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Thursday evening, November 21, you will have an opportunity to meet the man behind the Kahn image.

He has chosen to title his lecture "Architecture: Silence and Light" and will present it at 8:00 p.m. in the Cranbrook School for Boys gymnasium.

Tickets are available at the Chapter Headquarters, 28 West Adams, Detroit 48226, 965-4100, mail and phone orders filled; or from the Cranbrook Academy of Art. They are priced at $2.50 per adult and $1.00 per student.

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Likewise many of the local governmental entities throughout the State—the cities, townships, counties, etc.—have their own boards of regulation and inspection for various trades and disciplines of the building industry. Inevitably architects, in their seeking to realize ingenious precedent shattering design solutions to normal building requirements, (many of which haven’t really changed in hundreds of years), run tragically afield of well intentioned bureaucratic regulations imposed by law, with a resulting loss of function for the Owner and of both economy and often most important, time. Frequently lost too, is at least some measure of the aesthetic artistry in which the building was originally conceived.

Just as it can be presumed that registered architects are capable of making intelligent decisions, so can it be presumed (although this is becoming an increasingly suspect presumption in many cases) that governmental bodies act basically in the best interests and for the benefit of the citizenry. If both of these presumptions are close to correct, then somebody is making a mistake, and all too often the reason for the mistake is quite simply that old bugaboo, lack of communication. Only comparatively recently in our society has it been necessary for a designing architect to incorporate into his designing process the legally required building codes and the rules set up by the government. One wonders if our architectural schools are missing adequate emphasis on this point in accommodating in our education the fact that there are basics to be included in architectural design other than the client’s building program and our own “good taste.”

Recently we have had in Michigan two steps aimed very deliberately at opening communication lines between state government and the architect. On September 30, Donald G. Wiseman, Chief of the Elevator Safety Division of the State Department of Labor, spoke to a disappointingly small group of Detroit chapter members on the requirements of the State, regarding all passenger elevator regulations. As this nomenclature suggests, the regulations of the State include more than simply the familiar passenger elevator, and these regulations are quite comprehensive. Contrary to suspicions held by some, the regulations do not in any way constitute an impediment to good architecture, except in that they can require major modifications of a new building—sometimes at considerable cost—before the law is satisfied because the architect was unaware of the requirements when he started. This meeting was arranged by the Detroit Chapter’s Committee on Governmental Requirements. Obviously we would heartily recommend more of such arrangements, more participation (for their own good and that of their clients) by Detroit Chapter members, and that similar efforts be made by other chapters. State officials and officials of other governmental units are always willing and anxious to meet with architects for this purpose.

The other recent example of communication that held great value for architects was held at Wayne State University on October 24. Co-sponsored by the Division of Urban Extension of Wayne’s Department of Conferences and Institutes and the Architectural Barriers Committee of the Detroit Chapter, the Architectural Barriers conference presented complete information on the concept, interpretation, and ramifications of the recent Michigan Law (Act No. 1 of the Public Arts of 1966) which by physically handicapped persons by eliminating architectural barriers which limit this access and use. This day long meeting featured a film; talks by Clarence Rosa, FAIA, of the State Building Division, Dr. Douglas Sherman of Wayne, and Raymond Dukes of the Detroit Edison Company; and a panel discussion which chewed over the entire issue.

The panel, chaired by Ted Kurz of Glen Paulsen and Associates included Leon Chatelain, FAIA, James Curran of the State Building Division, Dr. Sherman, Karl Greimal of the University of Detroit, and Edwin Salkowski of the AGC. Attendance was good, but like the elevator session, it could have been better. Some resistance to this law has been noted among architects, and again it is certain that the only valid reason there can be for this is a lack of understanding. There can be no logical argument against the spirit of the law, and meeting its provisions satisfactorily and economically is no more of a challenge to the architect than many of the client requirements that are constantly faced.

More of this sort of thing should happen, and since the law is generally on the side of the rules, it seems that the architect can reasonably be expected to shoulder the not so heavy burden of seeking the opportunity to learn by requesting appropriate speeches and conferences with the appropriate officials. “Forewarned is forearmed” can be used in this context and after all, isn’t this a manifestation of the professional approach to architecture?

