechan­i­
cal equipment, research, and land­
scaping, Dean Youtz reports.

The first award will be made at the
close of the 1960-61 school year. Details
of the nominating procedure will be de­
termined at a later date.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AR­
CHITECTS has just issued charters for
two new chapters in Michigan—the Flint
Area Chapter, and the Mid-Western
Chapter, and the Mid-Michigan Chapter,
centered at Lansing. Richard C. Frank,
AIA, 600 Hallister Building, Lansing 8,
is President of the Mid-Michigan Chapter,
and Robert Gazoll, AIA, 602 Marquette
Building, Flint, is Secretary of the Flint
Area Chapter.

CHARLES A. OBRYON, of Grand
Rapids, president of the Michigan Society
of Architects, has been named a member
of The American Institute of Architect­
s Committee on Structure of the Institute,
it is announced by Linn Smith, AIA, of
Birmingham, Regional Director of the
Institute's Great Lakes District.

Obryan's committee will study and
make recommendations for reorganiza­
tion of the national body.

PHILIP N. YOUTZ, AIA, has been
elected by the Board of Directors of the
Detroit Chapter, American Institute of
Architects as a Director to serve on the
Board of the Michigan Society of Archi­
te, it is announced by Paul B. Brown,
Chapter President. He succeeds Lyall H.
Askew, who resigned.

Youtz, Dean of the College of Archi­
tecture and Design, University of Michi­
gan, is the inventor of the lift-slab sys­
tem of reinforced concrete.
MRS. LOIS J. ACKER, Administrative Assistant and member of the firm of George L. Dahl, Architects and Engineers, of Dallas, Texas, was elected President of the National Association of Women in Construction at its Fifth Annual Convention in Amarillo, Texas recently.

Others elected included Mrs. Mary DeCamp, of the office of Windrom, Haglund & Venable, Architects, of Memphis, Tenn., First Vice President; and Mrs. Dorothy Vanderhyde, of Paderewski, Mitchell, Dean & Associates, Architects, of San Diego, Calif.

Mrs. Acker, currently President of the Dallas Chapter, NAWC, has been with the Dahl firm since 1932. She has been active in social, civic and business organizations for several years.

The NAWC has 1,746 members, was organized in Fort Worth, Texas in 1953, and was granted a national charter in 1955.

Notice of Proposed Change in by-laws, Michigan Society of Architects

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects held on October 12, 1960, approval was voted to change Article III, Section I, of the by-laws, and to designate as a quorum the number of those present at the meeting. The meeting will be at the Park Sheller Hotel in Detroit, beginning at noon and continuing through the afternoon.

Ray Weber

Raymond Weber, a highly respected and much-loved figure in architectural offices in this area, passed away in Detroit Osteopathic Hospital, Highland Park on October 16, after a short illness. He was born in Detroit 63 years ago.

Mr. Weber had been employed in several architectural offices in the Detroit area. In 1957 he retired from his position in the Styling Section of General Motors Corporation.

He leaves his wife, Bernice; a daughter, Mrs. Stanley Tschlitz; a sister, Mrs. Walter Schneebberger; a brother, John E. Weber, and two grandchildren.

The family home is at 1903 North Vermont Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

It was voted to change the words, "month of March" to the word "spring." Purpose of the change is to permit the choice of several months for the convention, as hotel accommodations, etc., are not always available in March.

The Board also approved designating the Meeting of December 13, 1960 as a special meeting of the Society for the purpose of voting on this amendment to by-laws, and to designate as a quorum the number of those present at the meeting.

The new firm will continue at the present address of Carl W. Pirscher & Associates, 23255 Woodward Avenue, Ferndale 20, Mich. The telephone number is Lincoln 7-5967.

Pirscher, a 1930 graduate of the University of Michigan, was formerly employed by leading architectural firms in the Detroit area, as project director.

Jarratt, a native of Wallaceburg, Ontario, is also a graduate of the U. of M.

