Naarco teams up with architect to achieve custom look on hospital

When the C. F. Murphy Associates designed the addition to the Mercy Hospital in Chicago, Ill., they did it right. After capturing the look they wanted, they designed the windows to fit their building instead of building around standard windows. The result is a massive, beautiful, custom window wall. The windows are floor-to-ceiling with a unique combination that uses one large fixed, double glazed window with small, single vents in each section.

NAARCO, who supplied the windows, took the architects’ design and completed the total job; including extruding, machining, finishing, assembly, and erection. For information on custom windows, circle No. 4 on the coupon.

Naarco files for patent on new etching process... key to better finishes

Patents on a new etching process, which results in more uniform color and finish on aluminum windows and curtainwall, have been filed for by NAARCO.

NAARCO Vice President, Ross Griffith, says the new process called NAAR-ETCH gives a “continuity of finish over an entire surface” heretofore difficult to achieve. The process produces an etching during pre-treatment that permits better control of materials during anodizing, resulting in a better quality finish for all standard Naarco architectural tones.

The process, developed during research in NAARCO’s laboratories will be made available to qualified licensees in the U.S. and industrial parts of Europe.

For more information on “NAAR-ETCH” circle No. 5 on the return coupon.
Naarco Curtainwall assesses strenuous water, air-leak tests

The Detroit Testing Laboratory recently created a man-made storm to see how well NAARCO curtainwall would perform under extreme weather conditions. The test, performed on a full sized curtainwall section, simulated an 8-inch per hour downpour with 50 mph winds, with the help of fifteen spray nozzles. Structural strength was measured at the equivalent of a 100 mile an hour wind.

The tests, made in accordance with curtainwall specifications of the National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers, were sponsored by NAARCO, to insure performance specified by the architect who designed the building. Thanks to NAARCO's unique drainage system and precision fabrication, the tests were successful. For additional information on the results circle no. 1 on the return coupon.

Naarco Curtainwall

Naarco has research firm ask architects to rate future of curtainwall

An independent research firm recently completed a study of architects across the country in which respondents were asked to forecast the future of curtainwall. The project, while sponsored by NAARCO, was done anonymously over 1,000 architects in order to keep results unbiased.

The question was asked: "What, in your opinion, is the future of curtainwall that can incorporate lights, vents, and panels of precast concrete, aggregate, porcelain and many other materials?"

The results indicate most architects know the value and scope of modern curtainwall. The breakdown is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESEARCH RESULTS</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Excellent ... has a good future&quot;</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Good ... has a few limitations&quot;</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Fair ... has quite a few limitations&quot;</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Poor ... passe, already overused&quot;</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No opinion</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For additional information on the findings, circle No. 2 on the coupon.

Naarco expands plant to handle zooming building product sales

Because of the soaring demand from architects for more custom effects through the use of curtain and window wall, along with popular standard shapes, NAARCO has increased their manufacturing capacity by 33%.

President Bob Barnard also says that along with the increased capacity, NAARCO has converted their production concept from a "job-flow" method to a modern "task-synchronization" method. The difference is that the "job-flow" method, used by most fabricators, finds equipment and labor tied to a single job from the time it comes in the door until the day it's shipped, on a first-come, first-serve basis.

NAARCO's new concept, which has been in effect for six months, now has most jobs being completed on a production-run basis, with departmentalized labor performing multiple operations and with all departments synchronized to produce the product more quickly and more economically. For more data, circle No. 3 on the coupon.
In the academic world, visiting faculty are often dined, much applauded and appreciated—but not always so well housed. This latter certainly won't be the case at Cranbrook Institute of Science in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, just north of Detroit.

Detroit Edison, with a group of public-minded firms, has built this ultra-convenient residence for visiting faculty at the Institute. Located adjacent to the Eliel Saarinen-designed museum, it will serve as their guest home for anywhere from six months to two years. The house, appropriately named we think, is an outstanding demonstration of the application of science to everyday living. It is all-electric, naturally, which is the way we'd want it to be. But more important, because it is all-electric, the home's faculty occupants will have more time in which to teach, inspire and challenge.
Volume 41 – No. 10

5 News

8 Editorial
(Architecture or Organized Space?)

10 “Preservation”

14 Research Project by Dr. C. A. Doxiadis

15 Architectural Firm Roster

19 Appointment of Legislative Advocate

22 Building Technology
(Environmental Conditioning)

33 Obituaries

41 Advertisers’ Index

42 Calendar

cover photograph by Jack Murchie
The 'villain of the piece' is really poor design—failure to specify a proper base. This is true in almost every case of bituminous break-up. The base is the keystone of any asphalt paving, whether it be a giant parking area or a private driveway, a well-traveled primary road or a quiet side street. It must be carefully engineered for structural soundness, easy application, long-life stability, and economy.

Asphalt Products Corporation supplies all standard asphaltic mixtures, from modern plants, conveniently located. We also offer technical assistance. After all, we'd hate to see you caught 'off-base'.
think a color

Rich reds, purples, blues, greens, blacks, and browns. Pale pinks, yellows, tans, and greys. Startling whites, ivories, oranges, and ebonys. Subtle colors. Bold colors. Soft colors. Brilliant colors. Warm colors. Just think of a color or blend of colors you might desire for the exterior or interior walls of the building you are designing — chances are there is a brick to match it. Brick is not a material that tries to look like something else. It has a beauty, a character all its own — yet it allows the architect unlimited freedom of expression. The hundreds of colors and textures, combined with its tremendous flexibility, make it truly the Imaginative Material.
We thought it was about time we took a good close look at our competition.

Somebody told us that goats can digest anything. Tin cans and bottles even. That worried us a little at first. We've been claiming that there's nothing like a Gas incinerator for disposing of all garbage and trash in the twinkling of an eye.

Well, it turns out goats don't eat tin cans. Or bottles, either. So if you've been thinking about buying a herd of goats to end your garbage and waste disposal problems, forget it.

A Gas incinerator is still the world's best (and most economical) disposer.

Goats are only second.

LIVE MODERN...FOR LESS...WITH GAS

MICHIGAN CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY
Shelter Design Publication Available

The Office of Civil Defense, City of Detroit, announces the publication TR-37 is available upon request to architectural and engineering firms.

The booklet contains descriptions, photographs, drawings and cost analyses of various types of new buildings with built-in fallout protection. The buildings shown illustrate what is now being accomplished to help overcome the deficit of shelter spaces. These are actual buildings that have recently been completed or are now under construction; they are not hypothetical designs.

To obtain a copy of this booklet, contact Mr. Walter A. Jenkins, Operations Coordinator, City of Detroit, Office of Civil Defense, 900 Merrill Plaisance, Palmer Park, Detroit 48203. Telephone 313-864-1800.

Daverman Promotes Three to Associates

The Board of Directors of Daverman Associates, of Grand Rapids, has named three employees as Associates within the firm.

Those promoted are: Glen Garrison, head of the Telephone Engineering Department; Dennis Sawinski, Architectural Job Captain; and Earl Van Allsburg, designer and Project Architect.

Garrison, a Registered Professional Engineer, is a graduate of Purdue University School of Engineering and has been with Daverman Associates for the past 10 years. Sawinski, a Registered Architect, is a graduate of Notre Dame University's School of Architecture and has been with the firm since 1955. Van Allsburg, also a Registered Architect, has been with Daverman's for 12 years and is a graduate of the University of Michigan's School of Architecture and Design.

This brings to 17 the number of Associates at Daverman's which is controlled and operated by an 8-man Board of Directors.

Registration Board Announces Exams

The Michigan State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers, and Land Surveyors announces the date of the next Architect-in-Training and Engineer-in-Training examinations.

These examinations will be held on Saturday, January 7, 1967, only at the following locations:

- Detroit — Rackham Building
- Houghton — Michigan Technological University
- Ann Arbor — University of Michigan
- East Lansing — Michigan State University
- The Architect-in-Training examination covering the Exam G, Structural portion of the Architect examination, is a 5-hour examination, which will be held from 8:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. The Engineer-in-Training examination, which covers fundamental engineering problems and design problems, is an 8-hour examination, which will be held from 8:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon and from 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

The deadline date for filing applications by new applicants to these examinations is November 15, 1966. Call or write the Registration Board, 200 Lafayette Building, Detroit 48226, 313-222-6340.

Correction

Two buildings which appeared in the Building Technology article of the August issue of the MSA Monthly Bulletin were improperly identified. It should be noted that Tatapata-Mahon Associates, Inc. were architects for the General Motors Institute in Flint, Michigan and East Hill Junior High School. Hickson-Costigan, Inc. served as general contractor for the East Hill Junior High School.

“Marching Along — Together?”


I suppose if enough architects attended enough meetings of architects and heard enough speeches about architects, they would all come to the conclusion that the profession's condition is largely hopeless. A speaker may not be gloomy by nature, but over the years someone has decided that no one wants to spend their time listening to sweetness and light.

In Mackinac, on a wonderful night in August, it takes effort to be pessimistic about anything. When the year is 1966, this is especially true when you think about today's practice of architecture. Most of us are busier than we have ever been before, and the experts tell us that we are going to get even busier as the population grows. We have a rich palette of new materials and techniques where just a generation ago there were only a few. We live and work in the richest country of all time. And on, and on, and on. Truly, today's architects should be among the world's most satisfied men.

But of course, we aren't. We are really quite frustrated. So, where the conditions are right and the results are wrong, maybe there are things that justify our being uneasy in a time of apparent sweetness and light.

I don't know most of you well enough to know whether you spend any time thinking about the future of the profession or not. Maybe, as an individual architect, you feel you can afford not to. I sometimes feel that if my national participation had not exposed me to the experiences of so many other architects, I would be included to think only of the immediate problems of next week's prac-

Continued on Page 30

October, 1966 | 5
Get a Full Measure of Quality

With Total Product Treatment

Heavy Media Separation is a process used to remove the harmful, deleterious particles present in all concrete aggregates. Some gravel operations apply H.M.S. to the production of "AA" products, only. But at American Aggregates Corporation the policy is —Total Product Treatment. This means that all concrete aggregates have had the benefit of treatment by Heavy Media Separation.

Be sure to specify or purchase natural, rounded concrete aggregates from American Aggregates Corporation where you'll get a Full Measure of Quality that measures up to the tasks assigned it.
WALKWAY COVERS BY McKinley...

as dramatic as you can imagine!

You furnish the creative imagination... let McKinley furnish the Walkway Covers. They will add new beauty, practicality, and quality to the buildings you design.

McKinley Walkway Covers are available in a variety of standard components—plain or fluted panels, a wide selection of trims and structural accessories, and a generous choice of materials and finishes. They can also be custom built to your specifications.

McKinley Walkway Covers make your job easier.

Building owners and users will appreciate the protection provided in any weather by McKinley Walkway Covers.

For specific information to help your inspiration, phone McKinley collect (546-1573, Area 317) or write our engineering department.

o. o. McKinley co., inc.
4530 N. Keystone Ave. - Indianapolis - Tel. 546-1573 (Area 317)
In Michigan, call Kalamazoo, 349-5877 (Code 616)
In Ohio, call Hamilton, 895-0962 (Code 513)

Your best source of architectural metals in the Midwest

SUN SHADES • MARQUEES • WALKWAY AND DOCK COVERS • SUN CORNICES
WALL FACING • FASCIA • ROOF VENTS • CUSTOM METALS

Kruger Junior High School, Michigan City, Ind.
Boyd E. Phelps, Architect
Tonn & Blank, Inc., Contractors

October, 1966 | 7
ARCHITECTURE OR ORGANIZED SPACE?

This month's guest editorial was written thirty seven years ago by K. Lonberg-Holm for publication in the Architectural Record. It was rejected for publication at that time because it was deemed too controversial, even though Lonberg-Holm was given a position on the staff of the magazine. Lonberg-Holm was born in Copenhagen Denmark in 1895. Educated as an architect he came to the United States in 1923 to study American industrialization and after visiting New York and Chicago he settled in Michigan. Lonberg-Holm spent six years in Michigan and during that time taught architecture at the University of Michigan, and was employed by Smith, Hinchman and Grylls in Detroit and the Detroit Edison Company. It is interesting to note that Lonberg-Holm's emigration preceded that of the other great European architects by some fifteen years.

