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PUBLIC HOUSING — A CHALLENGE TO ARCHITECTS

By Harold R. Varner
Director-Secretary
Detroit Housing Commission

A major indication of this country’s continued relegation of the black and the poor to the back corners of society is exemplified in its archaic and often inhuman concepts of public housing design. It has been the attitude of architects, administrators, planners, lawmakers and real estate interests that has served to perpetuate the concept that public housing must be stark and institutional.

This attitude, mirroring of course the viewpoint of American society in general, views the poor and black with thinly veiled contempt.

Contempt for the disadvantaged is never admitted openly.

Instead, the over-crowded, debilitating atmosphere of public housing is justified as an “incentive” to better oneself and move.
This is the same sort of rationalization that seeks to justify perpetuation of human misery by sub-poverty levels of welfare benefits so that recipients won't get too comfortable.

In reality, the effect has been just the opposite. Public housing projects, such as Detroit's Brewster-Douglass, Jeffries, Herman Gardens and Parkside projects serve merely to further the vicious cycle of poverty for those who live there. The process is similar to that which comes into play when a family receives welfare assistance.

The public housing tenant and the welfare recipient, many times one and the same person, become enveloped in a life of poverty. Instead of acting as an incentive to better oneself, the ugly, high-rise, steel-doored ghettos serve as a constant reminder of the tenant's real place in society, a poor and distant last place.

Part of the solution to the problem is a mingling of the poor and the prosperous. Public housing tenants, instead of being walled away from the rest of society, should be incorporated into and made to feel a worthy part of it.

What this means is that public housing can no longer be built as "reservations for the poor," nor should dwellings be built with little or no attention to aesthetics.

In the past, most architects and planners have not raised their voices or shown any concern about where or how poor people might choose to live. It has always been a matter of providing living quarters, but "living quarters" do not necessarily constitute a "home" where a family can feel proud of the way in which it lives.

The entire concept is directed toward keeping them uncomfortable, as if being poor and comfortable is a cardinal sin.

Although economics have been used as an excuse, statistics indicate that public housing costs just as much as private dwellings.

We can no longer accept the position that cheap materials, poor design concepts and just plain ugly buildings for the poor will save the rich taxpayer money.

From this time forward public housing must be built with the individual resident's needs in mind, with the knowledge that providing the resident with a decent place to live within a community where he can feel like he's a part of society will prove beneficial to the entire community.

Scattered site public housing can achieve this kind of balance.

This is not an impossible task. As a matter of fact, there are some good examples of semi-scattered site public housing in Mt. Clemens and Royal Oak Township.

An attitudinal change is necessary on the part of architects to make aesthetically pleasing, scattered site public housing a reality.

As long as I have anything to say about it, there will be no more Brewsters or Jeffries in Detroit. I challenge the architectural profession to make a change in its thinking and to begin to give the design and plan of public housing top priority.

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The Jeffries Project, overlooking the John Lodge Freeway in Detroit, is an example of the way that public housing has been built in the past. Harold Varner, Detroit Housing Commission Director-Secretary, says this kind of regimental living quarters is "a major indication of this country's continued relegation of the black and the poor to back corners of society. . . ." Varner has challenged architects and planners to show concern and take steps to change the concept of living quarters for the poor.
JEFFERSON APARTMENTS
Muskegon

ARCHITECT:
DeVries & Associates, Muskegon

OWNER:
Muskegon Retirement Apartments, Incorporated

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
Muskegon Construction Company

1 BR.

1 BR.

1 BR.

1 BR.

1 BR.

1 BR.

1 BR.

1 BR.

1 BR.

CORRIDOR

ELEVATOR VESTIBULE

CORRIDOR

174'-6''
APARTMENT FOR THE ELDERLY

Brockton, Mass.