David Williams, AIA
Mid-Michigan Chapter

On Wednesday, October 9 the Board of Directors of the MSA held their regular monthly meeting, this time in conjunction with the Mid-Michigan Chapter's regular monthly meeting in Lansing. The Publications Committee convened in the morning and the full Board met throughout the afternoon after joining the luncheon meeting of the chapter.

In lieu of a program at the Chapter meeting, the annual election of officers was held to the somewhat amused interest of the MSA Board members. A single slate of candidates was offered by the Chapter's Committee on Chapter Affairs which traditionally serves as the Nominating Committee. The incumbent officers were nominated, again following tradition in asking officers to serve two years, with the exceptions of the treasurer's position and the two Chapter directors, one of which is elected to be MSA director for the Chapter. This last action was taken in order to fit this chapter into the regular revolving schedule of MSA board representation recently established, wherein the election of new Board members is staggered among the eight chapters.

What was amusing was what appeared to be the cut and dried method of the nominations and election (the expression "railroading" was overheard frequently) and the subsequent accusations to this effect made by various chapter members, accusations which were promptly and heatedly denied by the chairman of the Chapter Affairs Committee. Impassioned appeals were made by past chapter president Richard Stuckman and by Chapter member Richard Frank for openness and honesty in this process.

The large meeting attendance of 51 was not too surprising, but what is interesting is that this figure compares with an average attendance of 39 over the past year which in itself shows that Mid-Michigan Chapter architects are interested and concerned about what their organization is doing. Total Chapter membership is 80, and luncheon meetings are held regularly on the second Wednesday of the month. Notices are sent before hand only if the meetings location is varied from Tarroffs restaurant, as it sometimes is. We wonder how many other MSA Chapters can show this sort of percentage participation.

Research in Architecture:
The Search for a Definition.

Paul B. Farrell, Jr.

Paul B. Farrell, Jr., Director of Economic Research and Planning for Smith, Hinchman & Grylls holds a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Virginia; a Bachelor of Architecture from Carnegie Mellon University and a Master of Regional Planning from Cornell University.

At the recent AIA Architect-Researcher's Conference at Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin, I asked a young southern professor; What is architectural research? (Neither of us was really concerned about an answer to this general question, each had his own answer.) He was particularly interested in computer graphics as a design aid; I was to deliver a paper on "Economic Analysis/Present Value Techniques". Yet he did venture to say that he thought these conferences, which originated three years ago at the University of Michigan, were beginning to provide an answer in the AIA Research Committee's search for a definition of "research in architecture". Although we came to no conclusions, it has occurred to me since then that these conferences have given us at least four dimensions of a definition of architectural research; it is 1. applied rather than basic research; 2. practitioner oriented; 3. computerized...
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One of the well known and highly respected names in the architectural community of Michigan is that of Bernard J. DeVries, FAIA of Muskegon. Since 1938, DeVries, holder of the 1966 MSA gold medal and of Fellowship in the AIA, has maintained his office in the Hackley Union National Bank Building in Muskegon, in space that has undergone frequent enlargements.

As might be expected with such a record of longevity, many of the major buildings in downtown Muskegon and throughout the Muskegon area are DeVries authored. So too, are subsequent remodelings of some of them, and of other older buildings in this part of Michigan. Vigorously active as well in civic activities in his area and in professional activities throughout the state, DeVries is a director and past president of the Grand Valley, AIA Chapter, is Vice President and a founder of the Michigan Society of Planning Officials and sits on several state boards and commissions, including the State Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors.

The practice was a sole proprietorship with up to a dozen people employed, recently however, some big changes have been taking place at 610 Hackley Union Building. DeVries still maintains the top position, but five men have been added as his associates, each fulfilling a specific role in which he is particularly adept, and each selected for his potential contribution to that mystical compatibility factor that underlies the sound and successful operation of the team practice. These men are: James P. Gray, AIA, who along with Bernie writes specifications and travels a great deal in promotion of the firm and contact with clients; Phillip E. Lundwall, AIA, designer, who brings to the firm experience with Yamasaki, Gunnar Birkerts, and the Athens office of Doxiadis; C. Richard Borgeson, AIA, in charge of design development; John E. Kuieck, AIA, chief of production drawing; and William E. Hohmeyer, P. E., who brings the structural engineering discipline into the firm and is in charge of field supervision.

