7 out of 10 roof leaks occurred around vents, drains & a/c units

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Michigan Society of Architects
24th MID-SUMMER CONFERENCE

GRAND HOTEL - MACKINAC ISLAND
AUGUST 3, 4, 5, 1967

THURSDAY — AUGUST 3

9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.  Registration*—Main Lobby
12:15 P.M.  Luncheon—Main Dining Room
2:00 P.M.  MSA Board Meeting
6:00 P.M.  Reception
7:00 P.M.  Dinner—Main Dining Room

FRIDAY — AUGUST 4

9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.  Registration*—Main Lobby
10:00 A.M.  MSA Business Meeting—
10:30 A.M.  Ladies Coffee Hour—
Mrs. Dale Suomela, Chairman
12:15 P.M.  Luncheon—Main Dining Room
2:00 P.M.  Golf Tournament
6:00 P.M.  President's Reception—
Sponsor: Portland Cement Assoc.
7:00 P.M.  Buffet Dinner and
Las Vegas Party

SATURDAY — AUGUST 5

9:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.
7:30 P.M.
11:00 P.M.

Registration—Main Lobby
Annual Mid-Summer
Conference Banquet
Afterglow Party

*Registration Fees: Members & Guests $15.00. Wives & Children Free

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Donald R. Humphrey, AIA, Conference Chairman
Dale Suomela, AIA, Conference Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Dale Suomela, Women's Activities Chairman
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BULLETIN

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN IS PUBLISHED FOR THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS TO ADVANCE THE PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

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July, 1967 | 3
EDIToRIAL

Of all the major nations the United States is without doubt the wealthiest and fastest moving in our world. This is good in many ways—it gives us plenty to eat and plenty to do, and affords us very comfortable conditions under which to carry on our lives. We are also no doubt one of the nations least interested in our own past and what it means to us, in spite of the many very notable human achievements we have crowded into a really very short time. This is bad. Being corollary to the American desire for excitement and speed, it helps to show an unhappy tendency to be shallow and devoid of any great depth of philosophic foundation.

Fortunately, this is not a completely general characteristic. There are numerous examples of efforts being made to keep alive the values we have experienced in earlier years in the many various aspects of the total American Heritage. Most of these take the "museum" approach as is done at Williamsburg, where no money or effort was spared to assure the authenticity of the interpretation. The buildings, roadways, and gardens are just as they were at a certain given moment in the 18th century, and appropriately dressed "workmen" busy themselves with little tasks in an effort to portray the normal business undertakings of that day. It is all very pleasant and periodic in feeling, and gives the visitor a good picture of what life was really like in those days. But it is just that—a museum. One feels that he shouldn't run or shout in the village, drop a cigarette butt or walk on the grass. It does not continue the functional use—and hence the real life of the community. Old Sturbridge Village in Connecticut and our own Greenfield Village are much the same. Notable buildings and furnishings—but not alive.

In contrast to this are the French Quarter of New Orleans, the Georgetown section of Washington, the city of Santa Fe, or any one of many cities in Europe. The vibrant feeling of the past is very much in evidence in these places even though the architecture is perhaps not always authentic. Here people live and move and do business. There are no signs saying "no smoking" or "open on Tuesdays only". Here truly the setting of a bygone age is being used sympathetically and adequately to support and augment today's world. Life is perhaps a little more enjoyable—because the setting is genuine, and it works just as well now as it did originally or even better. Detroit's Mariner's Church is another example. The primary original purpose of this building, that of serving seamen near the docks has changed somewhat, yet still remains a part of the central usage of the building. And even though it was moved from its original site it is still in the same neighborhood, and the new site improves the building's availability, and hence its usefulness. This sort of thing can not always be done. In the up-roar of dense urban bustle it isn't always practical to do what has been done in smaller or more open areas. But this is an approach to physical environment which certainly deserves serious study.

Michigan's other famous antiquity of course is Mackinac Island. This is a place having all the attributes for a top grade trip into the past: the lore and superstition of the red man long before the white man came on the scene; the creation and blossoming of commerce that IS the story of the U.S.; the beauty of the wilderness; the excitement of military action; and the wonders of modern engineering in the great bridge looming over the scene. Much has been done at Mackinac to restore parts of it and to interpret some of its story. Much has been done or is in process at the Fort (which properly should be kept in the "museum" category); the Beaumont House with its relationship in the development of medical science has been restored to us by Michigan's medical profession; the Biddle House now stands as it was at the height of its usage, thanks to the MSA and the building industry. But so much has not yet been done; too: Market Street, which once thrived and throbbed with its own colorful form of commerce, lined on both sides with the houses and businesses of empire builders is now a sleepy back street, unimportant by comparison with its former position. It now has the little present day post office building, the doctor's office, the two fine restorations mentioned above, and the Astor Fur Company's buildings, which have not yet been developed as fully as they might be. The old Courthouse sports a sign marking it now as the City Hall, and the policeman's bicycle leans against the porch. What has become of Astor's house? Or Drew and Biddle's warehouse? Or the several other buildings that dated from the very early 1800s and stood until a few years ago? Is it really necessary to have NO shops here purveying books, clothing, boats, or restaurant service? A Cony Island type of "carnival" atmosphere would certainly not be the appropriate thing here, with rubber tomahawks and cotton candy, but the businesslike bustle of Santa Fe's Plaza would be. Why were some efforts at restoration struck down before their completion? Was it really accident or the elements? Or was it, as the Indian legend says, Manito, the Great Spirit speaking decisively on memorials to unworthy persons of efforts?

There is so much yet to be done on these few square miles to restore Mackinac to the pre-eminence it held in the early days of our "Northwest Country". The Mackinac Island State Park Commission is very much aware of this and is very sympathetic. The present project to consider intensively and to provide for the disposal of all forms of the Island's waste products without further pollution of our lakes is perhaps the first move. The fledgling project to develop a carriage museum is close behind. Certainly we wish both well. We also wish the best for the new Mackinac Island College, but regretting just a bit that its fine new library, which would be an asset to the landscape anywhere else seems a somewhat incongruous feature on Mackinac's shores.

Let us bear in mind that in the Chippewa language "Mackinac" means "turtle", "Michilimackinac", the original name means "great turtle" (Look at the Island as you approach it on the ferry, and see if it doesn't look like one), and turtles, especially great turtles often live for hundreds of years, and appear stoically to soak up experience and the answers to many things. What better place could there be than Mackinac to serve both as a repository for the American story and as a vibrant, live example of today's life superimposed on and drawing stimulus from so full a past?

What can we do about it now? Perhaps nothing more than see this place and reflect on these things. Architects are the professional custodians of the human environment and as such they can be expected to recognize the issues at stake and to help to create the answers needed. To get in the mood, look at it for yourself—come to the MSA conference in August and see, enjoy, and absorb this place—the crown jewel of the Great Lakes.

David L. Williams, AIA
the mood is Belden...mark of creativity

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Paulsen & Associates Announce Move

Glen Paulsen and Associates, Inc., Architects, have relocated their offices to new, expanded quarters in the recently completed Harmon Building, 480 Pierce Street, Birmingham.

