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ANOTHER COMPLETED HARLAN ELECTRIC INSTALLATION

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It's no longer necessary to use one bolt to do the job of one rivet, as required by previous specifications for high-strength bolts. Recent changes, which now allow bearing-type connections, let the designer take advantage of the difference in strength between high-strength bolts and rivets. This permits the use of two new-type high-strength bolts where three old-style bolts were formerly required. The new bolt is also ideally suited for all types of friction connections.

The major redesign features are:
1. Larger head provides increased bearing surface.
2. Shorter thread length eliminates threaded portion of bolt from shear plane.

Another economical feature is the elimination of one of the two washers formerly required. And this one washer has a smaller outside diameter.

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Letters

TO PAUL B. BROWN, AIA:

In view of the almost certain increase in dues for membership in the MSA, I feel compelled to express certain thoughts I have had more and more of late.

That is: I am thinking of maintaining my membership in the national organization of the AIA and resigning from membership in the Michigan Society, or if that is not possible, to resign from both.

It is becoming more and more of a financial burden to meet these dues, especially when there is so little evidence of immediate personal benefit. As my wife remarked, we could buy some much needed insurance with the money, and be sure of a benefit when it was needed.

I am aware of the argument of "long term benefits to the profession" and the benefits to the large architectural firms. However, I am sure that there are many registered architects employed as draftsmen who never expect to go into business or even become associates in an architectural office, who feel as I do. We would like to keep up our state registration and also membership in our professional organizations, but are only earning draftsmen's hourly wage.

I would suggest the possibility of a lower dues rates (in both AIA and MSA) for registered architects who are draftsmen as compared with architects who are principals in an architectural firm. I believe you would increase your membership considerably by attracting the semi-retired architect and the not-quite successful (like myself). Possibly the increased membership would offset the lower rates in terms of total revenue.

I do not feel that I am alone in this, as many architects I have talked to, agree that they feel the same way. Yet these same people will not raise their voices in a meeting, indeed they do not often even attend. I would suggest that a questionnaire be sent to the entire list of registered architects (not MSA members only). This should give a better picture of the opinion of the profession as a whole.

Needless to say, I will vote no on any motion to increase the dues for any cause whatsoever. — ROBERT BRODIE, AIA, Birmingham, Mich.

TO MR. ROBERT BRODIE, AIA:

Your letter of November 7 expresses a concern shared by some of our members; our Chapter whether they can afford higher dues in any amount, when they see little evidence of "immediate personal benefit." Our Board is very much aware of this concern, as the financial problem is often a real one. It indicates, also, one area in which we feel our Chapter should be doing a more effective job. That is, in securing the interest and the participation of more of our younger members, and those practicing on the edges of the city. This is one of the problems facing us, if we are to properly carry out the responsibilities assigned to us by the Institute. These objectives, in brief, are four in number:

A. By uniting our efforts, to promote the efficiency of our profession.

B. To advance the science and art of architecture by improving the standards of architectural education, training, and practice.

C. To coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture in higher living standards for our people through their improved environment.

D. To make the profession of ever increasing service to society.

Another problem is that this assignment cannot be performed unless a strong Executive Secretary's office can be maintained in the years ahead. This means that a young man must be brought in, to take over the reins of this office under Tal's guidance.

Solving these problems must involve additional financing in some manner. Our Chapter dues are now among the lowest in the country — less than half the national average — because Tal's Monthly Bulletin has supported the operation of the Executive Secretary. This is an expense which we must now assume for the period of time, at least, during which ownership of the Bulletin is being transferred.

Some of our members feel that considerations of cost are secondary in setting up a sound Chapter budget, that our interested members will pay whatever dues are considered necessary, and that any loss, by resignation, of those who do not feel this way will not weaken our Chapter. Our Board does not subscribe to this view. We feel that our membership should include all registered architects in this area. The fifth objective of the AIA—which I did not list above—is to "organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America." This, of course, cannot be achieved without a desire for fellowship by our members; on the other hand, we recognize an obligation to encourage wide membership by avoiding the setting of dues that are higher than they need be. You may be assured that the proposed increase has been held to a minimum.

While the AIA encourages membership by all architects, its aims are directed primarily outward, toward society, rather than toward, toward personal benefit. While it may be of personal advantage to be able to use the letters AIA after one's name, this, in a real sense, incidental. The Institute is concerned, basically, with improving the effectiveness of our profession in serving society. The success, in fact, of

SOUND REASONS FOR PRE-QUALIFICATION OF MECHANICAL BIDDERS

1. When bidding is confined to pre-qualified Mechanical Contractors, you can be sure that less supervision will be required . . . that the firm selected will require less guidance and have a better understanding of the installation. By pre-qualifying mechanical bidders, the possibility of having an entire project delayed by some cut-rate sub-contractor, who has been selected solely on the basis of a cheap price to the middleman, is eliminated.

2. The pre-qualified Mechanical Contractor, working with the architect and engineer, is best equipped to interpret and implement their designs in such a way as to preclude future major problems. His skill can assure a sound workable installation for the owner.

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January '62 Monthly Bulletin
the AIA in promoting the stature of the profession is dependent on public knowledge that it is not devoted to the personal gain of its members.

Since the board objectives of the AIA are concerned with service to our fellowmen, a more immediate concern must be professional competence of its members. If an architect's services are to be fully effective, he must be competent, and he must be able to practice in a favorable climate of public acceptance of — and esteem for — his skills. While skillful performance by individual architects is necessary to achieve this climate, much is being done by the AIA in creating public recognition of architects' services and respect for their achievements. In numerous specific cases, efforts by our Chapter and State Society have resulted in more equitable contract forms, and fee schedules, being adopted by public bodies. These efforts supplement our program of public education, in which press articles, radio and TV programs, and talks before various groups bring the layman a truer picture of the architect.

If our profession is to retain public respect, it must be concerned with the caliber of its practitioners. Our Chapter takes an active part in conducting registration examinations, and in improving the quality of the education of architectural students. Last year, ten cases involving alleged violations of ethical practice were presented to our Board for action. Some were submitted by clients, some by architects; unless such complaints are resolved fairly, the profession will suffer. In these and many other ways the AIA strives—and, I believe, with a fair measure of success—to create a favorable climate for the successful practice of architecture. In the first instance of course, this benefits the architectural firm and the actual practitioner. A draftsman's job, however, depends on his employer's practice—at least in our office.

In addition to the aforementioned efforts, our Chapter tries to make available certain tools by which its members may improve their competence; by securing informative speakers for our programs, by sponsoring seminars such as those this year on air conditioning and urban design, by conducting workshops such as last year's session at the McGregor Memorial Building on office practice, costs, etc. We are aware that these programs are often inadequate, but we need suggestions from our members to make them more beneficial. As you say, such suggestions are hard to come by.

In reference to your comments about two classes of membership in the AIA, such an arrangement is now in practice. Architects who do not feel that they desire or can afford corporate membership in the Institute may apply for associate membership. Associate members, however, are required to apply for corporate membership within three years from the date they begin their personal practice of architecture.

It is my hope, however, that with new vitality in our Chapter program and, perhaps with better understanding by all of our members of what the AIA is trying to do, most of the architects who now raise the questions that you have expressed will wish to contribute as fully as they can in achieving the objectives I have listed. Rather than a case of long-term benefits, I would say that this is a matter of immediate responsibilities.

If you have the time, I would like to know your reaction to these thoughts. If you have any suggestions as to how you feel the Chapter could do a better job for our members in your situation. I would certainly appreciate having them.—PAUL B. BROWN, President, Detroit Chapter, AIA

New Courses
At U. of D.
BULLETIN:
The Department of Architecture, University of Detroit has instituted some evening courses in architecture which may be of interest to various individuals.