This expansion of the firm represents the first step in developing "in house" engineering capability as well as in a more vigorous and deliberate solicitation of commissions.

Bernard DeVries has been a member of the Muskegon Planning Commission for many years, and its chairman since 1951. It is natural with this interest plus Lundwell's experience with Doxiadis the office will enter more and more into the field of urban and campus planning. Another aspect of the "new look" in the DeVries firm is expansion of the office space into yet more of the
Hackley Union 6th floor. Drafting room space will be more than doubled and redecorating will include a four foot by nine foot entrance door of teak with a carved teak push handle being created by Lundwall’s father, who is an artisan pattern maker. Bernie will retain his private office with its sweeping vista of Muskegon harbor. This office refurbishing is not as yet finished, and the Bulletin hopes to review it after its completion.

Among the examples of the firm's recent work illustrated herein, several are of more than normal interest. About two thirds of the Skyline facility for the General Telephone Co. near Roscommon is underground. This facility basically a relay station for the top-secret hot line communication system and serves as a line in this communication system between its main station near Colorado Springs and the nation's capital. The firm has done a considerable amount of work in various locations for the General Telephone System. The Muskegon Retire-
General Telephone

ment Apartment house, the model of which is shown, is an example of the use of high-rise load bearing masonry construction. This project has received national attention from the Structural Clay Products Institute and will be reviewed in detail in a forthcoming issue of the Journal of that organization.

A statement from the firm's brochure sums up their outlook on their own relationship to the profession: "Explosive changes in American technology in recent years have produced unusual demands on the practice of architecture, planning and engineering. With this vast growth of knowledge it has become impossible for a single individual to master all of the techniques. We realize that it takes qualified personnel to draw together and use properly the best knowledge available in structural theory, new materials and construction systems, acoustics, climate control, materials handling, and the human factors in the typical environmental project. We have organized our firm as a team to meet this challenge along the lines of departmental specialists. The six principals on our team have been selected for their individual specialties and backgrounds in the field of architecture and therefore, we can take advantage of their specific capabilities and wide range of experience to the greatest extent. We feel that our team is an energetic and capable organization, well qualified to handle any architectural problem."

The Bulletin salutes Bernie and his vigorous young firm, and certainly wishes them well.

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Left to right, E. Ray Gordon, P. E., Franklin D. Covert, AIA, Paul D. Bowers, Jr., AIA, Floyd H. DeShane, AIA, Robert Lee Wold, AIA.

First Presbyterian Church
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Wold, Bowers, DeShane & Covert—
Architects, Engineers, Planners, Inc.

The name of Robert Lee Wold should be very familiar to anyone who has been a member of the MSA for any time at all. He was president of MSA during 1966 and was very active in the organization even before that.

In March of 1960 Bob Wold and his long time friend and fellow University of Illinois alumnus Paul D. Bowers began to practice Architecture as Wold and Bowers of Grand Rapids. The reason for selecting Grand Rapids as a home for the firm is explained by Bob Wold in the firm's brochure: "We selected Grand Rapids as the place to begin our practice. In 1956 Paul Bowers and I toured seven midwestern cities, interviewing architectural firms and evaluating the city as a place to live and eventually open our practice. Neither of us had ever been to Grand Rapids before, but after carefully studying all the cities, we both agreed that it would be the best place to work and raise a family. We have never regretted this decision. Four years later we opened our practice."

One of their first commissions was an office building on State Street in Grand Rapids into which the firm was scheduled to move. By the time the building was completed nine months after the architects went to work on it the space reserved for Wold and Bowers would accommodate only half of the staff they had been forced to assemble to keep ahead of the brisk business pace they experienced.