The firm which in its fledgling year occupied space in the National Bank Building at 176 Woodward Avenue, returns to Birmingham after almost 7 years at 1565 North Woodward in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

The firm developed its early background primarily in religious architecture. Today its practice covers the full range of architectural services from an occasional residence to major university facilities and master planning. Among recently completed projects are the Ford Life Sciences Building at the University of Detroit and the Our Shepherd Lutheran Church on 14 Mile Road in Birmingham. Both of these structures have received awards for architectural excellence in national competitions.

Projects soon to be completed are the Catholic Central High School in Pontiac, Michigan, and the Roeper City and Country School in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. In the development stage are projects for the University of Detroit, the University of Michigan's north campus, and the Grand Valley State College.

The firm has served as consultants to Oakland University, has participated in master planning for studies for the University of Michigan Medical Center, and acts as planning consultants to the University of Detroit.

Hayes to Speak at MSA Conference Banquet

James L. Hayes is Dean of the School of Business Administration at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Since 1936, Dean Hayes has taught in the areas of Social Sciences, Economics and Management. His particular field of specialty is Management Development. He has worked with many of the large corporations in the United States in developing their executive programs and has presented this particular topic to business executives for a number of years at the American Management Association and the Presidents Association in New York. He is a member of many professional associations, is a Director of several companies and is a member of the Commission on Human Relations in the City of Pittsburgh. He has traveled extensively in Europe and South America conducting workshops for executives.

Prominent Engineers Address Local Group

Dr. T. R. Higgins, Director of Engineers for the American Institute of Steel Construction, New York City and Mrs. Ira Hooper, consulting engineer with Seelye Stevenson Value & Niskey, New York City, addressed a group of structural engineers at the Pontchartrain Hotel in Detroit.

The meeting, sponsored by the Great Lakes Fabricators and Erectors Association, was devoted to a thorough discussion of current and proposed specification requirements for the design, fabrication and erection of structural steel for buildings, with a session dealing especially with the design of columns.

"Structural engineers will benefit from these presentations and will find application for the knowledge advancement in their daily work", said J. Gardner Martin, Executive Director of the Association.

Dr. Higgins is generally thought of as the father of the current AISC specifications covering the design of structural steel according to Martin. He not only discussed all phases of the 1963 Specifications as it now stands, but also touched on revisions that appeared in subsequent publications.

Mr. Hooper discussed the specifications from the standpoint of the practicing engineer and presented some new information on the design of columns.

"We are fortunate to have such highly qualified engineers appear before our local professional group", Martin said. Ample opportunity was provided for those in attendance to obtain answers to questions which have confused our local designers.

Hole in One

A report just in from our Flint correspondent indicates the superior skills of the Flint area architects on the golf course. Seems the Flint Architectural Golf League outing on June 15 produced a hole in one by Les Tincknell at the Davidson Country Club. The foursome included Fred Wigen, Cliff Gibbs, and Marv Brokaw.

The Golf League is conducted as a part of the activities of the Flint Area Chapter and the proceeds are given to the scholarship fund.

Donaldson Elected M.R.C.A. President

Kenneth B. Donaldson, President of Associated Roofing, Lansing, Michigan was recently elevated to the Presidency of the Michigan Roofing Contractors Association. Pictured here are left to right: R. A. Reynolds, Firebaugh & Reynolds Roofing Company, Detroit, the new Treasurer; Donaldson; G. F. Steyer, Jr., Steyer Roofing Company, Warren; Vice-President and E. B. Grime, Detroit, Executive Secretary.

Directors for the M.R.C.A. are:

H. J. Bos, Lansing
P. Covell, Kalamazoo
L. R. DeRyckere, Detroit
O. E. Gingrich, Bay City
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R. McDonald, Jackson
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American Concrete Institute; Concrete Improvement Board; Concrete Products Association of Michigan; Construction Specifications Institute, Detroit Chapter; Expanded Clay and Shale Association
MSPE Elects Officers

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Professional Engineers has elected William L. Kahn and Harry D. Unwin as president and first vice president respectively for the ensuing year.

Both Kahn and Unwin are Associates in the Kahn organization and are graduates of Purdue and Cornell respectively. Kahn is a project manager for AKA and Unwin is chief of the process services division of the firm's mechanical department.

The appointment of William R. Jarratt to the Farmington Township Board has been announced. Jarratt, a resident of Farmington for several years, is Chief Architect with Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc.

A. Robert Bliven, AIA, announces the opening of offices for the practice of architecture at 23255 Woodward Avenue, Ferndale, 48220. The telephone number is (313) 398-7026. Mr. Bliven is no longer associates with the firm Germany, Klees and Bliven, Inc.

The Centennial of the founding of Wayne State University will be celebrated on campus from September 1967 thru June 1968.

As part of this celebration, members of the Michigan Society of Architects have been asked to participate by contributing material for an architectural exhibit that will be displayed in the Arts Hall during the month of November 1967.

If you have a project and/or projects suitable for this exhibit that will be built around the theme of “Architecture and Education” will you please contact Dr. Polly Hughes of the Art Education Department, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan or Dr. Murry Douglas, Chairman, Art Education Department, Wayne State University, Detroit.

They are most anxious to obtain photographs, photographic mounts, color prints and models of educational facilities, of all types, including grade schools, high schools, and colleges, universities and jr. colleges designed by Michigan architects. You do not have to be an alumnus of WSU to participate in this exhibit.

Materials should be sent to Room 163 of the Arts Building, Wayne State University, on or before October 25, 1967.

New Product Folders Available From Producer's Council Members

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Precast/Schokbeton Expands Sales Operations

Precast/Schokbeton, Inc., Kalamazoo, Michigan, has opened a Chicago sales office at 30 North LaSalle Street. Steve Treacy has been named sales engineer. Treacy was formerly with Crest/Schokbeton Concrete in Chicago, until that company's sales operations were consolidated with that of Precast/Schokbeton in Kalamazoo. Treacy will cover Illinois, Wisconsin and the St. Louis area.

Since graduating from Marquette University, Treacy has spent all his working years in construction related activities.

Dave Belvitch, former Sales Man-
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The system also provides, at virtually no cost, most of the heat needed to warm and cool the building and to heat the water. Excess heat, picked up from the water and oil jackets and exhausts of the engines, is converted to steam by a heat exchanger. It is then either piped to heat coils in the individual rooms for heating, or to the absorption unit which cools the incoming filtered air for air conditioning.

Total Gas Energy also permitted substantial savings in the design and construction of the new addition to the school—an estimated $90,000.

This new system for supplying low-cost power and light has been employed in schools, motels, shopping centers, office buildings and plants throughout the country, and its economies have been proved again and again.

If you’d like to have more information about Total Gas Energy, just write John Turko, Manager, Major Projects Sales, Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, One Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48226. Maybe we can turn on your lights for about half the cost, too.

MICHIGAN CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY
ager of Macotta Corporation in Detroit, has joined Precast's District Sales Office in Detroit. He will cover the territory south of 8 Mile Road plus Jackson, Ann Arbor and vicinity. He brings many years of experience in Precast's product line to his new affiliation.

