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EDISON
EDITORIAL

I appreciate this opportunity to be the guest editor for The Monthly Bulletin. So as to leave no misunderstanding regarding my position concerning the city, let me begin by stating that, for better or worse, our cities are here to stay. We will always have a central city, a downtown, and our metropolitan area will only be as strong as the core city.

Today all cities are plagued with problems—big cities and small cities have their housing shortages, their congestion, their search for better means of transportation, more adequate schools and education, better shopping facilities, better hospitals, strengthened police forces, all aimed at establishing more order in our communities. These are a few of the problems being given top priority in addition to the tremendous task of creating a better understanding between people. These problems have been brewing and fermenting and it is only recently that they have surfaced and that we have become aware of their magnitude. One of my concerns with the publicity given these problems by the various press media is that the latter may be over-dramatizing and magnifying the problems to the point that it becomes so awesome we can no longer see our goals.

There is no question that the rebuilding of our communities is a tremendous task but it must be done. We can no longer permit our citizens to have sub-standard housing, inadequate schools and none of the other amenities connected with good neighborhoods. Many other changes will have to be made to make life and living desirable in our urban community. We must approach our task with some orderly thinking. The conceiving and planning of all these many projects takes time, especially when the people in the community are involved. It is their city. They will be the ones who will be living and working in the community so it is their wants, their needs, and their desires that must be considered before rebuilding can be done. I know constructive progress is being made in many cities throughout our country but I wish to speak about Detroit since I am more familiar with our own city.

Permit me to go back a few years before we had the civil unrest we are experiencing today. It is reasonably safe to say that most of the business community was rather complacent about urban and social problems. They did not wish to become “involved”. The majority harbored the following thoughts: that suburbia offered a safe refuge and that the city should wallow in its own problems. Our city administration was facing these same problems but had to approach them with a degree of caution since they were not too popular with most people. Furthermore, our religious organizations were not as enlightened or con-
cerned as they are today. It was a combination of lethargy and disinterest in all quarters that became the roadblock to our community rebuilding and revitalization.

A few years ago, many of our cities experienced a series of civil disturbances which brought home the magnitude and depth of the sickness of our cities. It awakened our business community to the need for becoming involved and doing something about the problem. This awareness on the part of the business community greatly assisted the city government in involving itself in generating constructive programs.

Today there is no question that the business community of Detroit is giving of its time, money and expertise in an attempt to solve this many-faceted problem that has festered for so many years. The top business and labor leaders are spending their own time as well as involving their associates in the areas of housing, education, better police protection, business and industrial expansion and general revitalization of the city. It is a slow process to rebuild a city but initial steps have been taken and Detroit is on the road to recovery. This is a task requiring complete involvement coupled with positive and constructive thinking. This foolish talk about the central city being dead and ready for burial must end. There is no question that Detroit is on the way back. From the ashes of July, 1967, we are rebuilding and revitalizing a strong, healthy and more tolerant city.

During the past year and a half, Detroit businessmen have developed a deeper and better understanding of the problems and the goals of the residents of the city. Many organizations are working to bring about solutions that will produce a city desirable to all, a city in which we will want to live, work and raise our families. In downtown Detroit many housing projects are either under construction or on the drawing boards. Others are planned for coming years and rehabilitation of existing structures has been actively started in many areas. We have seen the start of the rebuilding of downtown area where several new office buildings have been built and more are planned in the near future. There is a great demand for good, modern office space. New hotels have been built and face-lifting of some of the older structures has taken place. We must remember that downtown Detroit is still the largest shopping facility in the metropolitan area. The city is on the upswing and the people of the entire community should think this way. The problems of the metropolitan area are all related and the suburban community cannot divorce itself. This applies to businesses and industries located in the suburbs since they have a direct responsibility for assisting in keeping the central city strong and viable. The majority of business people now understand this.

The suburban businessman now realizes he must have a healthy central city if his own business is to remain healthy.

Permit me to take this opportunity to voice my strong support for Mayor Cavanagh on his position regarding a downtown stadium. This would be one more step in the infusion of new blood into the life-stream of our city. It would attract new business and new development in the area plus give a great impetus to the existing hotels, restaurants and stores. Detroit is not dead. Downtown as Mark Twain remarked on the erroneous report of his death—"The report of my death was greatly exaggerated."