The firm was incorporated in 1962 and Floyd DeShane, AIA, and Frank Covert, AIA, were added as principals. The following year E. Ray Gordon, P.E., joined the staff to supervise departments of Planning and Civil and Structural Engineering. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Departments were added in 1967 under the direction respectively of George Crothers, PE, and Martin Katsma, PE. The firm name was changed late in 1967 to Wold, Bowers, DeShane and Covert, Architects, Engineers, and Planners, Inc. The staff presently numbers 28 and the annual volume of construction under the firm's design approximates $16 million.

Basic to the philosophy of WBDC is the feeling that: The Architect should serve the community in which he practices — he should provide the best possible professional services on all types of design assignments. Since they started their practice, the firm has held to the principle that they should undertake any size or type of design job for which they are qualified. Thus they continue to handle small remodeling jobs as well as multi-million dollar hospitals and hotels.

They have consciously tried to keep their practice varied, designing all types of buildings and not specializing in any one category. Their early design work on health care facilities and senior citizens home has led to a continuing number of this type of project.

However, the current work of the firm includes schools and colleges, churches, shopping centers, restaurants, libraries, hospitals, apartments, office buildings, and a TV station.

"It is not necessary for a firm to specialize in the design of one type of building in order to do a good building of this type," reads their brochure. "If they are willing to put the required amount of time into research and development, there is no reason why they can't do a good building the first time out. One three occasions we have won a design award for the first building of that particular type which we have done."

"We do many projects purely for 'fun' — that is to say the fees for the particular project cannot cover the costs of designing them. This would include store interiors, restaurants, bars, and summer camps — of which we have done several. Our smallest project was the prototype design for a 4 hole outhouse as part of a master plan for a Girl Scout camp."
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It is highly desirable to have the capability to provide "complete environmental design service" within one firm. For a firm of this size this is not totally possible. We have aimed at integrating all the normal building design disciplines within the staff, and employ qualified consultants to solve special problems.

"No building can be treated as an individual project — it must form a harmonious part of the neighborhood or area in which it is built, acknowledging neighboring buildings and site considerations.

This is illustrated by our work at Albion College where a conscious attempt was made to relate the new contemporary buildings to the remainder of the campus, which is Late Georgian in design.

The business is built on the theory that architecture, as a profession, requires the constant personal service of a principal to each client in order to provide the proper solution to that client's particular design problem. They continue to handle each job using this approach.

The firm prefers to be responsible for the total design package, and interior, for a building project. Site planning and development, and usually landscape planning, and selection of plant materials are handled by the firm. Often selection and purchase of furnishings, is done, but usually this is in cooperation with a consultant.

Says the firm's philosophy statement, "We feel fortunate that we have had engineers in key positions with our firm almost since the beginning — they add to our capabilities, broaden our scope, and bring us back to reality when needed."

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where possible; and 4. lacking a strategy for development.

One: Applied Research. You probably have an outdated image of research, thinking initially of basic or pure research. When you hear the term research your impressions are likely to be images of complex laboratories. The Unknown. A search for the laws of parity or an atomic structure. White coats. Secrecy. Test tubes. Esteric journals. Illegible equations. And perhaps too many Dr. Frankenstein movies.

Prior to 1960 this image had a ring of reality. Today, however, technological change is occurring so rapidly that each decade now advances us further than all prior accomplishments in man's history. Researchers no longer search for general principles. Much of their activity is spent discovering and applying the vast storehouse of existing technology from related areas. This trend is particularly essential to understanding the building industry and the architectural profession which have lagged far behind other areas in the application of existing technology.

In many cases, architectural research activity has become almost synonymous with education; call it self-education, re-education or continuing education. It is an individual search and application of ideas and methods already developed by others. This is applied research, with strong emphasis on the processes of development, testing and engineering design. In short; "Architectural research must be the process of discovering and transferring known technological information into the programming, design and construction of buildings and their environments."