Also added to the Detroit Office is Darrell Parks, formerly a district distribution manager with Symons Manufacturing Co., maker of concrete construction forms. He will be responsible for sales and service in an area from 8 Mile Road north and Lansing east, but not including Lansing. Parks is a native of Wenatchee, Washington and a graduate of Washington State University.

Magnetic Visual Control System for Building Contractor's New Design Status

Levitt and Sons, Inc., Lake Success, Long Island, New York, is using a Magnetic Visual Control Board to visually schedule and control the design status of the communities it builds.

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Magnetic Card Holders and Flex-cards are used for the main headings and the housing developments down the left side. Acetate tape is used for special vertical and horizontal line separations.

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Finestone Surfacing Serves As New Art Medium

A modernistic scultured wall mural is an eye-catching attraction at the William Hands Special Vocational School in Windsor, Ontario. This unique, three-dimensional creation of artist, Jan Armata, gives the viewer a vibrant new look at an "op" art form accomplished in an entirely new medium... Finestone Aggregate Surfacing.

Both this design, and the medium in which it was executed, are receiving wide spread acclaim in the art and architectural circles. Credit is due, too, to the high quality of craftsmanship exhibited by the plastering contractor, (Vendrasco, Ltd. of Windsor, Ontario). On all counts, it is an accomplishment of pride for artist, architect, plastering contractor, building contractor, and customer, as well.

This new technique employs a regular covering of Finestone Aggregate Surfacing over a specially, pre-formed base to achieve the three-dimensional effect.

In this instance, the substrate was concrete block which had been leveled with a plaster coat. Sculptured styro-foam shapes and 45° foam glass edges were put into place using a wet Finestone scratch coat as the adhesive. A tight scratch coat was then applied over the entire sculptured surface. Each section or shape was stripped with wood to set off the various relief depths or patterns prior to the application of the Finestone bedcoat.

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OBITUARY

Theodore Rogvoy, AIA

Theodore Rogvoy died on May 24 in Harper Hospital, Detroit. A member of the Detroit Chapter, AIA, the Michigan Society of Architects and The American Institute of Architects since 1942, Rogvoy was known for his commercial designs including many popular restaurants and theatres in Michigan as well as in California, several eastern states and Canada.

Born in Russia in 1903, Rogvoy was educated in Detroit High Schools and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1929.

Rogvoy is survived by two sisters and two nieces. He was buried in Beth El Memorial Park.
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Auditorium-instructional center (left) and academic center (right) will comprise two of the three buildings in the new Grosse Pointe High School North now under construction in Grosse Pointe, Mich. Artist's rendering of the school shows how the buildings will be connected by glass-enclosed corridors. A unique feature of the 800-seat auditorium is a steel divider which, at the touch of a button, will convert the auditorium into three smaller group instruction areas. Structural steel framing is used throughout the entire school complex.

A long steel truss is erected in the cafeteria-physical education building that will form one of three buildings in the new Grosse Pointe High School North, Grosse Pointe, Mich. The structural steel framework will allow column-free expanses as wide as 100 feet in areas such as the gymnasium and swimming pool that will be located in the building. Extensive use of steel framing is used throughout all three buildings of the $11-million project. The steel was fabricated and erected by Chapper Iron Works, Inc., Detroit. Bethlehem Steel Corporation supplied most of the steel. The architects are Harley, Ellington, Cowin & Stirton, Inc. of Detroit.
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G & R and Chrysler Share Honors

Chrysler Corporation's new Huber Avenue Foundry, largest industrial facility built in Detroit in more than 12 years, was judged by the editors of Factory Magazine as one of the 10 Top Plants of 1967. The 1.5 million square foot foundry, designed by Giffels & Rossetti, Inc., is located on 41.6 acres in Detroit's eastside.

The 10 winners were selected by Factory editors from an original list of over 1500 entries.

Screening was based on adaptability to changes in production methods and processes, provisions for growth and expansion, plant electrical services, maintenance, the appearance of buildings and grounds and other factors.

More than 25 acres of floor space make up the foundry which has the largest induction furnaces in the world. The air pollution control system is one of the features of the foundry providing the ultimate in cleanliness.

USS Ultimet Introduced

A major innovation in curtain wall construction that makes stainless steel competitive with other curtain wall materials—USS ULTIMET stainless steel wall framing—was shown to 175 Detroit area architects and engineers recently.

U.S. Steel presented the program in conjunction with the Detroit chapter of the Producers Council.

The new curtain wall concept was developed by Abe Grossman, a design engineer, in cooperation with U.S. Steel. It consists of shaped stainless steel members which serve as framing for windows and panels. These members are hung on the building, forming exterior wall and enclosing it.

The cost barrier was broken by the framing's unique design. Only eighteen basic shapes are required. They are produced in volume by precision roll-forming, which insures part-to-part uniformity. Additional savings are realized through reduction of on-site erection costs, because the members can be easily and quickly fastened together. The new product was introduced last summer in Los Angeles.

U.S. Steel has created an architectural products group as part of its construction industry marketing organization to market the standard shapes. The stainless steel for the framing is readily available, inventories maintained by the Company.

Besides its use in new construction for both high and low rise buildings and schools, it is expected that the new
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.
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concept will be used in renovation of existing structures. Store fronts, lobbies and entrances of suburban shopping centers are other potential uses of the product because of the beauty of stainless.

The program included opening remarks by Fred Blackwood, president of the Producers Council; introduction of a motion picture about ULTIMET by Malcolm D. Corner, U.S. Steel's architectural products representative; description of the ULTIMET concept by Grossman; and a report on recent testing of the wall product by J. Alan Myers, manager of architectural products, Pittsburgh.

A section of curtain wall was erected to demonstrate the ease of installation.

Lewis Brunner, regional manager of construction marketing for U.S. Steel, said the stainless steel strip for ULTIMET is being produced at the Company's Cuyahoga Works in Cleveland. H. K. Porter Company, Inc., fabricates the product at its plant in Frankfort, Ky. From raw stainless steel in coils, Porter fabricates finished roll sections in 18 to 24-foot lengths, and in varying sizes depending on specifications.

LEFT TO RIGHT: Frederick G. Stickel, President Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects; Boyd P. Doty, Jr., Vice President, Sales — Central Area, United States Steel Corporation; Heinz Pak, Representative — Construction Marketing, United States Steel Corporation.

SUMMER SNOW — not at all! It's the start of a sound-proof floor by the Zell Division of Livonia, Michigan's Light Weight Aggregate Corporation. Project Leader Hall Classon provides pretty Dorothy LaPlante with a "jolly-green-giant-sized" sample of pre-formed foam (Zell) which is used to produce a sound-insulating floor fill when the tiny air bubbles which make up the foam are thoroughly blended into a sand-cement slurry. The floors produced by this method are attracting wide acceptance by garden-type apartment builders because of their extremely efficient sound-proofing qualities.
Complete mechanical construction by Glanz & Killian

Yes, from the penthouse of the 29-story Michigan Consolidated Gas Company to the basement of the Federal Building, Glanz & Killian installed the complete air conditioning systems plus other major mechanical components.

