

MONTHLY BULLETIN



MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

A State Organization of The American Institute of Architects

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Entered as second class matter January 15, 1946 at Postoffice at Detroit, Mich., under Act of March 3, 1879. Published Monthly.
Subscription price \$3 per year (Members \$2). 30c per copy (Special Numbers \$1).

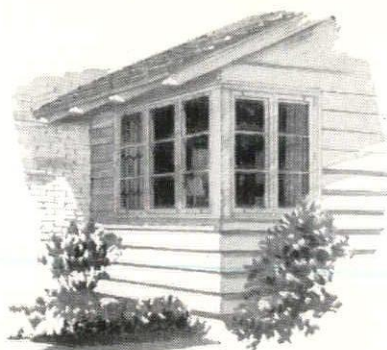
Volume 25

NOVEMBER, 1951

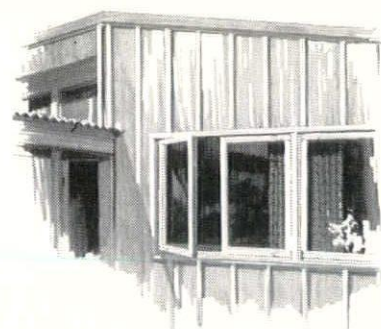
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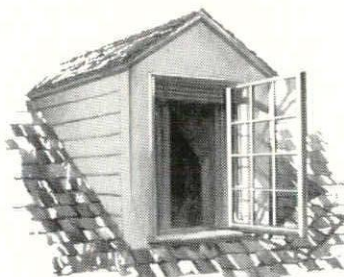
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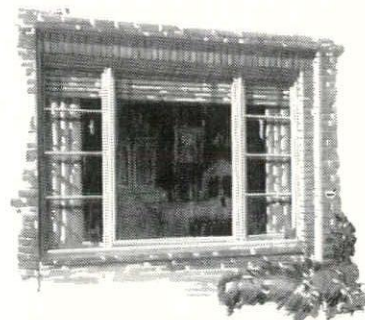
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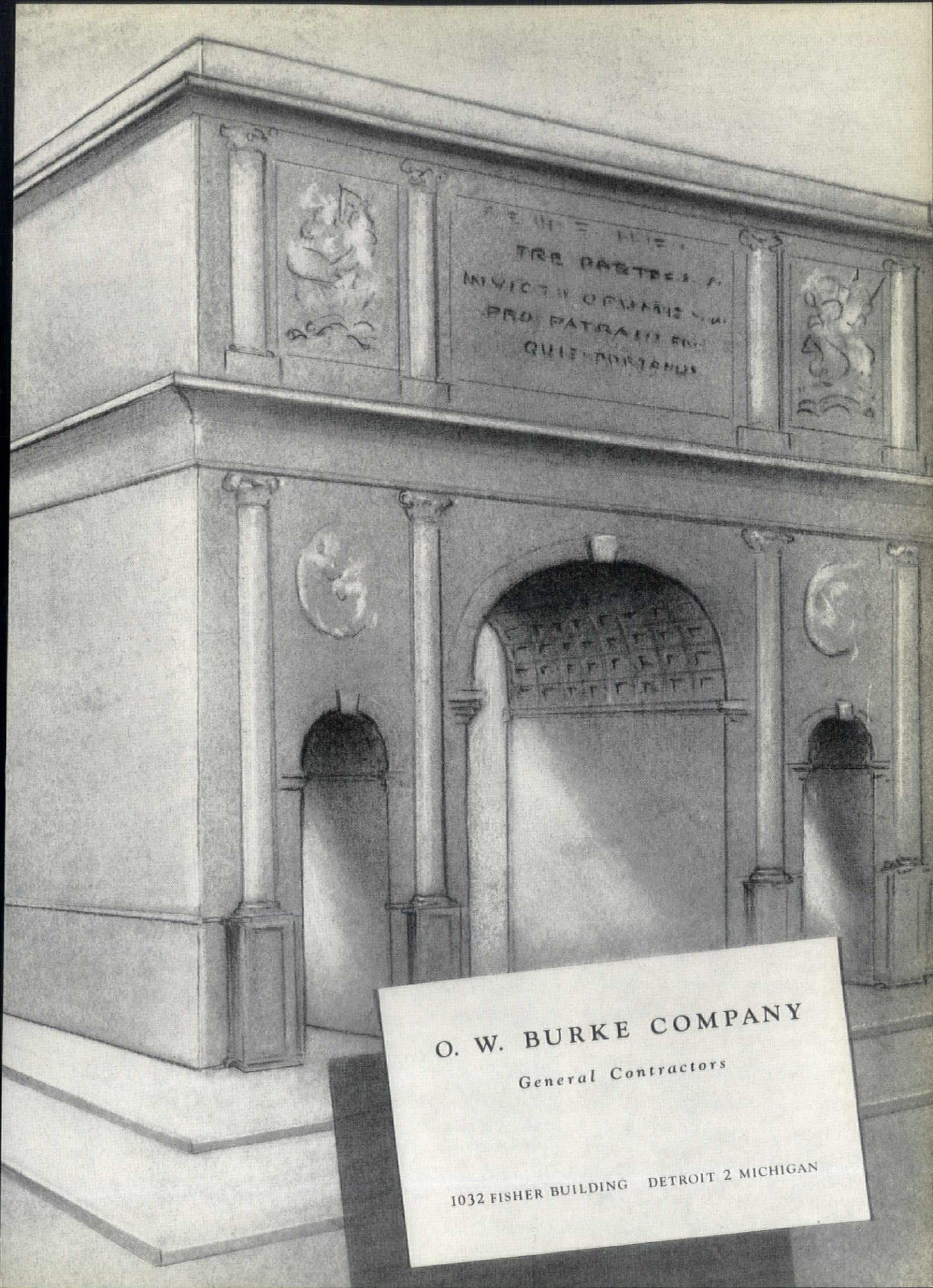
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MONTHLY BULLETIN

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

120 Madison Avenue Detroit 26, Michigan
(Formerly Weekly Bulletin)

Owned by Monthly Bulletin, Inc., a subsidiary of the Michigan Society of Architects, a Michigan non-profit corporation. Founded (1926), edited and published by Talmage C. Hughes, F.A.I.A., Executive Secretary of the Michigan Society of Architects and of the Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, under the direction of Monthly Bulletin, Inc.; Alden B. Dow, President; James A. Spence, Vice-President; Carl J. Rudine, Secretary-Treasurer. Talmage C. Hughes, Resident Agent.

Other Society Committees:

Executive—Leo M. Bauer, Chairman; Alden B. Dow, Ralph W. Hammett, Charles B. McGrew.

Administrative—Alden B. Dow, Chairman, Carl J. Rudine, James A. Spence, Arthur J. Zimmermann.

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38th Annual Convention—Hotel Statler, Detroit, March 5-8, 1952—Linn C. Smith, Chairman.

APELSCOR—Charles B. McGrew, Linn C. Smith; Alternates, Carl B. Marr, John O. Blair.

Monthly Bulletin is also the official publication of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects: Eero Saarinen, President; Amedeo Leone, Vice-President; Raymond C. Perkins, Secretary; Paul B. Brown, Treasurer; Suren Pilafian, L. Robert Blakeslee, Louis Rossetti, David H. Williams, Jr., Directors; Talmage C. Hughes, Executive Secretary.

Official Publication—SAGINAW VALLEY CHAPTER, A.I.A.: James A. Spence, President; Paul A. Brysselbout, Vice-President; Carl G. Schulwitz, Secretary; Ralph W. Knuth, Treasurer; Alden B. Dow, Director; Willard E. Fraser, Correspondent.

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Theodore G. Seemeyer, Jr., Advertising Director, 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan. Telephone WOODWARD 5-3680.

Entered as second-class matter Jan. 15, 1946 at the Post Office at Detroit, Mich., under Act of March 3, 1879. Published monthly. Subscription price \$3.00 per year (members \$1). 30c per copy (Special numbers \$1).

This Month

MONTHLY BULLETIN now welcomes Western Michigan Chapter.

In a letter to Mr. Leo M. Bauer, President of the Michigan Society of Architects, dated Oct. 16, 1951, Mr. Elmer J. Manson, President of the Western Michigan Chapter, A.I.A., writes:

"At a regular meeting of the Chapter last evening, a resolution was passed to establish the Monthly Bulletin as the official publication of the Chapter.

"This was passed after some discussion as to whether the Bulletin would best serve the interests of the Chapter. Our M. S. A. Directors made excellent comments on the steps being taken to improve the publication, which answered most of the questions. The Chapter appreciates the efforts of the Society in this activity."

This makes the Bulletin the official publication of the three chapters in Michigan, as well as of the M. S. A. We appreciate their support.

SOCIETY BOARD MET IN DETROIT OCT. 3

State Building Code, Discussed, Convention Exhibition, Competition Planned

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Michigan Society of Architects at the Detroit Athletic Club on October 3, Prof. Ralph W. Hammett, the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, vice-president of the Society and chairman of its building code committee, reported on progress toward a state building code to replace the many provisions regarding building scattered throughout the state statutes.

As evidence of the widespread interest in this problem among the technical groups, Prof. Hammett pointed out that the Michigan Society of Professional Engineers had just issued a report of a survey made by its building code committee, following a questionnaire regarding codes in Michigan cities of 6,000 or more population.

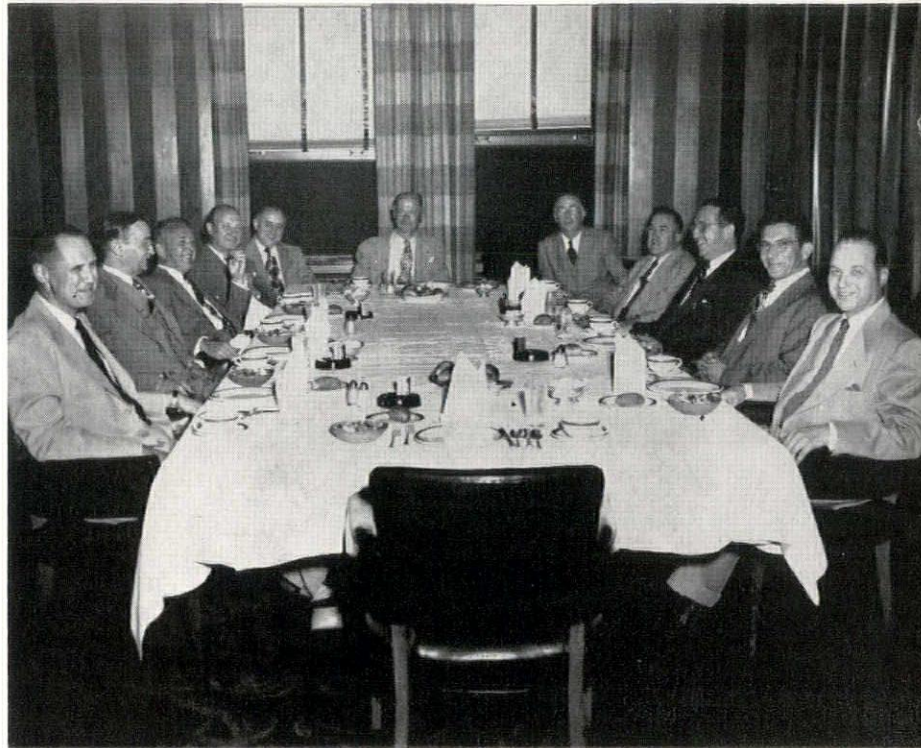
The survey shows that 23% of the 82 cities surveyed do not have any code at all; and that 27% of the remaining cities have codes which have not been revised within the last 10 years. With a very few exceptions, all municipalities surveyed and having no codes or older codes are now considering the adoption of a code or the revision of their existing code. Of the three nationally recommended codes which have been adopted by the surveyed communities to date, the Pacific Coast Code is predominant; but that, of the communities considering new or revised codes, the drift of choice is decidedly toward the new Building Officials Conference Of America Code which were first published in the late summer of 1950.

Admitting that there is some criticism of new code moves in the state, Prof. Hammett said that what is proposed is not a basic code patterned exactly after some of the nationally adopted ones, but rather one derived from existing laws, somewhat modified.

He pointed, however, to apparent successful operation of basic codes instituted on the state level by Indiana and many other states as proof that basic code will work in Michigan.

In connection with the Society's 38th annual convention scheduled at Hotel Statler in Detroit, March 5-8, 1952, has been assured that the Society will sponsor a competition in the small house field, with substantial prize. Details of the program are being worked out and will be announced soon.

Next meeting of the Board will be at the D.A.C. on Nov. 14.



Michigan Society of Architects Board of Directors, meeting at the Detroit Athletic Club, October 3, 1951.

Left to Right: Linn C. Smith, Talmage C. Hughes, John O. Blair, Charles B. McGrew, Peter Vander Laan, Leo M. Bauer (President), Alden B. Dow, Ralph W. Hammett, Arthur J. Zimmermann, Sol King, Theodore G. Seemeyer, Jr.

With The Chapters: Detroit Holds Annual Meeting, Election Western Michigan Inspects Louis Sarvis' New Campus Hotel Saginaw Valley Architects Dine at New Home of Sam Allen

At the Annual Meeting of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, held on October 17, 1951, Vice President Amedeo Leone presided, President Saarinen being in Europe. Saarinen and Leone were reelected President and Vice-President, respectively. Paul B. Brown was reelected Treasurer.

New officers elected are Raymond C. Perkins, Secretary and Louis Rossetti, Director. Reelected to serve on the Board of the Michigan Society of Architects were Leo M. Bauer, John O. Clair, Ralph W. Hammett, Sol King, Charles B. McGrew and Linn C. Smith. In response to our request, we received what was probably the shortest cablegram on record, from Eero in Florence: "Yes Thanks."

Reports of chairmen of the various committees are published herewith. The fact that some were and some were not read at the meeting was not significant. Time permitted presentation of only those that the Board felt might require membership action.

Chairman Leone asked members to stand in a moment of silence in memory of Chapter members who had passed away since the last annual meeting: Col. Edwin S. George (honorary member), Herman R. Graf, Carl R. Jensen, Harold M. Kiefer, Walter Maul, Andrew R. Morison, James E. Sexton, and John C. Stahl.

The Chairman called upon L. Robert Lakeslee to introduce his guest, Dr. Wolfgang Friederich Sand, practicing architect and professor of architecture at the Technical University of Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, who is in his country on a technical assistance program. Dr. Sand gave a brief talk on his impressions of this country and how his mission is functioning.

The report that brought out the most discussion was that of Treasurer Paul Brown. He pointed out that the Chapter's expenditures had exceeded its budget during the past year, and he recommended either curtailing programs or increasing dues. After a show of hands it was revealed that members were practically unanimously in favor of continuing the splendid programs that Chairman Suren Pilafian had been providing. Therefore, it was voted to increase dues of corporate members from ten dollars to twelve dollars annually; associate members from three to five dollars, and student associate members from three to five dollars, and student associates from fifty cents to one dollar.

It was also voted to discontinue subsidizing any portion of dinners at Chapter meetings, so henceforth all attendants will be required to pay the full

price charged by The Engineering Society of Detroit. Incidentally, this charge has just increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50, which indicates that we are all having the same trouble—increased costs. This is the first time in the memory of any of us that Chapter dues have been increased, which, in these times is quite an accomplishment. The fact was called to the attention of members that a few years ago one paid ten dollars Chapter dues, then three dollars to the Michigan Society of Architects. When Unification was accomplished the whole package was included in the ten dollars to the Chapter, three dollars of which is forwarded to the Treasurer of the Society for membership in that organization. Also, formerly, there was a charge for local division dues of the Society.

Leo M. Bauer, President of the Michigan Society of Architects, stated that he was amazed at the amount of good work the Chapter had done in the interest of the profession, as revealed in the reports.

Clair W. Ditchy, upon being urged, gave a brief but interesting report on the Architects' 1951 Fall Trek to Europe, which he and Mrs. Ditchy conducted, for The A.I.A. Clair called upon the other attendants present for corroboration. Messrs. George Diehl and Ray Perkins. He mentioned particularly that the Royal Institute of British Architects has a membership of 15,000 out of a population of 45,000,000, while we have 8,500 out of a population of 150,000,000, which reminds me that some day I must do something about this.

