WEEKLY



BULLETIN

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 5, 1943

No. 1

A FACULTY OF INTERRELATIONS

By SIEGFRIED GIEDION

Secretary, International Congress of Modern Architecture, and author, SPACE, TIME, AND ARCHITECTURE.

Great changes are foreshadowed in our cultural structure. The elements of this change already exist in science, whether biology or physics, in art, in architecture and in many other fields. But these elements are unrelated; they have no inner contact with one another.

There can be no question that what is and what will continue to be the outstanding task of our time, interrupted at the moment by a dangerous war. Even as the soldier has to

prepare the means of defense in peace times, so we have to prepare an outline of later developments in a time of war. The experience of the past twenty years has shown us what it means to enter a period of peace without a plan and without knowing what has to be accomplished. The problems involved are not concerned with, they do not

revolve around the question of ever-faster means of transportation or of ever-increasing production. The problem is not that of piling up more and more inventions and facilities. The problem can be stated in a few words. We have to make order. That is the task.

The first condition of making order in the present state of affairs is to proceed from general points of view, and general points of view are always related to a conviction, that is, to a moral faith. The uproar will be the greatest since the industrial revolution, since basic human values will clash with the distortions of our present day living habits. There is no choice left. Either we find a way to restore human dignity to a primary place in our daily life or our civilization will perish. Human values must be defended against the dictatorship of ever-accelerating production and its intimate correlatives, the tyranny of the job and financial insecurity.

In what way and by what means this change will be accomplished is impossible to foretell, but we may know for a certainty where our battle stations are in the struggle. It is not our task to insist that later aggression must be prevented, as politics is not our field. Nor can we control industrial production, or force the authorities to make order in the nightmare of our cities. Our task and our moral obliga-

See GIEDION-Page 3



Dr. Giedion

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GIEDION (Continued from Page 1)

tion is to make order in our own field, to establish the relations between the sciences, art, and the humanities. This is what is lacking today. To build up the interrelations between the different branches of human knowledge is to establish the fundamentals of a new culture.

To make order in our own field is to restore again the lost equilibrium between feeling and thinking and between an external world which has gone wild and the basic nature of man. This revelation of human personality will not come from the world of business. It must develop outside the market. The healing processes of our time will be found in the highly developed sciences and in art.

The thesis of this symposium, whether art should be a basis of communication between the disciplines of liberal education (and I would prefer to say of any education) depends on what art means to us.

Art, creative art, forms the symbols to express what is going on in the subconscious of man in the everchanging equilibrium within the human soul. A period which regards art as a plaything, as a luxury, or as unnecessary, a people who believe that research which does not pay can be ignored, has signed therewith the death warrant of culture, and has revealed its own inner breakdown.

No one can live without symbols. The wildest tribes have found the need of idols, of totem poles, as symbols of their inner world. The problem on which Space, Time, and Architecture revolves is the uncanny power of feeling.

The symbolic urge in such time as ours can also be falsified. The history of successful painting in the nineteenth century, loved by both rich and poor, is a history of falsified symbols. Even in our own times buildings are erected in a manner or in a style through which the owner would like to mirror himself. Thus, we may understand the residences or colleges erected in Gothic shapes and reflecting a manorial attitude toward life. These are phenomena of escape and no real expression of feeling. They are the expression of inner uncertainty.

To make order in our own field we have to restore again the lost contact between the different sciences, between sciences and humanities, and then this interrelation with human expression. We have to create a new vocabulary. This is not easy. Anyone who has tried to place representatives of different disciplines at the same table in order to elucidate the methods each follows in his own sphere will have encountered at once this obstacle-each representative seems to speak a language of his own. The extreme specialization of the sciences has led to the loss of a common vocabulary based on mutual understanding.

Behind this misunderstanding lies the structure of the man today. The representative man of our period is the unevenly developed, the maladjusted man, his thinking and his feeling divorced, a split personality. He has one organ developed at the expense of another, or he has some organs hypertrophied. A sportsman, for instance, may be trained exclusively for long distance running, and will have neither the time nor the strength left to hold his own in jumping or in wrestling. Such development leads indeed to the setting up of new records, but it must be paid for by the possession of a one-sided mind or of an unevenly balanced body. From such an unevenly developed man has come the outstanding personality of our time-the specialist.

The specialist, as he appeared in the last decade of the nineteenth century in all the fields of human knowledge felt no need to integrate his own research with the whole and he regarded any contact with other fields of research as senseless. He was the master of compartmentalization, as John Dewey

Does this mean that we should consider the specialist as a catastrophe and do away with him? This would be the same as proclaiming that the advance in our knowledge of inanimate matter is the worst thing that could have happened to the human race, or that we should destroy cities because we have misused them. Our age, indeed, has been the work of specialists. Either we continue our differentiated sciences and techniques, or we return to a primitave state. This primitivDr. Giedion spoke in Detroit on October 15, under auspices of the Metropolitan Art Association. His subject was "The Changing Aspects of Comfort: Gothic—Baroque—Modern," and was based on studies for a new book concerning the influence of mechanization on our lives. While here he lectured also at the University of Michigan, College of Architecture and conducted a symposium at Wayne University. material presented herewith is not taken from any of these lectures.

Dr. Giedion first studied engineering because he was to enter the factory of his father. But he wanted to become an historian, and so he studied art history in Zurich, in Berlin, and especially in Munich, becoming a pupil of one of the outstanding scholars in art history, Heinrich Woelfflin. As he pointed out, in "Space, Time, and Architecture," there is a Swiss historical tradition going back to Jacob Burckhardt (known also in this country by his "Civilization of the Renaissance") directly to his successor Heinrich Woelfflin (still living, being now 77 years old), and from him to the younger generation. He never denies the influence of and his indebtedness to Heinrich Woelfflin. Nevertheless, new trends came within reach and this was the modern art and the direct contact with the leading artists in painting, sculpture, poetry, and architecture. This personal contact shaped his historical methods and all that he tried was to introduce in the realm of history and with methods which correspond to the specific task in this field, the new conception of life which they reveal in their own work

At the beginning of his career, from about 1925 up to the early thirties, he was concerned with, besides historical studies, direct contact with life, writing in newspapers, art magazines (he edited the architectural part of the "Cahiers d'Art" in this period). He did not hesitate to go into the Swiss factories and had the pleasure of knowing that he and his friends had some influence on the artistic education of Switzerland. As a member (trustee) of the Zuricher Kunsthaus it was possible to bring nearly all important painters and sculptors in large shows before their public. Activity at the University finished the circle of educational activities.

Since the foundation of the CIAM (Congress International d'Architecture Moderne) he has been general secretary of this association (Sekretariat Zurich, Doldertal) which is concerned to formulate the problems of architecture and, since 1929, more and more the problems of urbanism. In a new book, "Can Our Cities Survive?" by J. L. Sert, C.I.A.M., Dr. Giedion has written the preface.