After his work in Michigan, Lonberg-Holm was hired by Architectural Record and later by Sweet's Catalog. His article written while in Detroit in 1929 is as pertinent today as it was then and it is noteworthy that his thoughts were written after six years in the industrial heart of the United States. Lonberg-Holm's work with Sweet's Catalog has done much to affect the nature of architectural practice and product design in the United States. Now a resident of New York he continues his quest concerning the changing nature of architecture. His 37 year old article reminds us, however, of the very slow progress that has been made in developing an architecture suited to our technological capabilities.

Our increased understanding of social morphology and human affinities to time, space, and matter has not yet been methodically applied to the building problem. It is generally assumed that this problem will be able to solve itself, left to the self-interests of business, politics, real estate and owner.

The result is discouragingly evident. Our cities are impressive only in mere size of amorphous form. We have progressed mechanically and structurally; but our housing is expensive and inadequate, our architecture an escape from reality. Only purely utilitarian structures show unity of purpose, function and form.

The malady is recognized by the architectural profession, but the true cause is not understood. Consequently the architect resorts to the most immediate expedients and offers superficial remedies in “modernized” architecture and in increased architectural service.

An unsatisfactory solution of a given problem may be caused by an unclear or contradictory program, inadequate instruments and working methods, or both. More architecture cannot change the anorganic structure of our cities. The solution lies in appropriate city-planning; but a new conception of city-planning based on a clearer understanding of the organic functions of a community must lead to a reorganization of the tools and agencies engaged in the building process.

The building activity of a human society is a continuous space-organizing process, determined by the cosmic orientation of the social group—its religion or philosophy, and its space-time conception. The continuous change in the social order is accompanied by a corresponding change of the tools and methods employed. Arts and crafts become science and industry. An organic social structure is possible only when social functions and building process are guided by related fundamental laws.

Science has changed man's relation to nature and to society. The individual and society alike are forced to find a new balance, a new synthesis. Relations to a visible world have become relations to invisible energy. We have discovered the close relations between phenomena apparently unrelated and gained a new understanding of the growth of a civilization. Illusions have been destroyed. New needs exist, particularly the necessity for a reorganization of life and society to deal with the new reality. We enjoy form as a demonstration of function, and have extended and deepened our conception of beauty. We are sensitive to new qualities.

Matter, light and color we conceive as visible energy that can be measured and harnessed. Ornament and decoration have lost their value as symbols and have become atavistic exhibitions. We have discovered new relations between our physical surroundings and our physiological and psychological reactions. Aesthetics has become psychology; time, a new dimension.

The speed of mechanical transportation has been increased; consequently our sense of distance, our spatial scale, has been altered. The illusion of matter as a solid
has been destroyed. Our space is an open space, a space we conquer and penetrate—not a space we close off. Instead of cities closed in by fortifications we have the metropolitan region existing as a sum of relations between individual units; instead of solid stone construction, metal tubes and trusses; instead of pressure, tension; instead of steam, electricity.

The architectural ideology based on aesthetics has lost its validity in the industrial society. The conception of architecture as a fine art in contradistinction to the creations of science and technique, and the resulting conception of form as a value in itself, has brought the architect to exhibit an instinctive antipathy toward the industrial society's mass-production and toward its negation of arbitrary and absolute form, mass, gravity, and of buildings as monuments and media for self-expression.

For him the law of economy applied to time, space, and form—types and norms—become restrictive instead of creative. Afflicted with this antipathy toward his actual environment and with a related desire to beauty, i.e., escape the new reality, he deals with form instead of space, ignoring the form-creative process. His form is insignificant and amorphous. Design is limited to the surface, and deteriorates to mere decoration in his concessions to the fleeting fads of the hour.

The victim of aesthetic inhibitions, the architect has lost his leadership. From a professional man with a professional ethics he has become a business man subject to the whims of the buyer.

The progressive architect acutely realizes that his problem means ultimately the negation of his profession. He has no power to meet his dilemma through his architectural work. As an individual business man, he cannot afford the research work necessary for the proper execution of his ideas; moreover, he is confronted by the gulf which separates him from a client unsympathetic toward an experiment at his expense. The rare exceptions from this do not alter the general aspect of the situation. And professional organizations have the problem's solution still less within their command since they are primarily interested in the protection of professional interests.

Collective problems require collective thinking and collective work. Industrial organizations are logical instruments for an industrial age. They function rationally in several distinct divisions, namely, scientific research; social contact or sale, dependent upon the establishment of a basis of understanding between the laboratory and the consumer; production based on modern machinery and economy, the striving for types and norms, the constant elimination of superfluous matter and obsolete form, thereby attaining the material achievements of our day and simultaneously creating a new plastic reality. We must learn to apply these modes of an industrial age to the building problem.

Our cities and buildings are organized space, space-machines to facilitate the free function of human and social needs: working, playing, mating, resting, thinking, and creating-needs and human relations seen in the light of contemporary knowledge. These spatial structures must be flexible and always conform to the functions of life. They have no independent value in themselves. The plastic elements—material, light, and color—should be organized in accordance with social, physical and psychological determinants. The utilitarian factory differs from the living quarters and the emotional stage-setting only in the intended function. The creative process is the same.

Acknowledging the full scope of its implications, it must be admitted that this is a complex social problem. Its successful solution must depend upon the collective efforts of: research, planning.

Building industries, specialized according to types.

The organization of progressive forces in architecture, engineering, industry, and sociology would be the logical procedure for a conscious transition from the present division of work to the inevitable future. The functions of this organization would be:

To act as a clearing house for individual research,

To create an economically independent research institute.

The research work-analysis of problem, the determination and definition of types and norms, collection and organization of material—would provide the basic factors for:

The public instruction—the use of contemporary publicity instruments to create a new attitude in the public.

An experimental school—to develop new builders.

Detroit, September 1929,
K. Lonberg-Holm.

October, 1966 | 9
preservation
1966 * The age of the "throwaway."
Throw away cans, throw away bottles, KLEENEX, throw away paperbound knowledge, throw away high fashion papermade dresses, throw away automobiles, throw away houses, throw away people.
Preservation is remembered as a nostalgic idea grandmother had concerning the keeping of peaches, pears and strawberries (before freezing and artificial coloring were added to our technological arsenal).
Architects, something like grandmothers, are traditionally concerned with preservation. Usually, they are concerned with preserving the work of other architects. Perhaps this concern is derived from a dormant hope that someday someone will, in turn, be concerned with preserving their work. But to the contrary, in our hurry to get things "up" we have no time to concern ourselves with preservation, instead we fear that what we have designed may be obsolete before it is occupied.
There was a time when obsolescence could hardly have seemed a factor in building. And yet as we increase our standards of comfort and performance we push more and more buildings into the dispensable category.
Most of the buildings we would consider preserving for our children's children to wonder at are technologically obsolete, but it is the quality of obsolescence that makes the old precious and valuable.
There is a scarcity of buildings built before the electric age or the sanitation age or the elevator age. Those which have survived have been run through by our technological swords, and sometimes the scars are totally disfiguring.
There is one building in Michigan which has faced the sword and has still maintained its character, the State Capitol Building. Michigan has the distinction of having one of the oldest existing capitol in the States and it is one which has been altered the very least. A REPORT ON THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, LANSING*, prepared by the MSA Committee on the State Capitol, (Gordon Bugbee, William Kapp, Amedeo Leone, Kingsbury Marzolf, Warren L. Rindge, Kenneth C. Welch, David L. Williams, Richard C. Frank, Chairman), bears testimony to the worth of this building as an object to be preserved. The building is one which time has treated well and one where technology has only recently touched the people who use it daily.
*This report will be reviewed in a later issue of the BULLETIN.
Ironically, the obliteration of history is one of the prime characteristics of our time. Who might imagine that Detroit had a pre-automotive history. It would seem the concept of the throw away building is an industrial mid-western concept, developed in Detroit. This city with a history that dates to 1701 does well to find a building, still standing, that is more than eighty years old.

Charles Blessing, Detroit’s Director of City Planning has noted the scarcity of architectural heritage remaining in Detroit. What is left of even recent history is scattered hither and yon. These buildings can be preserved, however, as demonstrated by Mr. Blessing’s proposal for the Forest Park Community. “One of the most significant ties to the past will lie in the preservation, wherever possible, of a rather large group of fine old churches such as the parish churches extending along Canfield Avenue from the Chrysler Freeway to Mt. Elliott. These include: 1. St. Josaphat’s, 2. Sweetest Heart of Mary, 3. St. Albertus, 4. St. Elizabeth’s. In the present design studies of the Forest Park Community, each of these churches will play an important role in the future community.” As each year brings new improvements to the building industry and the art and science of architecture so too does the value of history and old things increase.

Perhaps even more precious than a single building is a total environment which has been created, used and idled by our fast changing society. In Michigan such environments exist in the Upper Peninsula. The copper mines, now abandoned, were not built as architectural monuments, yet, the integrity and sense of purpose built into these structures is testimony to that era of American life, now passed, when faith in doing things well was a part of daily existence.

As these structures continue to stand, despite the ravages of time and weather, one’s admiration for them grows. The buildings present a curious juxtaposition of forms, sometimes urban, sometimes rural, brutal, delicate, hand and machine made, simple and complex. They have all the ambiguities of great architecture. We cannot, again, produce its kind. To preserve this environment which represents an important epoch in the history of Michigan and American development would be both a credit to the men and ideas who built it and our own time. To the next generation and the next it could serve as an example of throw away architecture, too sensitively done to be thrown away.

copper mine photos by Jack Murchie
PRESENTATION OF
THE DEVELOPING URBAN DETROIT AREA
RESEARCH PROJECT: BY DR. C. A. DOXIADIS

Dr. C. A. Doxiadis is an internationally recognized authority on planning and urban development. He started his career as Chief Town Planning Officer of Greater Athens Area in 1937 and later served as Head of the Department of Regional and Town Planning in the Greek Ministry of Public Works. From 1945 to 1951 he served as Minister of Public Works. From 1945 to 1951 he served as Minister and Permanent Secretary of Housing Reconstruction and as Minister-Coordinator of the Greek Recovery Program. Dr. Doxiadis founded in 1951 Doxiadis Associates, an international consulting firm for planning and development. His services have been used by the United Nations, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, the governments of Ghana, Greece, India, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, South Vietnam, Spain, Sudan and Syria, as well as by many private organizations around the world. Doxiadis is founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Athens Technological Institute and teaches ekistics in its Athens Center of Ekistics.

Dr. Doxiadis has been awarded the Sir Patrick Abercrombie prize of the International Union of Architects (1963), the “Cali de Oro” award of the Society of Mexican Architects (1963), the award of excellence of the Industrial Designers’ Society of America (1965), and the Aspen award of the Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies (1966). He is the author of several books and has received honorary degrees by several educational institutions such as Swarthmore College (1962), Wayne State University (1964), Northern Michigan University (1965), The Detroit Institute of Technology (1966), and University of Rhode Island (1966).

Of great significance to all who are partners in the future of an ever growing Detroit is the research project in which Doxiadis Associates is now engaged. It is sponsored by Detroit Edison in cooperation with Wayne State University.

The study concerns an area of more than 20,000 square miles in Southeastern Michigan, Northern Ohio and the Province of Ontario — the region that is influenced by the economic dynamism of Detroit. The research will require a total of some five years to complete.

Part One was begun in January 1965 and the results will be published this November in a solid and profusely illustrated volume. This will present the inventory and preliminary analysis of data, gathered from many sources, on the geography, geology, climate, natural resources, energy, economic development and urbanization of the developing urban Detroit area.

Part Two of the project is completed and the results will soon be published. This phase of the study concerns the formulation of alternative projections of urban growth and establishes the methodology for the studies that will make up Part Three.

During Part Three the project people will develop specific and acceptable plans for concerted action in South-eastern Michigan for planning the course of urbanization to the year 2000. Dr. Doxiadis believes, quite rightly, that this is a fairly short period for looking ahead, but at least a substantial start in the right direction. Ideally, urbanization should be planned 100 and 200 years ahead.