The courses are in the areas of freehand drawing and architectural design. Both classes will meet on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7-10 p.m. at the Uptown Campus.

The freehand drawing classes will alternate between a beginners course and an intermediate course in the fall and spring semesters respectively. The architectural design course is arranged so that work at any level from the freshman to the junior level may be accommodated through the assignment of different types of problems. The courses may be taken for credit or not as preferred by the individual.

We would appreciate it if this could be announced in the Michigan Society of Architects Bulletin so that any individual who may be interested would be aware of what we are offering. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you for publishing our recent curriculum changes. — BRUNO LEON, AIA, Chairman

New Executive
A vigorous and uninterrupted service by our Executive Secretary's office in the years immediately ahead is vital to the functioning of our Chapter and of the Michigan Society of Architects. With the approval, at the last Chapter meeting, of a $9.00 raise in dues, it is now possible to proceed with the important job of finding a new Executive—a young man to assume the duties of this office under the guidance and counsel of Tal Hughes. This man will have a threefold responsibility: Executive to MSA and to the Detroit Chapter, and Publisher of the Monthly Bulletin.

A man with these abilities will not be easily found. As a Chapter member, you can help by advising us of possible candidates whom you consider qualified; or should you be interested in the position and feel that you may have the qualifications please let us know. Contact Tal Hughes or a Board member of the Detroit Chapter or the Michigan Society of Architects.—PAUL B. BROWN, President, Detroit Chapter, A.I.A.

OUR COVER Detroit Athletic Club owns two wonderful tapestries, that hang on walls at either side of its grand stairway.

The one on our cover is “Start of the Hunt,” which hangs on the north wall. The one on the south wall, “Capture of the Wild Boar,” will be on our next cover.

The tapestries were purchased with contributions of Club members in 1946. The famous works of art were brought to America soon after the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm at the end of World War I. They had hung in the Royal Palace at Potsdam for three generations.

Designer of the tapestries was Adam van der Meulen. Although of Flemish origin, he became court painter to Louis XIV in Paris in 1664 and lived in the building where they manufactured the Gobelins for which he made the cartoons. His tapestries are to be found in many of the royal castles in Europe.

Van der Meulen was influenced by Rubens, from whom he took the design for the boar hunt. He was always considered one of the best tapestry designers of the Seventeenth Century. Photo by Photo Illustrators, Inc.
In Michigan, nearly everybody insists on Gas

A modern home is an all-Gas home. And your buyers know it, too! Proof: more Michigan homes use Gas for heating, cooking, and water heating than any other fuel. For a truly progressive touch, add Gas air conditioning and outdoor gaslights. Then just see how fast your all-Gas homes catch customers!

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LAWRENCE ZIMMERMAN'S neighbors in rural Saginaw County, Mich., can be pardoned for dubbing his house (above) "Zimmy’s Maze." They wonder what the next addition will be like.

Zimmerman forgot to put a door from the outside, so he has to crawl through a window. He says it gets pretty tiresome. And three times in the last 14 months he has served 45 days in jail for building code violations.

"Zimmy’s Maze" (above), the house without a door

AIED Design Medal was awarded to Mr. Hiawatha of Estes, California, for his latest residence design. The jury said we like this plan because it has unity of form, clarity of expression, and laughter-provoking visual experience.—From Architecture Utah, AIA

Scene in Grand Traverse Region of Michigan, from the book, "Vinegar Pie and Other Tales of the Grand Traverse Region," by Al Barnes; Wayne University Press. William Bostick, Artist

Architecture
To Remember
Early Americans, and other architectural oddities

PHOTOJOURNALIST Joe Clark, of Highland Park, Mich., took this photo of an early American grist mill in Tennessee. Could be a scene of Huckleberry Finn.

THE CORN PALACE, Mitchell, S. Dak.,
15 REDECORATED EACH YEAR FOR THE ANNUAL CORN FESTIVAL WITH NATURALLY-COLORED CORN TO FORM PICTORIAL PANELS AND GEOMETRIC DESIGNS

United Features Syndicate, Inc.
1018-hole Golf Course

The new Walnut Hills Country Club will not only have the traditional 18 holes, it will have an additional 1000 holes built into the floor system as a result of the Price Brothers FLEXICORE precast concrete floor.

And, of course, with Flexicore the Walnut Hills Country Club will have quality flooring that can be achieved only with a product manufactured under optimum factory controlled conditions. Flexicore is also fire resistive and will be installed faster, reducing building time, and at a lower cost.

In this striking building, achieved with pre-cast concrete, cantilevered slabs pick up curtain wall in most instances. Ceiling treatment varies from exposed Flexicore to suspended ceilings.

Price Brothers staff of engineers is available to you, too, for consultation.
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY ART CENTER PRESENTS AN EXHIBITION

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January 1 through 19, 1962

Michigan Society of Architects
Who designs what, with...

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These are just a few of the “important places occupied by Belden Brick on today’s construction horizon,” north to south.

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MSA

MICHIGAN ITEMS

SMITH, HINCHEAN & GRYLLS, INC. announce that Bui Guang Hanh, one of the 22 registered architects in Vietnam, has arrived in Detroit to begin work in collaboration with SH & G on the new medical-education center to be built at Saigon.

The project itself consists of a basic sciences teaching facility which is divided into four main building elements: two classroom wings; a library and a small auditorium; interconnected by a broad two-story passageway. In addition, the buildings are interspersed with landscaped gardens typical of present-day Vietnamese architecture.

The building of the facility is jointly under the sponsorship of the ICA and the government of Vietnam.

Mr. Hanh, a 48-year old native of Sadec, South Vietnam, is the son of a professor of science at the University of Hanoi. Following local education he emigrated to Paris where he graduated from the Architectural Section of the Ecole Nationale Superieure des Beaux Arts. Subsequently he attended St. Cyr, the French military school, and served as second lieutenant in the French army in World War II.

For the past 11 years he has pursued private architectural practice in Saigon, as well as serving as professor of architecture at the University of Saigon and as instructor for the Saigon City Plan group in public works.

When he and Smith, Hinckman and Grylls staff members complete working drawings and specifications in January, Hanh will return to Saigon to supervise construction.

DETROIT CHAPTER, AIA has named John Haro, Chief Architectural Designer for Albert Kahn Associates, chairman of its Civic Design Committee for the coming year.

Purpose of the committee is to foster and improve city and regional planning; to formulate plans for beautifying communities and roadsides; and to cooperate with public and other agencies concerned with such matters.

Mr. Haro is a graduate of Harvard's School of Design, and in 1959 received his highest award, the Wheelwright Fellowship in architecture for study and travel abroad. Since joining the Kahn organization in 1955 he has been responsible for the design of a number of important buildings honored for their architectural excellence, including the new National Bank of Detroit building.

Mr. Haro is a corporate member of the American Institute of Architects, its Detroit Chapter and the Michigan Society of Architects.

"RETIREMENT VILLAGES," a compilation of papers by leading authorities on this popular and rapidly growing arrangement for active retirement living, has been published by the Division of Gerontology at The University of Michigan.

The book contains photos and site plans of a number of villages, and features chapters on such topics as design, location, operation, costs, financing and services. It is especially suited for builders, architects, and prospective sponsoring agencies, such as churches, fraternal groups, and labor unions.