Mention was made of the Chapter's History which has been under way for some years, and is lagging. We have about decided to take over this project ourselves, believing as we do, and always have, that the way to get a thing done promptly and right is to do it yourself! In 1939 the Chapter celebrated its 50th birthday, being somewhat late, as it was then 52 years old. The occasion was a meeting in Detroit of the Board of Directors of The Institute, and you just don't have such an occasion every year. The feature was a bed room scene put on in a one-act playlet by Clair Ditchy and our late beloved member, Frank Eurich.

We believe that our History of the

Detroit Chapter will be a best-seller, a Book-of-the-Month selection that will gross a million copies. Reason: Clair Ditchy will write a review, which will be considerably longer than the book—and considerably better.

West Michigan, AIA

Western Michigan Chapter, A.I.A. held its October meeting on Monday, the 15th, in Continuing Education on the Michigan State Campus at East Lansing.

Following dinner, members and guests were conducted through the recently completed building by Lewis J. Sarvis, A.I.A., of Battle Creek, architect for the structure.

The building, partially endowed by the Kellogg Foundation, is a hotel, with auditorium, class rooms and complete facilities for the College's course in Hotel Management.

Elmer J. Manson, of Lansing, Chapter President, presided, Clark Harris was in charge of reservations. Charles V. Opdyke, also of Lansing, is Chairman of the Chapter's Public Relations Committee.

Charles reports that at a meeting of the joint A.I.A.-A.G.C. Committee, held on September 17 at Miller Davis' office, progress was made on the development of the recommended Standard Outline Specification covering all trades in the building industry.

The Chapter's next meeting will be its Annual Meeting and Election of Officers, to be held on November 19 at the University Club in Grand Rapids. Warren L. Rindge is in charge of arrangements.

Saginaw Valley, AIA

Members of The Institute's Saginaw Valley Chapter gathered at the new home of Sam Allen, A.I.A., on September 11.

Dinner was scheduled for 6:30 p.m., but members were urged to "come early and bring your bathing suit, secretary or what have you?"

The invitation, an intriguing map and sketch of Sam's house, was replete with stop lights, US-23, M-47, dead end signs, private road and gate, Saginaw Bay, Tobico Beach, and X marks the spot—park here.

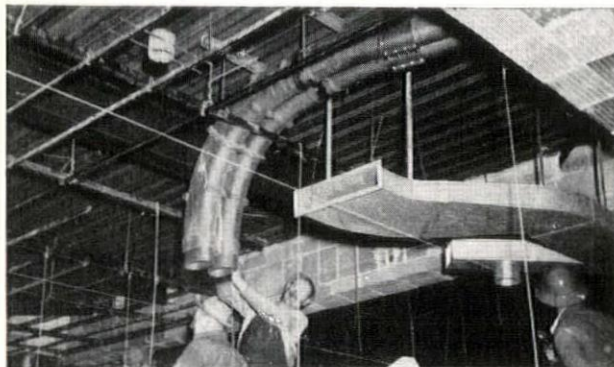
Wonder who was his architect. It looks like Lloyd Wright.



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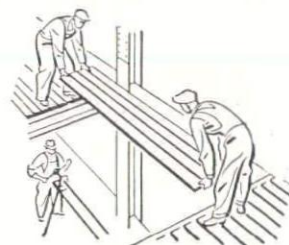


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ANNUAL REPORTS OF OFFICERS, COMMITTEES DETROIT CHAPTER, THE A.I.A., FOR 1950-1951

REPORT OF SECRETARY

Eugene T. Cleland

Your secretary can report that beginning with last November's meeting there have been ten regular meetings and eleven executive board meetings held during the past year. This is one more regular meeting than usual. As you recall, an extra meeting was held last May 4th, honoring the memory of our late president, Andrew R. Morrison.

The attendance at these regular meetings has varied from 79 to 250 including guests, with a average attendance of 113. This is an appreciable and gratifying increase over the previous year, due, we believe, to better programs.

The executive meetings were well attended, a quorum being always present. A great amount of chapter business is handled in these executive meetings, which convene at 4:00 p.m. on the days of chapter meetings and generally last until the dinner hour. Two extra meetings were held to dispose of accumulated business.

Applicant's qualifications for membership are considered at these meetings; finances are discussed; treasurer's report is scrutinized and the various committees report their activities.

Communications are received almost daily from the Octagon and other sources which, together with copies of letters sent out, creates a two inch thick pile of correspondence.

Your secretary wishes to state that he appreciates the honor of this office of secretary, which he has now held for two successive years, but is quite agreeable, at this time, to relinquishing it in favor of some worthy successor.

ADVISORY TO DETROIT CITY PLAN COMMISSION

Eugene T. Cleland, Chairman

Your committee has met at each request of the City Plan Commission to review and report on projects submitted to the Commission for approval. A large committee attendance has been the rule in all instances.

An increase in the number of members was made at the beginning of this year to insure a good representation, there now being eight members on the committee instead of four. Most members have demonstrated a very active interest in this committee's work.

In reviewing a project consideration is given only to exterior appearance, the relation of the project to its site, pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and

its relationship to adjacent buildings. Interior arrangement is not considered except as it affects these other factors. Entrances, and their approach, came in for considerable criticism and discussion in most submissions.

The following projects were reviewed:

1. Civic Center Plaza and Ford Auditorium.
2. Henry and Edsel Ford Auditorium. (submitted twice)
3. Bruce H. Douglas Health Center.
4. Northeast Water Treatment Plant.
5. Convention Hall and Exhibits Building. (first submission)

It has been the committee's experience that in the main its recommendations have been seriously considered by the architects of these projects, and,



"Now are you sure that this covers everything that happened at Your weekly garden party?"

as far as we know, by the Commission. We feel this committee's work is an important part of the chapter's activities and should be supported at every opportunity by the membership at large.

A sub-committee on Civic Design reports no activity.

At the request of Mr. George Emory, Planning Director of the City Plan Commission, I appeared at the Anniversary Community Conference on City Plans for Better Living in Detroit held in the Veterans' Memorial Building last May and spoke a few words on the architectural aspects of the Cultural Center.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank my fellow committee members for their support and diligent attendance. They gave much of the time during business hours to this activity.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Paul B. Brown, Chairman

In two meetings held last Fall this committee took under consideration various suggestions for increasing the attendance by members of the Chapter at the regular monthly dinner meetings. It seemed that good attendance depended, to a great extent, on the fulfillment of two conditions.

First, the programs must be interesting and worth while. Fortunately, this is the responsibility of the Program Committee, and outside the province of the Membership Committee.

Second, members must enjoy coming to the meetings. Attendance should in no way be a matter of compulsion, but it should be promoted by encouraging an atmosphere in which good fellowship will flourish. Of the various factors which foster this feeling of fellowship, perhaps the most important is that the members become acquainted one with another. One of the older members of our committee confessed with some shame that after many years of faithful attendance at Chapter Meetings he could, (at the last meeting), call only a handful of those present by their first names.

Different suggestions were entertained for making it easier for chapter members to become better acquainted. These included the posting of members of our committee near the door to greet old and new comers, and to somehow stimulate this process of getting acquainted; the self-introduction of members present at some particular meeting by arranging for them to rise and give a few words about themselves and their jobs; these and other schemes all seemed too stiff and artificial to accomplish the desired results. One suggestion that did materialize was the printing of place cards, one for each member, to be placed by him in front of his place at the table. Tal Hughes saw this one through and we believe it has been of some assistance in helping us associate names and faces.

To further facilitate our getting acquainted, and thus in turn promote the desired spirit of fellowship, the suggestion is hereby respectfully submitted that consideration be given to holding at least occasional meetings in an atmosphere more informal than our present meeting place. Problems of program, such as the use of an auditorium for the speaker, will be involved, but it is suggested that consideration be given to increasing the sociability of our meetings.

M.S.A. REPORT**John O. Blair, Director**

As a Director of the Michigan Society of Architects, appointed by our late President Andrew Morison to represent this Chapter, I am pleased to make this report to you, covering some of the activities and work performed by the Board of Directors, of the Michigan Society of Architects, your State organization.

At the first meeting of the Board in December, the following officers were elected, Leo Bauer, Pres., Ralph Hammett, 1st Vice-Pres., Adrian N. Langius, 2nd Vice-Pres., James A. Spence, 3rd Vice-Pres., Peter VanderLaan, Sec. John O. Blair, Treas., and T. C. Hughes, Exec. Sec.

Meetings were held each month thereafter in the following cities: Detroit, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Midland, Saginaw, Jackson and at the Conventions in Detroit and Mackinac Island. As your Director and Treasurer of the Michigan Society of Architects, I attended all meetings except one and submitted at each meeting, a treasurer's report.

As a Director, I want to call to your attention, some of the accomplishments and work performed by the Board of Directors, that I consider outstanding and also state that the Directors and Officers involved are members of the Detroit Chapter.

The editing and publishing of the Brochure "Organizing to Build," by the committee on Public and Professional Relations, with Charles McGrew as Chairman, was completed this year and copies have been delivered to all State members and non-resident members of M.S.A. Also, thousands of copies have been mailed to State, County, City and Municipal Officers, including members of School Boards and others to better acquaint them with the kind of services rendered by Architects, who are members of our organization.

Requests are coming in for additional copies of this publication, an indication of the value many members place in this publication, and Mr. McGrew and his committee are to be congratulated on a job well done.

Our President and Chapter Member Leo Bauer, did an outstanding job with the help of a few others in convincing our State Legislators to re-consider the proposed Amendment to the Registration Act, known as Senate Bill No. 330, and had the Act returned to Committee to allow the Architects to submit their amendments for consideration before the next session of the Legislature.

Much work is yet to be done in regard to this Act and I assure you that under the direction of Mr. McGrew and his committee, our Officers and Directors, everything will be done to protect the practice of Architecture in this State, and to protect the public, as was the intent of the Registration Act. This Committee is working hard in preparing an improved Registration Act and

I am sure all members will be kept informed of its progress before it is submitted to the next Legislative Session.

Money is required to cover the cost of such work, such as Legal Council and other outside assistance is necessary to meet emergencies. The Society deemed it necessary to assess all Architects a stipulated amount to raise funds to defend our professional practice in this State and I can assure you, the Board will use good judgment in seeing that every dollar collected will be used only in defense and protecting the practice of Architecture.

To date, we have collected \$10,750.00, which is about 1/3 of the amount billed to all members. It is gratifying to the Board, to note that the large Architectural Offices were quick to respond and have met their assessments 100%. It is hoped that everyone will, for the good of the profession, realize the seriousness of this problem and pay their assessments at once.

Money is needed now and in the future to devise ways and means to prevent unscrupulous people from making this Act ineffective and thus deprive the people of this State, the protection that the law-makers intended in approving the original Act.

Another member of this Chapter and a Director, did an outstanding job as Chairman of the Detroit Convention, he is Sol King. His Committee conceiv-



ed the idea of renting all available display space and sub-letting this space to producers for display purposes. Thus the committee were able to control the type of exhibits, that would be of most interest to our members, also a profit of \$2,700.00 was realized. This money is being used to promote the Architect by such things as the Brochure, "Organizing to Build," Radio and Television Programs, New Publications, etc.

Your Director, Prof. Ralph W. Hammett, was elected First Vice-President of the Society and named Chairman of its Committee on Education and Research, in which capacities he has rendered valuable service in the matter of codes and competitions.

Also your Director, Linn C. Smith was appointed to the Society's Committee on Public and Professional Relations, and Chairman of the 8th Annual Convention, to arrange for the Convention and Exhibits scheduled at Hotel Statler in Detroit, March 5-8, 1952.

This report covers only a few of the problems your Board handles each year. It has been indeed a pleasure to serve with such a fine group, and especially under the most able direction of Leo Bauer, our President, who has given of his valuable time in promoting and working for the interests of all the Architects in this State.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE**Suren Pilafian, Chairman****A. Membership of Committee**

The Program Committee this year consisted of the following members:

1. Dean Wells I. Bennett
2. L. Robert Blakeslee
3. Talmage C. Hughes
4. Suren Pilafian, Chairman

B. Accomplishments

The Committee had one meeting in November, 1950, to discuss and plan the programs for this year's meetings. The following programs were arranged during the year:

1. November 29, 1950—Our meeting was coordinated with that of the Metropolitan Art Association, at which Eero Saarinen presented a talk on "Modern Trends in Architecture." Talmage C. Hughes made the arrangements for our participation in this meeting.

2. December 27, 1950—C. Howard Crane gave a talk on his practice and experiences in England.

3. January 17, 1951—The dinner for this meeting was served in the Veterans' Memorial Building, with cocktails contributed by the office of Harley, Ellington and Day. An explanatory talk by Malcolm Stirton and a guided tour through the building followed the dinner. L. Robert Blakeslee made all the arrangements for this meeting.

4. February 14, 1951—A symposium on the subject of "Building Better Buildings at Less Cost" was conducted, with Walter L. Couse, William Gillett, Finlay C. Allan and C. William Palmer serving as the panel representing the four major segments of the building industry (Contractors, Producers, Craftsmen and Architects).

5. March 22, 1951—George Nelson gave an illustrated talk on "Current Problems in Architecture and Design."

6. April 18, 1951—Dean Pietro Bel-luschi gave an illustrated talk on "The Present State of Architectural Design in the United States."

7. May 4, 1951—A special memorial meeting for our late President, Andrew R. Morison, was held at which Talmage C. Hughes, Amedeo Leone, Wells I. Bennett, Howard P. Seelye and Leo Bauer served as speakers.

8. May 24, 1951—Turpin Bannister gave an illustrated talk on "Is Modern Architecture Really Modern?" Awards were presented to members of the Student Associate Chapters. Wells I. Bennett made the arrangements for this meeting.

9. September 19, 1951—R. Buckminster Fuller gave an illustrated talk on "Comprehensive Design." The Institute's national Honor Award was presented to Giffels and Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti for their hospital building in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

10. October 17, 1951—This is the annual meeting, which is planned to be devoted to the election of officers and directors and to the presentation and discussion of officers' and committee reports,



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C. The Future

1. The following programs have been arranged for the coming year:

(a) November 21, 1951—Richard Kelly will give a talk on some subject to be selected, related to Architectural Illumination.

(b) December 14, 1951—A series of motion picture presentations will be made, entitled "Aluminum and Steel in Building Construction" and consisting of the following three films.

1. "Aluminum Fabricating Processes"—(by the Aluminum Co. of America).

2. "The Davenport Story"—(by the Aluminum Co. of America).

3. "Building for the Nations"—(By United States Steel).

2. The following dates have been reserved for the remaining meetings of the coming year:

(a) January 16, 1952 (with auditorium)

(b) February 22, 1952 (with auditorium)

(c) March 21, 1952 (with auditorium)

(d) April 16, 1952 (with auditorium)

(e) May 16, 1952 (with auditorium)

—the regular joint meeting with the Student Chapter

3. The following speakers and subjects have been considered by and suggested to the committee for future programs:

(a) Mr. Rossetti has offered to arrange for a guided tour through the new WWJ-TV studios in January. This should be an interesting program in the series of annual presentations of major building projects designed by our members which we have been making during the past three years. The dinner for this meeting could be held at the Hotel Fort Shelby.

LAISON, PRODUCERS' COUNCIL

C. William Palmer, Chairman

Continued fellow feeling existed through the past year between the Detroit Chapter and the Producers' Council of Michigan, example of this being the February panel discussion meeting on the subject "How to build Better Buildings at lower cost." Speakers selected from Architects, Producers' Council and Associate General Contractors lead the discussion with frank remarks and discussions from the floor.

Other meetings were held by the Producers' Council where Architects were involved.

November 20, 1950—Dinner meeting with Mr. Durbin of the Detroit Housing Commission as speaker.

December 11, 1950—Christmas cocktail party.

June 20, 1951—Golf Outing.

The Producers were well represented also on December 29th Chapter meeting with C. Howard Crane as speaker.