MATTHEW W. DEL GAUDIO, F.A.I.A., died September 17, 1960 at his home, 2873 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx. He was 71 years old. His office was at 545 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Del Gaudio was a past president of the New York Society of Architects and of the New York State Association of Architects, and a director of the American Institute of Architects.

In 1958 Mr. Del Gaudio received the annual Gano Dunn Medal for Professional Achievement from the Cooper Union Alumni Association. He designed or helped to design many churches, apartment houses and public buildings.

CARL W. PIRSCHER, AIA AND WILLIAM R. JARRATT, AIA announce the formation of their partnership, Pirscher & Jarratt, Architects.

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ARCHITECTS'-PRODUCERS' Christmas Party

TO BE HELD FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1960 AT DETROIT YACHT CLUB

INAUGURATING the forthcoming brilliant, winter social season will be the Seventh annual Architects'-Producers' dinner dance on Friday evening, December 16 at the Detroit Yacht Club.

The Christmas Party this year will be headed by Mrs. Paul Bradley Brown, wife of the new President of the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and Mrs. Eugene Maxwell Hannum, wife of the President of the Michigan Chapter of the Producers' Council, Inc.

Among those who are interested in the event are Mrs. Robert F. Hastings, Mrs. Lyall H. Askew, Mrs. Gerald G. Diehl, Mrs. Earl G. Meyer, Mrs. Charles W. Trombauer, Mrs. LaVern J. Nelson, Mrs. E. Burton Wolf, Mrs. Lyndon Walch, Mrs. Emrys L. Williams, Mrs. Talmage C. Hughes, Mrs. Charles J. Mock, Mrs. Werner Gunther, Mrs. Edward S. Parker, Mrs. Samuel Burtman, Mrs. Charles W. Burrows, Mrs. Paul Marshall, Mrs. G. Frederick Muller, Mrs. Peter Tarapata, Mrs. Bruce H. Smith, Mrs. Philip N. Youtz, Mrs. Louis G. Redstone, Mrs. Walter B. Sanders, Mrs. Amedeo Leone, Mrs. Thomas H. Hewlett, Mrs. Thurston R. Jahn, Mrs. J. B. Rousseau, Mrs. Norman N. Stebbins, Mrs. Malcolm R. Stiriton, Mrs. Albert G. Hann, Mrs. Charles H. MacMahon, Jr., Mrs. Richard T. Spencer, Mrs. William Massey Fernald.

Mrs. G. Walter Scott, Mrs. Herbert L. Hawthorne, Mrs. Gerald D. Peterson, Mrs. Robert C. Wakely, Mrs. Eugene L. Humbleton, Mrs. Jack Mills, Mrs. John E. Bowers, Mrs. Edward G. Williams, Mrs. Jack Weston Yops, Mrs. Raymond Begeman, Mrs. Frederick L. Hall, Mrs. Richard Klee.

Mrs. Jack K. Montith, Mrs. Henry Clay Hall, Mrs. Eberle M. Smith, Mrs. Thomas C. Schwer, Mrs. Lynn W. Fry, Mrs. George L. W. Schulz, Mrs. Frederick J. Schoetley, Mrs. Orr Opt-Holt, Mrs. Louis T. Ollesheimer.

Mrs. Gardiner C. Vose, Mrs. Charles E. Thornton, Mrs. Suren Pilafian, Mrs. Wayne Mohr, Mrs. Frederick G. Stickel, Mrs. Rex Marshall, Mrs. Leonard H. Gusow, Mrs. Theodore E. Anderson, Mrs. Joseph F. Dworski, Mrs. Marvin N. Stone, Mrs. Merle C. Weaver, Mrs. Frederick J. Warnke, Mrs. Ernest C. Baker, Mrs. George E. Hamilton, Mrs. Richard E. Whitney, Mrs. William C. Dennis.