The 156-page publication may be obtained for $3.50 from the Division of Gerontology, 1510 Rackham Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

SYLVESTER E. STONE of 28477 New- port, Warren, Mich., received his Certi- ficate as an Architect at a Certificate Presentation Meeting at The Engineer- ing Society of Detroit on November 18, where The Honorable George Edwards, Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, was the principal speaker. The cere- mony was sponsored by APELSCOR to permit the public presentation by the Michigan State Board of Registration, through its Chairman, Angelo Marino, to the newly registered Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

Mr. Stone, a full-blooded Chippewa Indian, was born and reared in the Sarnia Indian Reservation. He later at- tended Lawrence Institute of Technology and was employed by Smith, Hinck- man and Grylls Associates, Inc.; Mi- noru Yamasaki and Associates; Victor Gruen and Associates; Diehl and Diehl Architects and with Wayne State Univer- sity Architectural Services. He later transferred to Leo M. Bauer and Asso- ciates where he is now employed.

LOUIS A. ROSSETTI (right) received his certificate as a registered architect on Nov. 18. Louis A., with his wife, are shown with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rossetti.

The younger Rossetti is a 1959 architectural graduate of the University of Detroit. His experience has been with his father's firm of Giffels & Rossetti, and with architect George P. Head, both firms of Detroit. His application for corporate membership has been approved by the Detroit Chapter AIA. His father is a Fellow of the AIA.

FALLOUT SHELTER COURSES for architects and engineers will be conducted, over a two-week period, by the Federal Government during 1962, at various universities throughout the U.S. There will be no fee or tuition. Particip- ant should register with Director, OCD, Region 4, Battle Creek, Mich.

Region 4 courses will be held at the University of Michigan Jan. 8, Jan. 29, Feb. 19 and March 12.

Lens-Art Photographers

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Official Photographers for Monthly Bulletin, MSA

DRAFTSMEN ... How would you like to win GRAND PRIZE OF $200 or one of 8 other cash awards? Enter MSA 1962 Draftsmen's Competition
David H. Murdock, owner, Murdock Development Co., builder of Guaranty Bank Building, says: "With multiple forms and a systematic method of placing, stripping and reshoring, we were able to cast one story every 5 days. Nothing can match the efficiency of modern concrete construction!"


For the tallest building in Phoenix they chose modern concrete!

The beautiful new 20-story Guaranty Bank Building rates two special distinctions. It is not only the tallest building in Phoenix, but it is also one of the tallest concrete buildings in the entire West.

Economy was the basic reason for choosing concrete. With concrete frames and light-weight pan joist floors, construction moved along with record speed—better than one floor per week. Further economies resulted from the multiple use of forms, and scheduling went along smoothly because concrete is always available on short order. It's there when you need it—another big saving in time and money.

Both front and back shear walls were faced with precast panels, with unusual exterior beauty achieved through the use of pure white portland cement. Even in the lobby of the bank, the functional beauty of concrete is seen in floors of gleaming terrazzo.

For impressive construction efficiency plus structural strength, beauty, and low maintenance costs, economy dictates the choice of concrete for structures of all dimensions and concepts.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Stoddard Building, Lansing 23, Michigan
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete
REFRESHER COURSES for those intending to take the State Board Examinations for registration as architects, engineers, surveyors will be held at The Engineering Society of Detroit, beginning in January.

Registration for the courses will be held at ESD Thursday evening, January 4, 1962, at 7:00 p.m.

These refresher courses are open to all members of The Engineering Society of Detroit and its Fifty affiliated technical societies. These courses have been designed to reinforce and refresh previous backgrounds and provide a comprehensive review of the subjects on which candidates will be examined in June.

Classes begin on January 6, for Engineers and on January 20, 1962 for Architects. Land Surveyors' review courses will begin on April 14, 1962. Applications for these Refresher Courses are available at ESD headquarters, 100 Farnsworth Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan or may be obtained by calling Temple 2-5400.

FREDERICK C. O'DELL, AIA, of Ann Arbor, has been elected a member emeritus of The American Institute of Architects, its Detroit Chapter and the Michigan Society of Architects.

Fred has had a rather severe illness for about a year, but is improving. We are thankful for that. I know his character and endurance from World War I, in Northern Russia. He joined the faculty of the College of Architecture and Design at the University of Michigan in 1920.

Frank H. Wright

Frank Henry Wright, AIA died at his home, 18160 Westhaven, Southfield, Michigan, on December 17. He was 78 years of age.

Mr. Wright was born in Adrian, Michigan on April 8, 1883. He attended the Art Institute in Chicago, and came to Detroit in 1907. For many years he was employed by Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Architects. He became registered as an architect in Michigan in 1916 and began his own practice in 1919. For a time he practiced as Wright & Nice in Flint, and later with his son, Lloyd H. Wright, AIA, and with Theodore Roavy.

He was formerly secretary and vice president of the Michigan Society of Architects. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects, its Detroit Chapter and the Society.

Surviving are two sons, Lloyd H., AIA, of Eberle M. Smith Associates, Inc., Architects and Engineers; and Frank E., a daughter, Mrs. Mary Jane Reckling and nine grandchildren.

John Schurman

John Schurman, AIA, prominent architect, who retired in 1949 died November 24 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where he had lived for the past seven years. He was 78 years of age.

Mr. Schurman was born March 27, 1885 in East Saugatuck, Michigan. There he received his early education, following which he traveled in Europe and Mexico. He came to Detroit about 60 years ago and became employed by the late Albert Kahn in 1906. When the firm was reorganized and became Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., he was one of the associates.

He became a member of The American Institute of Architects, its Detroit Chapter and The Michigan Society of Architects in 1942, retired in 1948 and was made an emeritus member of the architectural organizations in 1953.

His unique hobby was making in his home workshop flowers and other objects of art of surpassing beauty, fashioned from plastic salvaged from bomber tunnels. These resulted in much recognition in the way of illustrated feature articles in magazines of Sunday newspapers of both Detroit and Fort Lauderdale.

Surviving are a son, Gerritl S. and a grandson.

Mr. Schurman had made his home in recent years with his sister, Mrs. Peter Lawrence, 2413 Nassau Lane in Fort Lauderdale. Funeral services and burial were in Detroit.

Howard T. Simons

Howard Thomas Simons, AIA, distinguished architect and member of the Detroit firm of Herman & Simons, died in Woman's Hospital, Detroit on November 29. He was 74 years of age.

Mr. Simons was born in Cornwall Heights, Pa., on October 11, 1887. He was educated at Atelier Don Barber in New York City, where he worked before coming to Detroit.

Howards specialty was design and he was one of the best in the country. His firm has been responsible for some of our finest churches, schools, banks and other types of buildings.

He was a member of The American Institute of Architects, its Detroit Chapter and the Michigan Society of Architects.

Surviving are two sons, Howard and James and a daughter, Ruth.
SMCAD Industry Fund is Sponsoring
The 1962 MSA Draftsmen’s Competition
(Covers Work Done During 1961)

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PURPOSE: To stimulate greater interest and pride in the techniques of architectural and engineering drafting.

To emphasize the need for quality of line, clarity of dimensioning, simplicity of lettering, completeness, conciseness of notations and details, good composition and logical arrangement of sheet.

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WHO MAY ENTER: All architects, engineers and draftsmen, who are employed in the State of Michigan by an architect or an architectural-engineering consultant or consulting firm who may be retained by an architect and whose name appears on the competitor’s entry in association with an architect or architectural-engineering firm.