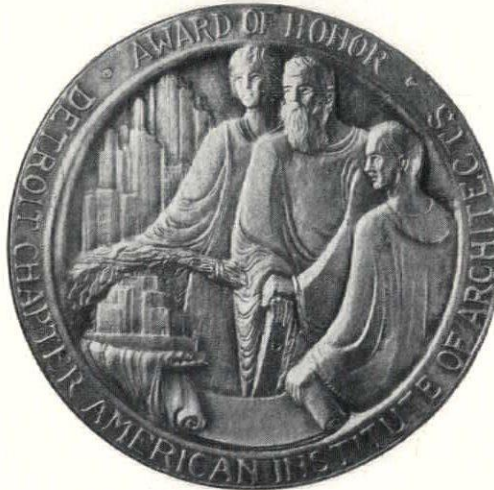
This association between these two organizations should be supported continually as an active part of the building industry.

If you cannot attend personally when invited, request that one of your concern be allowed to attend as substitute.

INTERPROFESSIONAL COUNCIL

Julian R. Cowin, Chairman

The Interprofessional Council has been completely inactive during the year ended October, 1951. Apparently none of the constituent societies have found problems which they felt should be presented to the Council, and therefore no meetings have been held. The President of the Council advises that the legal entity of the Council has been maintained through filing of the necessary reports and the Council is therefore available at any time our Chapter or the other constituent bodies desire to call on them.



RELATIONS WITH THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

John C. Thornton, Chairman

Your Committee on Relations with the Construction Industry has had an active year to date.

On November 15, 1950, the Committee met in the Chairman's office and outlined plans for the year.

On January 1, 1951, the Chairman wrote to Mr. E. J. Brunner of the Builders' & Traders' Exchange, Mr. Ralph A. MacMullan of the Associated Contractors of America and Mr. L. T. Ollesheimer of the Producers' Council, offering the help of our Committee on any matters of mutual concern.

The Associated General Contractors asked us to a joint conference with them regarding emergency contract provisions. We met with them on February 8th. On March 15th the Committee convened in the Chairman's office to go over our suggestions, and we had another discussion with Associated General Contractors on June 5th. When the final form is submitted to our Committee, we will forward it to the Board of Directors with recommendations.

The Detroit Sheet Metal and Roofing Contractors requested our aid and we met with them on June 29th relative to a proposed roof inspection service. This can be very important to the Architect and your Committee is very much interested.

We have received a tentative program, but it is not yet complete.

EDUCATION & RESEARCH

Malcolm R. Stirton, Chairman

The program of a committee of this nature is always an ambitious one and while some ideas were only started, many others were carried to a conclusion. Two of our members assisted in the direction and also participated for the fourth consecutive year in the annual Refresher Course Program for Architects to be.

Your Chairman corresponded with the National Body at Washington for a better understanding of the by-laws and privileges of the three Student Chapters in this area. Assistance and clarifications came to the committee on many of the questions previously raised.

Among the lectures requested by members of this group were those given at Birmingham High School, University of Detroit, University of Michigan, and University of Michigan Extension in Detroit. A vocational guidance exhibit was prepared by the University of Detroit and presented at the Rackham Memorial Building, Counselors from this committee met with the prospective High School graduates at the annual Vocational guidance day program and had the usual stimulating time with these young people. Many of the questions were in regard to future salaries and fees, the business instinct expressing itself early.

On Thursday, May 24, the annual Detroit Chapter Student Meeting was held at the Rackham Memorial Building. This special meeting held each year is devoted especially to students of the Student Chapters in this area. The Annual Detroit Chapter A.I.A. award was made to a student from each of these groups selected for outstanding work at his particular school. The three schools represented were the University of Michigan, the University of Detroit and Lawrence Institute of Technology. Several student awards were made by each Institution for various achievements by students in its own chapter. The evening was highlighted by an interesting talk by Dean Turpin Bannister of the College of Architecture of the University of Illinois.

This committee of Malcolm Stirton, Chairman, Ralph Hammett, Robert Blakeslee and Earl Pellerin thoroughly enjoyed the work and the privilege of participating in these many interesting activities.

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ARCHITECTURE AND DETROIT'S 250th BIRTHDAY

Being In Part Material Used In Radio Script, WWJ, July 24, 1951

In the early days, before this great continent had dawned on the sight of Europe, or our dynamic city was known to America, there lived a great philosopher, a man of so wonderful an intellect that he forestalled modern science, physics and mathematics in their basic theories. The philosopher Archimedes, upon discovering the principle in mechanics known as the lever and fulcrum, exclaimed in the Greek, "dus pus stow ki ten gen kineseo," which, being interpreted, means, "give me the place and I will move the universe."

Archimedes needed a fulcrum. The leaders of the professions, business, commerce and industry of our dynamic city have combined to move the universe, and without a fulcrum. They have put the universe on wheels. While doing so they have not been without a sense of humor—for they say that Henry Ford was the man who made walking a pleasure.

The manner in which the frontier had been thrust forward, fanning out from the East, is repeated in our own fanning out process, as seen in Detroit's streets, and by the roads going out from Detroit—the destinations being Lansing, points West—and even Chicago. The French architect and town planner L'Enfant had planned Paris, then Detroit and Washington—some of which planning was followed. The remainder was later attempted at costs of many millions of dollars in an effort to correct omissions, and to make way for a world on wheels.

The roads that went out from Detroit were in some places of plank, and were traveled by stage coaches. Stops were numbered and today we have Novi as an adaptation of No. VI, on the way to Lansing.

Wave after wave of our ancestors came, with gun, and plow, and tool kit too, and nowhere can the record of their courage and culture be more clearly read than in their structures. These were our forbears, and with furious energy they set to work to overcome the mighty obstacles presented by the redman, the prairie and the forest. The architecture is often naive, always colorful and usually reminiscent of the work "back East" from whence it came. That it should be so uniformly well and simply designed in the face of incredibly difficult conditions is a cause for just wonderment.

It was a time of great enthusiasm for Greek culture, and nowhere else did the Greek revival seize the popular imagination more strongly than in this area. So, quite naturally, we find the first settlers of our region building largely in Greek forms—to live behind a templed front. Before these usually came the tiny log, sod or frame house from which the better-conditioned pioneer frequently moved to his Green house within ten years' time, so great was the progress.



"Well, if you ever knew any of the answers I wouldn't have to ask so many questions."

Professional architectural cooperation was neither needed nor available except in rare instances. The amateur handcraftsman, now so completely superseded by the machine, made possible the design and construction of this pure and charming architecture. Many instances that handbooks on carpentry, and even carpenter-architects were imported from the East have been uncovered. A dormer here, a doorway there tell the story. In spite of the early establishment of steam mills, the mouldings which lent such grace to these early facades continued to be hand-wrought by means of the elaborate sets of mould planes in every pioneer carpenter's tool box. At first chastely Grecian, straight-lined and pure, as the years of the Civi War came on these mouldings finally emerged into the round and heavy-bodied Greek.

Cities have personalities, claim Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, who designates Boston as "a quiet, gray-haired man, lean and dignified, neatly but not gaudily dressed."

Perhaps Dr. Marsh would characterize Detroit as the athletic type, young, virile and breezy.

Detroit has long been known as a city interested in new methods of construction, new materials and new ideas. Our distinguished Albert Kahn first used reinforced concrete for the Packard Motor Car Company when the method was considered doubtful of suc-

cess. Detroit is an industrial city, exemplified by production methods, to which the automobile has brought a new meaning. We have been looked upon by some as a frontier town—very middle-west. While there may have been some justification for this a few short years ago, those few short years have made a vast difference. Most of the buildings that today mean Detroit's architectural expression have come into being within recent years; therefore Detroit is modern.

And so, it can probably be said, with slight qualifications, and whether we like it or not, that Detroit's "personality" is no better than its industrial architecture. But, after all is said and done, is it not true that industrialism, in its broader sense, means functionalism, the keynote of modern architecture? While the factory has been the forerunner of this movement, its principles are being applied to the newspaper. Yes, and even to the residence.

It means attacking the problem in the most direct manner, not striving for beauty, but keeping in mind first a fine building, with practicality, servability and utility. Beauty follows as an inescapable result. Quite naturally, the design of the automobile has led the way, and it has influenced painting, sculpture, architecture and the other arts.

While Detroit is not without its grandeur in skyscrapers and other buildings, there are those who, as students of contemporary art, honestly believe that when, 250 years from now, the history of our present-day architecture is being written, we will be best known for the distinction we have given to the American factory building, the hangar, the laboratory, rather than for our monumental undertakings. These things, after all, are the visible expressions of the vital concern of this age, and make possible the existence of other buildings.

They are, most important of all, the background for the modern residence, the kitchen with the production line that saves steps, the streamlined bath room, the machine for living, easy to maintain, simple, straight-forward, and economical. For in designing these projects Detroit architects have provided plants of unaffected beauty which are not only efficient for their purposes but worthily denote the civic importance of the great institutions they house, bespeaking intellectual and civic functions, simple, appropriate and dignified, with a richness that is suitably modern in decoration yet in feeling, essentially classic.

We have never had a difficulty that we did not overcome and go on to new attainments. In the words of our motto, "It has risen from the ashes. We hope, for better things."







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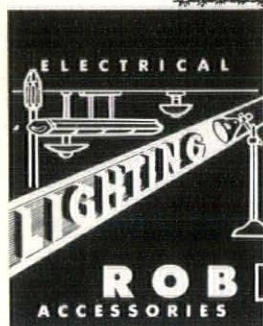


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THE HOUSE THAT JILL WOULD BUILD

By VIVIAN BROWN
AP Newsfeatures Writer

What do women really want in a house? Do they like elaborate gingerbread designs or little vine-covered cottages? Do most of them dream of huge edifices with massive swimming pools?

Recently, when women architects were given an opportunity to express their conception of a house in a contest sponsored by a magazine (American Builder), most of them proved that what women want is simple architecture, light, airy and easy-to-care-for homes.

Sonia Jean Albert, 25, of Danbury, Conn., one of the prize winners in the contest limited to women students of architecture in accredited colleges in the United States and Canada, sums it up this way:

"It was very interesting to see that of the 43 original plans submitted by the 104 entrants, all but three of the plans had a flat or semi-flat roof. There was not a two-story house plan submitted, which proved that women are tired of walking upstairs. There is a trend to the one-story house, which is not so difficult to clean, and is built for comfort inside as well as beauty from the outside."

Miss Albert's own house plans were based on appearance, comfort and convenience. She designed in the 1,300 square foot area a comfortable unit for a family of four. She cut corners so that an L-shaped dining-living room which separated by low cupboards and a fireplace would give a feeling of spaciousness in either section. A playroom connects between two children's rooms, and a patio outside the dining room provide for summer dining.

She believes the picture window over-rated. Originally it was planned to be just what it should be—a window to give full view to beautiful scenery, she says. However, today it is being used in crowded housing developments, making women ever alert to the neighbors' gaze, and increasing their work in that the room must be spic-and-span every minute of the day.

Miss Albert suggests instead, and carried out the idea in her house plans, high and concealed windows on the street side of the home, and as many windows as possible at the back of the house. Ceiling to floor windows are perfect when used this way, she says.

Another way to insure privacy when the house is in a crowded section is by using inexpensive bamboo-type fences, she suggests.

Miss Albert believes that every house should be full of well planned closets, a boon to housekeepers. She thinks storage space should be planned before the house is built. Closets should include built-in sections for shoes, hats and accessories. In the bathroom she recommends the built-in clothes hamper, towel rack, shelves and drawers.

In the living room she suggests a built-in area for television, radio, record cabinets and bridge chairs, compartments for doilies, linens, trays and other household items that are frequently called in to use. She lines a drawer with felt and uses it instead of a silver chest.

She thinks there should be indirect lighting in the home for more enjoyment of the evening paper as well as to bring out the beauty of paint, wall-paper and fabrics. She favors hardwood faced veneer doors for contrast.

Miss Albert who was graduated from Brown University, Cum Laude, studied art and architecture at the University of Oslo, Norway; studied civil engineering at Columbia University and was graduated recently from the Yale University of Architecture, now has a job with a firm of architects in Sweden.

JAMES E. SEXTON

James Edward Sexton, A.I.A., 63, staff architect for the S. S. Kresge Company for the past 22 years, died in Grace Hospital, Detroit, on September 28, following a surgical operation.

Mr. Sexton was born in Bay City, Mich. on July 4, 1888. He was educated at St. James High School in Bay City, and studied art and music. All his life he was associated with the creation of buildings. His father was a Bay City building contractor. His early experience was obtained in the Detroit offices of Zack Rice, Gustave A. Mueller, F. D. Barcroft, Burrows & Wells; and Varney & Winter. He was registered in Michigan in 1915, and since had become registered in 15 other states.

He designed numerous buildings for the Kresge Company throughout the nation, notably among those of the last two years were stores in Syracuse, N. Y.; Long Island City, N. Y., and Indianapolis, Ind., also an 8½-acre warehouse in Fort Wayne, Ind.

He was a member of The American Institute of Architects, its Detroit Chapter, the Michigan Society of Architects, and The Engineering Society of Detroit.

VERMICULITE FIRE RATING

Several important new fire ratings were recently issued by the National Bureau of Standards for Vermiculite plaster solid partitions and column protection, according to Dayton L. Prouty, Zonolite Company Detroit Division Manager.

The first is a 4-hour rating for steel columns protected with 1½" of vermiculite plaster over two thickness of ½" plain gypsum lath, the lath wrapped with a layer of 1" hexagonal mesh poultry netting. This supplements a previous 4-hour rating issued for a 1½" thickness of vermiculite plaster on metal lath.

A 3-hour rating was issued for a 1" thickness of vermiculite plaster on two thicknesses of ½" plain gypsum lath wrapped with poultry netting.

A 2-hour rating was issued to 1" of vermiculite plaster on a single thickness of ¾" perforated gypsum lath with no netting.

These three new ratings enable the architect to meet varying code requirements for different types of buildings with a material that simplifies construction, is easy to apply, and is very low in cost compared with other methods of fireproofing steel.

A 2-hour fire rating was issued to a 2½" solid studless partition with a 1" thickness of vermiculite on each side of ½" gypsum lath. A 1½-hour rating was issued for the same partition 2" thick. Such thin partitions effect substantial savings in space, dead load, and cost.

These partition fire-ratings meet many code requirements for protecting elevator shafts and stairwells. Ordinarily, a 2" partition with at least a 1-hour rating is required between individual apartments or other occupancies; while a 2-hour rating is needed for partitions around stairwells, elevator shafts, etc.

Detailed drawings of construction assemblies are available from Zonolite Company, 14300 Henn Avenue, Dearborn, Michigan.

MEETING OF THE DETROIT CHAPTER, A. I. A.

Rackham Memorial Building, Wednesday, November 21, 1951

Board Meeting, 4:00 P.M.; Dinner, 6:30; Program, 8:00

SPEAKER: Mr. Richard Kelly, Eminent Lighting Engineer, New York City

SUBJECT: "Lighting as an Integral Part of Architectural Design"

The speaker comes highly recommended as an outstanding authority in his field. He collaborated with our President Eero Saarinen, and Smith, Hinchman & Grylls on the lighting of the new General Motors Research Center, also with Mr. Saarinen on the new buildings for Brandeis University at Waltham, Mass.

Mr. Kelly also did the lighting for the new Rockefeller Town House in New York City, designed by Phillip Johnson.

The lecture will be in the auditorium at the Rackham Building, will be free and open to the public, including ladies. Ladies are invited to both dinner and lecture.

E. S. D. has increased the dinner charge to \$2.50, and the Chapter has discontinued subsidizing any portion thereof.



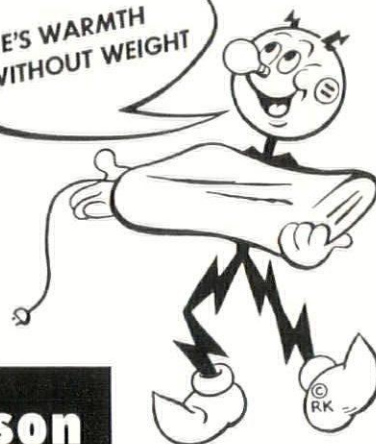
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PROFESSIONAL LICENSING

The Bureau of Governmental Research (now Citizens Research Council), 810 Farwell Building, Detroit, of which Mr. Loren B. Miller is Director, sent out the following news release under date of May 16, 1951:

Adding to the welter of state agencies now being analyzed by the "Little Hoover" commission are the so-called professional licensing and examining boards. There are fifteen of these agencies established by the state to safeguard the professional standards of the accountants, architects, barbers, chiropractors, cosmetologists, dentists, doctors, lawyers, morticians, nurses, optometrists, osteopaths, pharmacists, and plumbers.