I am confident that at the end of the next five years, we will see a new Detroit offering all the amenities of urban living, a city that will be the focal point of the mid-west megalopolis, a city in which people will be proud to live, a city which other will be proud to visit.

Hans Gehrke, Jr.
President, First Federal Savings and Loan Association
President
Central Business District Association of Detroit
RESOLUTION

Be it resolved, at this annual meeting of the Michigan Society of Architects, that we oppose the erection of a temporary, or economy-type addition to the State Capitol Building.

Such a structure, and the necessary additional parking facilities, would desecrate the site, and tend to become an eyesore, and destroy the setting of the historic building.

Since the Capitol building is the focal point of government in the State of Michigan, it is entirely inconsistent with our image and pride in our State, to even think of allowing such an ill-conceived building to be erected there.

These funds should be used for other permanent, and more desirable solutions, for which there have been many suggestions.
Responding to the increased complexity of the modern environmental design problem, the importance of determining what to build, and the increased sophistication of the contemporary client, the design organization of Harley, Ellington, Cowin and Stirtin, Inc., has, under the direction of J. Arthur Miller, AIA, during the last year, redefined its professional objectives and set new directions for its problem-solving expertise.

The firm's concern is with the problems of man and his environment, and those professional services which usually—but not always—result in construction of physical facilities. The firm's objectives are:

1. To identify with owner and user's goals, and to define all relevant issues to insure that the right problems are being solved.

2. To discover all opportunities inherent in the problem and to generate creative answers which solve all aspects in a simple and direct manner.

3. To insure that the design solutions, when there is to be a physical product, are implemented efficiently, economically, and true to the design intent.

HECS sees five important requirements necessary to insure that these objectives for performance will be met:

1. A tightly knit creative team which includes owner and user.

2. A communications framework which insures a productive dialogue with the owner and user.


4. The ability for thorough documentation.

5. Conscientious and capable construction management abilities.

The team, comprised of specialists skilled in programming, comprehensive planning, financial analysis, and architectural and engineering analysis and design, acts as a single professional generalist. It has identifiable characteristics such as continuity (important to clients for long-range term projects), commitment to the group and its obligation rather than to the individual, and flexibility (to permit inclusion of special skills and consultants when appropriate to the unique problem). Brainstorming is being used extensively, with its well-known benefits of cross-fertilization of ideas, varied viewpoints, unprogrammed insights, and encouragement of innovation.

Communication is crucial in the dialogue which HECS establishes with its clients. They are expected to participate in developing a complete and mutual understanding of the problem initially, then in evaluating alternative solutions generated by HECS, thus becoming prepared to make final decisions concerning the commitment of major resources to construction. The firm spends considerable energy establishing standards for quality, which include its own objectives in addition to those which may be implicit in the client's initial problem statement. Whenever possible, clients are exposed to existing standards through firsthand experience. When not, HECS employs simulation techniques including slides and photographs, diagrams, physical models and conventional plan and perspective drawings.

Meaningful dialogue requires a common language. HECS finds an excellent client response to discussion in terms of alternate strategies for evaluation on the basis of previously agreed-upon objectives and performance requirements. This is preferred to presentations of essentially mute renderings which call for the uncommunicative "I like it", or "I don't like it" response. This approach is essentially the now universal language of systems methodology.

Rational process. A great deal of the recent effort of HECS has been directed toward testing and adapting the rigorous discipline of the systems approach to its own environmental problem-solving. Below, there appears a generalized diagram of the optimum process now being used by the firm. Similar diagrams are prepared for specific projects, usually as a part of the work program (note that the diagrams for the four projects following, although they follow the basic procedure, are specific for the individual commissions). This
objective process has now been used in enough real situations to have proven an effective communications tool, and a discipline which has often caused the discovery of obscure aspects of a problem and the invention of better, more innovative solutions than might have occurred with a more casual approach to planning and architecture.

Writing in the AIA Journal (July 1968, "A Humanist Case for the Systems Approach"), John Eberhard cautioned architects, "... we should not assume we are prepared to make adequate problem statements. We seldom explore, in our present practice, the underlying requirements of the intended user-behavior for the buildings we design. We accept the client's statement of them, a statement usually based on the client's preconceived notions of solutions. We lack formal or rigorous means for evaluating alternative solutions." HECS concurs: in nearly every case in which the firm has invested much energy participating with the client in thoroughly defining the real and relevant issues, objectives, and constraints for the particular project, the real problem has turned out to be quite different from the initial charge to the architects. Insights thus gained have been invaluable in insuring that the client's resources are invested in the proper manner. Further, time spent in careful problem definition reduces the amount of back-tracking because of misunderstandings during the solution process.