His contact with this country began with a cable from Harvard University, offering him the distinguished chair of Charles Elliot Norton. His activity in Harvard from autumn 1938 to March 1940 he describes as 'one of the happiest I ever had." "Space, Time, and Architecture" was the result of the atmosphere and the kindness he received at Harvard. March 1940 he had to return to Switzerland. He came back last autumn, when Yale University called him over for the Troubridge lectures.

The war interfered and he is amidst the studies of a new book, concerning the influence of mechanization on our life. These studies can only be made in this country. The lecture on: "The Changing Aspects of Comfort: Gothic-Baroque-Modern" was based on research for this book. The last part of the lecture was especially concerned with

"The Americans have always been extremely nice towards me," he says, "but when you ask me, what astonishes me in this country, it is the nearly complete disinterest from the side of the industrialists, the public, and the newspapermen in the real historical features of the U. S. A."

ism may appear, at first, very tempting, but in reality it would mean an end.

Yet something must be changed. And this is the type of specialist. His activity has to be founded on a wider field. There is no reason whatever to expect that the road which knowledge will follow will refrain from even greater differentiation. And there is no contradiction in saying that at the same time a never greater urge toward breadth of outlook must be developed.

In other words, the new type of specialist will not use exclusively the microscope which magnifies his particular problems. He must have at his disposal both the microscope and the aerial photograph. The spiritual attitude which must lie behind every piece of research and which acts as an invisible pilot has to incorporate every special problem into a universal conception of life. This has been the secret of every culture. The specialist has destroyed that common consciousness which we call culture. It is the specialist who has to restore it again.

Just as a wounded body tries to regain its equilibrium as far as it can out of its own resources, so the healing of the present state of culture must start within knowledge itself. It is on this occasion impossible to trace even the process which leads to the conversion of the self-restricted specialist. We cannot show how chemistry flows into physics and into biology, or biology into physiology. We cannot explain urbanism as no longer restricted to technical or economic problems, or how even in single sciences the particular phenomenon is regarded as being of little importance. We cannot exemplify how a new methodological power in modern physics has destroyed the mechanistic conception of the world and has been extended to totally different fields of knowledge. In the field of exact sciences there is not only hope, there is already a certainty of the coming changes in our cultural structure.

The educational ideal of the second half of the nineteenth century, as it was developed from the time industry put its impress on the whole of life, was also imbued with specialization. As specialization was understood, it meant learning facts, more facts, as many facts as possible, with a minimum of interrelation. Facts which are not based on a basic methodological background clutter up the brain and undermine the productive capacity. In the future particular stress must be laid on the interrelations of the facts rather than on the facts themselves.

For this reason a faculty must be created in the universities which functions as a sort of coordinator between the sciences and the humanities. Scholars will not only have to teach on such a faculty; each of them will have to learn as well. There must be built up a knowledge of methods, the beginning of a common vocabulary. Scholars must have systematic contact with one another, while such a faculty will be concerned especially with the study of its own period.

In each of the great universities I know there are already established informal groups of scholars moving quietly toward this goal. In each of these universities there are men eager to find interrelations among the different sciences and between them and the humanities. If we define history as an insight into the moving process of life, such a faculty will be one of contemporary history. If our own period is interpreted by the different departments, a common language will develop. When recently I talked with Professor John U. Nef in Chicago, an expert in the field of economic history, on this subject, he referred to the chapter in his recently published book, The United States and Civilization, where the idea of a new faculty, different in detail, but moving in the same direction toward integration, was advocated.

The will is here, the people are here, all that has to be done is to form an organization which will serve to further the study of the methodology of our period through the collaboration of scholars, and to serve at the same time the needs of students by giving them a comprehensive outlook of our methodological perspective.

I would not be misunderstood. In line with the whole structure of present-day knowledge we have to continue to train specialists. We do not want to educate dilettanti. There should be no popular courses on astronomy, on painting, on physics, literature, or ethnology. Rather should there be given an insight into the methods and the interrelations of present-day knowledge. In this way the mind of the coming specialists may be trained so that he will be able to conceive his own problems in relation to the whole. To make order, as I said at the beginning, is the first step towards a new universal.

According to the structure of our period, the renascent universality has to be built up gradually. Like a mosaic, it has to be put together, piece by piece, by specialists of the new type. It cannot originate in the brain of a single philosopher. It cannot come into being through the invention of a philosophical system, as Hegel tried to do more than a century ago.

Universality involves the state of the balanced mind, where the methods of feeling—everything which is concerned with art—have caught up with the methods of thinking, everything which is related to science and the humanities.

Thus would be formed the sound background out of which new creative forces would once more arise, to complete what was begun in a menaced period. It is basic to the whole conception that art will have to play an active role.

Such a faculty of interrelation cannot be borne by the will of a single man. It must grow out of the persistent will of the period. The time for it is now. As I tried to say in *Space*, *Time*, and *Architecture*, our culture is like an orchestra where the instruments lie already tuned, but where every musician is cut off from his fellows by a sound-proof wall.

Claire Allen

Claire Allen, member of Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects and Member Emeritus of the Institute,



died at his home in Jackson, Michigan, on December 22. He was 89 years of age and had practiced in Jackson for 52 years, since 1914, as Claire Allen and Son. The son, Russell A. Allen, will continue the practice.

Claire Allen's father was an educator and his education was obtained through him and through public and private schools. He was born in Oakland County, Michigan.

Mr. Allen was a collector of rare books and art objects.

Mr. Allen

Bulletin: Here I am (Daingerfield, Texas) with the Defense Plant Corps as supervising engineer. The W.B., M.S.A. still is the most welcome and most thoroughly and enjoyably read of any of my periodicals. All credit to you for keeping the quality so high under such trying circumstances.—Roger L. Waring.

Officers of the Indiana Society of Architects were elected Friday, December 18, 1942, at the annual meeting of the Society held at the Indianapolis Athletic Club.

* * *

Reconstruction days following the war, and defense housing were the principal subjects set up for round table discussion.

Newly elected officers of the Society are: John R. Kelley, President, Indianapolis; Richard K. Zimmerly, vice-president, Indianapolis; Roy A. Worden, second vice-president, South Bend; Theodore L. Steele, secretary, and Donald E. Compton, treasurer, both of Indianapolis.

Hold-over directors are A. M. Strauss, Fort Wayne; Edward D. Pierre, Indianapolis; Ralph O. Yeager, Terre Haute, and Vincent C. Fagan, South Bend. The newly elected director from Lake County is R. S. Kastendieck of Gary. R. C. Lennox of Indianapolis, past president, is also a member of the board.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY: Richard G. Snyder and Lyle F. Zisler, Jan. 4; Frederick C. O'Dell and Ralph E. Seeger, Jan. 6; Lewis J. Sarvis and Charles D. Maginnis, Jan. 7.

Edmund Jay Whiting, member Detroit Chapter A.I.A., is serving in an architectural capacity with the Department of Health and Sanitation in the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (Nelson Rockefeller), care of The American Embassy, Quito, Ecuador.

Walter F. Garstecki, A.I.A., has resigned as a member of the Detroit City Plan Commission, owing to his assuming an important position with the Ford Motor Co.