The boards servicing these professions plus the basic sciences board (which gives preliminary examinations to those wishing to practice "the art of healing") are very small when considered individually. The fees which they collect are sufficient to finance their operations and the activities of each is confined to its particular group.

When considered collectively, however, their importance is magnified.

The sixteen boards, varying in size from three to ten, have a total of 80 members. They hire some 75 full-time employees and have a combined budget of approximately \$370,000 a year. Fourteen other divisions and agencies of the state are required to exercise some control over the operations of the professional boards. As presently established, it is difficult for the governor, the legislature, or the public to know of their activities.

For these reasons, the state's "Little Hoover" commission (more properly known as the joint legislative committee on reorganization of state government) authorized its research staff to study the professional licensing agencies to determine if their semi-independent status was in the best interests of the state as a whole. Frank Landers, Michigan's acting budget director, was selected to conduct the study.

The findings and recommendations in the report make interesting reading:

It was found that there is almost no uniformity among the boards with regard to fees, examining procedures, or licensing requirements. This results in inequitable treatment of similar trades or professions.

The boards for the most part are little islands of independent governmental power wielding a great deal of authority in their sphere of operations under the name of the state, but without corresponding accountability to the Governor, the Legislature, or the people. In reality, they are controlled almost entirely by their professional associations. For the most part, the public's viewpoint is not represented on the boards.

The number of small examining boards frequently results in disadvantageous use of personnel. Office space

EDITOR'S NOTE: The work of Michigan's "Little Hoover Commission" was featured in an editorial in the Saturday Evening Post in its issue of July 7, 1951. The editorial pointed out that there are 114 separate agencies, offices, departments, boards and commissions, many duplicating one another's work, and that the Commission was attempting to do something about it.

Mr. Miller points out that State boards have a total of 80 members and employ 75 full-or part-time employees. This would not seem to be an evil, provided that the boards pay their own way. In the case of the Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, the State does not return to the Board the amount paid in as licensing fees.

Mr. Frank Landers, Director of the study commission, is quoted as saying, "there is almost no uniformity among the boards with regard to fees, examining procedure, or licensing requirements."

Certainly, the streamlining of administration is a worthy undertaking whether in private or public business, but just how it would be practicable to combine the examining boards of the groups mentioned is beyond comprehension.

is often small, inadequate and not readily accessible to the public. More office equipment is required than would be needed in a centralized operation, and office procedures are often obsolete. In some instances, records have not been kept up-to-date.

Rules of the agencies are not always published as is required by law. Modern testing techniques are not utilized by the majority of the boards. Certain boards are accused of maintaining artificially high standards. Statutory provisions relating to the hearing of appeals are inconsistent.

All of these findings point to the need for some central authority in the state government to keep track of and work with the professional licensing boards on the one hand to be responsible to the Governor and the people on the other. After considering various alternatives, the report recommends creation of a new department of professional licensing to be headed by a director appointed by and responsible to the Governor.

The new department would be divided into five divisions: professional standards, licensing, examining, administrative, and enforcement. If the proposed organization is adopted, the report claims that the work load could be leveled, budgeting and purchasing procedures could be improved, more effective use could be made of office space, modern office machines could be utilized, staff help could be used more effectively with more opportunities for promotion, examinations could be im-

proved, and enforcement activities could be strengthened. And, perhaps most important, the legislature, governor, and citizens would have some place to check on professional licensing activities.

Under the plan, the professions would continue to play an important role. Three-member advisory boards would be set up for each profession with authority to review examinations, participate in furnishing exam items, correct papers, determine whether licenses should be issued and, possibly, participate in the hearings process. All except one of the existing boards would be abolished and its activities transferred to the new department. This exception is the board of law examiners which the report would transfer to the supreme court.

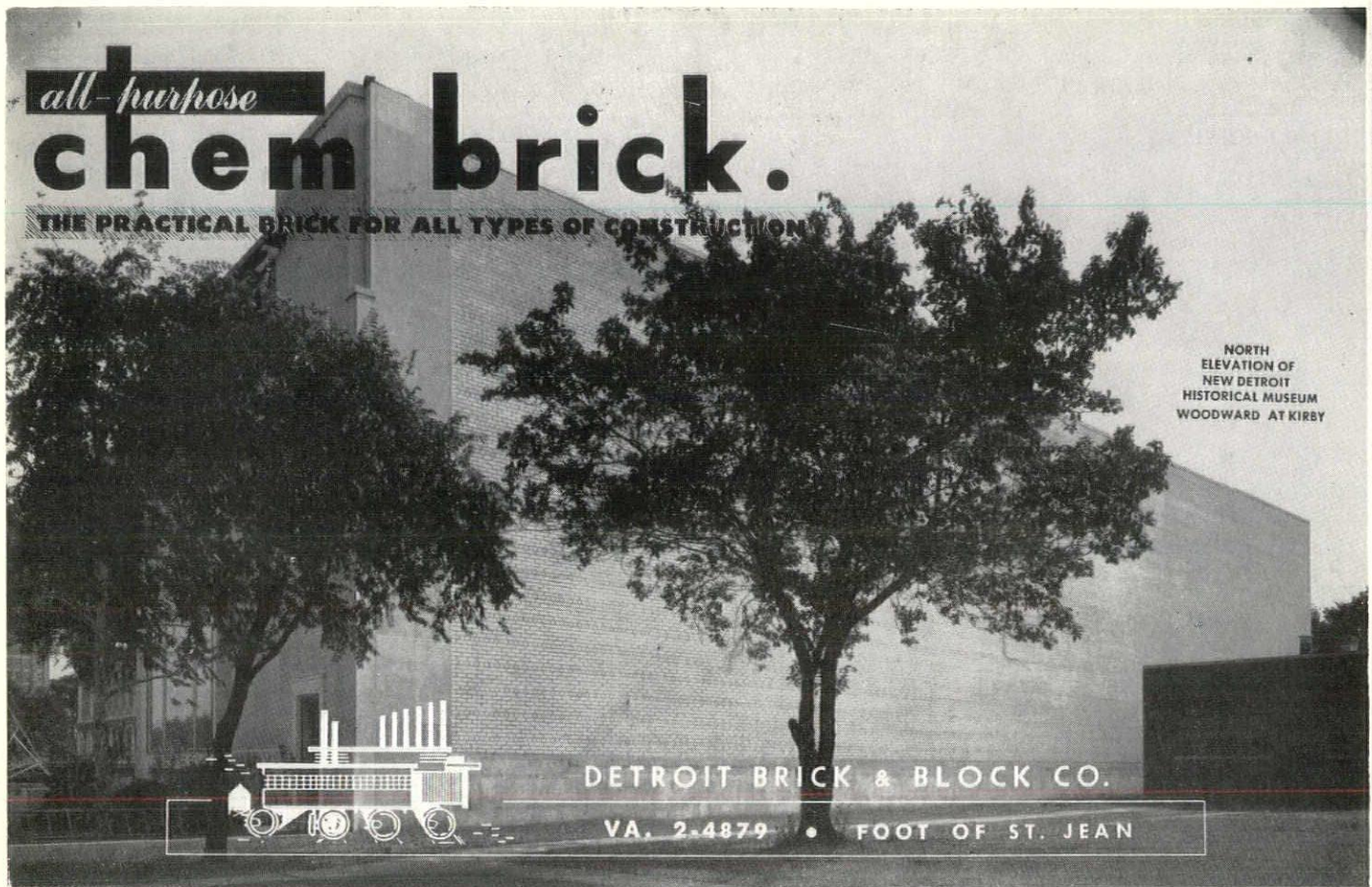
Net effect of these recommendations will be to place the licensing and regulation of trades and professions by the state on an efficient and business-like basis with direct responsibility to the governor, the legislature, and the people. At the same time, the proposals do not infringe upon the professional standards established by the various private associations. The bulk of the membership of the citizens advisory committee, appointed to give initial consideration to the research reports, has approved the creation of a single department of professional licensing. The proposals will be considered next by the joint legislative committee itself.

At a meeting of the Michigan State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, held at the Board offices, 705 Cadillac Square Building, on October 12, members reviewed the grades of candidates for registration as architects and engineers, who took the examination in June of this year, and approved plans for a special program to formally present the certificates of registration, at the Rackham Building in Detroit, on November 10.

The program is being arranged by the Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Committee on Registration (APELSCOR), William Edward Kapp, F.A.I.A., of Detroit will be the speaker.

Attending the Registration Board meeting were Prof. Wilfrid C. Polkinghorne, of the Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Mich.; Dean Wells I. Bennett, of the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan; Robert B. Frantz, A.I.A., of Saginaw; William H. Harvie, of Birmingham, Mich.; Clyde R. Paton, also of Birmingham; Henry T. McGaughan, of Pontiac; Talmage C. Hughes of Detroit, and Henry G. Groehn, executive secretary of the Board.

Polkinghorne, McGaughan and Groehn attended the annual convention of the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners at Boston, Mass, October 21-24.

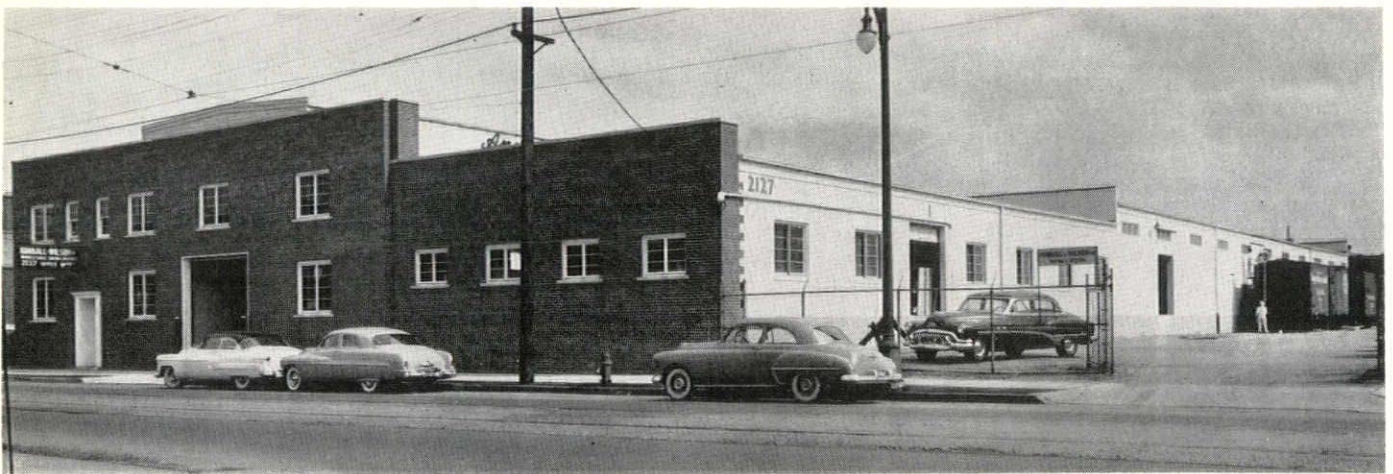


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1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Talmage C. Hughes, 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Mich.
Editor, Talmage C. Hughes, 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Mich.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

TALMAGE C. HUGHES, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1951. (SEAL)

RUBY D. HODGIN ATKINS,

(My comm. expires Aug. 1, 1954.) Notary Public

METROPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

In the October issue of the Bulletin was given a complete schedule of lectures sponsored by the Metropolitan Art Association of Detroit.

The first lecture, on October 31, by Philip C. Johnson, on the subject, "The End of Functionalism," should be of specific interest to all architects, as, in fact, should all five lectures, covering the field of art and architecture.

Even should one miss the first lecture, season tickets are still a bargain over the single admission price of \$1.00.

Tickets are available at the office of the Bulletin, the Detroit Institute of Arts, or at the box office on the evenings of the lectures.

The Art Association has cooperated with the architects and we should cooperate with them. Three architects are on their board.

Mail in this request today so that you will not miss one of these interesting 5 Evenings of Art.

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Products News

More than 200 architects, producers, general contractors, sub contractors and guests were in the Crystal room of Hotel Fort Shelby on the evening of October 15th for the dinner-meeting of the Producers' Council, Detroit Chapter.

Members of the N.P.A.'s Detroit District office spoke on C.M.P. and Construction regulations. From the statements made, it appears that it will be the fourth quarter of 1952 before there will be a loosening up of steel. During the question-and-answer period some of the individuals in the audience practically rose to fever pitch in their castigation of present conditions of you-know-what! But diplomatic Doug Ainslie of Armstrong Cork came to the rescue and poured oil on the troubled waters by making a motion that the meeting draw to a close. Otherwise it might have lasted far far into the night.

Leo M. Bauer, President of the Michigan Society of Architects and known as the guy who "gets things done," sat next to Council President William J. Portland of Armstrong Cork at the speaker's table. Other distinguished personages at the table were Edwin J. Brunner of the Builders' & Traders' Exchange, who, by the way, is moving into his new offices November 1st in

the Detroit Building at 2210 Park Avenue; Herb Dusendorf whose boss is handsome dynamic Harry Nelson of Nelson Co.; Irvin Yackness of Builders Assoc. of Metropolitan Detroit; Vice President Bill Mulcahy of J. A. Zurn; Secretary Clyde Oakley of Truscon Steel and Fred Muller of Pittsburgh Plate, the Council Treasurer.

Architects present or represented were Agree, Askew, Budzynski, Bennett & Straight, Calder, Coombe, Habermas; Harley, Ellington & Day, O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach; Schowalter; Smith, Hinchman & Grylls; Frank H. Wright.

Companies represented were Acorn Iron Works, Wm. A. Adam, A. A. Albrecht, Aluminum Co. of America, Architects Bulletin, Armstrong Cork, Barton-Malow, Belden-Stark, Borin Lumber, Brown & Raisch, Cinder Block, Campbell Construction, Ceco Steel Products, Celotex, Darin & Armstrong, Davis Bros., Ray Deppmann, Detroit Assn. of Master Plumbers, Detroit Steel Products, Flexicore, Fiat Metal, Gypsum Constructors, Hanley Co., Harrigan & Reid, Hoge-Warren-Zimmermann, Horn Fuel & Supply, Josam, Kawneer, Kuhne-Simmons, R. E. Leggett, R. C. Mahon, Michigan Concrete Pipe, Michigan Consolidated Gas, Johns-Manville, Kaufman Corp., Kentile, Natco, Nelson Co., Otis Elevator, Peninsular Slate, Peterson Windows, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, R. O. W. Sales, Sloan Valve, R. L. Spitzley, Sterling Structural Steel, Tilt-A-Door, Tinsey

Iron & Stair, Truscon Steel, Unistrut, U. S. Gypsum, U. S. Plywood, U. S. Quarry Tile, J. A. Utley, Westinghouse, Zonalite, J. A. Zurn.

The next meeting of the Producers' Council, Inc., Detroit Chapter, will be held in the River room at the Fort Shelby on November 12th. It will be a business meeting. Soup's on at 6:30. I'll be seeing you.

BULLETIN

THE DETROITER, Weekly publication of The Detroit Board of Commerce: "Foreign visitors love architecture. How they must giggle when they see the UN Building in New York! Be thankful that members of our own Memorial Hall Commission are responsible for the architecture of all riverfront Civic Center buildings, and are gentlemen of discernment. They enhance, not mar, our town's beauty."

D. CARLETON BELL, A.I.A., of the Ford Motor Company's Plant Engineering Office, supervised the designing of the serpentine fence shown in our October issue. That office is also in charge of designing two and one-half miles of precast concrete fencing, now being constructed on Southfield Rd., Rotunda and Oakwood Blvd.'s. It consists of precast posts of 10'-8" O.C. with approximately 10'-0" x 7'-0" solid precast panels. To our knowledge, this is the only fence ever constructed.