Concerning "means for evaluating solutions", HECS prepares written performance requirements with and for the client, which then become the criteria for comparative evaluation. The firm has also developed, and is using, a number of innovative analytical tools (in addition to structural, mechanical, and electrical computation programs), for programming new physical facilities on an objective basis, for matrix analysis of alternative design solutions for subsystems, and for design optimization. Some examples which are structured for computer use appear on the following pages.

A popular but naive criticism of an objective approach to problem-solving is that it may stifle creativity. To its delight, HECS has found that nothing could be further from the truth: its most creative people respond strongly to the concept. With confidence that no opportunities have been missed and that real constraints are understood, creative invention is encouraged by the discipline of a well-structured problem statement.

Thorough documentation of all aspects of a problem and its solution is a policy at HECS. For purposes of common understanding with the owner and users, documentation is made, and confirmation is elicited from the client, concerning: objectives and constraints for the problem, performance criteria, alternative strategies, methods of screening out all but the optimum, as well as the selected solution and estimates of cost in both time and money.

Construction management capability is, finally, the key to the firm's ability to deliver—within budget and time limits—the physical products which usually result from its professional services.

Through the firm's efforts to satisfy the above five requirements, new directions have emerged. Whereas architects have traditionally been concerned with solving problems which have been previously stated and circumscribed by others, HECS is now intensively involved in pre-design contracts in which the potential return to the client is enormous in proportion to the costs. Current and projected services include: programming and performance requirements for new facilities, recreation planning, computer services, consultation to industry in design and marketing of building systems, and planning for growth and change for such disparate clients as private industry and major universities.

Following are four examples of the firm's current work. Shaded areas indicate key points of insight or crucial turning points in the understanding of the problems or generation of their solutions. It is interesting that none of these was a step in the conventional architectural execution of an environmental problem.
Initially requested to design a city hall, part of an eventual civic center. HECS proposed, instead, that programming for all civic center functions be executed prior to any building design. The result was an overall planning concept designed to coordinate all civic center components; to provide growth frameworks for utilities, circulation, and open-space systems; and to create a unified symbolic center for a vehicle-orientated community surrounded by large-scale industrial development.

Appropriate consultants were employed in programming administrative and library facilities, and these tasks became routine. Programming recreational facilities was not. Upon surveying the present directions of recreational planning, the architects discovered that good recreational programs are, to a great extent, a function of the experience and creativity of the community recreation director, and of his ability to respond to the community's special needs and demands. In the current absence of such leadership in Woodhaven, the architect's task was: 1) To provide a format for cost/benefit analysis and other methods of recreation program evaluation by a future recreation director. 2) To design an open-ended framework, consisting of several basic space-type modules, adaptable for a wide range of programs.
The primary objective of this project was to provide adequate facilities for the presently crowded police department and municipal courts, forming the third increment of a civic center.

Although emphasis was placed on the need for expansion, little information was available as to the extent and manner in which expansion would take place, nor was there a definite plan for the growth and development of the civic center itself.

The client's initial programming was adjusted to meet budget limitations, and the assumptions made as the result of future uncertainties clearly documented.

Proceeding without further programming investigation, a planning concept consisting of a pedestrian and vehicular circulation system as a framework for growth was initiated by the architects. This led to the conclusion that the police and courts building should form the first major intersection of pedestrian and vehicular circulation.

The building was then developed within this concept and a strong connection made between the two circulation systems and the building. Future expansion will be accomplished by double loading the initially single loaded circulation spine.
New use for existing facilities at the University of Michigan.

The initial problem statement was concerned with the feasibility of remodeling an existing food service building to accommodate laboratory facilities for advanced studies in the neuro-sciences. Detailed survey and analysis of the existing conditions indicated that these objectives could be met only at relatively high cost.

At this point the problem was redefined and expanded to include a broader range of alternatives aimed toward the development of the optimum use of the site in terms of the entire facilities planning program of the university.

The case for redefining the problem in these terms was established by the discovery that a substantial vertical addition to the existing building was technically and economically feasible.