ARCHITECT:
Devries Associates, Inc.
Muskegon

DEVELOPER:
Alco Universal, Lansing

CONTRACTOR:
Diesel Construction
Boston, Massachusetts

EAST ST. LOUIS HIGHRISE

East St. Louis, Illinois

ARCHITECT:
Devries Associates, Inc.
Muskegon

DEVELOPER:
Alco Universal Inc., Lansing

CONTRACTOR:
Alco Universal Inc., Lansing
PENGELLY APARTMENTS
Flint
ARCHITECTS:
Gene Terrill Associates, Architects, Inc., Flint
OWNER:
Vargin, Incorporated, Flint
CONTRACTOR:
Dale Hicks Builders, Flint

The program was to develop a high density apartment complex within the City of Flint under a FHA 211d4 Program to provide 47 moderate to low cost rental units in a neighborhood of mixed residential, commercial, recreational, and industrial uses.

The Site is a rectangular parcel with 495 feet of street frontage and 100 feet deep. A neighborhood park is located on the opposite side of the street and the eastern boundary of the property is bounded by a railroad right of way. An existing earth berm provided a screen for the apartment complex from the railroad. The northern portion of the Site consisted of a natural 20 foot deep ravine that had been filled with loose soils. Zoning setback requirements and soil conditions dictated the location of the building with parking requirements assuming a large percentage of the Site.

The plan solution provided for orientation of the living units to the park site and berm area. Individual balconies with solid sidewalls provide each unit with exterior space and view, while giving each unit some privacy. Entrances were designed to serve no more than 4 units per floor, decreasing the length of corridors and the amount of traffic by individual units. Requirements for electrical conduit, hot water heating system, water piping, and sound control led to the use of "Trus Joist" floor framing bearing on masonry exterior walls. "Shakertown" cedar faced plywood panels accented with dark stained redwood trim provide an economical exterior veneer compatible with the residential neighborhood.

Total cost for the building and site improvements was $503,000, with an additional $22,000 required for controlled fill.
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A great deal, thank you. Because part of PHI's job today is to get ready for the big jobs tomorrow. And that's why PHI is busy with manpower studies, market research and educational programs. With everything from training aids for apprentices through conferences for supervisory people. Because PHI not only wants to help architects, engineers and builders get those jobs done. We want to help get them done right.
NORTH PARK TOWERS
North Park
Southfield, Michigan

ARCHITECTS:
Former Partnership of Levine-Alpern & Assoc.
Architects & Planners

LANDSCAPE DESIGN:
Johnson, Johnson & Roy

ASSOC. ARCHITECTS:
Hirschfield, Pawlin & Reinheimer Chicago

Twin 29 story luxury apartment building with swimming pool and bathhouse, concourse of fine shops, underground parking and penthouse community room.

NORTH PARK SQUARE

ARCHITECT:
Former Partnership of Levine-Alpern & Assoc.
Architects & Planners

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:
Jim Scott & Assoc.

Low Rise — 180 units with garage parking, community building and pool.
PINE FOREST
APARTMENT
DEVELOPMENT

East Lansing, Michigan

ARCHITECTS:
Former Partnership of
Levine-Alpern & Associates
Architects & Planners

280 unit low rise garden apartment
and townhouse development built
among existing pine trees with com-
unity building and swimming pool.
LAURENTIAN COMMONS CONDOMINIUM DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTS:
Tomblinson, Harburn & Associates, Architects, Inc.

OWNER:
Darby & Son, Inc., Realtors

CONTRACTOR:
Genesee Commercial Builders, Inc.

Located on the west side of Flint, Laurentian Commons is a 50-unit condominium townhouse development featuring three different unit designs, but all basically 3-bedrooms, 2½-baths, living room, dining room, kitchen, foyer and full basement. Carports and open parking alternate to provide 2.2 cars per unit parking ratio. Building groups are varied with an eight foot offset per unit giving variety of exterior elevations by a combination of balconies, bay windows, varying roof slopes and fenestration. The use of rough sawn Cedar channel siding and trim and Cedar roof shingles establish a continuity of materials and design concept to be carried into Phase II and III slated for construction next year.