Mrs. Carl C. F. Kressbach, Mrs. James E. Hampton, Mrs. Clark R. Ackley, Mrs. Octavius Germany, Mrs. O. Robert Bel-lucci, Mrs. Hurless E. Bunkes, Mrs. Robert D. Mosier, Mrs. Albert R. Hurley, Mrs. Walter Trontanko, Mrs. Daniel H. Shahan, Mrs. Robert A. Shoolts.

Mrs. Arthur O. A. Schmidt, Mrs. Cyril F. Cox, Mrs. William A. Snure, Mrs. Walter Grove Sandrock, Mrs. Linn Smith, Mrs. Edward Grabowski, Mrs. Maxwell Lewis, Mrs. Irving E. Palmaquist, Mrs. Clair W. Ditche, Mrs. C. William Palmer, Mrs. Donald D. Burford, Mrs. James B. Morison, Mrs. Charles P. Gracas-cia, Mrs. Clifford N. Wright, Mrs. Byron H. Becker, Mrs. Donald F. Johnson, Mrs. George F. Diehl, Mrs. Donald Snovely.
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November '60 Monthly Bulletin
NOVEMBER — The month of "Thanksgiving" — the time to share our joys and be grateful; the time to count our blessings.

With this thought in mind, the program for November 15th will be presented by Dr. Welthy Fisher, founder of "Literacy Village" of India. Her lecture, very aptly titled, "Puppets and Lanterns" will explain in detail the procedure of teaching the illiterate by use of puppets and lanterns. Those "who have learned" from puppets then light a lantern outside their home. The lantern is an invitation to education for those who want to learn. In this way a theory is developed by the process of "Each One Teach One."

Our October meeting was most exciting in that it gave us a chance to see Europe through Prof. Emil Weddige's lecture "Mass, Texture and Light." It also gave us a better insight and understanding of art and its meaning.

Circle December 13th. It's our Christmas meeting at Reynolds Aluminum Company's new building on NorthWestern Highway. The program is entitled "Christmas Glamour." Tour of the building will be followed by refreshments. Details and reservation cards will be mailed at a later date.

TRAVEL NOTES: Always seems somehow everyone is packing a suitcase for here or there — Trudy and Earl Meyer off to Bermuda on the trip they won at Michigan Society of Architects' convention last April. Blanche and LeVern Nelson after "Big Game" in Wyoming. Ruth and Louise Redstone off to a meeting and tour of South America. Joanne and Gustave Muth on a sojourn to Europe.

NOTES AT RANDOM: Thought you might be interested in a little history of Women's Architectural League of Detroit and throughout the United States.

Women's Architectural League of Detroit was formed in March 1952; soon to celebrate our ninth anniversary. At the MSA Convention held in March 1952, thirty women indicated they would be interested in forming a league. The first meeting was held in May 1952 at the Rackham Memorial Building and it was at this meeting we outlined plans for forming the new league. We adopted a Constitution and By-Laws at the MSA convention in March 1953. The purpose of the league was defined as follows: "The purpose of this organization is to advance the architectural profession, to create greater public interest in the profession, and to promote friendship and unity within the group." The membership was defined as follows: "Members shall be wives of architects who are members in good standing of the AIA, wives of registered architects who are eligible for membership in the AIA and registered women architects. Also widows of registered architects, wives of architectural graduates, and architectural graduates, and wives of architectural graduates."

Since the league's inception nearly nine years ago, the membership has grown from the original 30 members to approximately 90. We have progressed. Our programs have been on Architecture and all the allied arts. Our projects have included a scholarship fund, working with the Centennial and Convention Committees. This year our largest project is being undertaken — that of furnishing historic Biddle House on Mackinac Island. A full report from that committee will be published in the near future.

Now for some statistics. There is a total of 44 Auxiliaries or Leagues in the United States and Hawaii. California — 10, Colorado — 1, Florida — 3, Hawaii — 1, Idaho — 1, Illinois — 1, Indiana — 1, Louisiana — 2, Michigan — 1, Minnesota — 2, Nevada — 1, New York — 1, Ohio — 4, Oklahoma — 1, Oregon — 2, Texas — 8, Utah — 1, Washington — 1, Wisconsin — 2.