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E. E. Hall

Eric Edwin Hall, Cook County (Ill.) architect, died in Chicago on Dec. 9, at the age of 59. He had been county architect since 1914. During that time he designed more than 250 buildings in the city and county, among them the Criminal Courts Building and Jail, Oak Forest Infirmary, Cook County Nurses' Home, Cook County Children's Hospital and Juvenile Detention Home.

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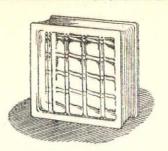
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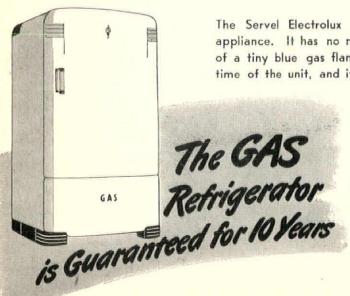
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DETROIT, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 12, 1943

No. 2

Community Planning And Architectural Education

By WELLS I. BENNETT Dean, College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan

The Detroit Chapter of the Institute has no doubt received many statements of commendation for arranging Talbot Hamlin's recent lecture on "Planning, the Architect, and the Citizen." Mr. Hamlin's coming was certainly well-timed. In this critical period when normal practice is under a moratorium, architects are endeavoring to discern the future of their profession. Since changes seem likely, the contemplative and perhaps worried architect wonders how his qualifications will fit into the scheme of things to come. Community planning has

been increasingly mentioned in recent years, and it is apparent that the architect has an interest here. As a sign of the times, Detroit is now making active progress on the study

of a master plan for its metropolitan district. Mr. Hamlin's appearance, therefore, was very opportune. His excellent presentation of the subject should lead to further discussion and some constructive

It seems to me that Kenneth Black's highly readable comments constitute a good opening statement toward such constructive action. With respect to planning education, it might be noted that Mr. Black was exposed to city planning at a relatively tender age when he met and studied with

Bennett

Mr. Saarinen. This background of interest in community planning, coupled with architectural experience, has been fortunate for Ken and for the State. Witness his effective activity as a member of the Michigan State Planning Commission.

City planning is almost as old as architecture, but as a directive for the progress of modern urban civilization it is new, and performance has been only tentative. Because the planning movement is still formative, it is natural that most of the active planners now in practice should have eased into the work on the basis of training and experience in other and older disciplines. Quite varied fields are represented. Architects, lawyers, landscape architects, engineers, sociologists, have been active. Since men have entered the planning field from so wide a range of preparation one would suspect that planning must admit, and perhaps require, an approach from more than one angle. This is, in fact, the case. The individual practitioner should indeed have a very broad and extended training. Unless he is the fortunate possessor of a most unusual range of talents he must be willing and able to cooperate with others in developing planning projects. He

must also have the ability to visualize if he is to plan and direct planning work. Here the man with architectural talent should readily qualify.

Up till now, regional and city planning has been an open field and as yet no legal boundaries have been set up. There are definite indications, however, that the free lance period is now drawing to a close. Men of planning training or experience or both are in demand now. They will be in much greater demand after the war. Detroit's master plan project is being paralleled by similar activities over the nation. Planning organizations authorized by public backing are endeavoring to man their staffs. Our College of Architecture could place a great many young men, if trained for planning work, but at present we are producing very few of them. Federal and state planning agencies have urged that the properly equipped architectural schools push programs in planning education.

Certain of the schools have been interested in planning for some years and have made a good beginning in offering sufficiently broad, yet properly oriented, training. Seven such institutions occur to me; all are excellent schools of architecture; three of them have excellent programs in landscape architecture. Some, like Cranbrook, concentrate on planning analysis and design. Some emphasize such related fields as economics and law as well as architecture. At the University of Michigan, city planning has been a consideration of architectural design since the time of Mr. Saarinen. In Landscape Architecture it has long been a possible major in the curriculum. For the past two years a graduate program in Regional and City Planning has been formally offered.

There was formerly an impression that the collegiate study of city planning should properly consist of a series of superdesign problems where the student would take a vague and pleasantly ideal area, or perhaps even descend on an un-

See BENNETT-Page 4

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Sunday - Monday - Tuesday

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A.I.A.—M.S.A.—Producers' JOINT ANNUAL MEETING January 20, 1943

Dinner Meeting Entertainment—Details later Keep open this date for something special.

Four Year Accelerated Curriculum In Engineering

Recently the Council of the Faculty of the College of Engineering voted to accelerate the program of studies for the present freshman students to permit them to complete the five year curriculum in four calendar years. The plan will apply to this year's freshman class and thereafter for the duration of the war. No change will be made in the sophomore, pre-junior, junior and senior schedules.

The plan has been approved by University authorities and was adopted after many weeks of study and investigation.

The present freshmen will have a vacation of one month following the completion of the second semester, and will begin their sophomore work on June 28th. A Christmas vacation of one week will be arranged and sophomore studies will be completed on February 26th, 1944.

A month's vacation will follow and pre-junior work will begin on March 27th, 1944, and will be completed on August 25th, 1944. The pre-junior work will be continuous, will comprise two 11-week semesters and no cooperative employment will be arranged.

Following approximately a month's vacation, junior studies will begin in October, 1944, and thereafter there will be no change; the class will graduate in June, 1946.

Special courses will be arranged for making up deficiencies whenever possible, but no regular summer school will be held. Deficient students will need to register for the best possible schedule in each successive semester. Evening classes may be of some help.

Announcement will be made later concerning plans for the adjustments to this revised program to accommodate February freshmen, night school students, accelerated students of the June class and other special classes.

Likewise, announcement will be made concerning procedure for students who are now deficient in solid geometry.

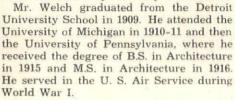
There will be no change in credit hour or course requirements for graduation and there will be no relaxation of instruction or of accomplishment.

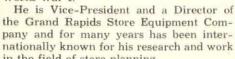
The revised plan is subject to still further changes which may be required from time to time as the result of circumstances brought about by the war and otherwise.

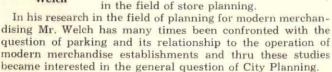
Welch Named to G. R. City Plan

Kenneth C. Welch of Grand Rapids, architect and member of the Grand Rapids Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, and of the Michigan Society of Architects, has been appointed by Mayor George W. Welsh a member of the Grand Rapids City Planning Department and his appointment has

been confirmed by the City Commission.









Welch

The Metropolitan Art Association SHELDON CHENEY

—famous American art critic, author and lecturer

Thursday, January 14, 8:30 p.m.
Lecture Hall — The Detroit Institute of Arts
Subject: "CREATIVE ART IN AMERICA"

Mr. Cheney, author of "The Theater,"
"A World History of Art," "The New
World Architecture," and other widely read books on the arts, will discuss
American contribution to world change
in the art of the dance, architecture, industrial design and painting.

Admission 55c Or by Membership Card

HAPPY BIRTHDAY: George S. Hawes and Edgar R. Kimball, Jan. 11; Harold M. Shepherd, Jan. 13; Merle Weaver, Jan. 14.