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One of two Chrysler AIRTEMP centrifugal water chillers on its way to the new air conditioning system in the basement of the Federal Building.
On August 6, 1960, at a dedication ceremony in the garden of the charming house on Market Street on beautiful Mackinac Island, venerable and restored Biddle House was presented to the State of Michigan.

The painstaking job of restoration required for a structure, parts of which according to some date to 1780, was accomplished with generous gifts from Michigan architects and their associates in the Building Industry and through more than five years of patient, tireless effort on the part of many of them. The project was unique in that never before had the Industry as a whole been so united behind a single purpose. More than 750 individuals, companies and associations contributed close to $75,000.00 for the work.

Emil Lorch was responsible for some of the early efforts to preserve Biddle House after the Historic American Buildings Survey accepted the house for recording. It was Dean Lorch in 1945 who personally raised the money required to cover the old shingles with roll roofing to prevent further deterioration, and to repair the top of the stone chimney, as temporary measures.

The Building Industry joined with the MSA in the summer of 1954 to sponsor the complete restoration of Biddle House, and from that time Adrian N. Langius, Marvin Brokaw and Paul Marshall made Biddle House their personal #1 project. Talmage Hughes, William C. Dennis, Walter Sandrock, Roger Allen, Clair Ditchy, Willard Fraser, Harry Gjelsteen, Clarke Harris, and Louis Kingscott were members of this hardworking committee. Warren Rindge of Grand Rapids was appointed architect of the restoration with Emil Lorch as consultant.

Biddle House was selected for restoration because of its unique type of construction, a type of construction brought to this country by the
“Well building hath three conditions: Commodity, Firmness and Delight.”
The house was furnished in the period of 1830-1850, which were the most active years of Edward Biddle on Mackinac Island.

early French from Quebec, and considered by some to be a forerunner of our modular system, consisting of slotted vertical supports at each corner, into which horizontal members are laid. Originally these horizontal members were chinked, both inside and out, for protection from the weather. Some reports show that Biddle House was one of the first buildings to which siding was applied. Biddle House is an excellent example of Habitant or Quebec rural style of architecture of which only a few are in existence today. It is well proportioned, delightful and charming in every way.

In addition to the HABS recording, Biddle House was selected by the Committee for the Preservation of Historic Buildings of the American Institute of Architects as a structure worthy of restoration, and it was the second structure in Michigan to be registered by the Michigan Historical Commission in the State wide Historic Marker Program for the registration of historic sites and buildings.

In 1955 the decision was made to proceed with the drawings and the house was dismantled, each log and usable piece of material was measured, catalogued and numbered to be used in the re-building. New timbers to replace the decayed and rotted ones were cut from the woods on Mackinac Island and hand-shaped to fit. About 70% of the original frame and filler logs were re-used, only the roof rafters and the second floor beams were imported. All of the original glass, much of the original trim and many of the original doors were retained. The new materials used in the restoration are as authentic as possible to the original materials, the result of painstaking research on the part of all concerned. The house was reconstructed on the original location that was chosen by Edward Biddle many years ago.

The herb garden has been restored by the Michigan Division of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association.

The Women's Architectural League of Detroit was responsible for the interior furnishings. The house was furnished in the period of about 1830-1850 which were the most active years of Edward Biddle on Mackinac Island.

The intent of the restoration of this important house, with its great architectural and historical significance shall serve in years to come as a symbol of the Building Industry of Michigan which helped to make America great. This delightful house is a truly representative symbol, in that it has the right amount of each of the qualities that are set forth in a truism that is known to every member of the Building Industry: "Well building hath three conditions: Commodity, Firmness and Delight."

The books are closed on Biddle House now and it is said that Biddle House stands as a gift from all of Michigan's Building People to all of the People of Michigan.
CLASSIFIED

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General Offices: Jackson, Mich.
The evolution of plumbing and heating systems in the Detroit area had its inception a good many years ago. Indian tribes who lived hereabouts in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries shifted their town sites from time to time for sanitary as well as other reasons. And their heating systems were not very far ahead of their sanitary systems; open fires within their shelters were vented through the roof, sans chimneys.

White settlers, of course, introduced the fireplace, the masonry chimney, and, eventually, the outhouse. The next advance was in the heating field, again, with the introduction of the Franklin Stove, and this was followed, some time after the mid-nineteenth century, by the "one-pipe" steam system and true "central" heating. The advent of the high-wooden tank with it's flush chain, and "gravity" flushing mechanism brought the outhouse indoors, and the plumbing-heating industry was launched with these humble beginnings.

The "one-pipe" steam heating system may well have been a factor which induced many a Scots descended sailor to become a land-lubber plumber in the nineteenth century. As engineroom hands, the early plumbers of Scots descent were familiar with steam-handling, and many of them had started their careers as steam engine builders on the banks of the Clyde.

By the late 1800's, three-quarters of a century ago, the plumbing-heating industry had become of sufficient size to warrant the formation, in 1891, of the Metropolitan...
Detroit Plumbing Contractors Association, with a second group, the Mechanical Contractors Association, coming on the scene some years later.

The two Associations have, in fact, played an important role in assisting the Mechanical Contractor in the transition from domestic work to assignments involving major plants, skyscrapers, oil refineries, chemical complexes, and air conditioning as well as plumbing and heating.

It is, in part, due to the Associations, that today's Architects and Engineers can look to the Mechanical Contractor for specialized management skills as well as trade skills, and this specialized management ability is essential when it comes to mechanical assignments because of the complexity of mechanical assignments, and the need for both technical knowledge and specialized management abilities. Frequently, too, there is a need for specialized equipment.

All of the above factors, alone and in combination, make the Mechanical Contractor's role exceptionally vital, when a construction job, domestic or commercial, is assigned to the acknowledged three majors Mechanical, Architectural, and Electrical.

**BROAD AREA OF KNOWLEDGE IMPORTANT**

Today's Mechanical Contractor must, in fact, be knowledgeable in areas contiguous to his own, such as excavation work, pipe insulation, rigging, temperature controls, sheet metal fabrication, and electrical equipment because, logically, he is responsible for the sub-contracting of these and other assignments and ideally equipped to coordinate and expedite these "subs", while working in tandem with the other two prime contractors.

As an employer the Mechanical Contractor must also have exceptional management ability. He uses seasoned, highly skilled and rigidly schooled plumbers, pipefitters, certified welders, and job-site supervisors.

In helping to provide a source of skilled labor, the Associations have, again, played an important part. A joint Apprentice Committee was set up in the early 1930's, with representatives of labor and the two Associations serving on the Committee. As an outgrowth of this, a two-story building, costing $400,000.00 and designed to provide classroom facilities for the apprentice training of 300 to 1,000 plumbers is now under construction, and a five classroom complex is used for the training of pipe-fitters.

Maximum effective utilization of the skilled pipe-trades manpower calls, quite naturally, for expert management evaluation of employee productivity, and effective on-the-job supervision. For this reason, both MCA and MDPCA played an active role in setting up a "Supervisory School" designed to create a ready supply of supervisory personnel, capable of directing the tradesman in such a manner that his potential be best realized. Because of the "peak and valley" characteristics of the building industry, management has a vitally important function in terms of job scheduling, also, in order to avoid the burden of excessive overhead which can result if tradesmen are not fully utilized from job to job.