We are most grateful for this information which was compiled by the California Council Women's Architectural League's Mrs. Edwin B. Woodrich, Parliamentarian, in cooperation with Mrs. George F. Pierce, Jr., AIA Chairman, Committee on Chapter Affairs and Mr. Henry N. Silvestri, AIA California Regional Representative, Chapter Affairs Committee.

A little added note of interest — the Women's Architectural League of Detroit has made contact with Paris, France — having entertained 40 French Architects and their wives last September 1959 and we have had correspondence from wives of architects and engineers in Puerto Rico.

So as Socrates says — "I am not an Athenian or even a Greek, but I am a Citizen of the whole wide world!"
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SKILL - INTEGRITY - RESPONSIBILITY
How the Exchange Benefits Public Officials

IT SEEMS APPROPRIATE to mention briefly, in this issue of the Bulletin dedicated to Public Officials, a few of the ways they may benefit from Builders' & Traders' Exchange activities.

Every time the Exchange publishes a report of Job information in the daily construction report they are relieved of the burden of hundreds of calls from interested parties seeking this information.

Countless confusion is avoided and their stock of good will is bolstered when they file a plan for use in the Exchange plan room.

Telephone information service on "Who Handles" various items of construction materials and products is available by merely calling the Exchange.

The Buyers Guide published annually by the Exchange lists literally thousands of construction products and services and is distributed free of charge.

One of the prime functions of the Exchange is collecting and disseminating information. The value of its activities inures not only to its members but in substantial measure, to Owners Having Construction Performed, Architects, Engineers and to the Public.

The Exchange invites Public Officials to make use of the facilities and information services it provides.

"Old Timers" Golf Outing

WITH THE WEATHER MAN providing a bright sunny day, 133 golfers toured the Dearborn Country Club course on October 4th for the final Golf Outing of the 1960 season. The final Outing each year is traditionally "Old Timers" Day and a crowd of 180 persons was on hand to honor the "elder gents" of the construction industry at a dinner that evening.

The best golf score of the day was recorded by J. W. Albright, Jr., of Triangle Electric Co., who had an actual score of 71. The prize for low net was won by Herb Hohl of Peerless Cement Co.

Among the "Old Timers" singularly honored were Jack Gowan of Banbrook-Gowan Co., as the oldest to play golf; and Tom Murray, who is 79 years young, as the oldest in attendance at dinner. Winner of the putting contest for those over 60 years old was G. K. Chapman of Walbridge-Aldinger Co. All three were awarded special prizes.

The following signed the register as "Old Timers!"


Exchange President, R. L. Deppmann, welcomed the group and introduced the "Aire-Males," one of Michigan's leading barbershop quartets, who entertained after dinner. Other musical entertainment was provided by Frank Paul, strolling with his accordion.

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Grand Rapids
Is On
The Move

URBAN RENEWAL, in most part, refers to private and public action for the elimination and prevention of deterioration, blight and slums. The urban renewal program is carried out under the requirements of the National Housing Act of 1954.

We in Grand Rapids have been actively engaged in urban renewal for more than three years starting with a Workable Program, which is a program for the blight elimination that consists of the City's codes and ordinances: Comprehensive Community Plan, Neighborhood Analysis, Administrative Organization, Financing, Housing of Displaced Persons, City Participation.

This workable program must receive federal certification before any city can proceed with an urban renewal project.

The City of Grand Rapids' Workable Program was certified in April 1958. This approval allowed the City to designate a Pilot Project Urban Renewal Area and also provided for special FHA assistance to families by federal activity.