Allen Talks Himself Into Something

Bulletin: Attached is a clipping from the Grand Rapids Press. What do you make of it?

Roger Allen will be guest speaker at a meeting of St. Mary's nursing school sodality at 8 p.m. Monday in Elmwood assembly hall.

In charge of the meeting will be Josephine Pawloski. Admission will be an article of food to be put into Christmas baskets for needy families.

Is anybody needier than Allen? In the good old days Roger used to talk for his own dinner. Then he began charging money in addition to food—and here he is apparently talking for food for other people.

My wife talked to her butcher for half an hour the other day but still we didn't get any meat. And a friend of hers even admired the picture of the butcher's two year old grandchild with no effect. So if any of the people Roger was talking for ended up with T-bone steaks I wish you would ask Roger if he would consider coming to Lansing on a fee basis to talk for the benefit of the Lansing Architect's Poker and Privation Club.

Or does he think it would be better if we starved anyway?

Ken Black

Ken—You don't know the half of it! Grand Rapids papers are carrying big ads—

ROGER ALLEN

IS ON THE AIR!

Don't miss the opening of this new series of broadcasts—

HUMOROUS AND EDUCATIONAL

7:30 P. M. Every Wednesday

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Roger asserts that there is no truth in the statement that the truckers picked him because of his figure.

BENNETT (Continued from Page 1)

suspecting town, obtain a map, quickly determine local needs and in a few months produce a beautifully rendered plan of a new and radically idealized community. This unreal approach could produce little as a technique of training.

Today we believe, and planning commissions demand, that city planning be a continuous process. A job of planning is not to be finished in a few months or in two or three years. A planner must have long-time charge of his client, the community. First there must be diagnosis of the case. To analyze a community's needs, a planner must have a working knowledge of economics, sociology, and geography, as well as the legal, architectural, and engineering training previously mentioned. He must also have a speaking acquaintance with political science, real estate, and techniques of analysis and statistics. In this College all these disciplines are regarded as tools of planning and we now feel it important that students be equipped with them. With such general training plus the technical courses required in architecture, the graduate of our program is prepared to enter a planning office. In an office working on an actual project under the limitations of an existing planning organization, the young architect or landscape architect finds himself using his basic training to analyze his problem and eventually to help create a plan. When produced this plan will answer needs as known at present. It will also accommodate future needs as far as they may be reasonably predicted. It will permit and demand constant adjustment and development with every passing year to meet community needs not as yet predictable. The only static community is a dead one; there can thus be no fixed and final plan at any one time for a living community.

At present, regional and city planning education is graduate in character. For the reasons that have been mentioned, it has seemed impossible to by-pass either general or professional education. It has further seemed necessary that the student have a certain maturity. To the beginning college student, and indeed to some older people, city planning appears to be a form of wishful thinking toward a vague goal, and so much a matter of guesswork that it can be only of doubtful value. To plan a summer restaurant on an island seems to the young architectural student a relatively definite thing compared to the long-time study of an actual town located on an existant lake in the state of Michigan. It is something of a poser for the young man who would be a planner to find that analysis of land, population, social and geographical problems, must precede any plan worth putting on paper. Apparently the student must be exposed to the problems of modern society through college studies or through experience before he can realize the opportunities in planning-opportunities which equal those in any field of professional service.

This slow awakening of the prospective student to the opportunities in planing seems to me regretable. It is to be hoped that through our public schools and increasing general civic interest, our youth will come to appreciate what planning has to offer as a career. It has been suggested that young students could become useful and make headway professionally by going into field training during summer vacations. Such young apprentice employees in the field might have acquired only a limited knowledge of theories of planning, but they could learn much from actual experience and would absorb more effectively the advanced work to follow.

In our own programs students may enter the graduate work through a curriculum in Architecture or the program in landscape Architecture. For architects specializing in Regional and City Planning our program must take account of the State Board Examinations required of those who wish to practice architecture. As younger men go into planning this requirement should be clarified for those who wish to make their careers in planning rather than in architecture. As a matter of fact, the National Council Examination for Architects takes cognizance of community planning in a required examination where a planning layout problem is definitely assigned.

Perhaps it has became apparent that a decision must some time be made as to whether planning should be a specialty added to an architectural professional training now regulated by law, or whether City and Regional Planning will be a distinct profession to be manned by those who have been trained from the beginning for this work through a separate curriculum. If our architects and architectural students as now being trained readily cope with planning and do more creditable work than those who come with other training, that will be the answer. If city planning is more different from architecture than we now think, a more distinct training will come to be the logical preparation. To my mind a curriculum in planning should be architectural in basic approach, but to a high degree co-operative with the other fields that have been briefly mentioned. There is room for every discipline which can make a positive contribution.

For the present, probably the significant thing in regard to community planning and architectural education is that several architectural schools now definitely offer planning curricula. These schools see a distinct future for the new profession and are taking it very seriously. It is not something that we are imaging, for the demand is already here. A year and a half ago a man high in the planning profession in this country told me that planners are needed in many offices far in excess of the supply. Men can be found fairly readily for positions paying up to three or four thousand dollars per year. Men with the necessary training and experience cannot be found for the higher salaried positions available.

I am not speaking for planning education because there are paid jobs waiting, but because it is clear that such jobs, and the proposed re-education courses that have been urged during the last six months, indicate the growing field of community planning activity in the United States. This is a future of definite promise for us. As Mr. Hamlin so well said: "If the architect is not prepared to take the leadership in planning, who is?" If it is time for practicing architects to study this field and their proper place in it, certainly it is high time that education of young architects for a career as community planners be considered. The profession can make a great contribution to the common good by publicizing Regional and City Planning so that the public will better appreciate planning and the planner.

Wayne University Offers Technical Courses Starting Now

Mr. Newton, Room 554, Cass Technical High School

C30 Construction Materials and Inspection—48 hours. Study of timber, steel, concrete, asphalt, and tar, brick, masonry materials, soils, paints, etc., as to use and suitability, specifications, tests and inspection to meet required standards.

Prerequisites: Two years of college or equivalent experience in construction.

Time: Section 1 7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.

Mr. Newton, Room 554 Cass Technical High School

C32 Concrete Mixtures and Inspection—60 hours. Lectures and laboratory work in concrete sampling and testing; aggregate analysis; design of concrete of specified strength; inspection of various types of construction; concrete placement; supervision of manufacturing plant.

Prerequisites: High school graduation including advanced algebra and physics or chemistry.

Time: 7:00 p.m.-9:30 p.m. Mon. and Wed.

L. Glen Shields, Room 364, Cass Technical High School

C34 Plumbing Inspection for Engineers and Architects. 48 hours. Purpose of course: To train architects, engineers, and men in supervising positions in the plumbing industry in the potential hazards of plumbing and sewerage installations, and for inspectional services in connection with governmental agencies, architectural offices, plumbing manufacturers and contractors.