At our meeting Dr. Doxiadis will present the most significant results of Parts One and Two of The Developing Urban Detroit Area Research Project, which has been described as the most extensive and ambitious endeavor of its kind ever undertaken in the world. It is justified by the tremendous potentiality of Detroit, Southeastern Michigan and the Lower Great Lakes Region.

Tickets for the presentation at the Engineering Society of Detroit on October 25, may be purchased at the office of the Detroit Chapter American Institute of Architects, 28 West Adams, Detroit. Single reserved seats in the auditorium are $5.00 each. The public is cordially invited to attend.
FIRM ROSTER
ARCHITECTURAL OFFICES IN MICHIGAN

ADRIAN (Area Code 313)
Faullhaber, Francis A., 128 E. Maumee.............. 265-5509

ALBION (Area Code 517)
Dean, Frank E. 2191/2 S. Superior, Box 207........ NA 9-2011

ANN ARBOR (Area Code 313)
Albano & Olencki, 1158 Pomona Road............. 663-5558
S. R. Bragg & Associates,
307 National Bank & Trust Bldg.................. 663-4613
Carrigan, Robert G., Jr., 2058 S. State............ 662-4501
Colvin, Robinson, Wright & Assoc., 210 E. Huron 662-4501
Cummins & Barnard, Inc., Architects & Engineers, 2658 S. State St............ 668-0797
Daniels & Zrnick Assoc., 2080 S. State St........ 668-6979
Hammett & Pettsy, Architects, 321 S. Main.......... 662-0996
Kainauli, MacMullan, Millman Assoc., Inc., 2511 Shelby.............................................. 662-2524
Lane, Richard T.,land—Architects................. 3566 Washentaw
Livingston, James H., 3727 Jackson Rd.......... 665-3711
Loree, Douglas........................................ 665-7404
Metcalf, Robert C., 445 S. Main St................. 663-1417
Muschenheim, William, 1231 Heatherly........... 662-7564
Osler, David W., A.I.A., 916 Fuller Rd............ 662-9020
Sanders, Walter B., 99 Barton North Drive........ 662-9020
Smith, Edward B., Jr., 1817 W. Stadium Blvd....... 663-004
Tanner & Kowaleski, 308-10 S. State St............ 665-1700
Van Curder, Donald E., 201 East Liberty.......... 665-0992
Wong, James P., Architect, 2378 East Stadium.... 665-7379

BATTLE CREEK (Area Code 616)
Binda, Guido A., Architect & Assoc.,
231 Capital Ave., N.E.............................. WO 8-6171
Brocker, Erwin L., 327 Capital, N.E.............. WO 4-1031
Burgess, John H., 128 Lakeview.................. WO 8-6876
Haughey, Black & Assoc., 616 Post Bldg......... WO 8-8179
Sharps, J. G. A. Belson & R. A.,
Vanderplog, Architects, 258 Champion............ WO 2-6291

BAY CITY (Area Code 517)
Brysselhout, Starke & Hacker, Inc.,
P.O. Box 718........................................... TW 4-4327
Franz, Peter B., 1001 Center Ave................ 892-5694
Morris & Wesolek, Archts., 1211 South Euclid.... 892-9114

BENTON HARBOR (Area Code 313)
Hatfield, Wayne C., 150 Higman Park............ WA 5-7200

BIG RAPIDS (Area Code 616)
Tanner, John C., 717 Finley.......................... 796-7334

BIRMINGHAM (Area Code 313)
Barkett, Gunnar & Assoc., 909 Haynes St.......... 644-0604
Bissell, Edward E., 1045 Westchester Way........ 644-5093
Dezur, Robert D., 4128 Meadow Way.............. 626-6053
Evangelista, Joseph, 199 W. Brown................ MI 7-3535
Friedman, Jack S. & Assoc., 314 Hamilton Rd..... 642-8868
Jickling & Lyman, 148 Pierce...................... 647-1777
Loizon, John W., 215 N. Hunter Blvd............. MI 7-0150
Luckenhach, Carl F., 297 East Maple............... 647-5440
Morgan, John P., & Assoc., 187 S. Woodward....... MI 7-1626
Newman, Edward M., Arch. & Assoc.,
6425 Telegraph........................................ 647-2644

O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach,
950 Hunter Blvd..................................... JO 4-5697
Smith, Linn, Demiene, Kasprazk, Adams, Inc.,
894 S. Adams.......................................... MI 6-3700
Spalding, David B., 3018 N.E. 19th St.,
Fort Lauderdale, Fla............................... 33305
Steckel, Frederick & Associates, 286 E. Brown St MI 6-7000
Straub, Frank A. & Assoc., 344 Hamilton........... 644-6811
Wright, Clifford N. & Assoc., 4066 W. Maple Rd MI 7-2922
Yamasaki, Minoru, & Assoc., 1025 E. Maple Road MI 6-8400

BLOOMFIELD HILLS (Area Code 313)
Begrow & Brown, 1135 W. Long Lake Rd............ 614-8877
Isler, Robert, 1520 North Woodward................ 617-0798
LaRoy, Wesley, 2312 Hunt Club Drive,
Bloomfield Hills 48013
Paulsen, S. Glen & Assoc., 1565 N. Woodward, Box 160................................................. 614-9411
Swanson Associates, Inc., W. Long Lake Road., MI 2-2440
Tarapata, MacMahon Associates, Inc.,
1191 W. Square Lake Road.......................... 338-4561

BRIGHTON (Area Code 313)
Musch, Max A., 4533 Filbert Drive................ AC 7-2677

CHARLEVOIX (Area Code 616)
Begrow & Brown, 2131/2 Bridge St................ 547-9444

CHELSEA (Area Code 313)
Lindauer, Arthur, 260 Fletcher Road................ GR 9-7124

COLDWATER (Area Code 517)
Fair, Jerry, Associates, 8 South Clay St........... 278-8232

DEARBORN (Area Code 313)
Benjamin, Woodhouse & Guenther, Inc.,
14430 Michigan Ave................................ 582-4260
Clark, Erroll R., 13726 W. Warren................ 846-0290
Cuthbert & Cuthbert, 22280 Ford Road............ LO 5-9420
Davis, Stanley J., 23439 Michigan.................. CR 8-0244
Jahr-Anderson Assoc., Inc., 15011 Michigan..... T1-68113
Kissinger-Halbauer-Zigmaitis, Inc.,
1310 N. Telegraph Road................................ CR 4-2000
MacGregor & Sherman, 1824 Grindley Park........ LO 1-9303
Machida, Yoshizo & Assoc., 3013 Cornell.......... 278-2774
Nordstrom-Sanson & Assoc., 3331 Greenfield.... 582-8864
Owens, S. L., 22101 Temny.......................... LO 1-3136
Schmiedeke, Denis Charles, 2841 Monroe Blvd..... 562-9000
Shanaya, Michael, 17481 W. Outer Drive............ LO 5-3507
Vicary, Harry C., 22148 Michigan.................. LO 1-0028

DEARBORN HEIGHTS (Area Code 313)
Bennett & Straight, Inc., 2224 Ford Road........ CR 8-7500
Holowchak, E. H. Assoc., 23843 Joy Rd.......... LO 5-7571

DETROIT (Area Code 313)
Agree, Charles N., Inc., 14330 W. McNichols........ DI 1-8434
The Architects Collective Inc.,
23363 West Seven Mile Road....................... 582-1012
Basso, Victor J., 301 W. 8 Mile Road............. TW 3-0110
Bauer, Leo M., Assoc., 2560 Woodward Ave........ LO 1-8874
Becker, Byron H., 1210 David Stott Bldg........ WO 2-2695
Blakeslee, L. Robert, 18218 Stoezel................ UN 3-3888
Braunling, Fred & Assoc., 525 Free Press Bldg... 963-3815
Brocker, Erwin L., 22198 Grand River.............. KE 2-8050
Brown, H. Samborn, 14015 W. Seven Mile Road.... DI 1-3307

October, 1966 | 15
FIRM ROSTER
ARCHITECTURAL OFFICES IN MICHIGAN

Calder, Ralph R., 1600 Mutual Bldg. ... WO 3-6833
Calder, Robert F., 18100 Greenlawn ... UN 1-5174
Confer, Earl L., 1000 Strathmore ... BR 2-1120
Crane & Gorwe, Inc., 1900 Industrial Bldg. ... 292 W. Grand River Ave ... 961-7727
Crane, Kiebler & Kellogg, 112 Madison ... 962-2750
De Conti, Ferruccio, 16030 W. McNichols ... 836-6430
Diehl & Diehl, 120 Madison ... WO 5-1872
Donaldson & McIver, 645 W. Seven Mile Rd. ... BR 8-7840
Fleshner, Jos. L., 235 Plymouth Rd ... 531-2390
Gabler, Cornelius L. T., 3500 Book Bldg ... WO 3-8963
Germany, Klees & Bliven, Inc., 18650 W. McNichols ... KE 7-5200
Giffels & Rosetti, Inc., Architects & Engineers, 1000 Marquette Bldg. ... WO 1-2084
Griffith & Ward, 100 East Ward ... 831-2133
Habermas, Carl R., 415 Brainard ... TE 1-9898
Harley, Ellington, Cowin & Stratton, Inc., Architects & Engineers, 153 E. Elizabeth ... WO 2-7080
Havis-Gloynsky Assoc., 14145 Puritan ... 273-8171
Head, Geo. F. Assoc., 16912 Parkside ... 862-2627
Herma, Simon & Bassett & Albert, Architects ... 141 W. Lafayette Blvd ... WO 2-8788
Jepson, Raymond, 20202 Piccadilly Road ... UN 2-0202
Johnson, Nathan, 2512 W. Grand Blvd ... TY 8-7223
Kahn, Albert Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc., 345 New Center Bldg ... 871-8500
Kallmes, John J., 508 Park Ave. Bldg ... WO 1-7073
Kamp, Mayotte & Dicomo, Inc., 18400 Grand River ... 836-9540
Kampner, Burton L., 20021 Kelly Rd ... 839-6133
Kapp, William E., FAIA, 2644 Bhull Bldg ... 962-5415
Kaviel, Otto H., 15835 Ohio ... 861-1476
King & Lewis, Inc., 1575 Lafayette East ... 961-2176
Klaetke & Marino, 608 Fine Arts Bldg. ... WO 2-2502
Levine, Alphonse, Architects, Inc., 16150 Meyers ... 876-6868
Lorenz & Paski, 19362 James Couzens ... 342-3141
Magrath & Dolmen, 2631 Woodward ... WO 5-0635
Machida, Yosh & Assoc., 16934 Parkside St ... 963-0862
Magnus & Quick, 2631 Woodward ... 983-7650
Mandell, Seymour H., 3831 E. 7 Mile Road ... 891-6888
Marr & Matt, 100 W. Seven Mile Rd ... 891-6888
Meyer, Earl G., 306 Michigan Bldg ... WO 3-7472
Morgan, James B., 13160 W. McNichols ... WO 2-2576
Neubrecht & Neubrecht, 21145 W. 7 Mile Rd. ... 961-1614
Nelsen, LaVern, 20231 Grand River ... KE 8-3340
Noble, James P., Architect, 16151 W. Warren Ave ... 708 Harrison St ... CE 6-4091
Noecler, Clarence, 2407 National Bank Bldg ... WO 3-5333
Odel, William H., 1215 Dime Bldg. ... WO 2-6999
Pilahen, Suren, 457 W. Fort St. ... WO 1-1540
Pollmar, Ropes & Lundy, 22265 Wilder Dr ... TE 2-3074
Primeau, Edmund E., 15091 Mayfield ... LA 7-0923
Redstone, Louis G., Associates, Inc., Architects, Planners, Engineers, 10811 Puritan ... 341-0710
Rogovoy, T., Assoc. Inc., 15590 Puritan ... WO 3-7414
Rossen, Sanford, 15329 W. 8 Mile Rd ... 342-4151
Rosicky, Walter J., 2266 E. Forest ... TE 3-7769
Schmidt, Arthur O., 15200 Buhl Bldg ... WO 1-4875
Sewell & Schott, 255 Bagley ... 961-1267
Siegal-Connor Assoc., 16825 Wyoming ... LA 7-0923
Smith, Eberle M., Assoc. Inc., 950 W. Fort St. ... WO 5-8180
Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Assoc., Inc., 3107 W. Grand Blvd. ... 875-8100
Stacey, Mrs. Ann, 28 W. Adams Ave. ... 839-6183
Stewart, Billy D., 20021 Kelly Rd. ... 839-6183
Valentine, Charles M., Assoc., Inc., 2011 Park Ave., Room 405 ... 839-6183
Vogel, Charles J., 1011 Park Ave. Bldg. ... WO 1-8830
Volk & London, Architects, Inc., 19378 James Couzens ... DI 1-9055
Ward, Kohner, Hofer & Assoc., Inc., 19079 Jas. Couzens ... UN 4-2372
Warren, Roderick E., 2075 W. Grand Blvd. ... 895-9942
Webster, Morris, 18353 W. McNichols ... KE 5-5085
West, Robert J., Associates, Inc., 906 Francis Palms Bldg. ... WO 1-0219
Wilson, Otis, Architect & Co., 521 Michigan Bldg. ... WO 1-8288
Yee, Wah, Associate, 20014 James Couzens ... 342-4343

ESCANABA (Area Code 906)
Artin, G., 820 S. 16th St. ... ST 6-3301

FARMINGTON (Area Code 313)
Allen, John A., 23611 Liberty ... GR 4-3350
Hannan, Charles D., 32580 Grand River ... GR 4-3311
Merritt, Cole & McGuire, 33750 Freedom Rd. ... 476-3814
Strickfaden, Roy J., AIA, 31500 Northwestern, MA 6-0797
Zoedoes, Tom W., 32580 Grand River ...
Farmington, Mich.