Our pilot project is a 44-acre site in the first ward, bounded by the Grand River, the future US 131 Expressway and running from Fourth to Webster Street. This pilot project area was selected because of substandard housing conditions, mixed adjoining land uses, and isolation of this area as a residential neighborhood due to location of the future US 131 Expressway. Project planning has taken approximately 18 months. During this planning period final cost estimates have been determined, a relocation plan for people displaced was formulated, and a redevelopment plan and industrial reuse has been developed. This project is now going into the final phases and the city will start acquisition of property sometime in February of 1961. After this land is acquired and the buildings razed, which will take from 6 to 8 months, the land will then be sold for redevelopment and used as an industrial park. The gross cost of this pilot project will run in the neighborhood of $3/4 million dollars.

Since we made our first application for urban renewal, a second project was started, which is the first phase of a master plan providing for a modern central business district for a large and growing metropolitan area.

Due to the dynamic role of the central business district in the Grand Rapids Metropolitan Area it is of vital importance that it retain physical desirability and remain economically healthy. With this in mind the Downtown Development Committee began formulating a comprehensive plan for its improvement, and to work with the City Planning Department on this project, retained as consultants, Ebasco Services, Inc., whose representative for this project is now our present city planning director. A final redevelopment plan of action was completed after 15 months of continuous study and with continuing cooperation with many city agencies, the Metropolitan Architectural League, the Downtown Council, the Chamber of Commerce and the City Planning Commission.

This plan was developed within the framework of a long-range development plan. It complements the comprehensive Master Plan for the City of Grand Rapids. It was designed to serve as a guide in detailing urban renewal.

The planning processes taken in the downtown plan of action involved economic, physical and architectural planning interrelated to assure the development of a meaningful design and land use controls. In this way, flexibility of architectural design and land development is assured.

The first phase of this plan of action is the second urban renewal project for the City of Grand Rapids. This second urban renewal project and first phase of the downtown redevelopment is an area of 40 acres in size and is bounded by the Grand River, Lyon Street, the future East-West Expressway and Ionia Avenue.

The biggest hurdle in the planning of this project was the willingness and capability of the local government to pay for its 1/3 share of the net project cost. This was accomplished on August 2 of this year when the citizenry voted to increase their taxes by $1.75 mills for 3 years, which will net the City about $2.9 million. Now that we have the money to spend, we have a good start for a modern and economically sound central business district with new, much-needed civic buildings to house our City-County and perhaps state and federal offices. In addition to a civic center — for which we now have a site plan — there will be 23 acres that will be subdivided into suitable building sites for new private professional offices which will be required to provide offstreet parking and open area to give sufficient light and air.

Dovetailed with this renewal project the Grand Rapids Parking Authority has a $3.2 million program that will provide for approximately 1,000 additional offstreet surface parking spaces.

The Grand Rapids Builders and Traders Exchange has taken an active part in this project to date and will continue to further its progress to the completion for a better Grand Rapids.
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November '60 Monthly Bulletin
Are You Sure?

ARE YOU SURE that you want a project where unit prices are so low that the successful bidder will have trouble meeting basic job costs, let alone taking a reasonable profit? And where one unforeseen complication can throw the whole job in the red and you into financial jeopardy? Sure that the gamble of very low bid prices to keep your men and equipment busy is worth it?

CERTAINLY, MANY OF YOU—responsible, established, experienced contractors—may well answer this question affirmatively in certain circumstances, and may be entirely justified in so doing. And, we surely are not suggesting that any Contractor disband his organization, sell his equipment, and go to raising chickens for a living.

NOR ARE WE SUGGESTING that competition is a bad thing. Competition is the life blood of this industry—and one of the best examples of “free enterprise” left in our partially socialized economy. And yet, someone needs to blow the whistle on current unsound bidding practices in the construction industry. More contractors are failing, business-wise, than ever before, according to Dunn and Bradstreet.

THERE IS NO EASY REMEDY. Literally, there is no one who can “blow the whistle” and put a stop to destructive bidding practices. This industry cannot be policed in that way, nor would any of us want it to be. Yet, there is a simple solution. One which seems deceptively simple. It involves three steps.