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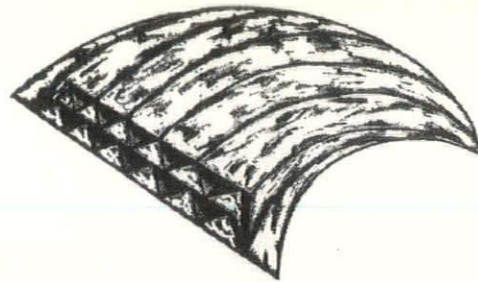
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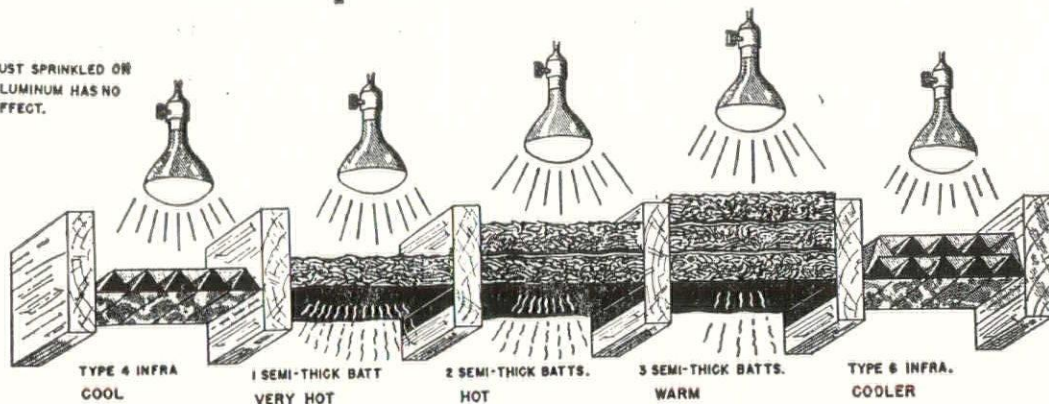
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STANTON MOVES TO DETROIT

Frank Stanton, formerly a member of the Washington State Chapter, has moved to Detroit, where he is employed in the office of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Architects and Engineers.

We welcome his transfer of membership to the Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects.

Having been active in architecture for some years,—but let's have Frank tell it himself.

"I was born in the State of Georgia during the Carpetbag era, and spent my early years playing around the statue of Booker T. Washington in Sherman Park, Atlanta. When I was 12, my parents moved to California and decided, somewhat reluctantly, to take me with them. It was there that I first saw a Republican. Shortly after this, romance set in and I found myself competing with W. R. Hearst for the favors of a class-mate at L. A. High School—none other than the illustrious Marion Davies.



Broken-hearted but resigned to having loved and lost, I got a job with a Milwaukee Architect and continued and broadened my education at Schlitz Palm Garden there. After some years, I transferred demerits to Ann Arbor and the

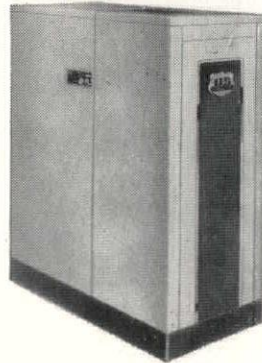
inspiring tutelage of T. Lovell and R. R. Jack. When my funds ran out, as my funds have a habit of doing, I came to Detroit to work for the late Richard Marr and to double as room-mate and alarm clock for the Great but inclined to-be-late, Clair Ditchy. The theatre building boom following the first World War brought an eleven-hour-a-day job with Howard Crane and an after-hour office-within-an-office partnership with Dix Kellogg. Mr. Crane generously, if unknowingly, contributed the necessary tracing cloth and other supplies to this enterprising young firm.

In the early 20's, my restless search for the better life and easier state board examinations took me to Puget Sound. Before leaving Detroit,

through contact with Al Luckmarr, I became infected with specificationitis, which dread disease has plagued me ever since. I am author of several (unpublished) books on this baffling pathology: "The Grandmother Clause," "Except as Otherwise Indicated," "Unless Otherwise Specified," "Planting the Love Interest," and the even more popular, "How to Write Specifications Without Half Trying."

Back in Town now, aged and mellowed, a little feeble but still sharp-eyed and missing nothing, I gaze wistfully at Detroit's ever changing, ever alluring wind-blown sidewalk scenery. I bemoan the fact that I ever left it, and greet old friends with wide, admiring arms.

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Requirements, Detroit Building Department, to Secure A Permit

By L. Glen Shields, Senior Associate Sanitary Engineer, Bureau of Plumbing Inspection, Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering, City of Detroit

As one who has been educated both as an engineer and as a teacher, one approaches the question of changes in curricula with some diffidence.

The student architect or engineer is asked on the one hand to gain a broad education so he will be able to follow the wide ramifications of the fields of architectural engineering, and on the other hand to specialize in that field in which he reveals the greatest aptitude, and also offers opportunities to enjoy life from his earnings.

Lack of vision, or understanding of the bearing of many courses in a technical curriculum on the ultimate practice of the graduate engineer, causes many necessary or useful courses to be absorbed under the heading of sheer drudgery.

Each of you has but to recall your student days to remember at least one such course in your studies, which was roundly berated by you, but when you began to practice you came to realize the wisdom of your student advisers in demanding your exposure to the knowledge available in this or that unpopular course.

The presentation which follows is intended to lead you to believe that there is a gap in your curricula for architectural engineers, which could be remedied by another boring, but useful course.

I have been told, and occasionally experience has led me to believe, that architects are the aesthetes of the Engineering Professions. In fact, such mundane parts of a building as plumbing, electrical, boilers, heating systems, elevators, and structural members, may seriously interfere with the finest artistic development of the structure during the process of design and construction. They are to be tolerated by the architect only because people will no longer live or work in structures unless required mechanical features are present.

All joking aside, artistic and beautiful development, where combined with fine mechanical equipment, properly installed so that maintenance problems are reduced to a minimum, would seem to be the ultimate goal of the architectural engineer.

Toward the attainment of public health, safety, satisfaction of the public interest, and the common good and welfare, every self-governing community or state demands regulatory statutes, ordinances, as well as that regulations and restrictions be established. In ratio to the size of the community these regulatory measures will be assigned to an increasing number of agencies for their administration and enforcement.

Detroit, being one of the largest cities in the United States, has as complex a system of agencies which have to do with the enforcement of regulations governing the duties and tasks of the

EDITOR'S NOTE: Published herewith are the manuscripts of the principal speakers, Messrs. Shields, Stiner, McIntosh and Houghton, at the annual meeting of the Architectural Engineering Division of the American Society for Engineering Education, held at Michigan State College in East Lansing, Michigan, on June 28 and 29, 1951.

L. Robert Blakeslee, Head of the Department of Architectural Engineering at the University of Detroit, Chairman of the Society's Architectural Engineering Division, arranged the program.

Architectural Engineer as one is likely to find. It would seem to be proper to list these agencies and briefly enumerate their scope as they apply to the architect. We will except the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering which we will give a more detailed presentation.

City Planning & Zoning Commission—(A) The advantageous development of the City. (B) The use and maintenance of property values.

Department of Public Works — Elevation, size and use of public sewers. The cutting of streets, alleys and curbs, access to public sewers and development of entry to property; the paving of streets, alleys and sidewalks; garbage, rubbish and trash removal.

Department of Parks and Recreation—The allocation or removal of trees and shrubbery on public property.

Department of Water Supply — Water service from public mains to building side of meter.

Public Lighting Commission — All overhead or underground communication and power installations on public property.

Fire Department — Bureau of Fire Prevention — Use, storage and handling of flammable materials.

Health Department — Bureau of Industrial Hygiene — Industrial diseases and toxic materials — Bureau of Sanitary Engineering — Substandard Housing, general

complaints pertaining to public health.

Finally, there is the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering which, from the standpoint of the Architectural Engineer, is the keystone of the pattern he must follow when he enters into the business of securing a building permit. From each of the other agencies listed above, it may be necessary for the architect to secure preliminary information before he can develop a good plan for a building and its surrounding premises.

The department is composed of the following divisions:

- Bureau of Licenses & Permits
- Bureau of Building Inspection
- Bureau of Plumbing Inspection
- Bureau of Electrical Inspection
- Bureau of Safety Engineering
- Bureau of Structural Engineering
- Bureau of Smoke Abatement
- Bureau of Laboratory Testing

Under the general direction of the Commissioner and his Deputy, each bureau is headed by a Chief who is responsible for the organization, operation and administration of the bureau and its personnel, and the enforcement of the laws, ordinances and regulations applicable to the equipment and materials inspected by the bureau.

The Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering issues a small pamphlet consisting of 47 pages of small print which is entitled, "Permit, License, and Inspection Fees, also Information Relative to Departmental Activities and Procedures." The pamphlet is gratis, but the twelve codes enforced by the Department may be purchased at prices ranging from ten cents to One Dollar and fifty-cents. (.10c) to (\$1.50).

The laws, ordinances and regulations enforced are as follows:

- Anhydrous Ammonia Storage Equipment
- Boilers (Steam-Stationary and Portable)
- Electrical Code (National Underwriters)
- Electrical Rules (City)
- Elevator Code
- Gas Burning Space Heating Code
- General Building Code
- Oil Burning Furnaces and Heaters
- Plumbing Code
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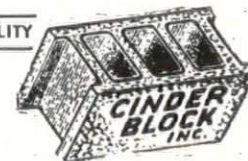
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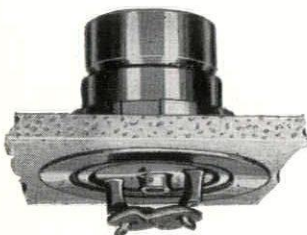
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Safety Engineering Boiler & Licensing Code
Smoke and Air Pollution Ordinance
State of Michigan Housing Code (included as part of the building code)
Unfired Pressure Vessels
Wall Paper Steamer Code
Zoning Ordinance

The Bureau of Licenses and Permits issues 36 varieties of certificates or licenses covering inspection, operation and testing of structures and equipment; they issue 17 kinds of permits for installation; 17 trades are licensed by the Bureau and 13 varieties of hazardous businesses are also licensed by the Bureau.

The Department also issues pamphlets entitled, "Building Permits and How to Secure Them" which are valuable not only to the architectural engineer but to anyone who contemplates some simple structure, like a one-car garage and wishes to develop his own plans and do his own building. Our Department has placed 200 copies of these two pamphlets at the disposal of Prof. Blakeslee, University of Detroit, and it is asked that the ones in attendance be given a copy of each of them, and that, if it is desired, he will mail to the absent members copies for their study.

It might be interesting to note that our Department operates almost entirely on a fee basis, and over the long period of years, it will be noted that we have made our own way with only an occasional slump in building causing us to request allocation of funds from the tax-dollar. This will account for the fee schedule, and it is based on the cost of services rendered in plan examination and inspection.

To high-light the instructions and requirements in securing permits to build or alter, it should be noted that building permits are required for the erection of all new buildings and for additions, alterations or repairs to existing buildings, including certain changes in occupancy as prescribed in the building code, as well as the demolition of buildings or structures. Eight types of application forms are provided, according to the type of structure, activity of land use contemplated.

An appropriate application blank for a building permit, completely and legibly filled out, as well as two complete identical sets of plans must be filed with the department. The plans must either be drawn to scale in ink on a good quality of paper, or be in blueprint form.

Public Act No. 240 of 1937 requires that all plans bear the seal of a registered architect or engineer with the following exceptions: residential buildings costing less than \$15,000.00; plans and specifications prepared by an owner for construction on his property for his own use; and public works costing less than \$2,000.00.

The plans must show the plot plan of the premises, the distance from the new structure of all existing buildings,

and the use of the new and existing structures.

The various codes require that front, side and rear yard depths be shown, that structural details, including footings, foundations, piers, pilasters, stairways, walls, ceiling heights and structural members and assemblies be complete and in detail as to materials and dimensions. Front, side and rear elevations are required. Housing code requires that use of each room be shown with windows, doors, and accessibility without movement through another bedroom.

Mechanical equipment and its location shall be shown on the plan and details of special equipment, or ordinary equipment having an unusual use must be shown.

In addition to the various codes mentioned earlier, our plan examiners must



"That settles it—the walls are entirely too thin for us."

be satisfied that the plans comply with certain basic State Laws. Provisions of State Laws are usually incorporated in applicable ordinances, if time permits. But in the interim between adoption by the Legislature and action by the Common Council, the Department must require compliance.

Your plans and permit application are routed through the department and examined in accordance with the requirements of the various ordinances for Zoning and Housing. Condition of existing structures to which alterations or additions are made, structural features, plumbing including building sewer and storm drains, electrical wiring and equipment, smoke abatement, safety engineering equipment, Fire Marshall and, in some cases, by the Department of Health or the Bureau of Traffic Engineering are checked.

In the development of mechanical plans, simple conventional installations are not required to be examined and stamped. This can best be illustrated by the exception in the Plumbing Bureau, namely: plans for single and two-family dwellings, or two-story apartments, industrial and commercial buildings having a total floor area of 3000 square feet, and one story structures of same type having a total area of 5000 square feet, unless any of these

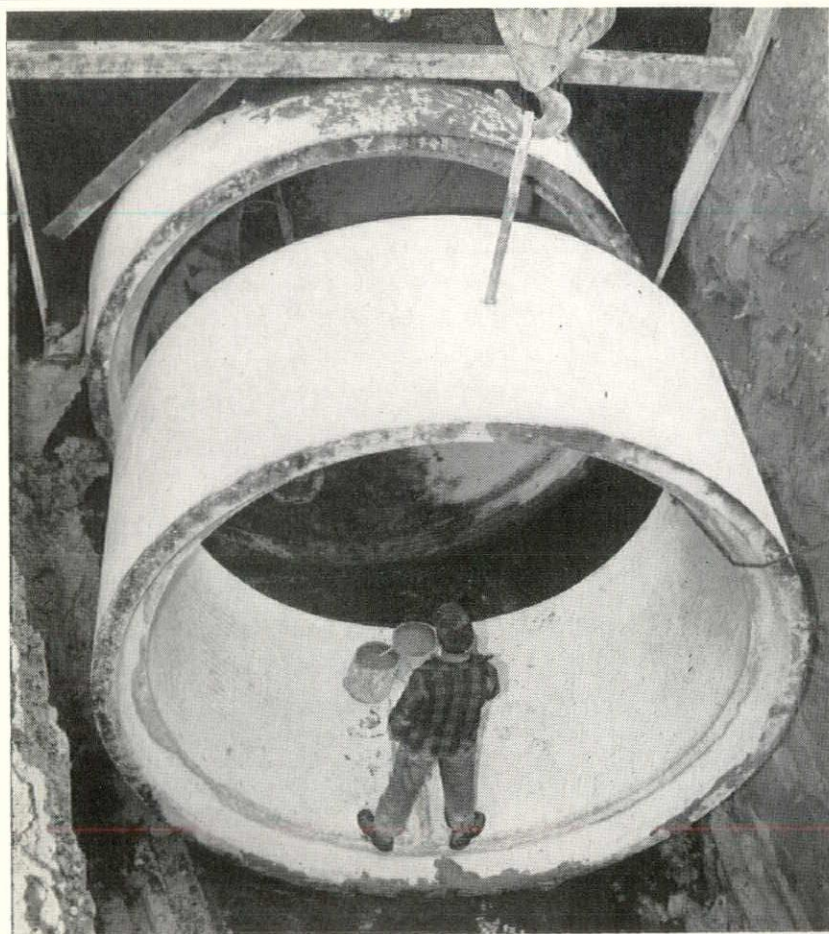
exceptions have equipment requiring interception of wastes or processing water, then they too must be examined for acceptance.

The plans for plumbing shall show fixture layout and spacing; size, material and location of all building sewers, building drains, storm sewers, soil, waste, vent and water piping, and all specialized equipment intended to either intercept wastes or treat them, or both.

Before continuing with the duties of the architect in the presentation of plans and specifications, I wish to briefly mention the manner in which inspection departments have been developed. The personnel was formerly selected because of training and experience in construction fields, and are largely drawn from among the skilled trades. It is only within recent years that men with engineering training have been attracted to inspection departments, and it is only in the larger cities that Bureau Chiefs are found who are graduate engineers, or registered professional engineers or architects.