Course includes: Plumbing design; hydraulics and pneumatics of plumbing systems; water and sewage borne epidemics; laws, ordinances, Board of Health regulations; explosion hazards in plumbing and sewage piping; mental

attitudes encountered in the enforcement program; public health hazards peculiar to war time conditions.

Prerequisites: Two years of college or equivalent experience in engineering or architecture, or recommendation as to fitness from employer.

Time: Section 1 7:00-9:00 p.m. Tues. and Thurs. Section 2 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Sat.

Enroll now at Engineering War Training Office, 5140 Second Avenue.

Hubert G. Ripley

From the Bulletin of the Boston Society of Architects we learn of the passing on December 15 of Hubert G. Ripley. No other details are known.

Mr. Ripley, a Fellow and Member Emeritus of The American Institute of Architects. He had distinguished himself, not only as an architect, but as a writer and humorist. He had a great love for architecture and for his fellow man. The profession has sustained a great loss in his passing.

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For complete details see Sweet's Catalog, Vol. 18, Page 13

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WEEKLY



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Volume 17

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 19, 1943

No. 3

JOINT ANNUAL MEETING

Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, Michigan Society of Architects, and its Detroit Division, Producers Council of Michigan

PATRIOTIC - ENTERTAINING - EDUCATIONAL

ATOP THE HOTEL WEBSTER HALL THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1943

(NOTE CHANGE FROM JAN. 20)

Refreshments 6:30 P.M. - Buffet Dinner - All for \$2.00

JUST COME ALONG-NO RESERVATION NECESSARY

NO OTHER NOTICES WILL BE SENT TO THE ARCHITECTS

In casting about for a proper program for this annual event the Producers' come to the rescue with a combination that will be most appropriate at this time. You will have the best of refreshments, eats, recreation and at the same time be able to participate in games of skill (and fun), with valuable prizes in the way of War Stamps and Bonds. Moreover, you will be entertained with sound motion pictures put on by the producers of the world's best in building materials.

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Course in International Studies Offered by U. of M.

The University of Michigan's program of international studies, offering specialized instruction to prepare men and women for service in countries likely to be occupied or in need of assistance as a result of the war, was discussed at a meeting in the Rackham Educational Memorial, 60 Farnsworth Ave., in Detroit, on Tuesday, January 12, at 4:30 p.m. A second meeting for the same purpose will be held at 4:30 p.m. Friday, January 22, Room 677 in the Penobscot Building, also in Detroit.

Mature persons with experience on training in either law, industry, finance, public utilities, education, public health, social welfare or engineering, who are willing to devote the considerable amount of time which is required, by the program, are urged to attend the meeting to hear Prof. Howard B. Calderwood, a member of the University faculty, explain details of the specialized instruction. He will answer questions regarding the qualifications for admission.

Should the meeting disclose there is sufficient interest among the qualified persons in the Detroit area, the University may offer at the Rackham Educational Memorial in Detroit a duplicate of the course as it is given on the cam-

pus, Prof. Calderwood says.

The University's Graduate school is now presenting specialized instruction dealing with Germany, the Lowlands and the countries bordering Germany on the East. Starting February 8, the program will be expanded to include additional areas.

Louis Kahn Heads Kahn Organization Other Officers Elected

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Albert Kahn Association Architects and Engineers, Inc., held in the office of the company in Detroit on January 6, 1943, a complete roster of officers was elected.

Louis Kahn, who for many years has been Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Head of the Corporation, was elected President. Mr. Kahn has been associated with the organization since 1909. He is a registered architect and a member of The American Institute of Architects, Michigan Society of Architects and Detroit Engineering Society.

Three Vice Presidents were elected: Sheldon Marston, George H. Miehls and Robert E. Linton. George K. Scrymgeour was elected Secretary and Saul Saulson is the new Treasurer.



Louis Kahn

All of the newly elected officers have been executives of the firm for many years and all have been associate members since the present Corporatoin was formed.

Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., was formed about two years ago succeeding the former Albert Kahn, Inc for the express purpose of perfecting an organization that would carry on after the retirement of Albert Kahn for whom the organization is named. No further changes are contemplated, and it is fully expected that the high standards already established by this famous architectural and engineering organization will be maintained in every respect.

"India's Fifty Million Untouchables" is the title of a talk to given by Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraj in the auditorium of the Main Library, Woodward at Kirby, on Thursday evening, January 21, at 8:30.

Sivaraj, a South India depressed class leader with a large following, has fought for years to better conditions for India's untouchables. During his very active career he has been a lecturer at the Madras Law College, President of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, and Chairman of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference held in Nagpur last July. At that meeting he said, "We know and feel that unless the Allies succeed in defeating the Axis powers, India has no chance of becoming a free country."

Admission to the talk is free.

Books For Sale

House and Garden by E. L. Luyten. 1890 Folio, Boston Architectural Club.

Grecian Architecture and Ornaments. Folio. Published by George H. Polley.

Colonial Architecture and Furniture by Frank E. Wallis (bound). Published by Polley.

The QUARTERLY ILLUSTRATOR Vol. 2 bound.

The ARCHITECTURAL RECORD Vols. 1 and 2 (bound as a unit).

The ARCHITECTURAL RECORD Vol. 3 (bound).

Journey of an Architect by Narjoux, Trans. by Peto 1877. Discources by Viollet le Duc. Translated by Van Brant 1875. Guide to Scene Painting by Lloyds.

Petits Edifices Historiques-Recuellis.

Practical Exemplar of Architecture, 5th series (Folio)
Mervyn Macartney.

Art Essays-John Burnett, 1893.

Also—WHITE PINE SERIES—Vol. IV, Nos. 2, 3, 5. Vol. V, Nos. 1, 2, 4. 5. Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Vol. VII, Nos. 1, 3, 6. Vol. VIII, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6. Vol. IX, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Vol. X, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Vol. XI, No. 1. Several copies of the old Brochure Series—Architectural Illustration.

A copy or two of Vignola's orders.

1 (possibly two) copies of Vol. 1 Mich. Arch. Soc. Handbook.

1 copy 1931 Am. Soc. H. and V. Engineers Guide. Emily H. Butterfield, Box 293, Algonac, Mich.

Town Talk—by Stark By George W. Stark

(Detroit News, Dec. 1, 1942)

George W. Ironside sends along some footnotes to his father's memories of Our Town's City Hall. He's in a position to speak, too, because his father was assistant city engineer when Hazen S. Pingree was Mayor. Like John Lodge, the president and dean of the Council, George Ironside, who knows his downtown architecture, gets furious when anybody suggests tearing down the City Hall.

Plenty of Old Timers regard the venerable building as the last token of the old town. Remove it and you have destroyed Detroit's identity, which was of French origin. From his father Mr. Ironside had the original elevation, as conceived by the late James Anderson, its architect. As planned, it was a four-story building. That's something I didn't know before, but I'll bet John Lodge did.

The politicos of that remote period decided to eliminate the third floor, never dreaming the City would require all that office space to transact its business. So they put the fourth story where the third one should be. Sounds sort of complicated. Ironside thinks it may have destroyed some of the old structure's charm, because he just knows they cut around some places in careless fashion and put in some unsightly gas pipe railing.