1. KNOW YOUR COSTS. Keep accurate and complete records on every job. Know what every item of material and work costs you, and the factors which influence it. Many labor and material costs have risen in the last few months, and are due to go up again. Do your records accurately reflect these factors?

2. TAKE A GOOD LOOK at every phase of your operation. Are your costs tightly organized and well run?

3. BID ON YOUR COSTS, your production, and your management—not on what you think some joker down the street may bid. This is the only sound way. As you know there is a boom in contracts being let— in many states awards are at the highest level in history. With sound bidding, sound organization, and sound management, you will get your share of bids — and stay in business.

—Reprint from Dayton, Ohio Builders Exchange

Editorial

Too Much Local Work Goes to Out-of-Town Contractors

Within the past year millions of dollars in local building construction contracts have been awarded to contractors from other areas. This includes private work as well as public projects such as the Civic Center and Midtown Plaza garage.

In the case of public work little can be done to keep non-resident contractors from bidding. But the City and County can do two things. They can refrain from advertising their projects all over the country and they can require that all bidders adhere strictly to the specifications.

It has been said that the requirement in City and County contracts that general contractors list their subcontractors has not been rigidly enforced. When the ABC Construction Co. lists the ABC Specialty Co. as its subcontractor for several classifications of work, there is reason to believe that some post-contract renegotiation and buying will take place.

In the case of private work, the answer is less complicated. A private concern can select a good list of bidders for practically any type of building construction from among local concerns. Too often, however, local firms seem to feel that they must have a national construction firm for their work. The out-of-town contractor, if he takes sub bids locally, often does so only for the purpose of shopping to his favorite subs back home.

Contrast this attitude with that of the Eastman Kodak Company, which lets millions of dollars in construction to local firms each year, notwithstanding that Ridge Construction Corp., the Kodak subsidiary, performs the general construction work in Kodak Park. Or take the case of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. They are about to build a new bottle-making plant in Brockport. It is their policy to award work to local contractors whenever it is feasible to do so. They have already called the Exchange for bidders on preliminary site work. That’s what we call entering a new community with your best foot forward.

The building trades unions are very much concerned with the influx of out-of-town contractors. And very much opposed, too. They have and are continuing to advocate use of local contractors by both public and private awarding agencies.

Kodak, Photostat, Rochester Gas & Electric, Stromberg-Carlson, Haloid, Graflex, Wilmot Castle and General Motors, among others, are witness to the fact that Rochester contractors are well qualified in industrial construction. We believe that all private work should go to local contractors and architects. And that includes religious buildings, too. But that’s another story.

—J. J. R.
JOHN H. FREEMAN
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November '60 Monthly Bulletin
Planning Ahead

The changing needs of building occupants is perhaps only surpassed in frequency today by the changing styles of feminine fashions. While each is fostered by the need or desire to rearrange, the all-again-once again by which the latter is accomplished has little in comparison with the former beyond a noticeable pinch in the pocketbook. Yet, few businesses can afford the inefficiencies of operating with inadequate facilities. Unfortunately, it is also true that few buildings can cope with the rapidly changing space needs of modern-day enterprise.

In the past ten years almost every company, large or small, has felt the impact of constantly changing business methods and has found it necessary to streamline systems, in introduction of electronics, and reorganizing departments and shifts in personnel. It is this complete upheaval that has forced many corporations to completely abandon outdated facilities and to approach new construction with an understandable desire to forestall reoccurrence as long as possible.

The technical problems placed before building planners and architects by the need to plan ahead for inevitable change are varied and complex. In essence, the two horizontal planes of the building shell must be adaptable to unrestricted vertical planes. The degree of success in achieving this goal is dependent upon the development of paralleling flexibilities in service systems occupying horizontal floor and ceiling planes. Underdevelopment or underutilization of basic sections could be realized.