PRIZES:
GRAND PRIZE—$200.00
Four first prizes—$125.00 each
Four second prizes—$75.00 each

Four categories — ARCHITECTURAL — STRUCTURAL — MECHANICAL — ELECTRICAL

CLOSING DATE: All entries must be received by mail, prepaid, or by personal delivery by March 2, 1962 at the office of:

Mr. William J. Rettenmier,
Executive Secretary of the Sheet Metal Contractors Association of Detroit Industry Fund
224 McKerchey Building
2631 Woodward Ave.
Detroit 1, Michigan

JURY: The jury shall consist of the following:
(1) The chairman of the Competition Committee
(2) Two members of the Sheet Metal Contractors Association of Detroit Industry Fund
(3) Members of the C.S.I. and AGC—Detroit
(4) Staff members of leading Michigan schools of architecture and design
(5) Members of the Detroit, Flint Area, Mid-Michigan, Saginaw Valley and Western Michigan AIA Chapters comprising the Michigan Society of Architects.

AWARDS: Annual Awards Dinner during the 1962 Convention of the MSA to be held March 29, 1962.

LOOK FOR YOUR COPY OF THE RULES AND ENTRY BLANKS WHICH WILL BE MAILED TO EACH OFFICE. ADDITIONAL COPIES MAY BE HAD UPON REQUEST.
Opening Remarks of Louis G. Redstone, AIA, Chairman, Urban Design and Renewal Seminar, Detroit Chapter, AIA, Sept. 21, 1961

Today's meeting and seminar, which is jointly sponsored by the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A. and the M.S.A. Committee on Urban Design and Renewal, marks an important stepping-stone in the architects' relationship to the community.

The seminars are a direct result of a resolution passed at the last A.I.A. national convention which reads: "That the A.I.A. implement the theme of this Convention—REDESIGNING URBAN AMERICA, as a national objective during the forthcoming year and that specific steps be taken through its regional and chapter organizations to expedite orientation of its membership to the end."

Charles O'Bryon, President of the M.S.A., put the resolution into effect by appointing a State-wide committee for these seminars. The members are:

- Eberle M. Smith, Detroit Chapter;
- Bernard J. DeVries, Western Michigan Chapter;
- William D. Black, Mid-Michigan Chapter;
- Vincent F. Boyle, Saginaw Valley Chapter;
- James E. Tomblinson, Flint Chapter; and
- Charles A. Blessing, Member-at-Large.

Joining the Committee for the first seminar are:

- Paul B. Brown, President, Detroit Chapter;
- William W. Lyman, Smith & Smith, Architects; Francis Bennett, Eric Svenson and Carl Alimblad of the Detroit City Plan Commission; Lyn Graziani of Eberle M. Smith Associates, and John W. Sheorlas, Harley, Ellington, Cowin & Stiton, who designed the attractive program and helped with arrangements.

The Committee worked closely with Mr. Blessing and members of his staff: Francis Clark, Harold Bellamy, Daniel Varin and Douglas Anawalt.

As Chairman of the Committee, I want to thank these and all others connected with today's seminar.

The new demands in our contemporary way of life everywhere in the world have brought into sharp focus the realization that we architects have been passive onlookers while our cities deteriorate under our very eyes. The architects must take the leadership as professionals, as citizens and as leaders in the community, to help replan our cities and stop present rapid deterioration which is taking place in many parts of the country. It is also our responsibility to alert every segment of the community because reconstruction of our cities is everyone's concern.

In the preliminary stages of urban renewal operations, large sections in many

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In the preliminary stages of urban renewal operations, large sections in many
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American cities will resemble war-devastated areas — brick rubble, foundation skeletons, abandoned houses. Symbolically speaking, it will be a war of survival. We could lose this war unless we establish far-sighted goals and understand what we are striving for. In advance of the bulldozers must come widespread public awareness of both the problems and the remedies, sound research and comprehensive recommendations by planners, and an unselfish and dedicated approach on the part of leaders in all walks of life. It is time to realize that we must stop running away from the cities, that the only solution lies in eliminating the causes of decay and in supporting an adequate renewal program for the affected areas.

These seminars will serve a dual purpose: The self-education of architects and the awakening of the public to a problem that affects their very existence.

**Institute's Roll In Urban Design**

By Matthew L. Rockwell,

AIA, Director, Division of Public Services, and Head, Department of Urban Affairs

The American Institute of Architects

At strategic periods in the history of architecture, man is given the opportunity to better his average performance. Architects entered such a period a very few years ago—when public consciousness began to demand not only the elimination of the blighted areas of our cities, but also an improved urban environment — actually the door of this period is hardly open. The opportunity now exists to frame a wholly new architectural practice in urban design.

Clearance of slums and their replacement with generally undistinguished housing has been with us for many years. Both the clearance of land for this purpose and the construction of the buildings has cost one form or another of our government units unmeasured dollars. But not only has this process provided only partially for the need but so also has our plan of action been ineffective and our pattern of development almost unintelligible.

By plan of action we mean the way in which our environment merges within its place but also the way in which its environment merges within its region.

To slum clearance, that classic solution for the salvation of the city, we can now add a whole bag of new devices calculated for the last time to save the city. Never before have we had as varietaled an approach as is provided under the Housing Bill of 1961. For examples of federal measures which are of special interest to architects take these two—the rebuilding of our central districts and the conserving of our neighborhoods.

These two fields of interest when fully developed to the ultimate potential could extend the talents of every practicing architect in the United States for some years. For the large office there is the opportunity in the design of the new central area complex. For the small office there is the challenge in the design and rehabilitation of neighborhood conservation projects. And for those who do not choose Federal assistance, there is the opportunity for rebuilding and re-modeling those existing structures which are permitted to remain within renewal areas or which are located on the periphery of these areas. For example, countless commercial units will be included within this type.

But to many architects these are strange fields. Brief acquaintance in architectural schools must be freshened and broadened and time is short. We are being called upon not only to enter this field but also to improve upon those efforts of the pioneers. To respond to this appeal, the 1961 Convention of the AIA passed Resolution 15 reading, "That the AIA implement the theme of this Convention REDESIGNING URBAN AMERICA, as a national objective during the forthcoming year and that specific steps be taken through its regional and chapter organization to expedite orientation of its membership to this end."

Subsequently under the leadership of AIA member Carl Feiss and his Institute Committee on Urban Design, there emerged UD 62/63 a multi-pronged program of the specific steps requested by the Convention. Briefly the program consisted of the following projects:

1. An educational, or orientation course in the field.
2. A major film on the general subject.
3. A guidebook, now sadly lacking, to the numerous subjects of concern in urban design.
4. A series of case studies to implement the program.
5. A series of plain spoken critiques of existing examples of urban design.
6. An exhibit to implement both item (1) and the program at large.

Four of these six items are today in progress. With the initiation of the Michigan Society of Architects Seminar Program the first item now becomes history. The second project, the film, has been solved through the generous offer of the Reynolds Metals Company to produce Ed Bacon's brilliant "Philadelphia Pattern in Progress," the lecture of the Philadelphia Convention. The final script for this has just been completed. Already definitive discussions on the third item have led representatives of the Architectural Record to outline our joint plans to produce the Guidebook.

For the fourth project involving case studies, a specialoland must be described. Not long ago the Assistant Commissioner of Conservation and Rehabilitation in the HHPA's Department of Urban Renewal asked us to study the prospect of involving the architect in the design aspects of conservation projects. In conservation areas, as distinct from renewal areas, much can be accomplished to existing structures which involves little in funds but much in creative design talent. Termned by some the Georgetown treatment, for purposes of the Institute study we have termed the project "Back Porch." From an identification standpoint this is appropriate since in many cases the removal or addition of the porch is involved; however, it is also symbolic of an area of interest especially adapted to the office of the small architect, the interests of which are particularly close to the Institute.