Just the same, Architect Anderson contrived a fine piece of French architecture. He was something of a character. Most of his conceptions were executed in handcut stone, which has strength and nobility. Mr. Ironside says it has a touch it is impossible to give to machine-cut stone. He thinks the best example of hand-cut stone is to be found in the old Federal Building at Griswold and Larned streets.

Architect Anderson also designed the old Detroit Opera House. He did a notable job with the old Central Presbyterian Church, which was at Bates and Farmer streets. Town Talk's authority says that was distinctive, being one of only five churches in America whose tower was designed like the Crown of Scotland.

This must have been a source of great pride to the architect, because he was proud of his Scottish origins and he was once the president of St. Andrew's Society.

The R. E. Leggette Acoustical Company announces the removal of its general offices to 1771 W. Fort Street, Detroit. The same telephone: LAfayette 8330.

Meeting

MICHIGAN CHAPTER AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING AND VENTIL ATING ENGINEERS

Ninth Floor, General Offices The Detroit Edison Company 2000 Second Avenue

Monday, Jan. 18-Dinner at 6:00 P.M.

The principal speaker of the evening will be Mr. Max Benjamin, Engineer of The Detroit Edison Company. Mr. Benjamin will address themeeting on the subject, "Future Sources of Power."

D. J. Lakie

Don J. Lakie, 49, prominent Grand Rapids architect, died at Blodgett Memorial hospital, in Grand Rapids, Saturday night, Jan. 2. He had been suddenly stricken New Year's day.

Mr. Lakie was an authority in commercial and industrial architecture and enjoyed a wide clientele. He became registered in Michigan, by examination, in 1927.

He was a graduate of Central high school. He became associated with William M. Clark, architect, later going to Togan and Stiles, now Stiles Lumber company. Prior to opening his own office 13 years ago, he was connected with the former Bolhuis Lumber company

Mr. Lakie was born in 1893. He was a member of the Michigan Society of Architects, Malta lodge, F. and A. M., and Burton Baptist church, of which he was a trustee.

He is survived by his widow, Margaret; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Lakie of Lansing, and two sisters, Mrs. Hilding Johnson of Elk Rapids and Mrs. Raymond Finch of Lansing.



"God never intended that the sanctuary for his worship should be drab, ugly, or depressing, or he would never have created the glory of the sunset, the color of the sky, the land, the sea, even the desert," says Dr. Elbert M. Conover, director of the Interdenominational Bureau of Church Architecture, New York City, in urging that more attention be given to the use of color in the decoration of churches. "Color can do marvelous things. It can make a room appear larger or smaller, cooler or warmer. It can lower ceilings or push them up, make a wall to seem to recede or advance. It can make a room restful, studious, shy, frivolous, glamorous, breath-taking. It can give us the effectiveness we desire in any room to be used for divine worship, teaching, or fellowship in the house of God." Dr. Conover urges churches to give attention to the use of color in their sanctuaries and rooms, and urges that it be done now as a contribution to sustaining civilian morale.

O. G. McMANN

It is with profound sorrow that we record the death of Mr. Otis G. McMann, who was in the employ of Murray W. Sales & Co. for the past nineteen years.

Mr. McMann was forty-one years old. He was born in Sarnia, Ontario.

He is survived by his widow and two sons, James and Richard.

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To Roger Allen From Carl Rudine

Dec. 7, 1941—Just arrived in port after 30 days at sea, in warm waters and half-way to the islands. I am enclosing a photograph taken just before I sailed.

We had a very successful voyage. I was communications officer and also watch officer on this trip. We sighted planes, ships and lots of whales. We ran short of meat and finally caught a 200 pound shark, 9'6" long. We had shark steak for a few days for our crew of 30 men.

We ran a lot of rough weather and a third of the crew got sick. I didn't. Since arriving in port I've been made executive officer and senior watch officer. Already I am up to my neck in work.

It was mighty good to set foot on shore again, and to see Doris. This past week-end was suposed to be liberty for me but I was called back to the ship when we went on an "alert."

Doris is working to keep herself occupied and then, too, she is taking the place of a man going into the air corps. Doris is draftsman for a large oil company, platting, chartmaking, maps and general tracings, etc. We have a nice apartment and it's so good to have a place to go to when we come in.

Expect to be pulling anchor in another week, for another 30 days, will be away for Christmas. I wanted to be with Doris on that day, but it's just another sacrifice we must

It's a great Navy, Rod, and I am getting a lot of experience. I can navigate most any place, I believe. I have used the sextant a lot on sun and star shots and have plotted courses. Expect to be transferred to Communciations Headquarters in S. F. for temporary assignment after my next sea trip. After that it will probably be something big.

Give the boys in the A. I. A. my best.

Sincerely yours,

Carl J. Rudine, Lt. (j. g.) U.S. N.R. Treasure Island, San Francisco, Cal.



Carl Rudine

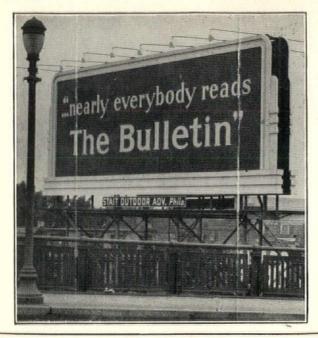
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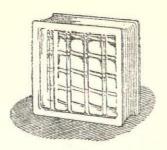
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Volume 17

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 26, 1943

No. 4

Planning For a Selective Program Of Industrial Development

(An address delivered before the Affiliate Council and other interested engineers at ESD Headquarters on December 16, 1942. The meeting was the first of a series on the subject of civic and regional planning being sponsored by the Civic Affairs Committee and the Affiliate Council of The Engineering Society of Detroit.)

By LADISLAS SEGOE, PLANNING CONSULTANT

It has been estimated recently that the industrial growth of the United States during the past few years, to meet the demands of the war has been at least as great as would have likely occurred in twenty years to meet peacetime needs. You here in Detroit know as well as anyone of the many huge new plants built, of the much larger number of medium size and small ones, besides additions, large and small, to a still greater number of established plants.

What will we do with all these plants after the war? One thing is certain, we like to believe: few of them should be needed to turn out implements of war. Most of them will be converted or reconverted to produce what the people of our country and other countries will need and want.

Some of the war plants we just built will likely replace obsolete or inefficient older plants of the same concern or an industry already established in the community. Other new plants may be taken over by an industry from outside the community or one making an entirely new product. Some may be reconverted to produce something or other quite different from what they made prior to conversion to war production.

The sum total of these conversions, reconversions and industrial shifts, attendant upon the changeover from a war to a peace economy, is likely to change materially the industrial make-up of our cities and industrial areas. Should the shaping of the resulting industrial structure—the soundness and stability or the weakness and vulnerability that will result and determine for many years to come the welfare of the community as well as of the industries—be left to chance? Or is there something we could and ought to do for both the community and industry to profit from these changes?