FERNDALE (Area Code 313)
Abrams, Henry J., 800 Livernois ... LI 7-9500
Cohan, Geo. Assoc., 800 Livernois ... LI 8-2929
Fusco, Jude T., 1318 W. Nine Mile ... 547-1228
Green & Savin, Archts., 505 N. Livernois ... 545-7775
Greenall, Hammond & Hoye, 28255 Woodward ... 543-4555
Nesmura, David W., 800 Livernois ... 948-9929
Stein, Leo, Architect, 1021 Livernois ... Tilds, Paul, & Assoc., Inc. ... 1021 Livernois ...
LI 8-4345

FLINT (Area Code 313)
Dittmer, Ralph T., 436 S. Saginaw St. ... 239-5824
Ellis, Arndt & Truesdale, 614 McArthur Bldg. ... 238-3645
Eubank, T. Neel, 3216 W. Pierson Rd. ... CE 5-4426
Eugt, Tom, 1324 W. Saginaw St ... 604-5577
Hawes, George S., 495 Sill Bldg. ... CE 4-6984
Jones, A. Charles, 3050 W. Passadena ... 234-6643
Krscheimer, J. Lauran, 436 S. Saginaw ... 235-1460
Mackenzie, Knuth & Klein, Architects, Inc., 708 Harrison St ... CE 5-4681
Mason, Geo. D. & Co., 520 West 3rd ... CE 5-0841
Nurni, Nelson, McKinley, Assoc, Inc., 415 Lewis St ... 234-3864
Sedgewick, Sellers & Assoc., Inc., 1168 Robert T. Longway Blvd. ... CE 8-0989
Suomela, Dale A., 311 Corunna Rd. ... 234-5014

FRANKENMUTH (Area Code 517)
Allen, Roger, & Assoc., 1203 Beech Tree St. ... 812-7350

GRAND HAVEN (Area Code 616)
Allen, Roger, & Assoc., 1203 Beech Tree St. ... 812-7350

GRAND RAPIDS (Area Code 616)
Allen, Roger, & Assoc., 1203 Beech Tree St. ... 812-7350

GRAND RAPIDS (Area Code 616)
Allen, Roger, & Assoc., 1203 Beech Tree St. ... 812-7350

FRANKLIN VILLAGE (Area Code 313)
Des Rosiers, Arthur, 31850 Briar Cliff Rd.

GRAND HAVEN (Area Code 616)
Vander Meiden ...

GRAND RAPIDS (Area Code 616)
Allen, Roger, Assoc., 1126 McKay Tower ... GL 6-1527
Bauhagen & DeWinter, 758 Cherry St., S.E. ... 451-0837
FIRM ROSTER
ARCHITECTURAL OFFICES IN MICHIGAN

Benjamin, Adrian T., 424 Murray Bldg. ........... GL 9-6792
Daverman Assoc., 924 Grandville, S.W. ......... CH 1-3481
Firant, Edgar R., 353 Atlas Ave, S.E. ........... 459-0291
Gastra, Jan T., 1424 Lake, S.E. ............... GL 8-2185
Harmsen, Eugene J., 1115 Wealthy, S.E. ......... 458-0703
Haveman, James K., 618 Michigan Trust Bldg. .... GL 1-0661
Hertel, Benjamin W., 1200 Gladstone, S.E. ....... CH 5-1829
Hornbach & Stemwylk Assoc., 545 Cheshire Dr., N.E ........ 459-9173
Koprowski Assoc., 345 State, S.E. ............... 459-9173
McColl, Gordon J., Arch. .......... 4065 Plainfield Ave., N.E ........ 459-4159
McMillen/Palmer, Architects, 1424 Lake Dr., S.E. .... 459-3752
Mead, Harry L., FAIA, 341 Michigan Trust Bldg. .... 459-3752
OBryon & Natchegall, Inc., 201 Monroe Ave., N.W .... 459-3151
Post, David E., 640 Eastern Ave., S.E. ............ 452-4559
Rid. Robert A., 2218 Wealthy, S.E. ............. 241-0869
Ringel & Rindle, 740 Michigan Trust Bldg. ....... GL 8-5295
Robinson, Campau & Crowe, Inc., 788 Michigan Trust Bldg. .... 459-4149
Savage, George B., 1516 McKay Tower .......... GL 2-7915
Seeger, Ralph E., 55 Lakeview Drive, S.E. ......... 949-1723
Van Allsburg Koprowski, 345 State St., S.E. ....... 451-2909
Welch, Kenneth C., 924 Grandville, S.W. ......... CH 1-3481
Wold & Bowers, Architects, Inc., 345 State St., S.E. .... 451-0785

GROSSE ILE (Area Code 313)
Leon, Bruno & Assoc., Architects, 6600 Macomb, 676-4800

GROSSE POINTE (Area Code 313)
Fortney, Ralph B., 19854 Mack Ave. .......... Meehan, Kessler & Assoc., Inc., 18000 Mack .......... 884-9500
Schueller, Carl A., 2207 Allard Ave .......... TUF 1-0841
Schnitzius, Herbert & Frances, 35 Radnor Circle .... 885-3327

HARPER WOODS (Area Code 313)
Fisher, Harold H. and Assoc., 19946 Harper Ave. .... 884-9155

HARRISVILLE (Area Code 517)
Raseman, Richard P. ....

HAZEL PARK (Area Code 313)
Tamplin, Ernest, 22231 John R .......... LI 6-6066

HIGHLAND PARK (Area Code 313)
Trout, Alexander L., 141 Puritan .......... HOLAND (Area Code 616)
Kammeraad & Stroop, 788 Columbia Ave .. EX 6-6953

HOLLY (Area Code 313)
Hassan, Fuad S., 9845 Milford Rd. .......... HUNTINGTON WOODS (Area Code 313)
Feig, Irvin D., 26529 Dundee Rd .......... 543-3744
Schowalter, Leo J., 10949 Talbot .......... 543-3727

INKSTER (Area Code 313)
Comprehensive Archts. & Engrs., 1383 S. Inkster Road .......... LO 5-6297

JACKSON (Area Code 517)
Commonwealth Assoc., Inc., 209 E. Washington Handloser, C., E., 611 Fourth St .......... ST 4-0118

Kressbach, Carl C. E. & Dubbert, John H., Assoc. Archts., 408 Wildwood .......... 783-2547
Sampson, Claude D., 115 4th St .......... ST 2-0007
Swinicki, E. C. & Assoc., 3529 Roosevelt .......... 782-0321

KALAMAZOO (Area Code 616)
Dickema, Gerald E., 2424 W. Main .......... Futyomski, Peter J., 5060 Angling Road .......... 2-2929
Kinsclott, Louis C., & Assoc., P.O. Box 671 .......... 3-2657
Prince, Robert J., 3623 Douglas Ave .......... 2-7818
Stapert, Pratt, Bultihs, and Sprau, Inc., 345-2145
Stone & Parent, 117 W. Cedar .......... 343-2615
Noordhoek Scurluck, Arch., 1703 Portage St .......... 342-6606
Trend Associates, Inc., 4502 West Main Street .......... 381-3100
Wagner, Randell, 1510 Amer. Natl. Bank Bldg.

LANGSING (Area Code 517)
Ackley, Clark R., 1811 E. Michigan .......... IV 7-5424
Black, Kenneth C., Assoc., Inc., 715 Stoddard Bldg. .......... 372-2030
Frank & Stein, 219 South Grand Ave .......... 485-1705
Firman & Smith, 851 N. Washington .......... 482-0148
Hartwick, Bruce M., & Associates, 5025 W. Saginaw St .......... 372-2648
Holmes, Warren, Co., 820 N. Washington Ave. ....... IV 4-9428
Laitala & Nuechtern, 900 Bauch Bldg. .......... 484-1455
Manson, Jackson & Kane, Inc., 320 Cherry St ...... 484-1311
Munson, Mattner, & Barber, 930 East Mount Hope Ave .......... 482-1261
Odpdyke, Charles, Assoc., 3526 W. Saginaw .......... 489-3002

EAST LANSING (Area Code 517)
DeWoff, Howard E., 402 Abbott Apt. Bldg. .... 332-3566
Mayotte-Webb, 700 Abbott Rd. .......... ED 7-0206
Wilson, Dixon S., Box 304 .......... 332-5607

LATHRUP VILLAGE (Area Code 313)
Sachs, Melvin H. & Assoc., Inc., 28630 Southfield Rd .......... 353-3055

LIVONIA (Area Code 313)
Champlin R. Darrow, & Associates, 30175 Hathaway .......... GA 2-2718
Lindhout, William P., 15120 Farmington Road GA 1-4562
Ralls, Hamill & Becker, 15225 Farmington Road GA 7-2870
St. Cyr, Joseph, Architect & Assoc., 10833 Farmington Road .......... GA 7-3310

MANISTEE (Area Code 906)
Gjelsteen, Harry W., 1136th Avenue .......... UN 3-2811

MARYSVILLE (Area Code 313)
Valentine, Charles M., 1985 Gratiot Blvd. ....... EM 4-6644

MENOMINEE (Area Code 906)
Gjelsteen, Harry W., 1136th Avenue .......... UN 3-2811

MIDLAND (Area Code 517)
Blacklock, Charles B., & Schwartz, Robert E., 121 Dartmouth Drive .......... 681-1990
Dow, Alden B., Assoc., Inc., 315 Post St .......... TE 5-6761

October, 1966 | 17
Hallet, Jackson B., 110 E. Grove St.  835-7252
Francis E. Warner, 400 Dartmouth

MONROE (Area Code 313)
Dunbar & Gustafson, 752 S. Monroe.  241-7933

MT. CLEMENS (Area Code 313)
Daniell, G. R., Assoc., 36001 Harper.  468-2626
Prude, Elgin F., Assoc., 1208 S. Gratiot.  303-6001

MT. PLEASANT (Area Code 517)
Wakely-Kushner-Volke Assoc., 210 E. Broadway.  772-2811

MUSKEGON (Area Code 616)
Browne, Thomas B., Harbor Center.  733-0528
Devries, William J., 211 N. Norton Ave.  733-2626

NILES (Area Code 616)
Dufield, Edward R., 323 N. Fourth.  340-9096

OAK PARK (Area Code 313)
Dolger, Rollason & Rokicki, Arch. & Engrs., Inc., 10140 Nine Mile Road.  303-6001
Goldfarb, Joseph, 24220 Rensselaer.  517-8631
Hassan, Faud S., 13381 Woodvale St.  313-9754
Levine, Seymour J., Architect, 21600 Greenfield, Suite 210.  313-6588
Lifshav, Morris A., 24140 Marlow Ct.  313-6858
P.F. Assoc., Inc., 10160 W. 9 Mile.  303-6938
Rollason, Rokicki & Crombe, Architects, Inc., 10140 W. 9 Mile Rd.  313-6246
Savage, Gilbert W., 13650 W. 8 Mile Road.  313-8189
Stein, Leo, 25011 Montmartre Ct.  313-1773

OKEMOS (Area Code 517)
Olds, J. Wesley, The Bank Bldg., P.O. Box 251.  352-1586

PLYMOUTH (Area Code 313)
Balogh, Tivadar, 995 W. Ann Arbor Trail.  313-2400
Joseph & Orbach Assoc., 320 S. Main St.  453-6301
Pine, Harold E., P.O. Box 112.  324-1720
Smith, William P., Jr., 15560 Robinwood.  353-1131

PONTIAC (Area Code 313)
Denvee Associates, Inc., 615 Community National Bank Bldg.  303-0109
Friedman, Jack S., & Assoc., 373 S. Telegraph.  335-0501
Heenan, George A., 1016 Berwick Blvd.  303-1622
Lamb, Jack J., Architect, 250 S. Telegraph Rd.