Based on these findings, a detailed cost/benefit analysis of a comprehensive range of alternatives was prepared for the university, including consideration of technical and economic life as well as quantitative and qualitative factors to be used in evaluation and decision-making by the university administration.
The objectives of this program were clearly described in the initial problem statement prepared by the university and consisted simply of requirements for a specific amount of additional office space and requirements for new library space for the faculty and graduate students of the mathematics department. The problem is of interest because of the significance of certain planning restrictions which were not fully realized at the time of the initial problem statement. These include:

1) Expansion requirements for the center for international programs.

2) Major pedestrian circulation requirements across the diagonal of the site.

3) The need for a close functional relationship between the existing department areas and the new addition.

4) The need to maintain views from the existing offices.

The final building form based on a square placed on the diagonal of the site met these requirements and satisfied the design objective of providing a strong spatial relationship between the new library and office areas.
The main purpose of my sabbatical was, to regenerate creativity by allowing impressions and inspiration to guide my activity. I did not go with any set ideas, confident, that Italy, the secular source of inspiration to so many, will not let me down. It did not. The problem was rather how to eliminate, how to choose. Here I am presenting in preview, one of the four subjects, I chose to crystallise in book form; a portrayal of the rich world of Roman roofs.

The idea has preoccupied Astra Zarina for a long time. A Roman Price Architect, she is known to many in Michigan, having worked for Yamasaki before moving to Rome. The magic of one quiet evening on her terrace was convincing enough to accept her offer to collaborate on the book. Her penthouse is in the midst of the “Rinascimento”, the densest of the historic areas, the rooftop rich with vines, flowers and trees, surrounded by a surreal staging, the outline of Collegio Romano, the Pantheon, Sant Ivo, Il Gesù, Palazzo Alfieri and Doria is metamorphosed in a light filtering from below. The distant city noise is a pleasant reminder of pulsating life, yet there is more privacy than at a suburban BarbeQ party.

The enchantment is beyond description, so we got down to work to describe it. Up a thousand stairs, bell-towers, cupolas, hills, or roofs, discovering ever surprising views, a world in itself, in fact a city or a city, a life that feeds only marginally on the city below. But then—isn’t there another Rome yet, equally unknown to the man in the street—dormant in its 20 ft. deep rubble of its rugged history. On the top, however, life went on, regardless of the change in fortunes. Terraces, towers, “altanas” were used now by the rich, now by the poor, now for defense now for leisure—in many a way, and just now a new change is in the making: this world of playing kids, cats and the laundry, is rapidly taken over by sumptuous penthouses to become the décor for the jet-set life, together with Bohemia: artists and intellectuals.

While the fashion changes, the perennial marks of history stand, against the extraordinary sky, outlining an eternal city.

The book, coauthored by Astra Zarina and myself will appear later this year, published by Carlo Bestetti in Rome.
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‘U’ Architects to Tackle Ghetto
By Nadine Cohodas

The University’s architecture department is out to help rebuild the ghetto. And it wants black architects as partners in the effort.

After acting on its own to achieve these aims, the architecture department has received federal assistance.

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development announced in Washington Tuesday, January 7 that two grants totalling $128,000 will be made available to the University to aid the education of architects and city planners from underprivileged minority groups.

One grant for $90,000 will be given the establishment of a national program to the University to work for programs to attack environmental problems of urban areas.

Architecture professor Theodore Larson, project director, says the Architectural Research Laboratory has agreed to work with HUD “to develop urban manpower and other resources needed in government, industry and universities” to meet urban problems.

Larson says the laboratory first will evaluate studies of existing urban manpower training programs and collaborate with HUD to distribute the findings.

Working relationships and “educational interchanges” with other universities will be encouraged, Larson adds. He says nationwide efforts will be made to recruit and counsel underprivileged and minority group students “who wish to go into professions dealing with housing and allied urban problems.”

In addition to working with HUD and other related federal agencies, Larson plans to work with various private and industrial organizations concerned with urban affairs.

The other grant, totalling $38,000 will not be issued directly to the University but rather to the South Eastern Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG). SEMCOG will use this money to employ approximately 10 underprivileged students on a work-study basis.

Prof. Stephen Paraskevopoulos, also of the architecture department says the SEMCOG program is not limited to the architecture students, the program will include students in city planning, public administration and other social sciences.

Although the SEMCOG project initially will employ only graduate students, Paraskevopoulos says the program’s long range objective is to include underprivileged high school students and undergraduates in the work-study groups.