My thesis is that by intelligent planning and with the collaboration of all concerned,—industry, labor, government and the public, all of whom have much to gain by the success of the attempt,—we could direct this change in each community guided by selective programs of industrial development, so as to cure or at least ameliorate many of the baneful consequences of a haphazard, catch as catch can industrial development in the past.

More specifically, the ends sought by such programs of

selective development would be these: (1) a fuller and more effective use of labor resources and through this the maximizing of the family annual income; (2) the reduction to a minimum of seasonal and cyclical unemployment; (3) increased industrial efficiency through integration among industries; (4) the reduction of vulnerability to technological changes and to depressions; and (5) a better balance between the cost to the community of services to its industries and the income of the community from its industries.

The Present Situation

In the past the community and industry have typically approached the mutual problem of industrial location without intelligent attention to the factors involved. On its part, the community has considered industrial enterprise, both actual and prospective, on a quantitative rather than a qualitative basis, and has sought to attract and has even subsidized industries with little understanding of their effects on the community. These policies it has pursued blindly, ordinarily through private or semi-public agencies, inadequately equipped in training, experience, and financial support to collect and interpret the facts necessary for sound judgment. On its part, industry has sought natural advantages, without references to its probable effects on the industries already established or on the community, and has at times sold out to the highest bidders. In either case, it has often found itself caught in an unfavorable local industrial structure.

The results of a poorly balanced community industrial pattern are as readily appraised as they are uniformly undesirable. From the point of view of the community, such a structure works havoc on public finances, upsets the public services, complicates social problems many-fold, and throws

See SEGOE — Page 4

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Navy Needs Technicians

The entire war program is entering a new phase. Just as military operations are changing from the defensive to the offensive, so is war industry changing from expansion to production. Engineers who were indispensible to industry a few months ago may now be available for military service. To these men the Navy sends an urgent call.

Structual engineers and construction foremen should seriously consider their value to the Navy Construction Battalion. These men will build the shore establishments that are so vital to the combat units. During normal times this work is performed under contract or by station forces with civilian personnel. However, after the declaration of war and the capture of Guam, Wake, and Cavite, it became evident that work beyond the continental limits could not be satisfactorily accomplished by civilian personnel; it had to be done by military personnel under military command. This led to the creation of an entirely new unit in the Naval organization, the "Construction Battalion."

There are Civil Engineer Corps officers and Civil Engineer Corps warrant officers assigned to each battalion. The officers are all technically trained men mostly in the field of civil engineering, but it also contains some officers from the electrical and mechanical engineering profession. They have come from private industry such as construction companies and contractors, The State Highway Department, public utilities, oil and steel companies, staffs of our colleges, and government agencies. Desirable specialties are: structural steel and concrete, water-front and harbor development, water supply, and sewage disposal, railroad and truck transportation, earth work and grading, roads and flying fields, power plant construction and operation, and timber construction. In addition, the man must be of a temperament to give orders as well as take them, and to fit himself into a large organization. Emphasis is placed on experience in heavy-type construction field work, as opposed to design.

Candidates for such an appointment as a commissioned officer must be a United States citizen, graduate civil, electrical, mechanical, or architectural engineer, have sufficient professional practice to demonstrate outstanding technical ability and administrative leadership, and excellent physical condition. Candidates for appointment as warrant officers need not have a college background, but must have tech-

nical experience as a construction foreman.

Electrical and mechanical engineers are needed in nu-

merous other assignments in the Navy,

Members of the engineering profession can be of great service to their country as we enter this new phase of the war by serving with the Navy. Qualified applicants should apply by letter or in person at the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, Book Tower Building, Detroit, or at Room 1001, Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, on Thursday or Friday during the next few weeks.

Despite the fact that Navy enlistments have ceased, the Manpower Commission order does not affect Naval Officer Procurement, and applications are being received as in the

Bulletin: Enclosed find my personal check for \$5 which is only a slight expression of appreciation for and contribution toward the expense attached to the publication of the Weekly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects.

I consider it as outstanding among publications relative to our profession. Each issue finds a real welcome, and I want to assure you that I appreciate your courtesy in giving me a place on your mailing list.

Please accept my best wishes for the new year.-Harlan Thomas, Director, Western Mountain District, A.I. A., Seattle,

Washington.

On the evening of January 13, at their annual meeting, the General Builders' Association of Detroit elected Stephen D. Butts of O. W. Burke Co., president of the organization.

Boyd H. Armiger of Wermuth, Inc., was elected vice-president and Herman E. Clafehn of A. A. Albrecht Co., treasurer.

The officers and Leet A. Denton, of the Denton Construction Co., and Walter L. Couse, of Couse and Saunders, comprise the Board of Directors.

G. R. Chapter Elects Officers

The December (Annual) Meeting and the January Meeting of the Grand Rapids Chapter, A.I.A., combined on account of driving restrictions, were held on January 14 at the Peninsular Club, Grand Rapids, Michigan,

Under the order of election of officers the following officers of the Chapter were duly elected, for 1943.

President-Adrian N. Langius, 202 State Office Building, Lansing, Michigan.

Vice-President-Roger Allen, 1228 G. R. National Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Secretary-Treasurer-Harry L. Mead, 341 Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Director-Kenneth C. Welch, 1340 Monroe Avenue N.W.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Member Louis C. Kingscott of Kalamazoo was in attendance and gave a description of the organization and construction of the Green River Ordnance Plant at Dixon, Illinois, planned and constructed by J. L. Simmons Company, Inc., and Hazelet & Erdal, of which Mr. Kingscott's firm, Louis C. Kingscott & Associates, Inc., is one of the associated firms in that organization.

The following Grand Rapids architects who have been associated with Mr. Kingscott in the Green River Ordnance project have returned to Grand Rapids:

Charles Norton Warren L. Rindge Paul Flanagan Chris Steketee Harvey Weemhoff James Osborne

Fred W. Knecht

Harry L. Mead, Secretary.

Bulletin:

The Redistribution Division of the War Production Board has the job of locating and putting to war use all the idle and excessive stocks of critical materials in this region. You can help this program by telling our story to your membership, by a special bulletin or letter and by announcement at any of your group meetings. We want their voluntary cooperation.

We are interested in any usable metals, chemicals or miscellaneous commodities listed in PR-13. All we need is a list of the material with quantity, size and analysis by letter or phone to War Production Board, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit or the district offices at Toledo, Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Iron Mountain.

Advise your members to consult this department on any questions relating to Steel Recovery Corporation questionnaires and give us the items usable "as is" that they list on these forms so that we can help to move the material locally.

Urge your members to consult our files if they need any material themselves. By your cooperation, war manufacturers will know and take advantage of the services of this depart-

Please send us copies of any bulletins or letters that you send to your membership.

Yours for Victory, R. F. Grindley, Regional Manager Redistribution Division, W.P.B.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY: Philip J. Funke, Randall Wagner, Jan. 26; David H. Williams, Jan. 27; Clark R. Ackley, Jan. 28; August W. Balle, Jan. 29; Leo M. Bauer, Jan. 30; Ernest Templin, Jan. 31.