The five acre site was entirely flat but varying building floor elevations from one to seven feet across the diagonal afforded the opportunity to use earth berms and block plantings to sculpture the site. All utilities are underground. Units are approximately 1,600 sq. ft. with 750 sq. ft. basement. All units feature a fireplace. Units sell for $36,500.00 and $38,500.00.
Council Gets Showing
Of Dodge Fountain Scheme

An "Engine for Water", designed by world-famed sculptor Isamu Noguchi, was shown to Detroit's Common Council, as the conceptual design for the $2 million Horace E. Dodge & Son fountain.

The fountain, which will be located in the Civic Center Plaza Park, is the gift of the late Anna Thomson Dodge, who left the bequest to the City at her death in 1970. An 11-member committee spent six months in interviewing and selecting a designer to carry out the Dodge bequest.

The form, which is still being refined and clarified by the sculptor, will span 100' from opposing granite piers, with a central ring 30' in diameter, rising 18' above a 200' diameter basin of water. From the structure, water will jet both upward and downward, producing an incandescent cloud of water by day and by night. Computer-controlled lighting and water displays will add a variety of striking effects on the ever-changing patterns of water emerging from the jets.

The Dodge fountain will be the focal point of the Civic Center Plaza and the latest work by the American-born artist, who has been a leader in the world of design for more than 40 years. Noguchi works have been bought by leading museums in the United States, Europe and Asia, and his commissions have included furnishings, stage settings, landscaped gardens and a number of fountains, in addition to hundreds of sculptures.

The committee said that Noguchi's unique combination of talents and experience in a host of design fields was an important factor in his selection.

Said Noguchi: "The great fountain will be an engine for water, plainly associating its spectacle with its source of energy—a machine so deeply a part of Detroit. This plaza is the gateway to the city, and must convey the sense of excitement and power of Detroit."

A prime objective of the planning, said Noguchi, is the maximum interrelation of a spectacle with public participation and involvement. The committee has urged that Noguchi be authorized to develop the spaces around the fountain in order to create a setting that will be totally compatible with the fountain design.

The selection of the sculptor and his design approach has been recommended by the committee and approved by Mayor Roman S. Gribs. It now awaits action by the Detroit Common Council.

Members of the Horace E. Dodge & Son Fountain Committee are: Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, Chairman; Victoria Davenport (Mrs. Elvin D.); David Elgin Dodge; W. Hawkins Ferry; Martin S. Hayden; Lee J. Hills; William J. Kessler, FAIA; Lydia Winston Malbin (Mrs. Barnett); Charles McGee; Walter Netsch, Jr.; and Willis Woods.

School Fire Safety Rules

On Friday, November 5, 1971 in Lansing, Michigan the State Fire Safety Board completed their series of three public hearings on the Proposed Fire Safety Rules that replace the existing Fire Prevention Section of School Bulletin 412, School Fire Safety Regulations of 1962 and its subsequent "patch-work" of clarifications and interpretations.

These proposed rules cover new and existing school construction and maintenance as applies to life safety from fire and other emergencies. These rules are important to all Architects and Educators in the State of Michigan. A really effective Fire Safety Code needs to be adopted that ensures for public safety yet does not impose unnecessary restrictions upon school planners.

Following these hearings, the Fire Safety Board prepares a verbatim record of the hearings. The proposed rules will take effect upon their publication in the periodic supplement to the Michigan Administrative Code. The Michigan Society of Architects has followed these proceedings with great interest and by Resolution at the Mackinac Island Mid-Summer Conference on August 6, 1971, has supported passage of these Proposed Regulations and the expressed intention to continually update the code with frequent revisions.