**ADEQUATE STAFF ESSENTIAL**

Large or small, the Mechanical Contractor must have experts in estimating, purchasing, and engineering detailing, along with supervisors. Since he bases his prices and bids on the accurate figuring of complex blueprints, specifications, and engineering problems, his personnel must be able, he must, further, comply with codes, and compete with other Mechanical Contractors in a field where competition is notoriously fierce.

*Inside story: Products of many leading manufacturers of plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment are featured in the industry's showroom. A highly experienced consultant is on hand to help visitors with specific information.*
MCA and MDPCA have, in fact, been active in the cost control area, as well as others. Both cooperated in a five year development program that resulted in the publication of a “Labor Calculator” which serves as a uniform guide for estimating. Along with the “Labor Calculator”, a “Tool Equipment Control Guide”, helpful and available to both Architects and Engineers, was also developed.

Members of both Associations benefit, of course, from frequent seminars at local, state and national levels. Most important, too, both Associations have been active in the promulgation of sound codes, created to protect the public’s interest.

THE MC MOVES ALMOST ANYTHING THAT FLOWS

The Detroit area Mechanical Contractor is a specialist in process piping as well as plumbing and heating, using piping to handle paint and chemical distribution systems, refinery runs or the conveyance of practically any liquid, gaseous, or small granular substances, Steam lines and power work plant, and compressed air systems also fall into his province by virtue of his specialized pipe-work know-how, as do many automation installations.

Conditioning air, is still another specialty of the MC, who is equipped to wash, dry and chill air, as well as to heat it, according to specifications.

Missile plants, apartment structures, oil refineries, factory powerhouses, the Mechanical Contractor and his skilled tradesmen have played important roles in the construction of each.

Significantly, construction experts estimate that from twenty to thirty percent of total construction cost on commercial and industrial structures falls into the Mechanical Contractor’s realm.

In view of the foregoing, it is not surprising that the Mechanical Contractor has a heavy investment in facilities and tools and specialized equipment. Since he may have many men at work on a variety of projects, his tool inventory must be sizeable, and he must be equipped with hoisting and handling equipment, along with pipe bending, threading, and cutting machinery. While the cost of this equipment is high, the Mechanical Contractor saves money for his clients by amortizing tool and equipment costs over many jobs.

Price advantages to the Mechanical Contractor’s clients also accrue from the fact that he is a volume purchaser of pipe, valves, welding equipment, and other items, and is able to reflect these savings in the prices and bids he quotes. His inventories further can result in a substantial saving of time because shipping lags are reduced.

SEPARATION OF BIDS

There is a trend among an increasing number of architects and engineers, these days, to specify that the Mechanical Contractors’ bids be separate from that of the general contractor, in order to place direct responsibility for this important phase of construction directly on the specialists performing it, and to assure selection of a properly qualified Mechanical Contractor, while assigning the responsibility for over-all coordination to the “general”.

At the same time, the Mechanical Contractor is apt to be a strong advocate of a single bid covering all mechanical work since he feels that proper coordination of all the mechanical trades is essential; in fixing responsibility and providing for full coordination in the mechanical area, and providing architect, engineer and owner with the best possible installations, at the lowest possible cost and in the shortest time.

In essence, the Mechanical Contractor is a specialist in
Today's Mechanical Contractor's facilities are a far cry from those pictured above, when buildings were seldom more than a few stories high and tradesman traveled to job sites by bike.

His area just as are architects and engineers in theirs. And as a specialist, he is able to perform with maximum efficiency when his assignment includes all the areas that make up the mechanical portion of a structure.

Having evolved from the old-time one man plumbing-heating shop, as structures became larger, more sophisticated and complex, today's Mechanical Contractor brings a well-rounded organization, and specialists on particular phases of all mechanical work, to every job assignment.

Most Detroit area Mechanical Contractors belong to either the Metropolitan Detroit Plumbing Contractors or the Mechanical Contractors Associations, both of which have national affiliations. Both are quartered, locally, in new offices at 14901 Meyers Road, adjacent to the new Plumbing-Heating Industry of Detroit Display Center, which was designed to be of service to the Architect-Engineer, and the general public, by providing space in which to display the newest plumbing fixtures and heating and air-conditioning equipment.

Through its two local trade associations, MDPCA and MCA, the Mechanical Contracting Industry is also active, on a continuing basis, in promulgating health and safety codes and standards, at the local, state, and national levels, and has helped to promote the acceptance of new materials and practices.

A two year long University of Michigan study of the Mechanical Contracting Industry in this area, is in the process of being made with an eye to helping determine and project the entire Mechanical Industry's personnel and other needs within the next decade, in order to facilitate advance planning by the industry as a whole, and by individual Mechanical Contractors.

The Associations' awareness of the Architects and Engineers vital role in the total construction industry has, interestingly, led to promotion and advertising, sponsored and paid for by the Plumbing and Heating Industry, of the advantages in using the Architects and Engineers professional services. Advertising of this type is currently being featured on NBC's Monitor programming over WWJ, Detroit.

Looking ahead, the Mechanical Contractor frequently plagued by the "peak and valley" cycles of the construction industry, is striving and planning, especially through his Associations, with their national affiliations, for greater efficiency and cost control in his highly specialized field, where sound communications with the Architect-Engineer are essential to serving owners and the general public well, in this age of rapid technological advance.

**THE BULLETIN** appreciates the efforts of Mr. John Davis—Executive Sec. of the Mechanical Contractors Association of Detroit, Inc. and their advertising agency Behr, Otto, Abbs and Austin for the preparation of this article.
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July, 1967 | 31
Accept this as Report #2 of the trials and tribulations of your traveling Regional Director. As I am now completing the second year of the three-year term on the AIA Board, I would like to take this occasion to submit this second report to the MSA Membership. A summary of the highlights will be used for the sake of brevity; however, if requested, I will be pleased to supply any further information that any member may wish.

In June of 1966 I stated my personal reaction to those individuals who have served as the Institute's elective officials in Washington. I would again like to take this occasion to re-emphasize the dedication this group of men have for improving our profession. Although it is difficult to develop unanimous support on all subjects at any Board Meeting, it is very easy for a person to become greatly impressed with the efforts and energies the members of the Board extend for the members of our profession.

Regional characteristics and methods of practice always creep into discussions but I have never once noticed any officer or director of the Institute speak for or against any subject with the intent of only trying to help his particular area. All discussions and all energies seem to be always based on what is best for all members. This obviously is a warm and wonderful experience and consequently makes me feel proud that the $50 I contribute in annual dues is helping to contribute to the growth of such an organization.

There are many members of the Institute and many nonmembers who as practicing architects feel the A.I.A. is not a strong and dynamic organization. In some respects I must agree. However, when criticism is leveled at the Institute is should always be kept in mind that it is extremely difficult to make major accomplishments in short periods of time because of the nature of our election procedure and the constantly changing officers within our Institute.