PORT HURON (Area Code 313)
Harman, Harry J. & Assoc., Inc., 407 Fort St.  303-9253

ROYAL OAK (Area Code 313)
Bartlett, Francis O., 3517 Rochester Rd.  588-5533
Ditchy, Clair, & Assoc., 1232 S. Woodward.  313-8200
Lytle, George D., 2300 N. Woodward.  313-2820
Smith & Smith Associates, 394 S. Main St.  514-1750

SAGINAW (Area Code 517)
Allen, Samuel C. & Assoc., R. A. Kretchman, 603 Bearinger Bldg.  517-8711
Beach & Waters, Architects, 1023 S. Jefferson.  753-1403

FRANTZ, Robert B., FAIA, 326 N. Washington.  281-833
Kelly, Don Jay, Architect, 4962 Dixie Highway.  754-9661
Oeming & Nelson, 1119 Gratiot Ave.  754-6551
Prine-Tobash-Spears, Architects & Engineers, Inc.
709 Federal.  754-9651
Spence & Smith, 1241 N. Michigan Ave.  754-3401
Stenglein, William C., 5417 Weiss.  792-4680
Wigen, Tinknell & Assoc., Inc., 344 Davenport.  754-3851

ST. CLAIR SHORES (Area Code 313)
Associated Architects, 22011 Harper.  777-5450
Wakely-Kushner Assoc., Architects, 21429 Mack.  88-8822

ST. JOHNS (Area Code 517)
Hardy, Jack L., 18610 W. 8 Mile.  358-3771
Mandell, Seymour H., 17445 Louise.  358-5272
Pellerin & Daubresse, Assoc., 3817 Westover.  61-1995
Sachs, Melvin H. & Assoc., 28630 Southfield.  358-3055
Savage, Gilbert W., 20000 W. 12 Mile Rd.  333-3055
Sundberg-Ferar, Inc., 25900 Telegraph Rd.  68-6000
Tuttle, Edward X., Jr., 30001 Northgate Drive.  68-9772
Wan Yee Assoc., 21678 Lahser Rd.

ST. JOSEPH (Area Code 616)
Arai, T. Glenn & Roger A. Hummel, 314 S. Joseph St.  1-2431

TRAVERSE CITY (Area Code 616)
Cornwell, Gordon, 401 E. Front St.  303-7711
Field, Graheck, Bell & Kline, Architects, 148 E. Front St.  303-7711
Hazelton, Paul A., Grand View Parkway.  77-7718
Stiffler, David L., 300 Grandview Pkwy.  76-7858
Strong, Drury & Cunningham, 303-305 State Bank Bldg.  76-7331

TROY (Area Code 313)
P. Dubin, Frank & Assoc., 177 W. Big Beaver

VERMONTVILLE (Area Code 317)
King, Christopher, Vermontville Hwy.  9-3295

WARREN (Area Code 313)
Berklich, Louis, Arch. & Assoc., 12480 Mound.  5-1060
Ellis/Naeyaert Assoc., Inc., 11355 Stephens.  755-4000
Van Reyendam, Dirk, 3911 Newberry St.  2-0515

WAYNE (Area Code 313)
Van Reyendam, Dirk, 4455 Fletcher, Wayne, Mich.

WAYNODOTTE (Area Code 313)
Yops, Jack W., 3005 Biddle.  285-1924

YPSILANTI (Area Code 313)
Gerganoff, R. S., 206 N. Washington.  204-8083
Gerganoff, Z. T., 103 W. Michigan Ave.  204-8028
Swartz & Morhous, 512 W. Cross.  303-8392

Editor's Note: Please advise the Monthly Bulletin office of any corrections or additions to this Roster.
Leslie B. Butler

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATE

The MSA has a voice in Lansing. The appointment of a legislative advocate should mark a mile stone in the role architects may play in the affairs of the State of Michigan. It will now be possible to effect a dialogue with the State Legislature which can clarify our hopes, aspirations and concerns for the State and its future.

The amount of legislation which will affect architects or the architectural profession, directly or indirectly, has grown considerably this last year. Robert Wold, AIA, MSA President, has noted an increasing number of communications from the Governor's office and the legislature asking advice on matters relating to the State. The increase in communication is encouraging but, at the same time it must serve as a warning. As the legislature and executive office of the State continue to explore matters which concern the design and preservation of our environment, so too does our responsibility grow in providing our state representatives with proper insight into the problems they confront.

The legislative advocate is our voice. It is now our responsibility to take the initiative in those matters which concern us most.

Leslie B. Butler, of the law firm of Cummins and Butler, Lansing, has been appointed Legislative Advocate for the Michigan Society of Architects, effective August 1966.

Mr. Butler, a graduate of University of Michigan Law School, is a long-time resident of Lansing and an active influence in many areas of government. He has been Executive Secretary to Governor Fitzgerald and to Governor Dickinson, and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for the years of 1939 thru 1941.

Currently representing the Certified Public Accountants, and the Life Insurance Companies in Michigan, Butler is well versed in the activities of professional associations and well qualified to represent the Architects of Michigan.
Look what's happened to the old steel door!

It used to be the ugly duckling of the construction industry. Now it poises, now swings with stately grace, proudly at the beck and call of the sophisticated architect.

What we're saying is that Ceco "Colorstyle" D\textregistered{}cor Doors live up to a reputation. Used by you, they take on the luster of your artistry. They are worth considering in this light.

For instance, you can shop for what you want through countless variations. The doors come smooth or embossed, and in the most appealing colors.

To keep the doors pristine, we ship them in polyethylene bags inside cartons. Your contractor erects them bagged and keeps them bagged. He puts the hardware on right through the polyethylene. The bags stay on till clean-up time.

Ask for catalog 2063-B, or better still, ask for a Ceco man to bring samples to your office. The Ceco Corporation, general offices: 5601 West 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60650. Sales offices and plants in principal cities from coast to coast.

CONTACT YOUR AREA SALES OFFICE:
Detroit, Mich. 48227 • 15216 Castleton Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60650 • 1926 S. Laramie Ave.
THE CONDITIONED ENVIRONMENT TODAY AND TOMORROW was the title of a conference for Architects and Consulting Engineers held in the late Spring of this year and jointly sponsored by the MSA, Michigan Electric Association and The U of M Department of Architecture.

The conference presented two specific points. One, our understanding of man's reaction to his environment is still incomplete. Two, the technological means at our disposal for controlling environment are becoming increasingly sophisticated. The integration of heating, cooling and lighting systems can be seen as a major technological break through. The advantages of considering lighting and air-conditioning as one system were illustrated in two presentations made at the conference.

HEAT OF LIGHT

Robert B. Darling, Executive Sales Director of Barber-Colman Company presented the concepts which are employed in his Heat-of-Light system. The concept is quite simple. Light energy is also a source of heat energy. With the increased amount of illumination within buildings the heat energy from the light source can provide most of the heat needed during the winter if used in the right way. The lamp heat is free since it is a by-product of light, making the cost of the small amount of auxiliary heat inconsequential regardless of the type of fuel used. As lighting levels increase, especially in structures such as office buildings this concept seems to be, in fact, quite a practical one. For every unit of energy produced by fluorescent lamps only 1/6 results in light, the other 5/6 being generated in the form of heat.

As used by the Barber-Colman Heat-of-Light system the first step toward minimizing the effect of lamp heat on the space, and consequently on the air conditioning system, is to keep as much heat of light as possible from entering the occupied space. To accomplish this, lighting fixture manufacturers have developed a new line of fixtures called “Heat Extractors”. Each fixture is provided with an opening at one end permitting return air to enter the lamp cavity, pass over the hot lamps picking up heat, and then pass through a top opening at the opposite end, carrying heat into the ceiling cavity. Fixture manufacturer's tests proved that as much as 85% of the heat generated by the lamps can be extracted from the fixture and deposited in the ceiling plenum.

As mentioned before the lamp heat now in the ceiling cavity is free heat. It is the by-product of energy purchased for another use. One way to keep this heat free — as an asset — is to use it for reheat or tempering purposes in the local zone systems, in place of hot ducts or reheat coils.

To accomplish this, an all-air induction unit is installed right in the ceiling cavity, directly over, or as close as possible to the zone it is to serve. This unit is connected to a single, cold air, medium pressure duct. It is capable of inducing varying quantities of the hot cavity air to provide a comfortable space temperature; even during the summer cooling season, some heat for tempering is needed to satisfy changes in solar effects and occupancy variations.

When the space thermostat calls for full cooling, only primary cold air is delivered to the diffusers. When the thermostat calls for less cooling, the primary air damper within the unit starts to close and the induced air dampers start opening, allowing the hot cavity air to be induced and internally mixed with the cold primary air, and then delivered to the diffusers.

Flexibility of design is not just the ability to change occupancy use economically. Flexibility can also include the capability to economically change air conditioning requirements as well.

Frequently tenants will demand more zones than were included in the original design. Added executive space or conference rooms are typical examples of this. The units just described require only a single cold air duct connection, so they become an economical way to change air conditioning to suit tenants' demands.
A modified Heat-of-Light system is shown above. This modified system is similar to the standard Heat-of-Light package, except that there is no perimeter or “skin” system. This modified system is designed to accommodate two conditions... (1) A building where a perimeter air system cannot be used, or (2) a geographic area where weather conditions are so mild that no perimeter heating system is needed. This modified system uses Barber-Colman Jetronic units with heating coils attached to allow for economical economizer cycle operation. In this system the Jetronic induces Heat-of-Light as a 1:1 ratio... one-part warm air (80°F) from the ceiling cavity with one-part cool primary air (55°F). Mixed air up to 67.5°F can be delivered before it is necessary to supply heat from the heating coils. With this approach heat is not added until the cool primary air is mixed with warm plenum air. With conventional systems, heat must be added to 55°F air for interior tempering and exterior heating.

Although the Heat-of-Light concept has many applications, it is not a cure-all for every air conditioning problem. In order to eliminate the possibility of misapplying the system, a computer feasibility system is available to eliminate otherwise tedious and time-consuming calculations on the part of the mechanical engineer, to determine beyond question whether the system will perform satisfactorily on a particular project. The feasibility study also provides the architect and engineer with fundamental system information such as: Air quantities and air temperatures needed, glass shading and insulation, tonnage requirements. As an example, a recently conducted feasibility study of a building using 6.6 watts showed that the planned use of thermopane glass and extra insulation was unnecessary.

**LITE-TERM**

A second system was presented to the Conference by Gershon Meckler, Vice President of Environmental Systems Corporation, a subsidiary of Lithonia Lighting, Inc. The Lite-Therm system intercepts radiant heat from luminaries and the sun to provide a comfort conditioning system which responds automatically to changes of climate assuring complete control through a twelve month cycle. The technique used by the Lite-Therm system uses non-refrigerated water to control heat gains from the sun and lighting fixtures before that heat enters the occupied space. Non-refrigerated water is circulated through louvers located inside the building adjacent to exterior glass areas and through the lighting fixtures. Because the heat from these two sources is generated at high temperatures, the use of non-refrigerated water is an extremely effective and economical method of absorbing that heat. The heat thus absorbed can be rejected when cooling is required or utilized when heating is needed.