It was the rule to find inspectional agencies of the older type quite inflexible in the application and administration of their codes. This should possibly be attributed to a lack of technical background or training in theory. Therefore, when an inspector was approached to consider a new material, a new assembly, a radical departure in design, or a deviation from the tables and charts set up in his code, and he was without the guide of experience, his answer was "No."

In the administration of the codes in the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering, City of Detroit, the policy is that when any new material, assembly, design or use, other than those specified in the code, is contemplated, it must be shown that it is the equal of those specifically mentioned in the code or that the intent of the laws or ordinances is met by the deviation. It follows that an architect or engineer who desires to deviate from the code, should first submit some preliminary studies to the proper departmental inspectional agency for determination. If in the judgment of the Bureau, or, in rare cases, the Board of Rules of the Department, his proposal is accepted, then the designer may proceed without fear that his finished plans will be rejected because of failure to comply with the law. For example, in our Plumbing Ordinance we set up tables which cover the capacity of sewers and horizontal drains laid to various common slopes, and if the design is within the scope of the table, no problem is encountered in examination. However, we have frequently found conditions in which large underground drainage systems were contemplated within the premises and the depths of public sewers made it necessary to go back to the fundamental laws or hydraulics and apply them even as they would be used in the de-



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Sec. C	Sec. D	Sec. E
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43 ft-24" "	942 ft-54" "	1076 ft-48" "
60 ft-30" "	90 ft-60" C-76	1308 ft-54" "
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signing of a large system of sewers for a city. Likewise, we have the responsibility of preventing acids, debris, sand, fats, oils, flammable liquids and other deleterious materials from entering the public sewer system. In this instance, one has to have a pretty thorough knowledge of hydraulic and physical problems that are involved in flow through interception devices, as well as the chemical and physical reactions that are necessary to prevent harmful wastes discharging to the public sewer.

Our Bureau of Plumbing and, I might say, all of the other bureaus, has the trained engineering personnel necessary to cope with these problems and to pass judgment, in the majority of cases, at the time the plans are submitted. My point of mentioning this policy is to show the architect and engineer that our ordinances and laws do not stifle individuality, progress, or imagination.

After the plans have been accepted and building permit issued, do not think the architect is through. Various other permits are required, and the specifications and plans should be developed so there is no confusion as to which contractor shall be responsible. The plumbing contractor must secure a permit to enter the alley, street, or easement and connect to the sewer. He must also secure a permit for the water service and meter, and the permit for the building sewer or sewers, as well as the plumbing shown on the plan.

Mr. Stiner, the Chief of the Electrical Bureau, will tell you, in detail, about the Electrical Contractor's responsibility and the requirements imposed on him.

Permits are required for electrical work, steam boilers, refrigeration and air conditioning systems other than self-contained plug-in types, for elevators, oil storage tanks, oil burners, gas-fired space heating, equipment burning solid fuels except in single and two-family dwellings, and for unfired pressure vessels such as air tanks and hydro-pneumatic tanks. Generally all contractors who are required to secure permits other than the building permits, are licensed either by the state or the municipality. In the case of the master plumber, he is licensed by the State after passing a satisfactory examination. He is required to register his license with the agency issuing plumbing permits in any municipality where he contracts or is hired to do plumbing.

Even ten years ago, as a rule, it was found that the mechanical plans covering plumbing were very inadequate. Elevations or typical piping layouts were the exception; spacing and location of fixtures were neglected, and sizing of piping was usually a guess which permitted the contractor plenty of lee-way to reduce sizes and, thus, increase his profits without justification.

The requirements of complete mechanical plans is an initial burden on the architectural engineer, but it saves

money in the long run by reducing or eliminating costly extras, violations, and lost time.

This would seem a long dissertation on the activities of the architectural engineer in his relationship with departments such as ours, but it has seemed necessary to show the need for further training in our Engineering and Architectural Schools in this phase of the architectural engineer's duties.

We know contract law and ethics are stressed, but when the graduate approaches our department trying to secure his first building permit for a client, surely he must say, "Why didn't someone in school let me know about this development?"

He should be trained in basic building law and in an understanding of the duties which the public assign to departments such as ours. Most men at graduation from college are energetic, progressive, ambitious, even radical. So our system of plan examination fees, permits, and inspection may appear as a mass of red tape at first, and his reactions and sometimes his actions are damaging to the school which trained him, his future and his immediate reputation. As he gains experience, the reasons for each step become apparent. He finds the rules are for the public benefit, and thereby he is not subjected to competition with unscrupulous, unethical, and untrained people.

In conclusion, may I ask what is wrong with the idea of including in the curriculum of the Architectural Engineer a course, entitled "Construction codes, Their Development and Application to the Field of Architectural Engineering."

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN INSPECTION BUREAU

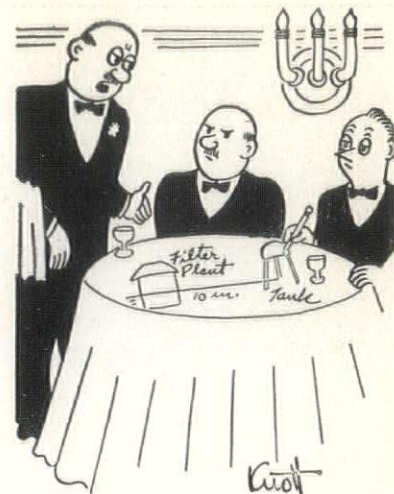
By Kent P. Stiner, Assistant Chief Electrical Engineer, Bureau of Electrical Inspection, Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering, City of Detroit

A general outline of the requirements that must be met prior to the issuance of a building permit has been presented to you by a previous speaker. I wish to point out some of the specific requirements of one of the Bureaus in a large Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering.

The layout and design for electrical requirements are of course only part of the job but it is an important one and these requirements are basically similar to those of the other Bureaus in the Department. Let us first see what the written requirements are for the electrical plans and specifications. The Book of Administrative Rules and Local Rulings of the Electrical Bureau reads as follows:

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRED

"A detailed set of plans and specifications shall be submitted with application for building permit for any wiring or alterations to the electrical sys-



"Must the plans for the new water works be drawn up here?"

tem in all buildings requiring over six (6) circuits except single and two-family dwellings. Such plans and specifications shall show, for example, number of circuits, switching arrangement, mains and sub-mains, including a riser diagram, conductor sizes, wattage per outlet, and proposed method of construction drawn with symbols of a standard form."

DETAILS REQUIRED

Perhaps, the first reaction, the reader of this rule might have is as follows: "Well, that isn't so difficult. I'll just spot a few light outlets here and there and assign, let us say, 150 watts, and for ease, I'll just use No. 14 A.W.G. for conductors, and that ought to be OK."

This first reaction would, of course, be rather remiss for this certainly could not be called a plan or specification. Now, just what is meant by this rule? When we speak of a riser diagram, we mean a one line diagram of the wiring system from the point of service contact at the building to the last distribution center in the building. Then, the riser diagram would include the service entrance conductors, their raceway; the service entrance equipment; main switches; size of sub-feeders and their raceways; and the distribution panels, indicating the number and size of branch circuits. It is also necessary to show the location of the service entrance equipment; it is necessary to show the switching of the branch circuits; and certainly necessary, to assign a specific wattage value for the various outlets.

DETAILED INFORMATION NECESSARY

Why are these requirements so? It is necessary for the person who examines plans to do so in a rather methodical manner. There are, as I am sure you know, minimum requirements. In this instance, the National Electrical Code and the Book of Local Rulings constitute the guide as to the minimum requirements for electrical wiring and equipment.

(Continued on Page 29)

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MINIMUM STANDARDS DEVELOPED

It may, at this point, be well to review briefly just how and why a minimum standard is promulgated and finally adopted by various municipalities throughout the country. Back on October 19, 1881, the first Central Station Company of New York went into operation and, so far as I can determine, issued the first official rules covering the installation and use of electricity. The need for this rule is undoubtedly self-explanatory in its makeup: "The Committee on Police and Origin of Fires is hereby directed to notify owners and occupants of all buildings in which uncovered electric wires or in which arc lamps with open bottoms or without globes are found, that the wires must be covered and the lamps altered to conform to the rules of this Board within ten (10) days from date of notice." This was the beginning of minimum standards for electrical installations.

A few years later, on March 15, 1890, "Rules and Requirements of the Michigan Inspection Bureau for Electric Lighting" was adopted.

As time passed, it became evident to the people in the electrical industry that a national standard was necessary and a meeting of various insurance boards and inspectors in the United States and Canada was called in the fall of 1892 and a national code for wiring was formulated on March 28, 1893.

The National Electrical Code, as we know it today, has been under the supervision of the Electrical Section, which is one of the sections of the National Fire Protection Association. The people of the electrical industry look upon the National Electrical Code as a basis for minimum requirements. It is well recognized that if a person attempts to design or make a complete layout using this Standard as a basis, he would not necessarily have a well engineered installation, but he would have one which would be safe.

LOCAL RULES

In my opening remarks, I mentioned the Book of Administrative Rules and Local Rulings. Now, the local ruling part of this publications consists of rules which are in addition to, or in some instances, exceptions to certain portions of the National Electrical Code. It has been said by many, many persons that if there are local rules in every community, how on earth could anyone be familiar with the hundreds and hundreds of different rules that have been published?

Most people in the field of safety engineering are lending every effort to reduce the number of local rules or exceptions to recognized standards. It is easily understood why there might be local rules if the community in question has a condition which is not covered under the minimum standards. It is also understandable to a lesser degree that when persons who are responsible to the public finally determine that a

certain method is unsafe or that another method is safer, then it becomes their duty to at once recommend such legislation as is necessary, and it is quite likely that such action would result in a local rule, for it might take a considerable time to have this brought to the attention of the proper Code Panel members and if verified, the original conclusion would undoubtedly become a part of a National Code. Now, why are we discussing this National Electrical Code? This examiner, about whom I talked a moment ago, is going to accept or reject the plans submitted to him strictly on the basis of the minimum standards as set forth in his own community. It is not his duty to examine the specifications and design from a point of utilization but he must confine his examination to the safety requirements.

CHECKING A PLAN

Now just what does the plan examiner look for when he makes his examination? Ordinarily he follows this procedure or one very similar to it:

1. He checks the application for the building permit to determine the occupancy.
2. He then checks the area of the building using outside dimensions. He is then ready to check the minimum code requirements for the number of lighting circuits that are required.
3. In addition, to the number of lighting circuits for general il-

(Continued on Page 39)

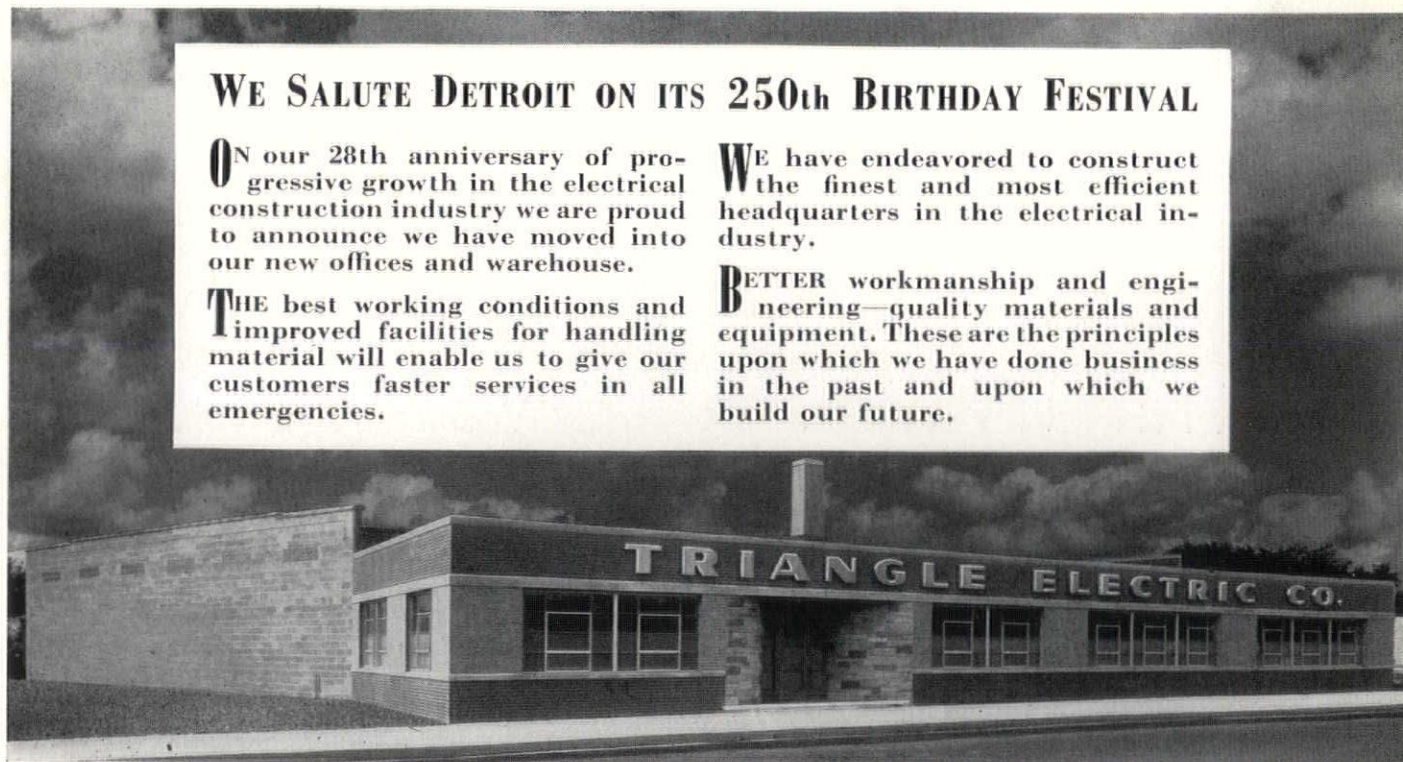
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Annual Report, Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., 1950-51

By TALMAGE C. HUGHES, Executive Secretary

The fiscal year ending October 17, 1951 has been an eventful one for the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

The Chapter had lost its most distinguished member, Mr. Eliel Saarinen, its only honorary member, Col. Edwin S. George, and for the first time in the Chapter's 64-year history, one of its presidents died while in office—Andrew R. Morison.

This year is Detroit's 250th birthday, the chapter's 64th, and the Bulletin's 25th. The Chapter has taken part in Detroit's celebration by an exhibit at The Engineering Society of Detroit's Open House and exhibits; by the dedication of Detroit's Historical Museum, of which William E. Kapp, F.A.I.A. was architect, and by radio and television programs. We were favored by a broadcast over WWJ on the evening of July 24, the exact anniversary of Cadillac's landing in Detroit. This was taken part in by Leo M. Bauer, president of the Michigan Society of Architects; Prof. Ralph W. Hammett, Society vice-president and your executive secretary. Mr. E. A. Baumgarth, Home Section Editor of The Detroit News, was moderator.

The passing of Mr. Saarinen came but a few months after he had been awarded the Royal Gold Medal in Architecture for 1950, the highest honor of the Royal Institute of British Architects. It was your executive secretary's honor to be selected to bring back the medal from London for its presentation to Mr. Saarinen, posthumously, through his son Eero, at a special ceremony by the Chapter on September 21, 1950. The medal was accompanied by a letter from the King, approving the award and the taking of it out of the country.

President Morison's contribution to our profession was great, and in recognition of this a special memorial meeting of the Chapter, honoring his memory was held on May 4, 1951. Contributions to a special Andrew R. Morison Memorial scholarship fund have amounted to more than \$1,000, and are still coming in. Other similar funds have been started for the help of worthy architectural students who would not otherwise be able to complete their education.

Upon the passing of Andrew Morison, Mr. Eero Saarinen, who had been elected Chapter vice-president, succeeded to the presidency, and Amedeo Leone was named vice-president. While Eero has presided at but a few meetings, he has already indicated that his contribution will be substantial. We are happy that he continues as consultant to the Detroit City Plan Commission on its Civic Center development, and appointment recommended by this Chapter. Eero is now in Europe studying public squares. It is significant that the Detroit City Council has, during the year, passed a resolution re-

quiring all plans for structures contiguous to civic developments to be submitted to the City Plan Advisory Committee, on which our secretary Eugene T. Cleland has rendered outstanding service.