The paid staff that exists in the Octagon consists of many devoted people who are working steadily to meet the constant demands placed upon them. When an individual becomes enmeshed in the numerous problems that develop daily, you quickly become aware of how difficult it is to meet and solve all the changing problems that plague our profession in today's society.

The majority of architects no longer practice with individual clients. More and more of their services are being engaged by corporations, city governments, directors of church or school organizations and federal government agencies. Consequently the problems that arise from this type of clientele far exceed those that were present at the turn of the century. Further, the nature of the practice of the profession today is rapidly changing to meet the demands of today's society. One only has to read and study the report known as "Emerging Techniques of Architectural Practice" to realize many of the things that membership should be versed in, if we are to adequately serve our clients. In addition, a quick review of the court decisions that are being handed down against the practicing architect will place in focus the reaction of society to our professional status. Like the lawyer, doctor and dentist, we must be constantly aware of the interpretation that the courts hold in connection with services we render.

Prior to listing the highlights of the past year, I would like the membership of the M.S.A. to realize that it is the Institute's desire to categorize its objectives in three major areas. These areas as I have previously stated are:

a. The desire for better architecture.
b. Creating a stronger profession.
c. Creating a demand for our professional services.

Keeping these subjects in mind, I think you will quickly be able to list in one of these categories the following highlights which have occurred in the last year.

1. The Institute Headquarters

At the Denver Convention the membership cast a favorable ballot authorizing the Institute to purchase the Lemon Property. This action has now been completed. In addition, the membership cast the first votes authorizing the transfer of the Octagon from the Institute to the A.I.A. Foundation. At the New York Convention the membership gave the final affirming vote to officially enable the Institute to make the transfer of the Octagon property. At this time your director does not foresee any further difficulty in connection with this matter.

Since the Denver Convention the Institute instructed Harold Haag of the Pennsylvania Region to lead a fund raising campaign to acquire funds to enable the
A. I. A. Foundation to purchase the Octagon House and proceed with the necessary rehabilitation that is required of this property. Harold has worked diligently on this subject and I believe has been highly successful. Currently we have received pledges that amount to over $830,000 of the approximate goal of $900,000, and it is the opinion of officers and directors of the Institute that the remaining pledges (with a little bit of help from the membership) will easily be obtainable.

The Board has reviewed schematic drawings of the new headquarters building as prepared by the architects Mitchell and Giurgola. This review occurred in December 1966. The Board requested certain modifications to the schematic design and authorized the chairman of this committee, Mr. Willis Mills, to meet with the architects and to proceed with the next phase of the project. A presentation of what has been accomplished since the December meeting was made to the Board and the membership at the Convention in New York. It is the desire of your director that the architects of the project proceed in an expeditious manner with their work so construction of our new building can start in the spring of 1968. I will report to the Board of Directors of the MSA on the status of this project as it unfolds.

2. Grassroots

The second Grassroots Project was held in January of this year. The country was again divided into three sections known as eastern, central, and western. The meetings were held in Washington, St. Louis and San Francisco.

It is your director's opinion that again this project was highly successful and has done a great deal to bring about an effective working relationship between the Institute and the chapter organizations. Perhaps the principal weakness that exists today between the Institute and its components is the reluctance on the part of the elective component officers to read all correspondence that originates from the Octagon. I am fully cognizant that some may complain that they receive too much mail but I personally feel that if they are to be kept fully abreast of what is occurring at the National level it is imperative that they receive this information and that they read all of it. Further, it is amazing what a great deal can be accomplished when the component officers exert a little energy to bring about a successful program at their particular chapter or state levels. An example of this would be a film developed by the North Arizona Chapter on urban ugliness. For a small sum of $700 (but a great deal of work by chapter members) an outstanding film was produced which has been an important tool in their region to convince their governmental officials what must be done if man is to make a better environment for the future citizens of this country.

3. Institute's budget for 1967

At the December Board Meeting the budget for fiscal 1967 was presented and approved by the Board. It was established as $2,226,520.00. It is my opinion that this budget will strengthen the Institute and allows for the proper increase in the services which we must provide to all members. Distribution of the funds of this budget will enable us to continue in the implementation of the three principal thrust areas of the Institute.

4. New Fellowships for the Michigan Region.

I am proud to announce that two members have been elected to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects.

- Bruce Smith, FAIA — Detroit Chapter
- Theodore Larson, FAIA — Huron Valley Chapter

5. Public Relations

In June your director was appointed by President Nes to serve as Chairman of the revised Public Relations Committee. An extensive report was prepared and submitted to the Executive Committee of the Institute in February and to the Board of Directors in March outlining the salient features which were present and which have prevented the development of an effective public relations program for the Institute. This report resulted in 12 recommendations to the Board to correct the existing problems and to provide the tools for new implementation of a progressive public relations program. In January all recommendations were approved. The P-R Committee has since met in March of this year and April of this year. The culmination of work to date has resulted in the following accomplishments.

A. The Public Relations consultant for the Institute, Kaufman and Associates, submitted to the Board of Directors in May of this year an extensive program covering the Institute's efforts in the Public Relations area for the next three years. I have reviewed the program and with the exception of minor modifications and corrections as it relates to availability of manpower and funds, I think the program is exceptional. I am hopeful that with the Board's approval the membership can expect to see numerous changes in this area over the next three years.

B. An opinion survey has been authorized with Gerson and Associates in Washington, D.C. This opinion sampling is currently under way and the Public Relations Committee is hopeful that the work will be completed in time for presentation to the Executive Committee in Washington in June of this year. I am sorry that because of the incompleteness of the survey I am not able to report in greater depth on the subject. However, from what I have seen to date I can assure the membership that they will be in for some surprises when the final data is available.

At the 1966 fall Board Meeting, the Board of Directors authorized Case & Company to proceed with final development of the comprehensive study of the Cost of Architectural Services. Case & Company's field work consisted of gathering statistical information on 1,150 projects from 223 firms who participated in the study. The results that have been achieved by Case & Company are exceptional and their study will become a major tool for architectural firms throughout the country. Further, this report will help chapters, state organizations and regions implement increased architectural fee schedules. The report will be available for Institute members at the end of this year.

7. Candidates for National Office

The following candidates were successful at the New York Convention.

- First Vice President — George Kassabaum
- Second Vice President — Robert F. Hastings
- Second Vice President — Harold T. Spitznagel
- Second Vice President — Samuel E. Homsey
- Treasurer — Dean Hilfinger
- Director — New York Region — Max Urbahn
- Director — New England Region — Phil Bourne
- Director — Ohio Region — Joe Tuchman
- Director — E. Central Region — A. Bailey Ryan
- Director — N. Central Region — Joe Flad
- Director — W. Mountain Region — Sid Little

8. GAO Report

The officers and directors of the Institute within the past week received a copy of a 123 page report prepared by the Controller General of the United States to the Congress of the United States. The essence of this report can be capsuled as follows:

a. It is the opinion of the General Service Administration that the statutory limitation in connection with the 6% fee for all architectural services be rescinded since it is impractical and unsound.

b. The GAO, General Accounting Office, is of the opinion that the procurement of the architects and engineers services should be subject to competitive negotiation requirements of Public Law 87-653.