**Heat Removal**

Non-refrigerated water circulates continuously through lighting luminaires and vertical window louvers. The water captures up to 70% of the lighting input energy and 88% of the solar heat and rejects it through an evaporative cooler located outside the building. Result: A major reduction in the amount of refrigeration and air distribution normally required to cope with these heat loads.

**Heat Utilization**

Since heat losses normally occur at the perimeter of a building, the heat from the lighting fixtures is transferred through the non-refrigerated water to the louvers at the perimeter glass areas to offset these losses. Result: The heat from lighting fixtures is not wasted, but is used to heat the building.

**Economics**

The system removes large amounts of heat before it can enter a room... and when necessary, uses it to heat the building.

In comparison with conventional all-air systems, the use of non-refrigerated water as a heat-transfer means reduces the amount of air required by as much as two-thirds and refrigeration by approximately one-half. Net result: Significant savings in first cost and operating cost through economies in duct capacity, building volume, conventional refrigeration and heating equipment, and fan refrigeration horsepower and energy utilization.

**Lite-Therm Louver**

The Lite-Therm louvers are mounted inside the building adjacent to the perimeter glass areas. The louver blades are made from extruded aluminum and have a hollow center core through which water is circulated. The blades are...
connected to concealed manifolds which are in turn connected to the water-transfer system.

In operation, the louvers are automatically controlled from the open position by a solar cell which rotates the louver blades so that they intercept the sun rays, absorbing heat and controlling glare. Positioning of the louvers can also be accomplished manually.

**Lite-Therm Luminaire**

The Lite-Therm luminaires are similar in exterior appearance to any conventional fluorescent lighting fixture. They differ from conventional fixtures in that they have embossed water tubes integral with the reflector housing through which the non-refrigerated water is circulated. As the water circulates, it absorbs the heat from the lamps and ballasts, achieving greater light output (approximately 12%).

Lite-Therm luminaires can be furnished for either recessed or surface mounting, with a variety of shielding mediums.

**THOMAS ALVA EDISON HOUSE**

The Thomas Alva Edison House was recently built for visiting scientists, educators and scholars at the Cranbrook Institute of Science through the cooperation of a number of nationally known and local business firms whose efforts were coordinated by The Detroit Edison Company. Designed by William P. Smith Jr., AIA, Detroit Edison architect, the house utilizes a number of environmental control innovations appropriate to residential construction.

“**Comfort Conditioning**”

A Chromalox Season-Aire system, manufactured by the Edwin L. Wiegand Company provides year round comfort conditions. Air is heated, cooled, and humidified or dehumidified as necessary, filtered, deodorized, circulated and ventilated continuously.

The operation of the Season-Aire is 100% automatic.
A master heating/cooling thermostat, automatically switches the entire system from heating to cooling operation and back again to meet any weather condition or inside activity.

Fresh outside air and recirculated air are introduced together into the Central Air unit and tempered by a thermostatically controlled electric heating element. An electrostatic filter purifies even as a charcoal filter deodorizes the conditioned air. The air is both cooled and dehumidified as necessary by circulation through a large, four row cooling coil.

Low velocity conditioned air is distributed at the floor perimeter by Smooth-Aire diffusers. Dimmer controlled lighting is concealed behind valances above the windows.

Low velocity conditioned air is distributed into the living space through patented Smooth-Air diffusers located at the floor perimeter of outside walls. Electric heating elements within these diffusers, controlled by sensitive individual room wall mounted thermostats, provide the exact comfort level desired in each room. These individual room heating elements make it possible to reheat chilled air for a "cool but dry air" effect and thereby offer the ultimate in individual room comfort control during the cooling cycle.

Lighting

The variety of lighting provided by Madison Electric Company, Detroit exemplifies almost every desirable approach to lighting that sets moods, enhances decor or illuminates areas where seeing tasks are difficult.

The kitchen is a good example of light for seeing.

Bright lighting for the kitchen counters is provided by strip lighting under the cupboards. General illumination is provided by a luminous grid overhead.

Recipes must be read, tasks at the sink and at the counters demand good illumination, yet the overall effect must be pleasant and attractive.

Ceiling lighting is of luminous design, using fluorescent strip lighting by Lithonia Lighting Products between the actual ceiling and decorative plastic panels which diffuse the light and give the kitchen a soft glow that eases the eyes as they turn from demanding tasks to general vision.

Bright lighting for the counters is provided by strip lighting which is placed under the cupboards to shine on the counters. Two types are used, one manufactured by Wiremold Company, the other by Sterling Industries.

In the Thomas Alva Edison House dining room three kinds of lighting are installed. Gentle lighting for soft moods is provided by Thomas Industries’ MOE channel lighting behind the valances above the windows. It is dimmer controlled.

The sparkle of fine silverware, gleaming tablecloths and luxurious china is brought out in all its beauty by dining room chandelier and pendant fixtures built by A. W. Pistol, Inc. of New Rochelle, New York.

Another example of lighting designed to bring out the nighttime best in decor is in the living room where ceiling cylinder fixtures, built by Progress Manufacturing Company, highlight the handsome furnishings.

Other lighting, by Prescolite Manufacturing Company, is installed in the steps for safety’s sake.

October, 1966 | 25
Overall illumination is provided in the lavatory by a luminous ceiling.

Wiring

Hidden and unseen, yet the life-blood of Thomas Alva Edison House, are the electrical wiring and service entrance equipment.

Electric service panels by I-T-E are equipped with I-T-E’s EQB Circuit Breakers for the utmost in safety and dependable protection. Provision is made for all electrical circuits required in the home now and extra space is available for additional appliances which may be installed at a later date.

EQB Circuit Breakers are universally accepted everywhere in the United States by local Electrical Inspection Authorities. They meet and exceed all the requirements of the National Electrical Code and are listed by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. They provide modern electrical protection with low instantaneous tripping on short circuits and give the dependability of bolted connections.

Residential wiring has kept pace with the demands of modern times. And probably nowhere will you find the wiring more modern than in Thomas Alva Edison House.

While many of the requirements could be met by conventional wiring, General Electric Remote Control Wiring is used to provide a flexibility that meets every demand of the modern family.

When the homemaker, for example, is alone she can illuminate from a single control the exterior of Thomas Alva Edison House with reassuring light should she hear a noise during the night. Or she can light a pathway to her
GE Remote Control wiring system makes it possible to turn on or off every light in the home by pressing a single switch.

kitchen for a nighttime snack or for preparing the baby's formula without even disturbing her husband.

With GE Remote Control Wiring its is possible to turn on or off every light in the home by pressing a single switch, without making the necessary rounds when leaving for the evening or retiring for the night.

The GE Remote Control wiring system uses two circuits: the regular 120-volt circuit which supplies the lighting fixtures and wall outlets, and a 24-volt control circuit using lightweight inexpensive low-voltage wire (similar to a bell-type wire) for all switches and relays.

Participating Firms

Firms participating in the development of the Thomas Alva Edison House include:

- American Aggregates Corp.
- American Olean Tile Co.
- Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.
- Andersen Corporation
- Armstrong Cork Co.
- Barrett and Baxter Mfg. Co.
- Berry Door Co.
- William Beyster, Inc.
- Boice Builders Supply
- Cadillac Glass Company
- Century Brick Co.
- Walter L. Couse & Co.
- Crane Co.
- Delaware Clay Co.
- Detroit Cut Stone Co.
- Detroit Sterling Hardware
- Distagraph
- Dow Chemical Co.
- Dow Corning Corp.
- Eichstedt & Grissim Assoc.
- Frigidaire Sales Corp.
- W. D. Gale, Inc.
- General Electric Supply Co.
- Gulistan Carpets Div.
- Hamilton Humidity, Inc.
- Ilgenfritz Nurseries, Inc.
- I.T.E. Circuit Breaker Co.
- Kimball & Russell, Inc.
- Knight Construction Co.
- Knoll Associates, Inc.
- Kuhlman Electric Co.
- Edward C. Levy Slag Co.
- Lewco Products Co.
- Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
- Madison Electric Co.
- B & M Research & Sales
- Halo Lighting Products
- Kim Lighting
- Lithonia Lighting Products
- MOE Lighting
- Prescolite Mfg. Co.
- A. W. Pistol, Inc.
- Progress Mfg.
- Shalda Lighting Products
- Sterling Industries, Inc.
- Stone Co. Mfg.
- Wiremold Co.
- McGraw-Edison Co.
- Michigan Bell Telephone Co.
- Midland Brick Co.
- Herman Miller, Inc.
- NuTone, Incorporated
- Owens-Corning Corp.
- Peerless Cement
- Radio Distributing Co.
- Rosenthal China Corp.
- Simpson Timber Co.
- Swanson Manufacturing Co.
- Turner-Brooks, Inc.
- U.S. Plywood Corp.
- Wayside Gardens Co.
- Whitson Insulation Co.
- Edwin L. Wiegand Co.
- Zonolite Division.

This article has been prepared from material supplied by Mr. Frank North, Detroit Edison Company, Mr. Robert B. Darling, Barber-Colman Company, and Mr. Gershon Meckler, Environmental Systems Corporation.

October, 1966 | 27
This familiar "manual computer" serves both architects and Consumers Power engineers alike, saving them valuable time as they carry on the work of their respective professions.

Utilities and architects share many additional interests and by working together Consumers Power Company can provide helpful information relative to electric and gas services.

As a combination utility we know the characteristics, requirements and adaptability of both types of energy.

Our special representatives throughout our service area will be pleased to be of assistance.

Call or write George C. Way, Consumers Power Company, General Offices, 212 W. Michigan Avenue, Jackson, Michigan — Phone, Area 517 — 788-0809

Consumers Power Company

Serving 67 out of 68 counties in Michigan's lower peninsula
Is fire resistance your problem?

USS GARYLITE Expanded Slag lightweight aggregate contains no volatile or combustible materials, so it gives concrete excellent fire resistance. It makes 8-inch walls 23 to 117% more fire resistant and 4-inch walls 41 to 78% more fire resistant than other aggregates, (Portland Cement Association tests). GARYLITE concrete meets UL fire-resistance requirements with 21 to 42% less wall thickness than any of eight other aggregates tested. And masonry units made with USS GARYLITE have more pleasing color and texture, better malleability. They are compatible with other building materials and provide better sound absorption and thermal insulation. For more information on the best coarse or fine lightweight aggregate—USS GARYLITE SLAG—call or write United States Steel, Raw Materials Sales, at any of the following offices: 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690 (Area Code 312) 236-9200; 209 Broadway Bldg., Lorain, Ohio 44052 (Area Code 216) 245-6897; 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230 (Area Code 412) 391-2345. USS and GARYLITE are registered trademarks.
Continued from Page 5

tice. However, I have had this experience, and I become more and more concerned that the profession, if not each architect, had better take a long look, for it appears that it is quite possible that the architectural profession's history book might be about finished.

So tonight it seems appropriate that we should spend a few minutes together thinking about what we can do, today, to keep the book from closing. Obviously, we need a coordinated effort, for, professionally speaking, each architect's experience is a fragment — like one piece of a jigsaw puzzle with its own size, shape, color — its own individuality, and yet fitting in with other pieces, each individual in their own right as well. To make the most of this fragment, two things are required:

First, there must be enough pieces to complete the picture. So each architect must be willing to share his experience. If we try and keep our little lessons and secrets all to ourselves, we can only remain so badly fragmented that there is no hope of finding a solution to the profession's problems. But, even with enough pieces, a jigsaw puzzle dumped on the table makes no sense, even though you know that a complete picture is there.

So, a second thing is needed—someone to put the pieces together in a meaningful way. It seems obvious to me that, if the profession didn't have such a putter-togetherer, it would have to invent one; if we didn't have an AIA, we would have to invent one.

My purpose tonight is not to beat all sorts of drums for the AIA. It is imperfect and probably always will be. Any organization that relies primarily upon the work of committees that in turn depend upon the volunteer service of busy members is bound to seem slow and inefficient. But if this is your complaint, then I submit that the correction lies in more volunteers and less critics. Tomorrow's profession needs the thoughtful help of today's architects, for today's practitioners—not today's editors or today's educators—but today's practitioners are the best qualified to find the best solutions to the profession's problems.