With vertical plane flexibility established, designers turned to the more difficult horizontal planes. Within these lie the preponderance of all the building interior in a floor plane, ready access to power and communication services is mandatory. To achieve flexibility, underfloor duct systems and cellular steel floors were developed for use with concrete or structural steel building frames. Early coordination of these distribution systems with a basic planning module, telephone and electric outlet connections could be assured at any possible desk location without requiring special raceways or conduit.

The ceiling plane has presented the most difficult of interior surfaces to engineer for flexibility. Within this plane are to be found the environmental stabilizing acoustical, lighting and air conditioning elements of these three systems, early approaches concentrated on mobility through interchangeable modules. Suspended frameworks of various types were designed to extend throughout entire ceiling areas.

The planning module of this suspension system matched that of the basic floor and movable partition sections. Acoustical panels, lighting fixtures, and air supply diffusers and return grilles were then designed to drop into place as needed in the master plan.

In theory, the initial concept was workable; however, sacrifices were readily apparent when put into practice. Layout became a game of Chinese checkers with marbles of four colors. Each color represented a component or function which contributed to the total movement of the enclosed space. Having each unit occupy a separate ceiling module became too cumbersome for complete freedom in space-planning. First, the marbles were compromised to achieve the common size necessary for interchangeable placement. This was followed by further compromise in strategic placement. Usually, air-handling units, power and communication services occupying horizontal floor modules. In the floor plane, flexibility was readily available for connection in each planning grid. On the floor surface, outlets may be introduced only at a time of need. Indeed, in the ceiling, however, it was conceivable that all outlets could be readily available for connection in each module. Essentially each module would be a self-sufficient imaginary cubicule. This concept posed problems of maintenance cycles and stabilized light fixtures should be located and vice versa. This was nothing in comparison with later developments when partition changes began. The chaos which resulted may be visualized by having the board suddenly appear, and ceiling, however, it was conceivable that all outlets could be readily available for connection in each module. Essentially each module would be a self-sufficient imaginary cubicule. This concept posed problems of maintenance cycles and stabilized light fixtures within their respective areas. Yet, full selection of prismatic and opalescent side discharge, where desirable, has been designed for interchangeable use with supply or return air systems. In addition, the two-year joint development introduced many other important firsts. A revolutionary double-wall design provides complete separation of the lamp compartment from air handling chambers. Double importance to in-service performance, this feature reduces internal moisture content, which causes light output across a broad air supply or return operation range. Furthermore, perimeter area smudging characteristics have been minimized for both ceiling and luminous enclosure surfaces.

Full length discharge apertures parallel each side of the unit for balanced air distribution. The design also provides for a side discharging lamp from a single inlet connection. So unimportant is the aperture design that no reduction of luminous area was required to achieve a full selection of prismatic, diffusing or louvered enclosures. Yet, each model is modular with all ceiling suspension systems.

Inlet air volume is efficiently and quietly controlled by an expanding cone damper adjustable from within the lamp compartment. Both vertical and horizontal inlet connectors with integral dampers have been developed for use with 5-inch diameter flexible tubing. The horizontal connector pivots through a complete circle for take-off in any direction to achieve a new low in both over-all height and tubing length requirements.

These are but a few of the features of this newest product of integrated modules...
THE VIRGINIA GREENSTONE COMPANY, INC. of Lynchburg, Virginia, appointed Roy T. Lyons Company, 15115 Charlevoix Avenue, Grosse Pointe 30, Michigan, as their Sales Agents for the State of Michigan, to succeed the I. W. Rollinson Company.

Virginia Greenstone is a tested material of non-fading natural gray and green color stone. This stone is used for exterior spandrels, sills, copings, entrance floors and trim; on interiors it is used for floors, steps, etc.

Samples and data are available from the Lyons Company Office, VA. 1-7822.

JOHN P. DAVIS has been appointed Secretary-Manager of the Plumbing and Heating Industry of Detroit, it is announced by the Trustees of the organization.