The A.I.A. in conjunction with the engineering profession are jointly proceeding with the preparation of material to testify before Congress in connection with this matter. Hopefully the Institute will be successful in combating GAO's position. I will keep the Board of M.S.A. informed as this subject unfolds in further detail.


This director under the instructions of the past president of the M.SA along with Mr. Robert Hastings and Mr. Charles MacMahon have prepared a report which was presented to Mr. Glenn Allen, State Budget Director, requesting that the State of Michigan reconsider the State Fee Schedule now used for the employment of architectural and engineering services. Mr. Allen was very courteous to the group and advised us that this report would be turned over for comments by the head of the Building Division. Mr. Langius was present at this meeting and represented the State and his profession in the highest professional manner. We are hopeful that in the summer of this year a successful conclusion can be reached in the negotiation.

10. Princeton Project

The Princeton Project (Report on Architectural Education) is being completed and will be submitted to the Board of Directors in the very near future. This project has been under the direction of Robert Geddes, Dean of the School of Architecture, Princeton University. A preliminary review was given to the Board in December of last year and it is our hope that it will be available for publication at the end of fiscal 1967.

11. AIA General Conditions—Document A-201

Finally, after extensive renegotiation, renegotiation, and renegotiation with the AGC, the General Conditions as modified by the supplement dated April 10, 1967 are now complete and acceptable to all parties. I strongly urge that all practicing architects adopt this document in total. I feel that the membership should be cautioned that the blame for the necessity of the modification of this document does not lie in the footsteps of AIA but rather is the result of the AGC not working in unison with the Institute's Board in its common desire to create a document agreeable to all parties. All of the confusion that developed after the original issuance of this document could well have been prevented had the AGC met in good faith with the Institute during the preparation of A-201.

12. Man Builds Series

The first film in connection with this series was completed and the subject matter was Egypt. This film was reviewed by the Board of Directors at the 1966 Fall Board Meeting. The photography work was exceptional. The sound track, I felt, was too sophisticated and completely missed its audience. Corrections are to be made in connection with the narration and will be made when this series is finally put together. Currently the AIA Foundation is investigating sources of additional funds from private foundations to complete the balance (9 films) of this series. This series, when completed, will be a very valuable tool for the Institute. However, constant pressure must be placed on the Foundation and the Board of Directors to see this additional money is made available so the first film will not be for naught.

13. State Registration Board

As your Regional Director, I must state that I feel very much irritated by the recent decision the State Registration Board has issued in connection with the seals that must be placed on architectural drawings. I feel the intent of the law has been misinterpreted and I have recommended the M.SA Board take positive actions to see that a re-evaluation of the Registration Board's position be made on the subject.

Philip J. Meathe
Director, Michigan Region, AIA
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July, 1967 | 35
REPORT ON TALUS
(2nd in a Series of 5 Reports)

The cosmopolitan breadth of the Detroit area's TALUS planning staff is exemplified by S. Thyagarajan, of Bombay, Baltimore, and Ohio State University. Thyag, as he prefers to be called, is not unique in coming without preconceived regional notions to the TALUS staff, including as it does professionals from Canada and Israel and a transportation studies chief who has worked on both coasts, but he traveled the greatest distance.

After obtaining a degree in Intermediate Science at the University of Bombay, Thyag transferred to the Sir J. J. College of Architecture in 1954 and embarked on a five-year program in the field. He was graduated in 1959, practiced for a year in that city and then came to the United States intending to do graduate work in architecture at Ohio State University.

Instead he became interested in the university's city planning program and was graduated in 1963 with a master's degree in city planning. Concurrent with his studies, he was employed as a planner by Ohio's Franklin County Regional Planning Commission.

From Ohio, Thyag went to Baltimore's Regional Planning Commission as a regional planner, preparing regional alternatives and working on transportation and land use models, with a major responsibility in developing physical plans, comprehensive methodology and graphic techniques to relate plan making decisions to allocation model output.

He moved to TALUS in February, 1966, as Chief of Planning Studies.

Thyag won architectural design awards while a student in Bombay and a faculty prize in city planning at Ohio State. He is an associate of the American Institute of Planning Officials and an associate of the Indian Institute of Architects.

The Systems Approach to Planning the Region

The TALUS study process is divided into the five phases of data collection, analysis, plan formulation and testing, plan review and adoption and plan implementation.

The relationship between these phases are shown in the figure below.

The information collected in Phase I, data collection, is of two types: data related to land use planning and data related to transportation planning. The population and economy of the region, the distribution of land use and activity, the cultural, historic and aesthetic resources of the region, the attitudes of the population to the environment, the present governmental structures and services provided, are all factors influencing the development of a land use plan.

The development of the transportation element of the comprehensive plan will require information regarding travel patterns of all types and the present physical and
operating characteristics of the regional transportation network.

In addition to data about the present, certain dimensions of data for the past are also needed, to evaluate the patterns of growth in the past. Land use, transportation, population and employment growth are some of these dimensions.

In Phase II. analysis, the data collected is subjected to detailed analysis through the use of mathematical models. These models are usually sets of equations that describe the relationship between observed phenomena.

Before describing the individual models, it would be well to set them in the context of the planning process. To do this one must look at the urban region as being composed of a series of interrelated systems. Changes within one system may effect not only the system itself but have measurable impact on other systems that are closely knit functionally to the changes system. A very obvious example is the cyclical cause and effect relationship between the transportation system and the land use system. Hence, the systems approach applied to regional planning, enables us to do the following:

1. Identify the functional systems that compose the urban region.
2. Through the examination of empirical data and the formulation of theory described in mathematical terms the behavior of the system as it is.
3. Through a similar examination of data describe mathematically the functional inter-dependencies of the systems.
4. Introduce into the systems calculated changes implied in the future and evaluate the impact of such changes; we can, theoretically, produce several alternate futures within a short period of time and know in advance the probable impacts, costs and benefits of such futures.
5. Through the development of planning criteria and related performance standards, the alternatives can be tested for acceptance and a choice made of a desirable plan through the interaction of technical and political judgment.

The various models that TALUS will use are as follows:

1. Regional Forecast Models
   a. Employment forecast in five year increments to the year 2000.
2. Regional Allocation Models.
   a. Employment allocation model.
   b. Population allocation model.
3. Public Utilities (sewer, water) model.
4. Environmental Impact model.
5. Sub-optimization models for regional sub-systems.
6. Transportation Models
   a. Trip Generation
   b. Trip Distribution
   c. Modal Split
   d. Traffic Assignment

A brief description of each one of the models follows:

1a. The Employment Forecast Model has been developed by Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio and basically generates regional and county totals for future points in time of employment characteristics of the population by detailed occupation industry and educational attainment categories. This study was a spin-off from a larger study for the State of Michigan which is called the Michigan Manpower Study.

The basic methodology attempts to reconcile future demand for employment by industry through the knowledge of the industry structure and expected population skew to the projection of educational attainment of the labor force. The supply and demand considerations are reconciled through the aggregate occupation by education structure. The procedure adopted is computerized and the entire process is called a Socio-Economic Model.