Lectures Sponsored By the Citizens Housing and Planning Council At the Women's City Club

The first lecture, "Present Status of Planning in Detroit," by Alex. Linn Trout, was held on January 21. Future lectures include: January 28, "The Story of the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority," by Arthur C. Scheifle; February 4, "The Master Plan for Detroit," by George F. Emery.

This is a great opportunity to know about your city and

what may happen to it after the war.

These lectures are free to members of hte Citizens Housing and Planning Council upon reservation to RA. 8234. Space is limited-make your reservations for the remaining lectures now.

SEGOE (Continued from Page 1)

the whole economic and industrial front out of joint. On the worker, the effects are equally unfortunate. He suffers from unemployment which does not make full use of his skill and experience or which is irregular and unstable, and from lower wages than he is capable of earning. The net result is that he is forced to accept a lower standard of living than would otherwise be his, to rely upon the community for indirect subsidization and on the State for direct support, and ultimately to face partial or complete dependence. The effects on industry are largely complementary to those experienced by the community and the worker. The consequence of an inefficient community and a discontented body of workers is that an industry, which suffers from such handicaps, is thrown into competition, which it cannot meet, with plants which are more favorably located. Such competition ultimately must lead to removal or ruin.

It is hardly to be doubted that these ills, whether suffered by the community, by the worker, or by industry, flow in large part from a condition of unbalance both within industry itself and between industry and the community. The facts that plants relocate with less and less frequency and that the national industrial pattern becomes less flexible with the passing of time are common knowledge. At the same time there is a definite, long-pent-up tendency toward industrial relocation which is likely to find expression after the war. There are also important technological advances underway which will tend to release industries from established processes and locations. Finally, there are indications that both community and industry are awakening to the importance of an intelligent articulation of the two. Both appear to be constantly more intent on searching out and appraising the fundamental factors involved in the rational location of industry. In these trends lie the making of a more effective industrial pattern. Before proposals can be made to harmonize them, however, some underlying forces must be observed and some important problems recognized.

Underlying Forces and Factors

The significant forces and factors which underlie any effort to articulate more closely the community and its industries are many and diverse. Only the more significant may be observed.

(1) The trend toward larger units of manufacture, merchandising, and direction is important. These larger units, with their centralized and non-resident control, reduce the direct and indirect support of industry to the community. Coincidentally, industries are rationalizing their operations; and, when necessary, their plants, equipment, market practices, personnel, and locations are being adjusted to meet new industrial requirements.

(2) Technological changes in industry constantly alter the values of labor skills and so affect materially labor requirements. In particular may be noted the development of synthetic products, whose effects on the prevailing industrial structure, as regards both labor and location, need hardly be

emphasized.

(3) To the extent to which industry is decentralizing and to the degree to which the industrial structure is becoming more mature, extremely important underlying factors are seen.

(4) In the past, water and rail routes and rates have been controlling factors in establishing industrial enterprises and the communities dependent upon them. The development in recent years of rapid and more flexible transportation forms tends to modify the old dependence on rail and water, and, consequently, the industrial pattern and the communities which grow therefrom.

(5) Government supervision of rail routes and rates has had important effects, both beneficial and bad, on industrial location, as have also government regulation of wages, hours

of labor, and distributing practices.

(6) An extremely significant, if indirect, factor is seen in the slowing down of population growth. This would not be classified as primarily an industrial trend, but its importance for industry, especially in accentuating service rather than volume as the true goal, will be readily apparent.

(7) Other underlying forces and factors, each important in

its own right, are found in the respective attitudes of government officials, the public, industry and labor, the exploitation of the nation's natural resources following the settling of the frontiers, the railroads' desire for tonnage, the realtor's desire for turnover, the banks' desire for new accounts, and promotional agencies' desire for achievement.

Limitations of time do not permit a detailed examination of the effects of each of these factors on the national industrial pattern and on the industrial structure of communities. To enumerate them, however, is to suggest the manifold influences which have entered into the development of the present nondescript industrial structure of communities and its relationship to such communities.

Problems

The building of a sounder local industrial structure involves a two-fold task: (1) integrating and articulating the industries of the community among themselves; and (2) improving the relationships between industries and the community.

The first major problem underlying the accomplishment of these tasks is that of convincing all parties concerned that there actually is a job to do, and that it can be done. Industry itself may dislike the suggestion that it should aim to improve the total industrial complex of the community and the community-industry relationships. Local officialdom may be loathe to take action, either from lack of authority or from simple inertia. The public may not be favorable to the program. The first problem then is that of educating and winning over opinion, industrial, official, and public.

A second major porblem is that of devising methods and instruments for the selection of industry by both constructive restraint and intelligent promotion after the proper support, public and private, has been built up for the program. Here are involved questions of principles, procedures and techniques in devising the selective program, as well as the form, methods, functions and powers of the agency to be created.

A third important problem is found when a community is part of a larger industrial area, and so is limited in the effectiveness of the action which it may take alone. In such a case, there seems to be no satisfactory alternative to regional action.

The technical problems which must be faced by any agency for industrial synchronization, whether on a community or on a regional basis are legion. From the joint point of view of both community and a particular industry, there must be considered in such an effort, with reference to the local industrial structure, such matters as (1) the public services required by the industry and the ability of the community to furnish them; (2) the labor demands of the industry and the ability of the community (a) to furnish the labor required or (b) to absorb with mutual advantage new labor to be brought in; (3) the wage scale of the industry in question in its effect on the community and on other industries; and (4) the probable success of the new industry and its ability to bear a fair share of community costs and burdens over a long period of time. In sum, the problem is that of articulating industry internally and adjusting more closely to the community and its various industries, which are the joint ends toward which all forces are to be turned.

Recommendations

1. As a part of the official city or regional planning agency, a council for industrial articulation should be established in each industrial community or region, with representation from industry, labor, the professions and other interested private enterprises. Typical of the semi-public and private agencies to be represented are the Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Credit Men's Association, the Association of Manufacturers, organized labor, etc.

2. This council should be charged with the responsibility for planning and effectuating a program designed to bring

about a condition of industrial balance.

It should be financed through contributions by industry, labor, and appropriations by government.

4. The local council should be authorized to retain such staff, full-time, part-time, and consulting as may be required for the proper discharge of its duties.

Whatever information or data the council may require should be made available by the industries, labor, government agencies and others.

- 6. On the basis of such data, the local industrial council should develop a statement of the points of industrial strength and weakness of the community or region, so that (1) established industries may see what is required for industrial balance, and (2) prospective enterprises may be weighed and may weigh themselves in the light of local conditions.
- 7. A prospective new enterprise should be investigated with reference to (1) its place in industry, (2) its history in its present location, and (3) the effects which a change in location might have upon the industrial structure of the community, the present location, and the enterprise in question.
- 8. A prospective new enterprise should be investigated especially with an eye to all possible effects which its coming might have upon the community.
- 9. The information prepared by the local industrial council should be made available to all interested parties on authoritative request.

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