Paraskevopoulos says there are two general goals in both projects. One, he explains, is increasing the number of architecture students from inner city groups. The other is to increase understanding of housing needs of inner city groups.

In black communities, Paraskevopoulos adds, “The idea of becoming an architect is not a part of their lives.” Most people who continue educations become teachers, social workers or maybe doctors,” he says.

The first move the architecture department made to bring more black students into the profession came in late summer. In September, the architecture faculty pledged $500,000 to be used in assisting students from underprivileged minority groups. The University matched the faculty’s contribution, bringing the total to $700,000.

Soon after this fund-raising HUD learned of the architecture department’s effort and offered the $38,000 SEMCOG project. Approximately three weeks ago, HUD increased its aid and offered the Architecture Research Laboratory the $90,000 for the national program.

Black Architects Meet
Architectural representatives throughout Michigan met in Detroit for the second of two seminars on the ‘Black Architect as a Professional.’ These seminars are limited to black architects in the state. The first meeting was structured to identify the problems of the minority architect.

The prominent areas resulting from the first meeting were: why the low ratio of blacks within and entering the profession, the success of the minority architect, and how can the black architect best serve the client, community and profession within the current framework? Solutions to the problems will be analyzed and presented in a report to the American Institute of Architects which has recently been probing this issue.

The roster of architects and representations contributing to the discussions are: Aubrey Agee, AIA; Francis
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Michigan is expanding its client services with the opening of its enlarged soils laboratory. Soil investigations, analysis and evaluation services will augment the firm's professional Engineering and Land Surveying services. Mr. Mya Han will be in charge of the new soils laboratory.

Mr. Han and family recently moved to Kalamazoo to join the Wilkens & Wheaton Engineering Co. after completing several years abroad in Malawi, Pakistan and Burma on assignment with the U.S. Government and private consulting firms. Mr. Han was Project Engineer in charge of soils and foundation engineering on highway, bridge and dam projects. He is a graduate of Rangoon University where he received his BS degree in Civil Engineering. He later earned his MS degree from London University. He brings a wide range of experience and background in the art of soil mechanics.

Brochure Published On THE AIA

The architect, his profession, and the national professional society are the subjects of a new booklet, "The AIA," just published by The American Institute of Architects. It has been published to briefly answer questions of the general public and architects about the organization.

Pointing out that all AIA programs "are directed toward maintaining and improving the profession's ethics and standards, broadening the architect's capabilities, and discharging the profession's responsibilities to the community," the brochure concisely traces the history of The Institute and reviews its current programs and goals.

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Reynolds Prize to Cranbrook Student

Hal M. Moseley, Jr., first year graduate student at Cranbrook Academy of Art, received $250 check as a national winner in the 1969 ninth annual Reynolds Aluminum Prize for architectural students.

His design, “Living Unit for One”, a complete aluminum dwelling unit for “migrant and transient persons” in the U.S. and India was submitted along with winning entries from other schools of architecture in the national competition.

The Reynolds award, administered by the AIA, is offered for the “best original architectural design in which creative use of aluminum is an important factor.”

Presentation was made in an informal ceremony by Robert B. Alpern, vice president of the Detroit Chapter, AIA.

Also honoring Moseley were Glen Paulsen, president of Cranbrook Academy of Art and head of the architecture department, T. H. Stevens, divisional manager of architectural sales, Reynolds Metals Company; Robert B. Alpern, vice president of the Detroit Chapter, AIA; Moseley; and his classmates.

Moseley, son of prominent architect, H. M. Moseley, Sr., of Dallas, Texas, is a graduate of Texas A & M University.

National first prize, a cash award of $5,000 to be divided equally between the winning student and his school, and two honorable mention $1,000 prizes, will be presented during the AIA Convention in Chicago, June 22-26, 1969.

AIA-RAIC Plan First Joint International Convention

The AIA and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada will hold their first joint international Convention in Chicago, June 22-26, 1969. For AIA, it will be the 101st annual Convention; for RAIC, the 61st. The Chicago AIA Chapter, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary, will host the gathering at the Palmer House Hotel.

Under the theme “Focus Now”, speakers will discuss professionalism, design, and technology, relating them to the positive action required of the architect in the urban crisis. The social, technological, and economic forces which are shaping the profession of architecture will be examined in detail. For the first time, participants in the concurrent 19th Building Products Exhibit will be selected by a committee of architects; the criteria will be potential interest and value.