To the credit of the Architectural Profession due largely to their civic awareness, the public hearing in Lansing was well attended by members of the M.S.A. There should have been more representatives of Boards of Education and others with the viewpoint of the building owner because this document digs deeply into the administration of a school plant, particularly as it deals with fire risk, but with the hazards of vandalism, student unrest, and riot. Custodial personnel are hereby responsible for chaining the panic devices, and Architects are hereby directed to design fire resistive student toilet rooms with an automatic

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sprinkler device over the waste disposal receptacle. Fasten your safety belts, please!
William S. Quinlan, A.I.A.

NIAE Competition

National Institution for Architectural Education, special competition 1972. The sponsor National Building Granite Quarries Association, Inc. will award $2,700 in prizes for "A Plaza in a City's Business District."

Schedule: The program for the competition must be executed in any consecutive 5 weeks between October 1, 1971 and May 1, 1972.

Eligibility: The competition is open (a) to any architectural student, and (b) to others in the field under 30 years of age on July 1, 1972 and not licensed or registered on the day entry is sent.

Application for Program: Dates selected for the competition must be designated, also date of birth, home town address, and address to which program is to be mailed. Please include zip code. If attending school the name of the school must be given also year to establish eligibility. Applications are available from the NIAE.

Submission: Only one entry may be submitted by any one individual. Submissions must adhere to instructions on program as to size and number of boards and identification to qualify for awards.

All entries must be sent promptly after the competition period is over, by Air Express prepaid to the door, addressed as follows: Special Competition, NIAE, 4th Floor. 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018. Notice that entry has been sent and on what date must be mailed to the NIAE so that arrival of entry may be checked. (Include name and address.)

Return of Entry: All entries will be returned by Air Express Collect, unless written instructions accompany entry "to be destroyed after judgement." All entrants are responsible for their own express charges.

Prizes: First Prize-$1,200. Second Prize-$750. Third Prize-$500. 10 Special Merit Awards-each $25.

Inquiries: All Questions, and inquiries are to be addressed to the NIAE.

Publication: All prize and merit award winning designs will be published in a special brochure accompanied by illustrations of the winners and will be available at $2.50 per copy. The report and illustrations of the winning designs will also be published in the 1971 NIAE-Yearbook.

The Bid Registry—A Tool for Improved Industry Performance

Paul B. Brown, FAIA

Metropolitan Detroit Construction Industry Bid Registry

Basic and rapidly developing changes in procedures by which buildings are designed and constructed are manifest today. Not only have they become the principal topic of our profession’s organized programs and meetings, and a continuing concern of the architect who seeks a more effective role in the construction industry; they present new opportunities for involvement to many industry groups—contractors, developers, realtors, financiers—to name a few. Needless to say, these groups are actively involving themselves in the formation of new procedures.

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try—more comprehensive service, with greater accountability; more effective determination and control of construction costs; shorter design-through-construction schedules—are causing basic realignments among industry groups involved in various aspects of design and construction.

Most of the evolving procedures, including different patterns of construction management, will continue to use competitive bidding in some form, and many buildings will still be constructed in the foreseeable future by contractors selected by the competitive bidding process. The improved performance of our industry, expected today, obviously includes improved bidding procedures. The demonstrated ability of the Bid Registry, as used in the Detroit area in recent years, to achieve more responsible bidding practices and more accurate pricing of construction services is a factor that can contribute significantly to improved industry performance.

If the broader goals of environmental quality are ever to be realized, it is vitally important that architects take the initiative in helping shape the techniques that will provide the improved services required today. This implies actively promoting a team approach to complete and responsible service among various groups involved in the construction process, as, for example, in encouraging the development of effective construction management techniques; it also implies doing what can be done to improve procedures which are part of a total service. Architects, contractors and subcontractors who have used the Bid Registry are convinced that it achieves more responsible bidding procedures and that, if more widely used, it would be an effective instrument for improved contractor/subcontractor performance.

In assuming this initiative, the architect is accepting his responsibility as a progressive member of the construction industry, as well as a professional concerned with a continuing need for emphasis on competent planning and design. While keeping in mind the ultimate professional goal of an improved physical environment, he must accept a responsible role in developing performance techniques by the industry that will satisfy the requirements of the market place.