To study this particular problem, we selected a test area in Washington and with volunteer help are well into our analysis. It appears from first glance that the use of a tool such as photogrammetry used horizontally to map and measure facades may be time — and money-saving to the project. This is only one of the potentials emerging, but it is significant enough to warrant the case study approach.

As to the fifth and sixth items, while preliminary work has begun, it is too early to credit either item with progress. It will be apparent that the two-year period, 1962 and 1963, is almost too short to accomplish the program described. It is evident that even if the program has been completed by 1963, there will be a continuing need for special information and study by the Institute. This information can only come from the field, from such efforts as these notable seminars developed and initiated by the Michigan Society of Architects.
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January '62 Monthly Bulletin
Detroit Chapter's Next Meeting

Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects will hold its third session on Urban Design and Renewal, jointly with the Michigan Society of Architects, at the General Motors Technical Center, Thursday, January 18, 1962. The session will begin at 4:00 p.m.

Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. in the GM restaurant, and the program will continue at 8:00 p.m.

This is a pilot program of The A.I.A. 62/63 Design Program in support of Resolution No. 15 of the 1961 A.I.A. Convention:

"That The A.I.A. implement the theme of this Convention, REDESIGNING URBAN AMERICA, as a national objective during the forthcoming year and that specific steps be taken through regional and chapter organizations to expedite orientation of its membership to this end."

The first session was held at The Engineering Society of Detroit on September 21, 1961, with Dean Philip N. Youtz, FAIA as moderator. It began in the afternoon at 4:00 o'clock and after an intermission for dinner, resumed with Mr. Louis Redstone, MSA Chairman of UD 62/63 explaining that Mr. C. A. OBryon, President of the Michigan Society of Architects had put the resolution into effect by appointing a statewide committee including Eberle M. Smith, FAIA, Bernard J. DeVries, William D. Black, Vincent J. Boyle, James E. Tomblinson, and Charles A. Blessing as member at large.

Joining the Committee for the first session were Paul B. Brown, President of the Detroit Chapter, AIA, William Lyman, Francis Bennett, Eric Svenson, and Carl Almblad. Also serving were Lyn Graziano and John W. Sheorix, who designed the attractive programs and helped with arrangements.

At this first session, Mr. Charles A. Blessing, Director of Planning, Detroit City Planning Commission, gave an introduction and commented on certain aspects of the subject. On the program were Mr. Gerald E. Crane, architect and city planner and President of Crane & Gorvic, Inc., Robert F. Hastings, President of Smith, Hinchman & Grylla Associates, Inc., who spoke on "The Architects' Contribution to Successful Renewal through Reference to the Detroit Medical Center and International Village Developments."

Commentators were Messrs. Francis P. Bennett and Carl Almblad, both of the Detroit City Plan Commission.

Principal speakers were Mr. Jack T. Conway, Deputy Administrator, Housing and Home Financing Agency, Washington, D.C., on "The Architect's Role in Urban Renewal," and Mr. Mathew L. Rockwell, AIA, Director of Urban and Public Affairs, The American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C.

The second session was a joint meeting with the American Institute of Planners national convention at hotel Statler Hilton, Detroit on November 17, 1961. The subject was "Comprehensive Planning — The Essential Background."

Speakers included Dr. Robert C. Hoover, AIP, Chairman, Department of Urban Planning, Wayne State University; Dean G. Holmes Perkins, FAIA, AIP, School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Philadelphia Planning Commission on "Comprehensive Planning: The Philadelphia Experience," and Mr. Harry M. Weese, FAIA, of Chicago, who spoke on "Project Development Within the Master Plan."

The third session, at GM Tech Center, January 18, 1962 will be equally important, with speakers of note, and the subject will be "Urban Renewal: What it is; How it Works." Architects are sure to benefit by these sessions and gain much valuable knowledge of use in their practice.

The final session will be held outstate and the program will be a combination of the first three sessions. Time and place will be announced later.

Detroit Chapter Meeting Report

Detroit Chapter, AIA held its November dinner meeting at the Harmonie Club on November 18. This was a business meeting to discuss the proposed increase in Chapter dues.

Considerable discussion was held regarding the Chapter's activities in the past and its proposals for the future. President Paul B. Brown distributed a 15-page outline containing the Chapter's budget for 1961 and its proposed budget for the future. Charles H. MacMahon, Jr. and Bruce H. Smith, both on the Michigan Society of Architects Board of Directors, spoke on the Society's program.

There being a quorum present, a roll-call vote was taken on the increase in dues and the proposed increase from $16 to $25 was approved. Thirteen dollars of this will go to the MSA, $12 to the Chapter. It is proposed that the MSA and the Detroit Chapter jointly employ a new executive who would be at 120 Madison Avenue, and would also have charge of publishing the Monthly Bulletin, which is to be sold to the Michigan Architectural Foundation. Tentatively it is proposed to have the same directors for the Foundation and the MSA, but different officers. The Foundation directors would elect their own officers. The present Executive Secretary is to continue.

Associate dues in the Chapter were increased from $7 to $10. These increases will enable the Chapter to continue the many activities for which it is called upon.

The MSA and the Detroit Chapter are interested in interviewing prospects for the new position of executive. It is thought that he should be an architect, preferably registered in Michigan, who would like to make a career of this activity.

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January '62 Monthly Bulletin
I believe that all of us have had experiences that remain with us over the years. One impression that I have never forgotten occurred in 1944; our carrier had anchored one night at Majuro, and when I climbed to the flight deck the next morning I saw most of the Pacific fleet anchored in the Lagoon, stretching to the horizon in all directions. It was not, however, the size of the fleet that impressed me, but rather the fact that it was unique that all ships should be assembled at one time. Fleet operations were performed by small task forces in various parts of the ocean, and the various movements of these groups had to be integrated for the fleet to be effective. The effectiveness, for example, of a task force operating near the Philippines would have a definite effect on the deployment of another group two thousand miles away.

I believe it is well, in similar fashion, to climb to the “flight deck” occasionally in the case of our construction industry and take a broad look around. It is easier than to realize that all the various elements of this industry are interdependent, and that an unhealthy condition in any one segment will affect all our groups. We are familiar, for example, with the long record of shopping and peddling of bids, and of the many efforts to curtail the evils of this practice. Those on the fringes of this operation, however, such as the architects, have only recently become fully aware of the effect of this practice on our own profession.

The architect’s first interest is to give his client good service. This can only be achieved by cooperative efforts of the many parties involved in a construction project. It cannot be achieved by coercion, nor can it be achieved when contractors, whether they be subcontractors or general contractors, undertake a job with one eye on the necessity of getting by with as little work as possible, and the other on the need of picking up “extras” by scanning the drawings and specifications for loopholes in order to break even on the job. Often this is the situation when contractors have succeeded in getting a project after going through the all-too-common process of bid manipulation.

In spite of the many efforts to control these practices, the evils are today more serious than ever, and they have become more aggravated lately by the scarcity of work in the Detroit area. Our need is not to wait for the perfection of a scheme of control which everyone can agree will be 100 per cent effective. The need is to take the first steps toward positive corrective action, if such steps show promise of getting results.

Many of us felt that a first step was taken last fall in the bidding procedure of Lansing-Reilly Hall at the University of Detroit. For this project a bid registry was proposed by Dick Brennan, who served as consultant for the University. Dick secured the concurrence of Ed Harrison and Jack Cassidy, also consultants for the University, prior to obtaining the concurrence of the owner and the architect in the use of the registry plan.