Davis, who has already assumed the PHI post, boasts a wide background in the mechanical contracting field. He was formerly a partner in the Caton Company, wholesale jobber supplying materials to the plumbing and heating business. Prior to that, he was president of the J. P. Davis Company, specializing in industrial, commercial and institutional plumbing and heating.

A native Detroiter, Davis was graduated from Assumption High School in Windsor, Ontario and studied engineering from three years at the University of Detroit. He also took apprenticeship training at the Detroit Building Trades School. Davis is married and the father of five children.

AUSTIN'S PAINTERS of Detroit and Flint, Michigan have been made exclusive applicators and the sales agency for Liquid Tile as manufactured by Evershield Products of Joppa, Maryland, for Michigan and northern Ohio.

Liquid Tile, the plastic wall coating, has been used on millions of square feet in Michigan and throughout the world.

Some of the prominent installations are in Cobo Hall and the National Bank Building in Detroit, where about 400,000 square feet were used. The product is used extensively in schools and hospitals.

ARCHITECTURAL GRAPHIC STANDARDS by Ramsey and Sleeper, published by John Wiley & Sons, can be added to your list of best-sellers. It is now in its fifth edition, having sold more than 327,000 copies since its publication, an average of 12,000 a year. The price is $18.95.
LUCIUS BEEBE, writing in Holiday for May, 1960 on the subject of "The Lost Art of Snobbery," says:

Perhaps the snobbiest of architecture is as great as any. The late Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt never set foot outside her Fifth Avenue home unless a crimson carpet was laid by a footman from her door to her car. Newpouters of a generation or so ago invariably spoke of Bellevue Avenue mansions, which might run to one hundred rooms and have cost upward of $5,000,000, as "cottages," and some people of wealth might not know their way entirely around their own homes.

The writer once present in the forty-room Fifth Avenue apartment of the late Dr. Preston Pope Satterwhite when a butler announced to his mistress that luncheon was served in the Regency dining room.

"Where is it?" asked Mrs. Satterwhite.

When Templeton Crocker, of the California family of railroad builders and bankers, was building his enormous Gothic residence overlooking the sea at Pebble Beach on the Monterey Peninsula, entire shiploads of Italian travertine were imported and, through some error, several hundred tons were left over. Lest it fall into unappreciative hands, Crocker ordered it sunk in Monterey Bay.

How to practice economy and at the same time acquire a nice garden was demonstrated by Thomas Fortune Ryan, who built a Fifth Avenue mansion that lacked space for the roses his wife loved to grow. So Ryan purchased the adjacent $2,500,000-home of Charles T. Yerkes, the traction king, tore it down—all except twelve Greek marble columns which had supported the grand staircase, and which he retained as a closet—and planted the space to roses.

"Those pillars would have cost good money if I had bought them new," he explained.

ARCHITECT: "Advertising costs me a lot of money."

Friend: "But architects don't advertise."

ARCHITECT: "That's true but others do and my wife reads their ads."

THE GREAT ROTHSCHILD, of Germany, was accosted by a citizen, who said, "This is a revolution, the wealthy are to divide up their wealth with the poor."

Rothschild said, "My good man, there are 40,000,000 in Germany, I am worth $40,000,000. Here is your dollar."

AN OLDTIMER is one who can remember when the government was criticized for giving away free seeds.

THE REASON a great many men don't take the boss home for dinner is that she's already there.

YOU HAVE REACHED MIDDLE AGE when the girl you smile at thinks you're one her father's friends.

STREET SIGN in Birmingham, Ala.: "No U-turns."

BACK IN 1912 there was a Nebraska law which provided that "autos running on country roads at night must send up a rocket every 150 yards, wait eight minutes for the road to clear, then proceed with caution, sounding the horn and shooting Roman candles." Those Nebraskans didn't aim to have their horses frightened.

Christopher M. H. Delage : The Footman, 1945, oil on canvas.

See page 58 for Advertisers.
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