We need the pieces of the puzzle that only you can give, for I am convinced that there is a need to see the big picture.

And to get really basic, you have to examine the very nature of architecture. Practically every argument that I have ever heard about the importance of architecture has, at one time or another, said that it is important because it is a culture's most all-inclusive statement about itself. Archaeologically speaking, wise interpreters say they can tell us more about a people's
taught in the schools, said in the marketplace, debated in the legislature and worshipped in the temples. He was a vital part of his community.

Whether I am right or wrong in my historical assumption is not the question you should ask yourself—you should ask if it is true of the great majority of today's architects. Are today's architect's—are you—actively enough involved in today's activities to say that you do what you do because it is a statement of the values of our time rather than a personal expression? I doubt if you can honestly answer yes.

Maybe this is sensed by all of the non-architects who make up the rest of our society. At the beginning I mentioned that we were frustrated, and this seems to me mostly because we feel that our age refuses to allow its architects a serious role. Maybe we have ourselves to blame. If this is right, we have a choice to make. We can retreat into our laboratories and be content with producing architecture for architects—and some will—or we can reconsider our own values and make the tremendous effort that it will take to move out into the mainstream of things—and the profession's hope is that enough will.

Only the second course seems to offer any hope. If you agree, then, in turn, we have two directions. The first is to set about to change the scale of values of our time. This is not impossible, for there have been other ages when a merchant would rather buy a new painting than a new carriage. I believe it was Buddha who said that if he had two pennies, he would spend one for bread and one for flowers. So you can't say that it is impossible for an age to place great value on intangible things, but I haven't the slightest idea where to start, and it looks like an impossibly long road. The second choice seems more likely because we have fewer people to convince. We have only ourselves—today's architects.

Perhaps, there are many things we can do, and I hope you will be able to think of things that have not occurred to me. I see four that can. I think, must be done.

FIRST, we must speak up on important matters, and especially if they affect the development of the environment. Now I know that architects are not unanimous on anything, and perhaps we disagree among ourselves more than others, but we have let this lack of unanimity discourage us from taking a position on anything. This just has to be interpreted as a form
STYROFOAM® FR brand extruded foam insulation is manufactured only by The Dow Chemical Company. Look for the distinctive blue color of STYROFOAM® brand -- it's flame retardant, meeting ASTM test requirements for self-extinguishing plastics. Accept no substitutes.

VERMONT 8-1008
C. L. Holmes Co. VERMONT 8-1008
12891 ARTEIAN AVE. DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48223
(South of Schoofcraft 8 blds. West of Southfield Expressway)

All sizes and thicknesses available from our warehouse stock

Inside or Outside
Monolithic / Resilient / Beautiful
Seamless Surfacing Floors
Combine durability and design versatility.

Available in an almost infinite range of colors and three-dimensional textures, monolithic Seamless Surfacing floors offer unlimited design possibilities. Colors and textures can be varied from area to area.

Installed by factory trained installers, this competitively priced seamless flooring provides excellent physical properties and up to 100% elongation. Can be used for most any sized area. It's waterproof, greaseproof, unaffected by most chemicals, and never needs waxing.

Investigate the possibilities of Seamless Surfacing floors.

Send for literature and specifications.

SEAMLESS SURFACING CORP.
1265 EAST "D" AVENUE, KALAMAZOO, MICH. 49004 • PHONE: (616) 381-2019
OBITUARIES

Albert E. Williams, AIA, member Emeritus of the Detroit Chapter, died August 15, in Harper Hospital. Born in Bristol, England in 1877, Williams had been an architect for 58 years in the Detroit area. He had been in practice with his brother in 1901 as Williams Brothers, until his retirement in 1958. He was a member of Detroit Commandery No. 1 of The Knights Templar, and Palestine Lodge No. 357, F & A.M. Williams had been a member of The American Institute of Architects, Detroit Chapter and The Michigan Society of Architects since 1942. A daughter, A. June Williams, survives.

Herbert D. Schmitz, AIA, died on the 22 of August in Detroit. A member of the Detroit Chapter since 1962, he had been in practice with his wife Frances for many years, and both had been members of The Michigan Society of Architects in the early days of its formation. Born in Maguoketa, Iowa in 1896 he graduated from the School of Architecture & Design, University of Michigan, and was a member of Alpha Rho Chi and Tau Sigma Delta.
of weakness. One can certainly not hope to show leadership by meekly keeping quiet. Even when we have spoken out in the past, it has too often been only a negative way of opposing the ideas of others. Is this leadership? Is only being against things having our fingers on the pulse of our time? If we are the experts and everything is apparently acceptable to the experts, how can we hope to develop a quality-conscious society?

We minimize the importance of our opinions to the point that we think no one is likely to be affected by what we say. This is not true. On the national level, we have become increasingly effective on matters of legislation to the point where, for the first time in AIA history, we have been asked to help write legislation—not just comment on it. I think this is a significant step, and it is one that can be repeated at the State and local level, if the effort is made. It is the effort that has been lacking in the past. Legislative advocate, so no need to dwell.

A SECOND thing I will only touch upon because others have said it before this is that we must become more active in the affairs of our communities. At lunch today I found out that several of your members are Mayors. This is great, but there should be even more activity, for government is one area where important decisions are made. I am not sure that an architect's reluctance can be justified on business reasons. Engineers are certainly more active in these areas than we have been, and their profession has benefited without apparently causing the individuals to suffer.

However, even if no architect wishes to go into politics, there are still many boards of directors of businesses of all community activities and many, many sizes where much influence can be exerted. If we want to keep our fingers on the pulse of our society, we can accomplish it primarily by involvement in that society.

My THIRD suggestion is that more than just a few architects, maybe not you as an individual, but more than just a few must become promoters. Vision and planning are basic to our profession, and there is no reason that exciting changes in our cities, or imagination on a large scale, should primarily come from outside of the architectural profession. Every improvement in our environment must begin in the mind of one man, and I urge that you see that that one man is an architect.
Complete Mechanical Construction

by Detroit's fastest growing mechanical contractor

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48208
Temple 1-7820

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

In Quality, Uniformity, Service

Michigan's ready-mixed concrete industry last year delivered approximately 7,000,000 cubic yards of concrete to help build everything from skyscrapers to backyard patios. Architects and contractors know they can depend on ready-mixed concrete to meet any building need! Modern, precision equipment produces quality concrete under the most rigid specifications... and it can do it with uniformity, load after load. This service to the construction industry is valuable but economical. Whatever the job, check with your ready-mix producer for expert help. Service is his middle name.

MICHIGAN READY-MIXED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION, INC.
521 N. Washington
Lansing, Michigan

October, 1966
I am afraid that our basic fault is that we are used to having clients conceive the projects and then employ the architect that we have lost the technique of stimulation, of excitement, of inspiration. Who is better qualified than you to see what is needed to make your community a better place to live? If your answer to each of these questions is someone other than yourself, then he is a better architect, regardless of the way he earns a living.

And I believe this is most important for another reason. Not because we are jealous of someone else's getting an idea first, but because of one other thing—my fourth necessity. I have to be very careful here, for I can easily be misunderstood. So, let me say right now that there is no hope for the profession unless we constantly strive for excellence—excellence in the buildings we design and the services we perform. Without this, we cease to be. None of the three changes will do any good, nor will the fourth, unless they are built on top of such a foundation. Keep this in mind as I mention the fourth thing that I feel today's architects must do.

So, number FOUR. It seems to me that becoming the creator of the idea—the promoter—as well as the creator of the structure, holds out the best hope of making the architect reasonably influential in his community by providing the most likely opportunity for at least some of the profession to become reasonably rich. We have to figure out something to do about our own income.

This is more important than it used to be, and I do not believe we can rely on an increase in a percentage fee to bring it all about. In the first place, in times of inflation and shortage of help, about all we can hope to do is to increase fees fast enough to keep up with our own cost of doing business. In the second place, there always seems to be someone around who will do the job for less. If we look solely to fees, we are going to have enough trouble keeping even, and keeping even is not good enough if we are going to increase the stature

---

**LAST THINGS FIRST!**

*Pre-assembled PICO Safe Stairs go up before the building does.*

...offer design flexibility and 20-30% savings over all other stairbuilding methods! Stairs no longer need be a component which causes construction delays. Designed for concrete, steel and masonry buildings, PICO Safe Stairs® are pre-assembled, delivered by truck and erected in minutes by crane operation. Once installed, they serve as "worker-access" stairs, as well as true guides for all phases of construction.

PICO stairs are made of welded, structural steel, and their dimensions are always accurate as a result of close tolerances realized through in-plant quality control.

For additional information, or consultation to assist you in adapting the PICO idea to your individual plans, write or call: Haven-Busch Company, 3443 Chicago Drive, S.W., Grandville, Michigan 49418. 616/LE 2-3641

---

**PIKO SAFE STAIRS**

Licensee

DESIGNERS, FABRICATORS AND ERECTORS OF STRUCTURAL STEEL, MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND STEEL JOISTS

---

Monthly Bulletin, MSA
of the profession.

It's time that the architectural profession became a little more concerned about money—their own, and not just their client's. Not because any of us are greedy, but because it is the one thing by which our society measures success, and success is the primary thing our society respects, and with respect comes the power to exert influence.

Now most architects live well, and so, in a time of sweetness and light, there is nothing wrong with this. It is just that the rest of the community places its power where there is more wealth than that. Take your own city, and list the ten or twenty most influential people. Any architects among them? I don't know too much about Michigan cities in this respect, but I doubt there are many. So tonight we can probably say that the future of your city is being decided without the benefit of intimate architectural advice. The new projects, the new areas of expansion and other changes that will take place are being planned by those men who have either spoken out on issues and have been elected, or those whom the community has given such power because they have been successful, by society's standards, in their own business.

We have talked about the necessity of an architect's having his fingers on the pulse of his time, and yet I suspect we are out of step with a society that puts its confidence in the hands of those who have only succeeded in business. From the day that a student begins his training until the day most architects die, there is an uneasy, sinful feeling about making money. I submit that, in this respect, we are out of step with our time, and that this is one of the reasons that our society listens to others when the future of the world is discussed.

Naturally, I have no secret for making you rich or getting you elected, and this isn't the point. The point is that I seriously doubt if most of you really care about either of these things. The profession has to understand and appreciate the relationship between money and power.

Well, beyond tomorrow there is going to be a great need for building many things. Someone is going to meet it—for better or for worse. Just as someone other than the architect met the challenge of the subdivision and the single-family low-cost house. Just as someone other than the architect met the challenge of the automobile. Just as someone other than the archi-
Can you tell the difference
between Inserat Grotesque
and Venus Extra Bold Extended?*

Probably not—these are two contemporary type faces used today in promotional literature. Just as architecture is a fast developing and changing profession, the graphics arts industry is equally dynamic with new innovations being developed every week. As you pride yourself on being aware of the many developments in your field, we at the Ann Arbor Press and Hutcheson Associates take the same pride in being on top of the latest techniques and materials of production and printing. We are experienced and capable of taking your initial concepts for a brochure and developing it through design, production and printing with a contemporary flare that you can use with pride. Why not call Gary Grout or Ed Hutcheson today and ask to see some of our recent samples we have done for your contemporaries.

STOCK MARKET

Sisco and its distributors maintain so much quality material for your convenience, that it's like shopping in a super-market for sprinkler irrigation stock. If you just need a reliable Buckner replacement valve or fitting — fine, we have it in stock. Or, if you need a complete sprinkler-irrigation system, we stock that too! And, we offer you a first-rate design service, backed by over 40 years of experience in turf-grass irrigation. That's where you get extra dividends when you let Sisco raise your stocks.

SISCO SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SUPPLY CO.
Division of A. J. Miller, Inc. • 1316 North Campbell Rd. • Royal Oak, Mich.
Detroit Phone: 313-548-7277 • Chicago Phone: 312-459-8730

Look under BUCKNER Sprinklers in the Yellow Pages
Peerless invests millions to sell cement for less than a penny per pound

Cement, the biggest bargain in the construction industry, is also a most flexible and useful building material.