This plan, which was similar to that used at John Carroll University last summer, required the electrical, mechanical and food service contractors, as well as fourteen subcontractors, to submit their bids on duplicate copies of the registry forms. One copy is for the general contractor, and one copy is retained in the bid registry; these registry forms must be submitted not later than 24 hours prior to the receipt of the bids. In their proposals, the general contractors are required to name the subcontractors that they propose to use for each of the trades which are required to use the bid registry, and agree to certify under oath that the amount incorporated in their proposals for each subcontract in the registry is the amount submitted to them by the respective subcontractor.

The registry plan was quite successful in this case because the parties involved, including the various contractors, the owner, and the architect, were participants in this plan. It is, of course, not necessarily the final answer to our problem, but at least in this first trial it appeared to do the job. The Joint Construction Industry Committee has devoted much time to the study of this type of registry plan and recently issued a suggested form of bid registry. This form parallels rather closely the plan our office used on the Lansing-Reilly Hall; the JCIC, however, limits participants in the bid registry to mechanical and electrical contractors in the belief that it is advisable to initiate this type of control on a limited scale, and to broaden its scope only after its soundness has been proved. I feel that the greater the number of subcontractors that can be included, the greater will be the value of the registry.

The success of this type of control now rests squarely on the architect, who must use the plan on his forthcoming jobs. This is where his salesmanship with his clients will become important. As a first step, the Joint Construction Industry Committee has secured the cooperation of the four larger architectural firms in Detroit to use the bid registry on some of their work now coming up. This is the next important step—that the architects use this plan wherever possible, as broadly as possible, and within the framework of the format now developed. To be most effective, the type of plan and the mechanics of its operation should be as nearly uniform as possible in all instances. I believe that this step is within our reach, and that a year from now we will see encouraging results in our joint efforts to control one of our industry’s most serious problems.
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The Awards Program has been initiated as a means of recognizing the excellence of Architectural Design by Chapter Members. The Program consisted of buildings designed in Residential, Educational, Religious, Public Use and Commercial Categories with two awards allocated for each; namely, Merit Award and Honorable Mention, as shown here.

A visiting jury which judged all displays submitted was composed of Professor Walter B. Sanders, A.I.A. Chairman of the Department of Architecture.
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of the College of Architecture and Design at the University of Michigan, who acted as Chairman of the Jury; Peter Vander Laan, A.I.A. of the firm Louis B. Kingscott and Associates, Architects of Kalamazoo and Frederick E. Wigen, A.I.A., Past President of the Michigan Society of Architects and head of his architectural firm in Saginaw. The awards were presented at a Chapter dinner meeting with the wives of the members in attendance at the Flint Golf Club. The awards were on display at the Art Center for one week. All proceeds from the Awards Program will enable the establishment of a Flint Area Chapter A.I.A. Scholarship Fund.
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January '62 Monthly Bulletin
Mid-Michigan Chapter, AIA, at its recent annual meeting, elected officers and directors as shown on the masthead above.

The following were elected associate members of the Chapter:

Michael E. Beyer, 1811 E. Michigan Avenue, Lansing 12; Rex C. Daily, 5701 Miller Road, Lansing 10; Russell C. Hinkle, 1113 Theodore Street, Lansing 15; Stephen W. Osborn, 510 Evergreen, East Lansing.

The Mid-Michigan chapter concluded its first honor awards program Tuesday evening, September 19, to which nearly every architect in the chapter submitted one or more designs. Judges for the event were Alden B. Dow, F.A.I.A., of Midland; Gordon Belson A.I.A. Battle Creek, president of the Western Michigan chapter and Walter Neller, a Lansing realtor.

Warren Holmes Company of Lansing was given the special honor award for their design of the Walnut Hills Country Club in Lansing. Judges based their decision on such factors as the interesting view afforded from all approaches to the building and the lower-level entrance leading to the open space of the main floor. The building is scheduled for completion in the spring, 1962.

Following the dinner at Dines Terrace Room, jurors commented briefly on each winning project. "Every good building," Mr. Dow said, "should have honesty, humility and enthusiasm. It should give and take from the landscape and not be just a box in which to live or work."

Additional awards were given to the firm of Mayotte and Webb of Lansing in the residential category for the Crouse residence of Lansing; schools, Laitala & Nuechterlein of Lansing for the Meryl S. Colt school, Waverly school district, Lansing; commercial, Olds & Stein of Okemos for the Capitol Savings & Loan.
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building, Okemos, Freeman & Smith of Lansing for the Story Oldsmobile showroom and service building, Lansing; and remodeling work, Olds & Stein of Okemos for the Salvation Army chapel in Lansing.

More than 40 architects and guests attended the meeting in addition to city officials and members of the building construction, real estate and finance fields.
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January '62 Monthly Bulletin
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For Lansing B & T E

"Safety Pays With Happy Days—Be Sure—Be Safe." This terse safety slogan has greeted readers of the Bulletin, a weekly publication of the Builders and Traders Exchange of Lansing, for over ten years. It has found a permanent spot on the first page of the Exchange's Bulletin and is a part of an intensive safety education campaign which, under the guiding hand of J. Revell Hopkins, Secretary-Manager, has been recognized and applauded by construction safety leaders across the nation.

"... Rev. Hopkins of the Lansing B & T E is doing a most successful job in safety," said the monthly newsletter of the Internation Builders Exchange Executives. From this came an appeal from the State of New York to the Lansing Exchange asking for aid in setting up a similar safety education campaign. The Builders and Traders Exchange of Norfolk, Virginia, has patterned a safety education program after that of the Lansing Exchange.

First effort of the Exchange was a flood of bumper stickers reading "Be Sure—Be Safe" plastered across the sides of trucks, tractors and other pieces of construction equipment throughout Central Michigan. To tie in with this initial campaign, a distribution was made of fascimiles of paychecks identified as a "Safety Bonus" which was included in the pay envelopes of all construction workers in the Lansing area. This rather simple but effective idea was designed to make each worker aware that an accident could cut off his main source of income.

Through the years, the Safety Committee of the Lansing Builders and Traders Exchange have kept a constant supply of safety literature, posters and reminders going out to the 170 firms who make up the membership. Safety posters were not only tacked up in prominent places around construction projects, but the safety committee saw to it that these posters were changed every month to keep their message alive and fresh.

On top of all this, the Exchange sponsored two Supervisors Safety and Accident Prevention courses. These courses were conducted over a six-week period and consisted of three hours of nightly instruction. Contents of the course included such items as "Getting Along with People," "What Causes Accidents?" "A Safety Program for Your Company and How to Sell It," "Employee and Human Relations," "First Aid on the Job." There were other subects, too, all designed to help the supervisory personnel of local contractors to effectively put into operation a good company safety program.

The latest safety effort of the Builders and Traders Exchange of Lansing is the use of surprise inspection teams.

These teams, consisting of the current Safety Committee and one or two insurance safety engineers, descended upon a member's construction project. After meeting the superintendent of the job, the group, accompanied by him, cover every aspect of the work which is under way. They look for good safety conditions as well as unsafe conditions. After the inspection tour the group meets to discuss what they have seen, compare notes, and analyze the entire project in light of its safe working conditions. This unique safety education program has been given wide publicity, and credit for it belongs solely to the B & T E of Lansing and to the person whose idea it was —Rev. Hopkins.

The Exchange is not alone in its safety efforts. It is an active member, along with sixty-three other trade associations, of the Construction Division of the Michigan Safety Conference. The Construction Division is a voluntary, industry-sponsored organization, the only one of its kind in the United States.

Rev. Hopkins, as Secretary-Manager of the B & T E of Lansing, is one of the 29 men who serve on the Executive Committee of the Construction Division. His activities, in behalf of the Division, were recognized this year when the Construction Division presented him a plaque for his outstanding leadership in the field of Construction Safety Education.