Plans also call for an AIA-RAIC Presidents’ Reception, separate AIA and RAIC investiture ceremonies, business sessions, an awards luncheon, Chapter gala, the annual dinner and ball, and other professional and social events.

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activities. Pre- and post-Convention activities will include the traditional party by F. W. Dodge and special meetings and showings for members at Chicago's Merchandise Mart.

General Chairman for the 1969 Convention is William J. Bachman, FAIA, Hammond, Ind. Working with him are AIA President George E. Kassabaum, FAIA, St. Louis, and RAIC President Norman H. McMurchie, FRAIC, as well as the President of the Chicago Chapter, AIA, Spencer B. Cone, AIA, Chicago.

WALD Sponsors Evening at Meadowbrook

The Women's Architectural League of Detroit have arranged an evening at Meadowbrook for Sunday, May 25, 1969 beginning at 6:30 P.M. The Production is "Joan of Arc" which will be followed by a Light Buffet Supper. The cost per person is $10.00. For more information or reservations contact: Mrs. F. P. DeConti, 20205 Winchester Dr., Southfield 48075—telephone: 856-8508 or Mrs. Walter Pfandtner, 12704 Kilbourne, Detroit 48213—telephone: 371-3206.

Firm Name Change


Saginaw Valley Chapter First Secretaries Luncheon

After presenting Mrs. Mary Jane Williams with the Gold Crown as Secretary of the Year at the Saginaw Valley Chapter "We Appreciate Our Secretaries" Luncheon, Dave Oeming, Chairman of the event, and Art Nelson, President, visited Mary Jane in her natural habitat, Alden B. Dow Associates, Midland, Michigan. Vincent Boyle of Dow Associates joins in the fun.

Classified

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Mary Jane is special secretary to the Specifications and Supervision Department of Alden B. Dow Associates, Inc., with Vincent Boyle, Vice President and Secretary of the firm, as her immediate boss.

The luncheon was attended by 13 bosses and 13 secretaries with Betty Hansen, feature writer of the Saginaw News as guest speaker.
Letters
February 24, 1969
University Lithoprinters Inc.
4569 Washtenaw Road
Ypsilanti, Michigan
Dear Sir:

In the February, 1969 edition of Michigan Society of Architects you have advertised on page four, free message memo pads. Please send me the aforementioned supply of memo pads. The Co letterhead is as shown above. We may call you for printing supplies in the very near future. I would appreciate if you would send them to Mr. George Harvey at 15147 Balfour St., Huntington Woods. Zip—48070. Thank you.

Cordially yours,

Debbie Harvey
Huntington Woods, Michigan
P.S. I am Mr. Harvey's daughter, age 13. This is a surprise for him. Thank you very much.

A limited number of the March 1969 Monthly Bulletin, MSA are available upon request to the Michigan Society of Architects, 28 West Adams, Detroit, Michigan 48226. Price $2.00 per copy. Reprint prices upon request.

Calendar

April 12
Tri-School AIA Detroit Chapter Dinner Meeting held at Lawrence Institute of Technology

April 15
WALD 10:00 A.M. Meeting at Detroit Institute of Art, Holley Memorial Lecture Room
11:00 A.M. Gallery Lecture "The Fisher Family Gifts", Lunch in the Kresge Court

May 20
WALD 10:00 A.M. Meeting at Detroit Institute of Art, Holley Memorial Lecture Room
11:00 A.M. Gallery Lecture "Graphic Arts of Winslow Homer", Lunch in the Kresge Court

May 25
WALD Meadow Brook Theatre "Saint Joan" by George Bernard Shaw

June 22-26
National AIA Convention—Chicago

August 2, 3, 4
Mid-Summer Conference—Mackinac Island

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It's how the cookie crumbles...

that determines the strength of asphaltic mixtures

IT'S NOT HOW DEEP YOU MAKE IT... IT'S HOW YOU MAKE IT DEEP

EDW. C. LEVY COMPANY
Church Chooses Hot Mix Asphalt Base

This large parking lot at the St. Joseph Church in Jackson has a 4" hot mix asphalt base with a finish course of 1½" 3A. The job was completed this past year by the Workman-Richardson Asphalt Co. More and more parking lots for churches, schools, hospitals, factories and shopping centers are getting hot mix base specifications. Seamless asphalt will serve this church for many years to come. This fine job is typical of what you can expect when you let your job to a prequalified MAPA contractor member.