Experience has shown us that we have, in the Bid Registry, an effective tool for achieving improved bidding practices, an improvement that benefits the client as well as the contractor and subcontractors. But to be effective, the Registry must be used. It must be specified by architects. This is a relatively simple procedure, requiring only that the standard printed Registry specifications be inserted in the architect’s specifications, and that the Notice to Bidders includes a reference to use of the Registry. Procedural details will be handled by the Builders Exchange of Metropolitan Detroit, and supervisory responsibilities will be assumed by the Metropolitan Detroit Construction Industry Bid Registry.

Information on Registry procedures, and copies of Registry specifications, may be secured by contracting the Builders Exchange.

EPA Dedicates Auto Pollution Laboratory

The Environmental Protection Agency dedicated the first Federal laboratory specifically designed to control automobile air pollution, in Ann Arbor. The consulting architect for EPA on the project was S. T. Gerganoff, Ypsilanti. William D. Ruckelshause EPA Administrator said the $10 million laboratory, located at 2565 Plymouth Road, will play a vital role in the Federal Government’s efforts to insure a non-polluting automobile by 1975.

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The new laboratory will play a key role in making the tests that are necessary before this certification can be given.

The laboratory, with 100,000 square feet of space, and a wide range of equipment, is also designed to test alternate power systems to the internal combustion engine, which is presently a major source of air pollution.

At present the Federal Government's automobile pollution control laboratory facilities are located in temporary quarters at the Willow Run airport.

Technicians at the Environmental Protection Agency's new Motor Vehicle Emission Laboratory in Ann Arbor, Michigan adjust dynamometer used in auto emission test. Technician in back follows a specially programmed simulated "route" during which emission levels are checked for hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide. Every class of auto cleared for sale in the United States will have to go through this 35 minute test at EPA's new $10 million pollution testing facility.

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Detroit's Colony East Restaurant has a customer turnover of six persons per seat per day. With this kind of customer action, owner Clarence Kavan needed flooring and wall finishing materials that could be kept clean and sparkling with a minimum of work.

"The beauty of ceramic tile is that it can be mopped up quickly while we are doing business. It always looks bright without any waxing," says Mr. Kavan. Floors are earth-colored quarry tiles in entryway, kitchen and passageways. A red Italian mosaic tile gives flair to walls in the grill, service area and waitress stations. Walls and floors of the kitchen are bright white ceramic tile.

A ceramic tile contractor gave Mr. Kavan substantiated maintenance information. In a recent modernization, professionally-installed ceramic materials replaced asphalt tiles and covered plaster walls. Cleaning costs were cut fifty percent.

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OF THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

MARCH 15, 16, 17, 1972 AT THE DETROIT HILTON HOTEL, DETROIT

Exhibit Space Price List

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<th>Booth Dimensions</th>
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<tr>
<td>1,9,66 12 x 6</td>
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<td>All others 8' x 6'</td>
<td>350.00</td>
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Information for Exhibitors

All exhibitors will be able to set up on Tuesday, March 14, at the Detroit Hilton Hotel. George P. Johnson Company will be the transfer and warehouse agent for the Convention and arrangements for scheduling and delivery should be made directly with them. Mr. Ronald Williams is the contact and he may be reached at 772-1100.

Exhibits should not exceed 8 feet high on the back wall and no more than 3 feet high on partition between exhibits.

Exhibits are to be open and manned by noon of Wednesday, March 15 and may be dismantled after 7:00 P.M. on Friday, March 17.

We encourage any comments and suggestions that might increase the exhibit traffic pattern and promote greater product interest. These may be directed to Gary Grout, Exhibit Chairman, Michigan Society of Architects, 28 West Adams, Detroit 48226. Telephone (313) 965-4100.
We, at Consumers Power Company, appreciate your cooperation this past year. We are looking forward to sharing a prosperous New Year.