One of the activities of the Construction Division is the sponsorship of regional safety meetings within the State of Michigan. Three such meetings have already been held this fall.

In addition to these meetings, the Construction Division encourages Association members to greater effort in Safety Education. It also sponsors an annual one-day meeting during the Michigan Safety Conference week. The Construction Division is intended to supplement the safety education efforts of its sixty-three member Associations. These trade associations form the backbone of the Construction Division. They, in turn, represent some 25,000 construction companies in Michigan covering every facet of the industry.

The basic principle behind the Construction Division is the belief that Safety education is the only complete method of effectively accomplishing construction safety. And while the Construction Division has appeared before the Michigan Legislature in hearings on proposed safety legislation, it is not a legislative instrument for the construction industry of Michigan. It does provide, however, a source for intelligent and serious discussion of any proposed safety legislation.

Over the years the Construction Division of the Michigan Safety Conference has worked to make Michigan the safest construction state in the nation. It can be justly proud of its efforts: its active members—like the Builders and Traders Exchange of Lansing; and safety-minded men like J. Revell Hopkins.
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January '62 Monthly Bulletin
One of the constantly recurring questions in the construction industry concerns what it costs the building public to require open competitive bidding on construction. It is recognized of course, that the individual and collective estimating costs of contractors, subcontractors and suppliers bidding construction is an overhead expense which must ultimately be borne by the building public.

The Builders’ Exchange of Rochester, New York recently conducted an interesting survey in an attempt to find the answer.

This survey was undertaken as a means of obtaining an approximation of the cost of bidding a project in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. The project is the Pfau'dler-Permutit plant in Henrietta, New York. Architects were Barrows, Parke's, Morin, Hall & Brennan. Low base bids for the original design totaled just under $981,000.

A total of 34 prime contractors and 120 subcontractors and suppliers were asked to submit an estimate of their cost to bid this project. Replies were received from 18 prime contractors and 53 subcontractors and suppliers.

Where those surveyed failed to reply, averages for that type of work were used. For example, four roofing contractors replied and the average of their figures was used to obtain the total for the six roofers who bid the job.

For three types of work, including a total of 10 subs and suppliers, no replies were received. Since this work required very little estimating, we arbitrarily assigned a cost of $25 to each such bidder.

Lists of subcontractors and suppliers were obtained from only a few prime contractors and they may not represent all of the subs and suppliers who bid the job.

Following is the cost breakdown:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>General Contractors (12)</td>
<td>$722</td>
<td>$8,664</td>
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<td>Plumbing, Heating &amp; Ventilating (7)</td>
<td>$550</td>
<td>$3,850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumbing only (4)</td>
<td>$150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heating &amp; Ventilating only (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electrical (10)</td>
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<td>$3,930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subcontractors to G. C. (57)</td>
<td>$960</td>
<td>$9,600</td>
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<td>Suppliers to G. C. (19)</td>
<td>$1,713</td>
<td>$3,211</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subcontractors to P., H. &amp; V. (11)</td>
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<td>$771</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suppliers to P., H. &amp; V. (24)</td>
<td>$724</td>
<td>$774</td>
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Total Cost                         | $35,380 |
Per cent of base bids: .036

Copies of this survey were sent to all bidders from whom replies were received and to all Rochester area architects. A project in the $400,000 to $500,000 category and a multi-million dollar job may be surveyed at a later date.—The Builders Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. Hahn, the sales representative of Hillyard Chemical Company, Floor Treatment Division, travels throughout Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Washtenaw and Livingston counties. The products sold by Mr. Hahn are gym finishes, terrazzo cures and seals, waxes, cleaners and sanitary maintenance equipment. Al, who originally hails from St. Louis, lives at 25700 Eldorado St., Lothrop Village where he also has his office. Al stated his hobby is work. However, upon checking with his wife Virginia and his daughters, Patricia Ann and Jeanne Katharine, we find this to be absolutely true.

Mr. Stenson, who is employed by the American-Saint Gobain Corp., 823 Fisher Building, Detroit 2, Michigan, was recently transferred from the Pittsburgh district office to Detroit where he will be a sales representative covering Michigan, Northern Ohio and Eastern Indiana. American-Saint Gobain Corporation is a fully integrated manufacturer of plate glass, sheet glass and patterned glass products for construction and industrial applications. Among A-SG's sheet glass products are Lustragray, Lustraglass and Lustracrystal. Its Blue Ridge patterned glass line includes Huewhite glare reducing glass, AKLO heat absorbing glass, Huex ray spandrel glass and several new decorative glasses including Beadex, Randex and Designed Satinol. A-SG's plate glass line contains five colors, two shades of gray glare reducing glass, Huetex spandrel glass and twin ground clear plate in all popular thicknesses.

Tom is a newcomer to the State of Michigan, having moved here in November, 1961. His wife Margaret and their three children, Lynn (9), Anne (5), and Tom, Jr. (3), are now comfortably settled in their new home at 647 S. Connecticut Avenue, Royal Oak, Michigan. Tom attended Brownsville High School and Business Training College in Pittsburgh.

ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATION WRITERS, CONTRACTORS AND OWNERS:

FLOOR TREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS

By A. G. Hahn, Hillyard Sales Company

New floors in a new building are never any better in quality or appearance than the specifications written for them.

An architectural specification writer who writes a "loose" specification can only expect that his own company field man, the general contractor and the sub-contractors will give him the very "minimum" in quality that will meet the specifications as he has written them.

A specification for all-important final treatment of a floor should be carefully written in detail to make sure the owner gets the quality product that the architect has in mind.

An asphalt tile floor final treatment should specify that immediately after the floor has been laid, it shall be allowed to dry to protect floors coated with uncut Hillyard's Shine-All, the floor has been laid, it shall be treated with two coats of Hillyard's Super Hil-Brite #1 Carnauba wax. Buffing is not necessary.

A wood gym floor specification should state that the floor shall be sanded smooth and free of all sanding marks, the last cut made with #00 paper. Clean the floor, apply two coats of Penetrating Seal, (Hillyard's Trophy Seal), then lay out the paint game lines according to 1961 Rules, with (Hillyard's) Special paint, then apply additional coat of Seal, and one coat of Top Finish, (Hillyard's Trophy Finish, MFMA abrasion test of 850). Allow each coat to dry over night — all according to manufacturers instructions (or Architects written accepted substitute).

The terrazzo floor specification should clearly state that the terrazzo must meet the "Terrazzo Institute's general 1961 specifications" and then specifically state the hardness and blend of the marble chips and the type of matrix. Cure it for ten days with uncut "cure" (Cem-Seal), as supplied by a reputable manufacturer, then grind to a predetermined smoothness (no knif marks), then clean thoroughly with a neutral chemical cleaner (Shine-All) and finally sealed with a deep penetrating, non-discoloring, non-surface type seal (Onex-Seal) of Terrazzo Institute-approved quality.

Specifications properly describing the quality of finished work desired, draw good bids, from reputable contractors and make satisfied clients.
GRAN-O-LUX

George E. Fines, President of GEORGE E. FINES, INC., the company which introduced Cement Enamel to many of the Architects in the area reached by this publication, recently conducted a survey of Detroit Architects with relation to a new product. This new material is called GRAN-O-LUX, and is a trowelled aggregate of marble and granite chips set in a LASTRIC binder. The response from the Architects was immediate and overwhelming. It pointed up the urgent need for a superior exterior and interior surfacing which is at once, durable, decorative and relatively economical. Just such a product is GRAN-O-LUX.