1b. The Population Forecast Model, also developed by Battelle Memorial Institute, uses, essentially, census bureau techniques of disaggregative projections of the age and sex cohorts and makes explicit through a migration analysis program the assumption regarding migration. These assumptions are in turn tied to the socio-economic model so that there is consistency between population and employment projections.

The second part of the population forecast model takes the demographic composition of the population and produces households by characteristics of the head of households and the presence of children in different age groups. Ultimately these household groups are aggregated into life-cycle groups, which, we think, are sensitive to locational parameters.

This model has also been computerized and the total program can generate the entire spectrum of relevant characteristics of the future population of the region.

2. Regional Allocation Models
   a. The Employment Allocation Model will allocate employment to approximately 100 sub-areas in the region. The zonal variables that are contemplated as being relevant are: Labor force accessibility; customer accessibility; accessibility to external trade; public service levels; land value; and industry mix.
   b. The Population Allocation Model will allocate the regional increment of population over a time period to the 1400 zones in the region and will produce by zone the characteristics of the population by life-cycle group, income and possibly educational attainment and occupation.

Sub-models for generating income distribution and automobile availability within the zone will be developed.

The final models for both the resident population and employment distribution will be merged into a singular allocation model which will be sensitive to policy variables implied in the plan alternatives. The models will be run in five year increments and, hence, incremental area policies can be introduced in a temporal sequence.

3. Facilities Model

The Facilities Model is essentially an impact analysis model. It will measure the effect of new land use and activity distribution on the sewer and water system throughout a measure of system capacity by area, peak design capacity needed by area. Generation factors for land use type will be developed and applied to zonal distributions and the effect on the existing
system and new systems measured. Unit cost contours for development will be produced for a given system assuming certain operating characteristics.

The facilities model will also generate a level-of-service index by zone as an input to the regional allocation model.

4. Environmental Impact Model

The regional plan that we hope to develop will be sensitive to environmental design quality. To accomplish this, we are developing a typology of environmental units which analytically describes the component characteristics of an area. Such typology will completely describe the entire region and assign through intuitive and objective measurements a quality rating to the environmental unit. Development of alternative plans will be influenced by the desire for change towards alternative environmental unit types, and the development of the future plan will be measured against criteria for such change. The method used here is sufficiently analytical and capable of reproduction to be termed a model. The value of this is in the ability to foretell the characteristics of an environmental unit implied in a plan alternative.

5. Sub-optimization Models for regional sub-systems in the areas of industry, commerce housing, and recreation will be developed to refine a chosen plan alternative. The development of such models will occur in the later stages of the planning program.

6. The Transportation Models

The Trip Generation Model, the Trip Distribution Model, the Modal Split Model, and the Traffic Assignment Model will be developed using the information developed in the 1965 Travel Survey and also from the 1953 Detroit Metropolitan Area Transit Study. There is a unique opportunity to examine temporal change in travel over time because of the availability of the 1953 Travel Survey data.

A detailed description of the Transportation Models and their function in the process will be described in the next article titled, "Transportation Elements and their Interrelationship."

In Phase III, Plan Formulation and Testing, alternative sketch plans will be developed using planning criteria and developed out of a consensus of goals for the region. The plans will be transformed into a set of area policies and introduced as policy constraints in the various models.

The resulting spatial distributions produced by the models will be used in the development of the final set of alternate plans. These plans will be tested for performance and the differences documented for policy review.

In Phase IV, the final choice of a plan will be made using both technical and political criteria. The chosen plan will be detailed by plan element and stage development and timing programs for public investments made.

In Phase V, the plan recommendations will be articulated to the community in order to secure acceptance by various levels of government and by private individuals and institutions. Growth of the region and implementation of the plan will take place through a series of decisions and investments over a long period of time. Accordingly, a continuing planning process will be established to review the development of the region, to refine and improve the predicative capability of the models, to adjust the plan to meet changing needs and unanticipated conditions, and to periodically project the plan for additional increments of time.


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#### Position Opening

Association Director, Educational and Research Programs, The American Institute of Architects

**Position Description**

Duties—Liaison as official representative of AIA with external educational groups and institutions and professional organizations such as ACSA, NAAB and NCARB. Acts as counsel to external organizations on scholarships and to the membership on the selection of speakers and planning of educational programs for sessions of the AIA national convention, Student Forum, regional conventions and chapters.

In general, the Associate Director is to carry forward activities to implement the objectives of the AIA in architectural education at the pre-college level, the internship level, and professional education level. He will serve as staff executive for certain AIA committees and collaborate with other departments of the Department of Professional Services whose technical programs and publications are related to education. Some travel is required.

The Associate Director is responsible to the Director of Educational and Research Programs and may assist him on research projects.

**Qualifications**—College degree in Architecture, knowledge of the functioning and curricula of educational institutions, and knowledge of architectural office practice. Three to five years teaching experience preferred. Three or more years experience in office practice or as practitioner desirable. Preference given to AIA members and registered architects.

The position requires initiative, imaginative thinking and ability to make decisions. Must be able to speak before groups and write with skill. Talent and tact in meeting with professional individuals and groups.

**Employment Conditions**—Position to be filled immediately at a salary of $12,000 or subject to consideration of candidate’s experience and qualifications. Send resume, including references and photo, immediately to William H. Scheick, FAIA, Executive Director, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
CALENDAR

1967

June 28 - July 7  IX International Union of Architects Congress in Prague.

August 3, 4, 5  MSA Mid-Summer Conference, Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island.

August 20 - 22  2nd Annual Conference of the Society for College and University Planning — University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

September 23  Detroit Chapter Allied Arts Festival—Cranbrook.

November 12 - 18  80th Anniversary — Founding of Detroit Chapter, AIA.


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"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," says Paul Van Roevel, Engineer for the Oakland County Road Commission and a registered professional Civil Engineer.

"As former City Engineer of Mount Clemens I have learned that contractor prequalification prevents the waste of tax dollars caused by lack of proper equipment, lack of manpower, lack of safety measures and lack of general know-how, causing failure to meet completion schedules and inept handling of traffic.

"We require a current Michigan State Highway Department prequalification rating of all bidders. We know then that we will be working with top quality contractors who have the experience, manpower, equipment, and financial backing to build our city streets to the same high standard as that found in our state highway system," says Edwin E. Whedon, City Manager, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

"Past experience in the construction of airports, parking areas, playfields, tennis courts, driveways and sidewalks has convinced us of the importance of employing only those contractors who can do the type and quality of work which is acceptable to us.

"We have found that to avoid the many problems caused by inexperienced and inefficient contractors we must insist that only those prequalified be allowed to bid," says Herbert G. Daverman,
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Once again, Slag has demonstrated its extreme versatility in dramatic fashion. Long known as a valuable construction aggregate, Slag was selected for the terrazzo floors in the high-traffic areas of the new Ford Motor Credit Company building in Dearborn. The architects tested a variety of samples and chose Slag for its functional and aesthetic advantages: its high resistance to wear and its vari-shaded, random-patterned surface which offers strong visual interest, takes an excellent polish.

The use of Slag in this attractive new building proves once again its almost unlimited range of applications.

Architects: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Inc.
Interior design: Ford & Earl Design Associates