The Common Council of Detroit also issued a Certificate of Cooperation to the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., for its part as host to the British Building Industry Productivity Team, headed by Mr. Michael T. Waterhouse, F.R.I.B.A., president of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. William C. Foster, Administrator of the Economic Cooperative Administration, supplemented this by writing:

"I wish you would convey to the members of your organization the gratitude which all of us at E.C.A. feel for the splendid way in which they cooperated to make the Technical Assistance Program a success, and in so doing helped in the united effort of the Western World to strengthen its defenses."

The Chapter has enjoyed good relations with other groups. It has cooperated with the Michigan Society of Architects in its annual convention, building industry banquet and at the Island. It has approved the schedule of fees in the new booklet, "Organizing to Build", published by the Society under the direction of Charles B. McGrew.

Through the Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Committee on Registration (APELSCOR), under the chairmanship of Prof. Emil Lorch, F.A.I.A., your Chapter has had the best relations with the other technical groups. C. William Palmer has maintained good contact with the Producers Council; John C. Thornton, with the construction industry, Julian Cowin, with the Interprofessional Council; Clair Ditchy, with Future Detroit, Inc.; Leo M. Bauer and Maurice E. Hammond, with The Engineering Society of Detroit.

The Chapter's affiliations have grown, there now being three student branch chapters, at the University of Michigan, University of Detroit and Lawrence Institute of Technology. The Chapter awards annual scholarships at each school and holds an annual joint meeting with student associates. Our members head the architectural schools: Wells I. Bennett at the U. of M., Robert Blakeslee at U. of D., and Earl Pellerin at L. I. T. Harley, Ellington & Day, Inc. award a \$1,000 scholarship at the U. of M. each year. There are others in the making. Malcolm R. Stirton and Earl W. Pellerin of your Vocational Guidance Committee, have assisted those who seek a career in the profession.

It has been the custom of the Chapter to join with the Metropolitan Art Association in one lecture each year, when an architect speaks. It is worthy of note that your executive secretary is on the board of the Art Association,

as are Alexander Girard and Helen Fassett. Hughes and Girard are also on the Library Committee of the Detroit Institute of Arts. This Reference Library has collected many valuable plans, photographs and drawings of Detroit architecture.

Valuable books have been donated to the Library by Mrs. Albert Kahn, Mrs. Mary Chase Stratton and by our member emeritus, Mr. Alpheus Chittenden.

Many of our members have contributed materially in the interest of the public. Good relations prevailed at Lansing through the cooperation of Adrian N. Langius, A.I.A., a member of the Western Michigan Chapter; with the Detroit Board of Education, through George L. W. Schulz, A.I.A. We wish that this might be more prevalent. Edward A. Schilling has long served on Detroit's Zoning Board of Appeals; Helen Fassett, on Detroit's City Plan Commission; Richard M. Fernbach and Frederick Fairbrother on Highland Park's City Planning Commission; Harry M. Denyes and Fred Harley in Birmingham; George J. Bery and E. J. Knapp in Oak Park.

The Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering, City of Detroit, has been most helpful. The Commissioner, Joseph P. Wolff, is head of our division of the City's Civil Defense program and we have become indebted to him for his outstanding work.

At the regional and national levels we have compared favorably with chapters in other states. Kenneth C. Black has just served as our regional director and has been succeeded by John N. Richards of Toledo. Leo Bauer, president of the Michigan Society of Architects conducted a seminar on Office Practice at the Great Lakes District Conference at Columbus, Ohio in October, this year. Clair W. Ditchy, F.A.I.A. has served as national Secretary of the A.I.A. for several terms, and has brought distinction to our Chapter. Ditchy, Bauer, Lorch, Brigham and Eberle Smith have been placed on national committees.

At the Chicago convention last May thirty-four Michigan architects were in attendance. The firm of Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti Associates received an honor award in the competition and exhibition. The architects' fall trek to Europe was conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Ditchy.

The Chapter's finances are in better condition than ever before, credit for which should go in large part to treasurer Paul B. Brown. Also as membership chairman he has done a real service. Less than a decade ago the Chapter had about 100 members. Now there are 381 corporate members, 115 associates and 298 student associates—a total of 794. Michigan with 80% of the registered architects as A.I.A. members, is by far the leading state in the Union, in that respect.

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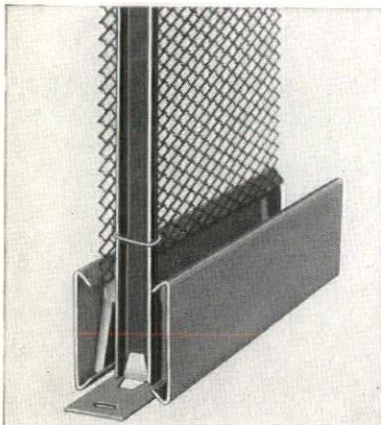
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In matters of registration too we have been most fortunate, Kenneth Black at Lansing has been our observer. Your executive secretary was appointed by Governor G. Mennen Williams as a member of the State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, to succeed the late Andrew R. Morison. We consider this a distinct recognition of architectural organization in this State. Dean Wells, I. Bennett and Robert B. Frantz have rendered valuable service on the Registration Board.

Our public relations have improved materially. Newspapers have been most cooperative. The Bulletin became a monthly magazine. The employment bureau is continued as a service to members and to architectural personnel. Activities of the executive secretary's office have increased to the point where additional help is needed. The records of the Chapter are now kept in a safe, in your executive secretary's office, and are easily accessible for ready reference. The Bulletin affords a good running account of the Chapter's activities, and will aid in writing the Chapter's history, which project is now under way.

The Chapter this year has prepared a list of buildings that should be of interest to visitors. This was done from a questionnaire sent to members.

Another questionnaire had to do with what subjects members would like discussed at meetings. It was noted that they prefer practical subjects rather than the theoretical.

The Chapter co-sponsored an exhibition of "British Town and Country Planning" at The Detroit Institute of Arts.

Programs, under the direction of Suren Pilafian, have been varied and interesting. Nine regular and one special meeting were held. The largest meeting from the standpoint of attendance, in the Chapter's history took place last January when 250 attended the inspection visit to the New Veterans' Memorial Building, of which Harley Ellington & Day, Inc. are architects.

Speakers have included George Nelson, C. Howard Crane, Eero Saarinen, Pietro Belluschi and Turpin C. Bannister. Frank Lloyd Wright spoke in Detroit twice this year, though not under the sponsorship of the Chapter. Mrs. Pilafian has assisted in interesting the ladies, many of whom have attended our meetings during the year.

A new venture was the listing of members in the classified telephone

directory under the A.I.A. seal and a 25-word statement as to what it stands for.

This year has seen a movement toward cooperation with the Builders Association of Metropolitan Detroit. Their members recognize the advantages of having architectural services on the smallest houses and architects recognize a responsibility to furnish them.

The Chapter acknowledges its indebtedness to David H. Williams, Jr., past president who continues on the board, and to Thomas H. Hewlett, whose term expires after his serving three years.

President Saarinen has initiated a project to redesign all of the Chapter's literature, including stationary, membership cards, notices, the Bulletin, etc. This should bring some unity into the printed matter.

The Chapter has eleven fellows, a small number compared to its total membership. Steps are being taken to elect others.

And Detroit architects are good architects, the most important factor in any public relations program. Detroit architects, therefore are a happy lot, for they are rendering a much-needed public service. When the history of Detroit's architecture is written we will probably be best known for the distinction we have given to the factory building. This is the forerunner of modern architecture, and it has been applied to all types of structures.

We have noted a tendency for offices to combine, in order to increase their organizational facilities to take care of the largest architectural and engineering projects. Big offices are handling huge sums of money for their clients and doing it with most efficient results. Bigness in itself is not a virtue, but when the client can be better served by office uniting with others the public interest is of major importance.

EDGAR MARTIN

Edgar Martin, A.I.A., a member of the Chicago Chapter, and non-resident member of the Michigan Society of Architects, died in Chicago on September 15 of injuries resulting from a fall. He was 80 years of age.

Mr. Martin was born in Burlington, Iowa, educated in public and private schools and in Paris, France. He had also traveled and studied in several European countries, the Caribbean Islands and South America. He entered his own practice in 1905, for 25 years practiced as Schmidt, Garden & Martin, and for 14 years as Pond & Pond & Edgar Martin, finally as Edgar Martin, Architects and Engineers. For seven years he served as architect for the State of Illinois, and he had also been supervising architect in charge of rehabilitation of the physical plant of the Chicago Public School system. He had served as treasurer of the Illinois Society of Architects, member of American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Hospital Association.

PROF. RALPH W. HAMMETT, A.I.A.

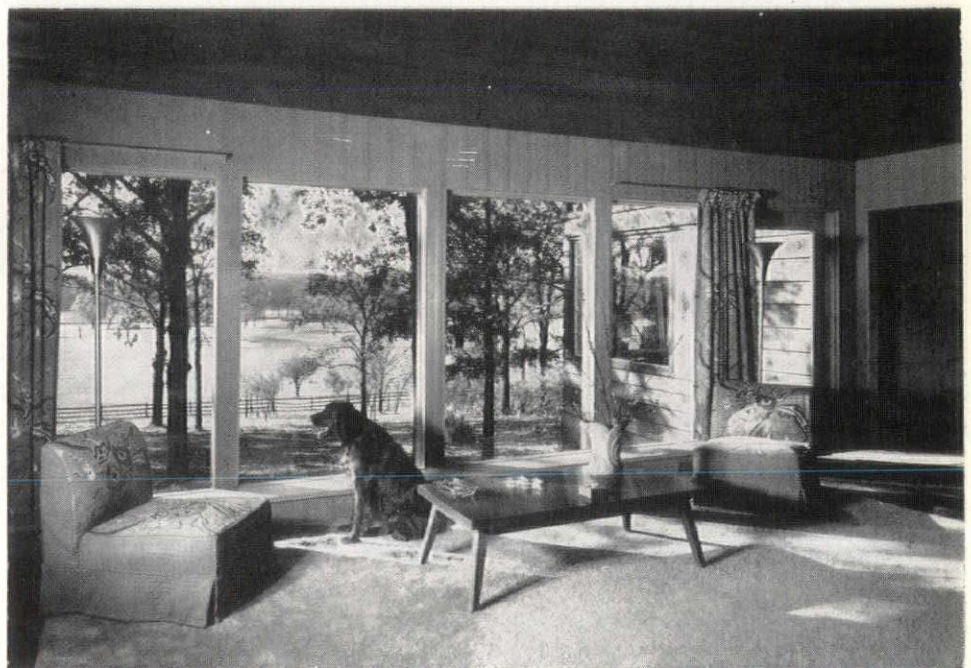
of the College of Architecture and Design at the University of Michigan, is architect for the Lutheran Student Center and Chapel, featured in the current issue of Architectural Record.

The building, now under construction, has a three-fold function — "to provide a chaplain's residence, a recreational center and a student chapel and place for religious education," the article states.

"Each of the three sections is defined by a change in level in the plan. All are accessible from the central entrance."

Hammett is a member of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, a vice-president of the Michigan Society of Architects.

SUMMER at the Paul B. Stevens home (right) in St. Charles, Ill. finds their setter enjoying this striking view of Pottawatomie Park Golf Course and the Fox River. Mr. Stevens is a partner in the architectural firm of Burgess, Stevens & Purdy and designed the house himself. In order to reduce heat loss in winter and the transmission of unwanted summer heat, Mr. Stevens had all the windows glazed with Thermopane insulating glass.





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CALLING ALL ARCHITECTS

By Harry Boyd

An editorial in the *Belleville (Ill.) News-Democrat*

How many want porches on their houses?

This is one of a number of things the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is trying to find out. It has just completed a survey of farm families in the northeastern part of the country.

Ninety-three out of every hundred farm families up there want porches. More than half of them want two.

This is the first indication I ever came across that I have tastes in common with rural New Englanders.

I, too, want two porches. I would settle for one. I would hate to live in a house that didn't have any porch at all.

Seems to me it is not without significance that the old traditions, moral standards, political horse-sense and other things in which Americans used to take great pride started going to pot soon after people began to whack the porches off their houses and replace them with those little two-by-four stoops.

You can't expect people who don't even provide a place to put their rubbers where they won't fill up with water to show much sense about coming in out of the rain.

The rambling old front porch, now gradually disappearing came close to being a distinctive American institution. The English didn't have it; neither did the French or the Germans or the Scandinavians. The Spaniards and Italians prettied theirs up to the point where a rocking chair would have seemed out of character on them.

You have to go all the way back to the Greece of the Golden Age to find porches that really were porches. And with the marble pillars and all, they probably were a little too much of a good thing.

It was along the latter part of the last century in this country that people finally hit upon a porch that was just about right. It was light but sturdy—big enough to give everybody elbow room but not too big for a busy housewife to keep scrubbed.

The big value of the roomy front porch was that it could be fixed up with hammock and chairs to make an inviting and comfortable place to sit. So people did a lot of sitting.

Solutions to lighting problems which are found in the average home were developed by Sylvania Electric Products Inc. to illustrate how light, color and a few architectural changes can transform the second floor of an old house (right) into flexible and colorful living quarters.

One reason people nowadays do so much restless gadding about is that there isn't any decent place to sit down.

And that's why our thinking on many of the perplexing problems of the day is so rambling and incoherent. It is very hard to think on the fly.

But you can sit on a front porch only about so long before you are bound to fall into serious thought—if only to keep from being bored. This is all to the good.

Porches also promote understanding. Not only do they pull the family together but they attract neighbors. Passersby who wouldn't think of stepping through your front door will stop to chew the rag if you are sitting on the porch.

It's the constant exchange of ideas—no matter how trivial—that seasons and matures a society. These pint-size front stoops are condemning us to permanent childishness.

GAYLORD HOSPITAL

In the Top O'Michigan's vacation land, at Gaylord, the beautiful new building they show to visitors is not a church or a school but a hospital, by Frank Barcus, A.I.A., of Detroit.

Dedicated last month by Michigan's Governor, G. Mennen Williams, the Otsego County Memorial Hospital is a cheerful and colorful sight, both inside and out.

With its 34 beds, it is one of the finest in Michigan, according to J. R. Homminga, assistant director of the State Office of Hospital Survey, who states that it was constructed at the lowest cost per bed (\$10,000) of any Michigan hospital built in recent years.

"Credit for this low-cost construc-

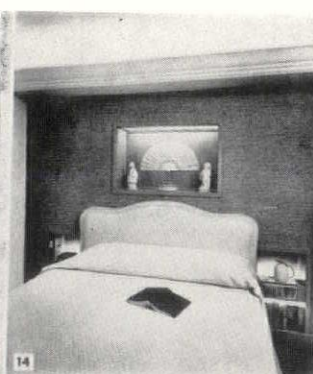
tion and the economies effected," states an editorial in the Otsego Herald-Times, "must go to the contractor, McCeady and Son and to the architect, Frank Barcus, who took an interest far greater than could be normally expected."

Michigan Building Industry Banquet Committee has reelected Paul R. Marshall, chairman, Talmage C. Hughes, secretary, and Dayton L. Prouty, treasurer.

The committee has charge of the banquet including the Michigan Society of Architects annual convention. The next one will be held at Hotel Statler on March 7, 1952. Sponsoring the banquet are the Builders and Traders Exchange, of Detroit, the Producers' Council, Detroit Chapter, and the Society. Members of the committee are E. J. Brunner, Alfred Brodine and Marshall, representing the Exchange; Hughes, Linn C. Smith and Amedeo Leone, representing the Society, and Prouty, Joseph F. Busse and R. B. Richardson, representing the Producers.

And speaking of front porches, long and short, the trend seems to follow the well-known cycles of other features.

When automobiles came in, people decided that the viewing of them from front porches was not the same as watching horses and buggies. To avoid the noise of traffic, porches were moved to the rear of the houses. But a little traffic is not a bad thing, especially if the traffic is far enough away not to be a nuisance. We build houses on lake shores, and take every advantage of the views, so that occupants may watch the boats go by. The difference is the boats make no noise.





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ANN ARBOR CONFERENCE

Advance notice of the Ann Arbor Conference to be held in the Rackham Building, Ann Arbor, November 1 and 2, has been issued by Wells I. Bennett, F.A.I.A., Dean of the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan.