Mr. Fines felt the response warranted a trip to Europe to see installations of GRAN-O-LUX which had withstood exterior weathering for 5-6 years. Mr. Fines has recently returned from his trip, which covered Holland, Germany, Spain and France, in an extremely enthusiastic frame of mind. In short, he liked what he saw. There were hundreds of installations, all giving evidence of standing up under all conditions. Mr. Fines found that mechanics applied GRAN-O-LUX with ease, with very little job damage. Any field repairs required, were easily accomplished.

Some of the questions asked by Mr. Fines and the answers received are as follows:

Q.—What is GRAN-O-LUX?
A.—GRAN-O-LUX is known in Europe as PLASTIRAG, and is the only known trowelled marble aggregate containing no cement, which, when dry, produces a dense, evenly trowelled, colored textured surface.

Q.—Is GRAN-O-LUX washable?
A.—Yes, through use of common detergent and water.

Q.—Does GRAN-O-LUX breathe?
A.—Yes. Several 5 year installations in Holland where no coating other than one that breathes could be used, have proven this.

Q.—To what backing can GRAN-O-LUX be applied?
A.—Concrete, cement plaster, block, asbestos board and precast concrete.

Q.—What is the life expectancy of GRAN-O-LUX?
A.—The life of the building.

Q.—What do Architects expect of GRAN-O-LUX?
A.—They expect GRAN-O-LUX to be superior to exposed aggregate in color conformity, projected durability, while maintaining its esthetic value to the building.

Q.—Has there been any evidence of spalling, peeling or fading?
A.—None.

A Sub Looks at Bid-Shopping

Following are excerpts from a speech by James A. Cassidy, a building specialties distributor, before the Washington, D. C. Building Congress. Mr. Cassidy discussed the Four-Hour Bid Plan recently adopted in Washington.

There is a tendency on the part of a great many subcontractors and material suppliers to place the blame for bid shopping on the general contractor. However, the fact is that there could be no bid shopping if subcontractors and suppliers made up their minds to stop this destructive practice which has brought the construction industry to its present unsatisfactory state.

I have a feeling that if the Four-Hour Bid Plan does not work, we subcontractors and material suppliers can blame ourselves for its failure. Now, I am not naive enough to believe all general contractors are going to “hit the sawdust trail” and purge themselves of all alleged unethical practices overnight, but it is a fact that 89 general contractors in this area, including 90 per cent of the local members of the Master Builders Association, have thought well enough of the plan to sign the code. I would certainly hope that a very high percentage, if not all of them, are willing to give it a fair trial.

What are we subcontractors and material suppliers doing to make the plan work? Are we still deluding ourselves if we were free to “wheel and deal” we could outwit our competitors? Or, having signed the agreement, are we making the sacrifice inherent in the success of the plan by refusing to listen to the siren call? This is the acid test, and it behooves us to bear in mind that there can be no violation of the code without the cooperation of a general and a subcontractor. The answer is that 168 subcontractors and 86 material suppliers have signed the code and, from all the information available to us, the plan is working with a minimum of violations.

As of this date, 62 jobs have been bid under the plan. On 19 of these, all general contractors bidding were signatories. On 52 out of 62 jobs, the low bidder was a signatory to the Four-Hour Plan. This would seem to be fairly convincing proof that it is not a disadvantage to be a signatory, even when there are bidders who are not signatories. As further evidence of the success of the plan, the permanent secretary has just completed a telephone survey among the architects and has verified that over 90 per cent of the projects bid under the plan have been within the owner’s and architect’s budgets.
AN ARCHITECT says his secretary was named Elsie Smith.

AIR LINE PASSENGER, sighing after a flight from Europe: "It's good to get your feet on terra cotta again."

WILL ROGERS use to tell of a Wall Street banker who had a glass eye of which he was very proud. The banker bragged that he made a lot of money betting his friends that they could not tell which eye was which. Will took him up and guessed it right away. Asked how he did it, Will said, "Well, I'll tell you. Your glass eye is just a little more human than the other."

AN ENGLISHMAN visiting in this country got into conversation with an American while traveling, and asked, "Are there no gentlemen in your country?"

"Gentlemen," said the American, "what do you mean?" The Englishman replied, "Men who don't work."

A COWBOY was cavorting around a drug store when a friend said, "Cowboys are supposed to be bowlegged. You are knockkneed, how come?" The cowboy replied, "I had a very thin horse."

THE LATE CHARLES D. MAGINNIS, President of The AIA, opening the New Orleans Convention in 1938: "Steel does not make for interesting ruins."

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE once wrote in an editorial: "I have never been bored an hour in my life. I get up every morning wondering what new strange glamorous thing is going to happen, and it always happens."

ST. LUKE, CHAPTER 14, VERSE 28 TO 30: "For which of you, intending to build a town, siteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?" "Just haply, after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him, saying, This man began to build and has not been able to finish it."

AT A HOLLYWOOD PARTY, a very aggressive young man was pursuing a starlet. "Let's you and I play our own little game of post office," he said. "No," she said, "Let's play building and loan." "What's that?" he asked. "Very simple," she replied, "You get out of the building and leave me alone."

DON'T LEARN ABOUT weakness of your specifications by accident.

ADLAI STEVENSON, U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations, told a group that "the mail received after the Cuban debate reminded him of the way Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt described her mail after she appeared on a television commercial for margarine: 'It was about equally divided. One half was sad because I had damaged my reputation. The other half was happy because I had damaged my reputation.'"

ALSO—Sir Basil Spence, British architect, reporting that he had received 700 letters on his design for a new cathedral in Coventry: "Eighty percent were rude. The other 20 percent were very rude."

AN ARCHITECT, when supervising a plastering job, should have two topcoats—a brown coat and a putty coat.

SIGN OUTSIDE A BARBER SHOP in Los Angeles TV City: Four Barbers, Continuous discussion.

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January '62 Monthly Bulletin
eye opener
for Ex-Cell-O Corporation

Good lighting is as important to Ex-Cell-O's high quality products as are the machines used in production. Recently, a lighting system designed for the company's new assembly department, devoted to its line of optical gaging equipment, started a new trend in high level mercury lighting.

Faster assembly, improved visual comfort and low maintenance costs resulted. Quality control and continuous product inspection, during each stage of manufacture of Ex-Cell-O Contour Projectors, are facilitated by the new lighting. And Ex-Cell-O is planning relighting of other departments along similar lines.

To help you determine exactly how your plant lighting measures up to today's more critical illumination standards, we will team up with your plant engineer and electrical contractor for a lighting survey. Start now with a call to Edison. In metropolitan Detroit, the number's WO 2-2100, Ext. 3461. Elsewhere, call your Edison office.

DETROIT EDISON

INNOVATION. Mercury vapor lamps, formerly restricted to high ceiling areas, can now be effectively used under low ceilings as shown in Ex-Cell-O's optical gage assembly department in its Highland Park plant.
Slag has been a preferred aggregate for concrete for many, many years. Here's why! Slag aggregate is 99% free of deleterious materials; Slag aggregate and cement are very similar chemically—they have a "liking" for each other, thus helping to develop higher strengths; 100% crushed Slag particles are rough cubicals that provide the excellent bond that any good aggregate must have with mortar; born in the extreme temperatures of a blast furnace, Slag has no equal for fireproofing encased girders and beams; Slag concrete will weigh approximately ten pounds less per cubic foot than natural aggregate concrete.

Be sure you obtain the best possible results in concrete construction by specifying Quality Controlled Blast Furnace Slag—the modern aggregate that improves on nature...it costs no more.