Two: The Practitioner as Researcher. The consequences of replacing the basic research image with an applied research effort are significant. Applied research relates more to the practitioner who is directly involved in the processes of programming, design and construction, than past research activities which were primarily the bailiwick of the academician. The practicing architect in conjunction with his counterparts among suppliers, government and contractors, is in constant touch with the best possible laboratory for applied architectural research, his professional practice of building programming and design and construction management.

Moreover, not only is applied research directly related to the work of the practicing architect, but there is evidence from recent results which suggests strongly that the smaller architectural firm is as much (or more) capable than the larger ones of doing applied research. Witness, for example,
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the recent funding of the IBIS cost estimating system and the development of modular building systems.

For the practicing architect three conclusions can be drawn from the comments and the discussions at the conferences: 1. there is a considerable amount of related technological know-how which has not been applied to architecture, 2. there are many opportunities for architects to work directly on applied research, and 3. the practicing architect with some ideas about improving the process of programming, design or construction of buildings may well have the basis of an applied research effort (or may already be doing it).

Three: The Computer. Undoubtedly the most common denominator among those delivering papers at the AIA Architect-Researchers' Conferences has been the computer. Many of those involved in architectural research have found it to be for transferring existing technology into architecture. Many familiar subjects were discussed by men working with the computer: . . . economic analysis . . . performance standards . . . cost estimating . . . graphic design . . . accounting services . . . bidding information systems . . . engineering analysis . . . project management . . . master planning . . . building programming . . . modular systems design . . . and, contract documents.

In spite of this wide application of computerized research, it was made quite clear during both the formal and informal sessions at the conference, that the architectural profession has a long way to go in a short time. Few firms were seen as actually making adequate use of the computer, yet most observers expect the computer to become as essential as a drafting board (and probably even replacing it) in the next decade.

Four: The Lack of Strategy. Notwithstanding the common interests, camaraderie, and accomplishments of the diverse group of individuals reporting and attending the AIA Architect-Researchers' Conferences one question was often raised by these concerned parties. What is our strategy for transferring the technological advances of other areas into the practice of architecture and the building industry? Strategy implies unified direction of effort, which is presently lacking. Nevertheless, we can optimistically hope that with the passing of a few more excellent conferences such as the recent one in Wisconsin Dells, we will have a clearer strategy for applied research in architecture.

Profit Planning Manual Available

The AIA’s new booklet, “Profit Planning in Architectural Practice” is available at a price of $2.00 per copy.

A profitable practice requires thorough advance planning, and this new manual presents practical “how-to” planning procedures for those practitioners not conversant with such procedures.

The need for planning ahead for a profitable practice became evident during the preparation of the “Economics of Architectural Practice” published in January 1968. The San Francisco management consultant firm of Case and Company, Inc. was commissioned to develop and write “Profit Planning in Architectural Practice” under the direction of the AIA Task Force on the Profit Planning Manual.

Copies may be ordered at MSA Headquarters, 28 West Adams, Detroit, 48226.

Resolution

Resolution adopted by the Michigan Society of Architects in General Meeting, Friday, August 2, 1968, Mackinac Island, Michigan.

Whereas, the AIA Task Force on Profit Planning in Architectural Practice has selected the form of a referendum voted favorably by the Architects, that this organization represents the architectural profession in the State of Michigan, recognizing that monies must be budgeted for expenditure in all areas of dire need such as expanded general education and the development of a solution to our urban ills, does hereby firmly support P.A. 75 and P.A. 76 and further do give our whole-hearted support to the passage of the funding referendum.
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CALCENAR

November 5, 6, 7 Michigan Association of School Boards Annual Convention, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

November 21 Louis I. Kahn, Lecture at Cranbrook Academy — 8:00 P.M. Tickets available at MSA Headquarters

November 23-26 AIA Student Forum, Ann Arbor

December 7 Continuing Education Seminar Sponsored by MSA, held at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

1969

January 22 Detroit Chapter Meeting — ESD

February 12 “Feed Forward Seminar” — ESD

March 19, 20, 21 55th Annual MSA Convention Statler Hilton Hotel — Detroit

April 5 Tri-School AIA Detroit Chapter Dinner Meeting held at Lawrence Institute of Technology

June 22-26 National AIA Convention — Chicago

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