Manufactured with laboratory precision, thirty-eight distinct quality control check points are used to produce uniform Peerless high quality cements. Each barrel of finished cement weighing 376 pounds requires 600 pounds of raw material, and millions of dollars in manufacturing and laboratory equipment. This Peerless equipment runs the full scale of manufacturing technology from balances precise enough to measure the weight of a pencil mark to gigantic moving kilns weighing 600 tons.

No product known to man requires such a degree of skill and capital investment and yet is marketed for so little . . . less than a penny per pound.

One of the founding members of the Portland Cement Association, Peerless has invested millions of dollars and staff hours to improve and extend the uses of Portland cement and concrete.
No, the typesetter did NOT make a mistake. This is just an example of a laboratory “projection” of a test cut procedure to prove that a roof is “light” or “heavy” by weight. For those who are not familiar with how a “light” or “heavy” roof is determined, let us give you a quick run-down.

A 12” x 12” sample is cut out of a roof and taken to a lab. Through the process of distillation, centrifugalization, heating and cooling, the various components are separated and weighed. The lab report then professes to show that the results obtained, if multiplied by 100, will be an indication of how much material was laid down on one roofing “square” or 10’ x 10’ area.

Isn’t it rather far-fetched to assume that what is in one square foot will also be in one HUNDRED square feet? Many of the lab procedures used today are excellent for determining certain characteristics of a product or process. BUT, for roofing? NO!

There are too many variables to unequivocally state that a roof is “light” or “heavy” solely on the results obtained from a lab analysis of a 12” x 12” piece.

Take into consideration:

- The deck not being “dead level”: A “hump” or a “dish” in the deck will result in the bitumen content of that particular area being “light” or “heavy”.

- On a damp day the felts will absorb moisture and the sample will be “heavy”.

- On a hot day the application may appear “light” because the bitumen flows easier and the weight of the roll will push the bitumen away from the mopped area.

- On a cold day the roofing inspector may have to chop the hardened bitumen to get a sample out instead of cutting it with a knife. What happens to all the chips that fly away while he is chopping? Multiply them by the same 100 and you have a substantial loss of material which never gets into the “weight” report.

So, you see, lab analysis of a roof-cut cannot truly determine what has gone into the roof. The R.I.P.F. recommends that if a quality-control check is necessary, then do it visually — on the job site.

BUT, PLEASE — DON’T cut the roof!
tect met the challenge of providing places to shop through strip developments. If architects are satisfied to let the challenge be met by others who are willing to be more forceful, exciting and dynamic, then we cannot rightly point the finger at others when our cities get worse rather than better, and our profession declines in power and prestige.

In closing, I want to return once more to the general theme of being a part of our time. I suppose one of our age's most unique developments is the big industrial corporation. For various reasons the public gains or loses confidence and invests or withdraws their money — so these giants are excellent barometers of a society's feeling. Those that are in favor are those that refuse to settle for today's product, no matter how salable, and those that diversify and look for better things to do tomorrow. If the architectural profession was a corporation, would you invest in it today? If your answer is "yes", then maybe we've more or less wasted these few minutes together. But I believe I could find a better investment, and that's why I think changes must be made. What do you think?

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

American Aggregates Corp. 6
Ann Arbor Press 38
Asphalt Products Corp. 2
Beltz, Charles R. Co. 34
Boice Builders Supply 33
Ceco Corporation 20-21
Century Brick Co. 31
Consumers Power Co. 28
Darin and Armstrong, Inc. 42
Den Braven, M. 34
Detroit Edison Co. 2nd cover
Detroit Testing Laboratory, Inc. 31
Duwe Precast Concrete Products, Inc. 30
Face Brick, Inc. 34
Glanz and Killian 35
Green, John E. Co. 42
Haven-Bush Co. 36
Holmes, C. L. Co. 32
Kimball and Russell, Inc. 37
Kirby-Clark and Co. 33
Levy, Edward C., Co. 5th cover
Light Weight Aggregate Corp. 41
Lorne Co., Inc. 33
McKinley, O. O., Co., Inc. 7
Mechanical Heat and Cold 37
Michigan Asphalt Paving Association 6th cover
Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. 4
Michigan Drilling Co. 37
Michigan Ready-Mixed Concrete Assoc., Inc. 35
North American Aluminum Corp. 3rd-4th cover
Palomblt Tile Co. 42
Peerless Div.-American Cement Corp. 39
Pert, CPM, Inc. 34
Plymouth Tank and Fabricating Co. 31
Roofing Industry Promotion Fund 40
Seamless Surfacing Corp. 32
Sprinkler Irrigation Supply Co. 38
Structural Clay Products Institute 39
U. S. Steel Corp. 29
Van Dam Iron Works 33

THIS MAN IS A CONNOISSEUR

He knows building blocks. His preference? BESLITE Block, naturally. He appreciates how light (yet strong) a BESLITE Block is. He knows that a BESLITE Block is non-corrosive . . . won't "pop" or stain because it's made of the purest expanded clay and shale aggregate. Take the advice of a skilled mason. Turn up your nose at inferior building block. Specify BESLITE Block for your next project. Available in a variety of sizes and shapes at block plants in your area.

LIGHT WEIGHT AGGREGATE CORPORATION

27611 SCHOOLCRAFT/LIVONIA, MICHIGAN-48150
TELEPHONE • 313/421-6565/533-3379

October, 1966 | 41
**CALENDAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Annual Meeting and Election, Detroit Chapter, Ponchartrain Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>13-</td>
<td>Enrico Donati, exhibition, J. L. Hudson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Co. Gallery, Recent Paintings and Sculpture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Dr. Constantin Donatios presentation of Phase “B” Engineering Society of Detroit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>9-30</td>
<td>XXth Century Masters, exhibit, J. L. Hudson Co. Gallery, Work in all media by Picasso, Matisse, Braque, Miro and Dubuffet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Allied Arts Festival, Detroit Chapter, Tour of Common Ground. George Nelson - speaker, Detroit Institute of Arts - South Wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>3-</td>
<td>Art &amp; Artifact, exhibition, J. L. Hudson Co. Gallery, Decorative objects created by fine artists - anonymous to Leger, Klee, Calder, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>12, 13 &amp; 14</td>
<td>MSA 53rd Annual Convention—Civic Center, Lansing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>13-15</td>
<td>Gulf States Regional Convention, Hot Springs, Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Wisconsin Chapter, Lake Lawn Lodge, Delavan, Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>New Jersey Society of Architects, Essex and Sussex Hotel, Spring Lake, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Seamless Flooring**

**SELBY**

Specify with confidence from America's most respected and complete line of decorative and functional seamless flooring materials:

- **NOVATRAZ & NOVALITE** Thin set terrazzo
- **PROMDEK** Traffic bearing roof deck
- **SELBATUF** Heavy duty industrial Non-slip + institutional
- **SELBATEX** Non-slip + institutional
- **SELBAFLOR** High-gloss + decorative
- **CONDUCTIVE NOVATRAZ** Thin set non-slip conductive terrazzo
- **SELBALITH** Troweled magnesite
- **SELBATRAZ** Magnesite terrazzo
- **WATERPROOF MEMBRANES** Troweled applied + elastic + flexible
- **LEVELITE-LATEX** Superior floor underlayment
- **SELBAGRIP** Thin-set bonding agent

For detailed specifications contact your Franchised Selby Applicator:

**L. PALOMBIT TILE CO.**

11043 Gratiot Avenue  DR 1-4520  Detroit, Michigan

---

**BUILDING THAT ENDURES**

**DARIN & ARMSTRONG INC.**

**GENERAL CONTRACTORS**

**JOHN E. GREEN CO. INCORPORATED**

**MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS**

**Our 57th Year**

220 Victor, Detroit  Townsend 8-2400

2525 Carrolton, Saginaw  753-1446

---

**Monthly Bulletin, MSA**
slag aggregate means material benefits!

in concrete masonry units—physical properties/unsurpassed design possibilities/unlimited

Masonry units made from expanded slag aggregate give you a world of advantageous characteristics. High on the list is its light weight that makes it easier to handle and moves masonry work faster. Slag aggregates insure highest bond and shear strengths so masonry units are highly resistant to shock in transportation or in application.

Slag advantages go on and on: excellent sound absorbing and heat-insulating properties; nailable and nailholding; attractive natural color and texture; high fire resistance and it's even more economical than other lightweight concrete aggregates.

And there's more—maximum design freedom that extends the inherent beauty of slag-masonry units into new areas of functional or decorative application. Write for informative literature on how Slag can materially benefit you . . . your projects.

EDW. C. LEVY COMPANY
PIONEERS IN QUALITY AGGREGATES
8800 DIX AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH. 48209
TEL.: (313) 843-7200
WHY OAKLAND COUNTY REQUIRES PREQUALIFIED CONTRACTORS

"Two years ago the Oakland County Road Commission adopted a policy of requiring prequalification of bidders on construction projects estimated to cost over $50,000. Bidders must meet the current prequalification regulations of the Michigan Department of Highways for the types and amount of work involved, which is determined prior to advertising for bids.

"We believe that prequalification provides us with additional assurance that well qualified contractors with experience, manpower, the right equipment and adequate financial backing will be constructing our projects."

These MAPA member contractors are all prequalified and guarantee you the highest standards of workmanship.

MICHIGAN ASPHALT PAVING ASSOCIATION, INC.
708 Prudden Building
Lansing, Michigan 48933
Phone 482-0111

MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

A & A ASPHALT PAVING CO., Birmingham
ANN ARBOR CONSTRUCTION CO., Ann Arbor
ATLING-CUNNINGHAM ASPHALT PAVING CO., Tecumseh
BLUE WATER ASPHALT CO., INC., Port Huron
CADILLAC ASPHALT PAVING CO., Detroit
CENTRAL PAVING COMPANY, West Branch
COOKE CONTRACTING CO., THE, Detroit
DETROIT ASPHALT PAVING CO., Detroit
DETROIT CONCRETE PRODUCTS CORP., Detroit
FLINT ASPHALT & PAVING CO., Flint
FOX VALLEY CONSTRUCTION CO., Appleton, Wisc.
LOUIS GARAVAGLIA CONTRACTORS, INC., Warren
GLOBE CONSTRUCTION CO., Kalamazoo
GRAND RAPIDS ASPHALT PAVING CO., Gd. Rapids
THE HICKS COMPANY, Alamo
HODGKISS & DOUMA, Petoskey
HOWELL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC., Whitehall
KLETT CONSTRUCTION CO., Hartford
MATHY CONSTRUCTION CO., LaCrosse, Wisc.
MICHIGAN COPIRIVA CO., Grand Rapids
MIDLAND CONTRACTING CO., Midland
PAUL C. MILLER, Sparta
OAKLAND PAVING CO., Berkley
PAYNE & DOLAN OF WISCONSIN, INC., Milwaukee, Wisc.
PEAKE ASPHALT PAVING CO., Inc., Utica

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

AMERICAN AGGREGATES CORPORATION, Detroit
BITUMINOUS MATERIALS, INC., Jackson
CHICAGO TESTING LABORATORY, INC., Chicago
CLARK EQUIP. CO., CONST. EQUIP. DIV., Benton Harbor
E. J. COOPER EQUIPMENT, INC., Southfield
ENTERPRISE OIL AND GAS CO., Detroit

R. E. GLANCY, INC., Tawas City
GREAT LAKES MATERIALS COMPANY, Lansing
GUSTAFSON OIL COMPANY, Green Bay, Wisc.
KAFKA ASPHALT & PETROLEUM CO., Iron Mountain
LEONARD REFINERIES, INC., Alco
MANEGOLD EQUIPMENT CO., INC., Southfield
MICHIGAN TESTING ENGINEERS, INC., Detroit

PAMS PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Detroit
PETRO PRODUCTS, INC., Detroit
SENECA PETROLEUM CO., INC., Chicago
SINCLAIR REFINING CO., Kansas City
STANDARD OIL DIVISION, AMERICAN OIL CO., Southfield
STRAITS AGGREGATE & EQUIPMENT CORP., Tawas City

MR. PAUL VAN ROECKEL
Mr. Van Roekel has been County Highway Engineer for the Oakland County Road Commission for the past nine years and is a registered professional Civil Engineer.