The subject of the conference will be Problems of our Shifting Industrial Communities, with regard to architecture and planning. In the two-day conference there will be three round-table and audience-participating sessions devoted to three aspects of the problem: the incentives to industrial relocation, the effects on the worker and his family, and the prospects in terms of community planning.

Douglas Haskell, editor of Architectural Forum, the Magazine of Building, will be chairman of the conference. Speakers will include Tracy B. Augur, National Security Resources Board; Richard M. Bennett, A.I.A. of Chicago; Wilfred F. Clapp, Department of Public Instruction, Lansing; Ernest Fischer, director, Urban Land Use, Columbia University; John M. Gaus, professor of government, Harvard University; Frederick Gutheim, department of education and research, The A.I.A., Washington, D. C.; Dr. Seymour E. Harris, Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University; Edgar M. Hoover, Council of Economic Advisers, Washington, D. C.; Dean Joseph Hudnut, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University; Burnham Kelly, Albert Farwell Bemis Foundation, M.I.T.; Charles D. LaFollette, vice-president and treasurer, Corning Glass Works; John W. Lederle, director, Institute of Public Administration, U. of M.; Robert B. Mitchell, director, Urban Studies, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Charles E. Odegaard, executive director, American Council of Learned Societies; G. Holmes Perkins, dean, College of Fine Arts, Univ. of Penn.; Marshall Shaffer, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Kenneth C. Welch, A.I.A., vice-president, Grand Rapids Store Equipment Co., and Philip Will, Jr., A.I.A. of Chicago.

GREAT LAKES SEMINARS

Detroit architect Leo M. Bauer, president of the Michigan Society of Architects, and George H. Miehl, president of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., were speakers on a panel devoted to the subject of office practice at The American Institute of Architects Great Lakes District Seminars held at Hotel Deshler-Wallick in Columbus, Ohio on October 17-20.

The seminars were held in conjunction with the 1951 annual convention of the Architects Society of Ohio. Featured at the convention were building materials exhibits and the Society's annual architectural competition and display.

Guest of honor and speaker was Glenn Stanton of Portland, Ore., president of The American Institute of

Architects. Other speakers were John N. Richards of Toledo, Great Lakes A.I.A. regional director; Carl C. Britsch of Toledo, president of the Architects Society of Ohio; Lloyd V. Moser of Lafayette, Ind., president of Indiana Society of Architects; Melbourne Mills, of Lexington, Ky., president of the Kentucky Chapter, A.I.A.; William P. Linch, president of Columbus Chapter, A.I.A., and L. Morgan Yost, president, Chicago Chapter, A.I.A.

A special ladies' program was prepared, and the seminars adjourned in time for delegates, their friends and guests to attend the Ohio State-Indiana football game at Columbus Saturday afternoon.

CASE OF THE MISSING PLANS

From the Grand Rapids Press

The Associated Press story on the recent death of William C. Rohns in Ann Arbor at the age of 95 observed that Mr. Rohns had been a widely-known architect. The dispatch went on to list some of the buildings he had worked on; what it didn't note was that it was Mr. Rohns who had designed many, if not most, of the Grand Trunk stations in Michigan, among them the old station on Michigan St., NW, in Grand Rapids.

The local station now owned by the city, got in the news the other day when two bids were made to lease it. It is something of a mystery, that building, and possibly William Rohns was the last person alive who could tell the whole story. For one thing, the blueprints for it have eluded all searchers up to now. Two years ago, when the city was thinking of remodeling the station, a new attempt was made to locate the plans. But all that could be found were some photostatic copies which so distorted the drawings that they were useless.

The search has been taken up again, this time by Mr. Rohns' grandson, P. Philip Rohns, a lifelong resident of Grand Rapids and son of Paul Rohns, who lived here for about 25 years and now resides in Kenosha. Young Rohns suspects that the prints may be located yet among his grandfather's effects. Philip recalls his grandfather's telling him many years ago of some of the problems involved in building the place. For one thing, there was the tower. Because the building was near the river, there wasn't enough solid ground in which to sink the underpinnings for the heavy tower. So, William Rohns fell back on the principle of the cantilever. Supporting beams were driven horizontally into the ground, away from the river. The tower then was erected on the unsupported end of the beams. Apparently it was a good job; the tower still stands. But the details of this construction, with many others, are hidden in those murky photostats. Perhaps not until some attic yields the original blueprints shall we know all there is to know about this single local example of William Rohns' ingenuity as an architect.

SOUNDS FAMILIAR

According to TIME magazine, the vocabulary of the Pentagon closely resembles English, but must be learned. "Implement" means do. "Formalize" means write it down, and "finalize" means finish it. Cynics devise more irreverent definitions:

PROGRAM: Any assignment that can't be completed in one phone call.

CHANNELS: The trail left by an interoffice memo.

TO EXPEDITE: To confound confusion with commotion.

UNDER CONSIDERATION: Never heard of it.

UNDER ACTIVE CONSIDERATION: We're looking in the files for it.

COORDINATOR: Guy who has a desk between two expeditors.

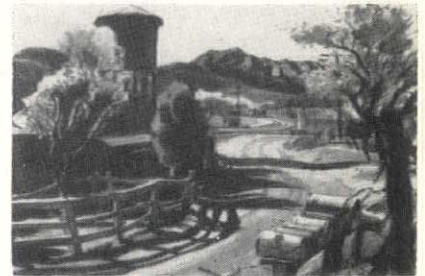
MODIFICATION POLICY: A complete reversal which nobody admits.

A SURVEY IS BEING MADE. We need more time to think of an answer.

NOTE AND INITIAL: Let's spread the responsibility for this.

POINT UP THE ISSUE: Expand one page to 15 pages.

REFERRED FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION: Maybe your office will know what to do with this.



A PROGRESS REPORT OF THE 1950 SURVEY OF THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION, being made by The American Institute of Architects has just been issued.

The survey being conducted under a grant by the Carnegie Corporation, is headed by Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, honorary member of the A.I.A. and president of the Cooper Union in New York City.

The information gathered by questionnaires over the past year and a half is expected to be completed by the end of 1951.

The report gives the number of architects in the United States as 19,137, with geographical distribution ranging from 17 in North Dakota, to 2,945 in New York. Also revealed is the fact that, as a whole, there is one architect to 7,875 inhabitants. In this respect, Michigan is about the average.

With regard to the percentage of A.I.A. members to total architects registered in the various states, Michigan leads with 72%. Others range down as low as 18%.

Among the other basic information are employment status, education, war record, income, experience, and office personnel.

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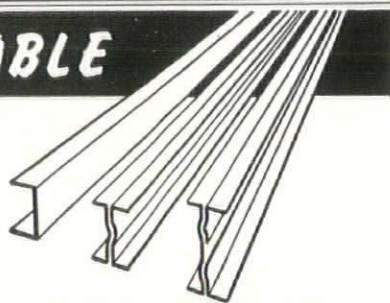
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suspended ceiling framing . . . miscellaneous sheds . . . mezzanine
floors . . . interior structures within industrial
buildings . . . drying kilns . . . ventilating system
framing . . . duct work framing and supports.



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lumination he checks the plan for special requirements such as circuits and heating, or other specialized equipment.

4. He then is ready to determine the minimum size of sub-feeders and service required for the building.
5. He then checks the location of the service equipment to see that it complies with the safety standards in so far as being readily accessible and that the service entrance conductors enter a disconnect means immediately after entering the building.
6. With the above information he compares his calculations with the layout made by the designing engineer. Checking fill of conduit if such is used. Checking the type and size of conductors used; and finally he checks the height of the service attachment to the building.

Throughout this examination the examiner keeps in mind the occupancy of the building or the occupancy of a specific portion of the building, and checking to see that the wiring method used complies with the code requirements for specific types of occupancies; such as, hazardous locations, locations which require emergency service, and other types of special occupancies.

Perhaps, you would be interested to know some of the major reasons that necessitate a revision of a plan prior to issuance of a building permit. Some of the discrepancies are as follows:

1. Service entrance equipment location not clearly specified on the plan. The location indicated, not in compliance with the National Electrical Code, such as being 20, 30, 40 feet inside of a building before entering the service disconnect means or there being more than six (6) means of disconnect for the service entrance conductors.
2. Improper type or size of conductors for the load required or for the location; such as, type R wire indicated in a raceway in direct contact with the earth or type RH wire to be used in a damp location.
3. Insufficient number of branch circuits.
4. Plans incomplete.

The above are only a few of the many items that are brought to the bureau's attention each day. Time does not permit us to dwell on any particular item, however, I am sure it is apparent that many of the items we just spoke about are of primary importance and I believe that this leads us into the second phase of our discussion today and that is "training program of schools to prepare young men for the building field."

TRAINING PROGRAMS

Let us confine this portion to the training program necessary to familiarize the engineer with the recognized standards which are expected to guide

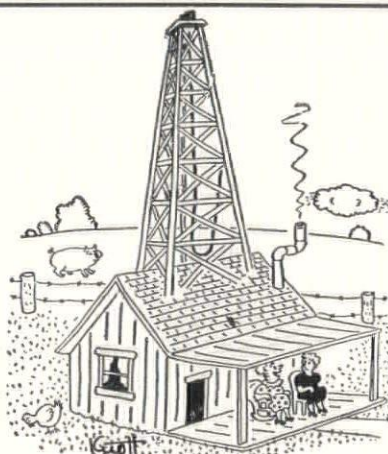
him in his work strictly as a "minimum basis" and not as a "hand-book of design."

SAFE CONSTRUCTION

I should like to quote Joseph Wolff, Commissioner of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering, who recently gave a talk before the Michigan Municipal League in Detroit, Michigan.

"The Babylonian king Hammurabi, who reigned from the year 2067 to 2025 B.C., promulgated many basic laws. They were inscribed in stone. That is why sufficient fragmentary evidence has been preserved to bring to us the following, as translated into English:

"If a builder has built a house for a man and his work is not strong, and if the house he has built falls in and kills the householder, that builder shall be slain.



"We just couldn't bring ourselves to give up the old homestead completely."
L-271

If the child of the householder be killed, the child of that builder shall be slain.

If the slave of the householder be killed, he shall give slave for slave to the householder.

If goods have been destroyed, he shall replace all that has been destroyed; and because the house that he built was not made strong, and it has fallen in, he shall restore the fallen house out of his own material.

If a builder has built a house for a man and his work is not done properly and a wall shifts, then that builder shall make good with his own silver."

It is quite evident, according to these brusque requirements, that a demand for safe construction was justified 4000 years ago. The demand for responsibility in building, on the part of the people has not waned since that time. Our reasoning, however, has changed in its abstract application of the demand for safety regulations with a better understanding of our fellow men. Our needs have changed along with our advancement in jurisprudence. Due to our technological development, affecting all

aspects of our daily routines, our economic existence has changed. All of which is quite obvious. The point to be emphasized here is that our environmental status is, and will continue to be, in a constant state of flux."

This thinking applies to all phases of the building industry whether it be electrical, plumbing, structural, space heating, or any other section of the building industry.

BASIC CODES

Many times I have heard persons say, "I cannot be expected to keep up with all the codes which are in force. They change so rapidly; they change from one locality to another, it is impossible." This feeling is understandable, for the person who has not made a fair and thorough study of the subject is undoubtedly amazed, discouraged, and quite possibly disgusted with the standards as he thumbs through one page to another finding therein references to another page, another section, another code or another standard.

Again I would like to point out that the National Electrical Code has been held up as an example as a National standard by the other sections of the building industry. Further, thinking only along the lines of electrical construction, if a person be on good speaking terms with the National Electrical Code he is then in a position to readily realize the deviations that a particular community may have made, and the few exceptions taken. Most cities or states, that have an electrical ordinance or law use the N.E.C. as a basis and then make minor changes or additions to it. The problem then is not really as complicated as we might first believe.

CODES AVAILABLE

Now let us for a moment see if it might not be possible for a person to become familiar with recognized codes without having a collection of each and every code which might be published in this United States.

There is a pamphlet which is entitled, "Preparation and Revisions of Building Codes" and is known as "Building Materials and Structures Report B.M.S. 116," published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. This pamphlet carries a very fine outline of things that everyone should know about the compilation of data on the building codes under the heading of, "Available Materials."

There are a number of codes recommended by organizations that have devoted a great deal of attention to this subject and are also obtainable. Those listed are as follows:

Building Officials Conference of America, Inc.
Room 1401
51 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York
Abridged Building Code, 1948
Basic Building Code, 1949
Pacific Coast Building Officials Conference
124 West 4th Street
(Concluded on Page 41)

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VERmont 8-0500

Los Angeles 13, California
Uniform Building Code, 1949
Southern Building Code Congress
Brown-Marx Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
Southern Standard Building
Code 1948

National Board of Fire Underwriters
85 John Street
New York 7, New York
National Building Code, 1949

Here then are four building codes which are well recommended and have a wide acceptance.

The official plumbing code of the City of Detroit has a very wide acceptance and has been used as a reference by the coordinating committee for a National Plumbing Code. A report of this committee is now available at the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government office, Washington, D. C. This Report was made available the 1st of this month. I noted that the University of Iowa and the University of Illinois cooperated in the formation of this report.

The National Fire Protection Association of 60 Batterymarch, Boston 10, Mass. publish and sponsor many national codes, in addition to the National Electrical Code, and all of these codes are readily available.

Reference to the N.F.P.A. publication is made in various other codes published in various communities. One in which we in Detroit are referred to many times is N.F.P.A. Bulletin No. 1 "Inflammable Liquids, Gases, Chemicals and Explosives." There are other bulletins of the N.F.P.A. which we must use in our daily work. N.F.P.A. Bulletin No. 56, "Safe Practice for Hospital Operating Rooms," has become a part of the local rulings of the City of Detroit for safe practice for hospital operating rooms.

KNOWLEDGE OF CODES DESIRABLE

With a basic knowledge of the national codes or other widely accepted codes it is believed that a person may then be ready to determine without much hesitancy just what the minimum standard for a particular design might be.

There is certainly no other group better qualified to present this information to the young men, who are in training for a career in the building industry, than this group which is here today. Certainly a program could be arranged so that all graduate engineers would have an opportunity to become familiar with common practice and usage of code requirements.

COOPERATION IN CODE FORMULATION

Now we are aware of the fact that in various engineering handbooks and engineering textbooks there are references to various standards, but these references do make it necessary for the student to delve further into code requirements.

A course in "Basic Codes" would undoubtedly benefit the engineer to a

great extent and would make him or her much more useful to the employer.

I should like to take this opportunity to express a personal opinion and wish, that the members of the American Society for Engineering Education avail themselves of the opportunity to serve the people by cooperating in the formulation of minimum standards. I am aware of the fact that some members of this organization contribute greatly to the formulation of various codes, but these codes are your codes, and in order that they be such, it is necessary that all persons vitally interested in the building industry be just as interested in standard codes and work as hard as any other group so there will be a common meeting ground, and so that there may be less and less of local rulings and more and more acceptance of standard basic codes.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT IN LARGE ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

By Robert M. McIntosh, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Mechanical Engineering Department, Harley, Ellington and Day, Inc., Architects and Engineers

The best way to describe this subject is to explain the system that is used in our organization from the time a project is started, until the Owner takes over and is satisfied with the job. Variations of this system may be used in other Architects' offices, but in the main the same system is followed.

Let us assume that preliminary talks between the Owner and the Architectural Design Department have been completed, and the general size and shape of the building has been determined.

The Design Department will start floor plan drawings to show the arrangement of the offices or spaces to be occupied.

At this time the Mechanical Engineering Department is called upon to give the required size and location of such rooms and spaces as:

- 1—Fan Rooms
- 2—Duct Shafts
- 3—Pipe Shafts
- 4—Boiler Room
- 5—Chimney Height
- 6—Ceiling space for ducts
- 7—Anything that will affect the story height, size of design of the building

The problem here is to decide the best type of heating system for the building, estimate the heating, ventilating or cooling load in order to size the boiler and fan rooms, etc., so that a workable plan can be made and be accurate enough so that major changes will not be required when the final plans are being made.

The Mechanical Engineering Department may be called upon at this time to estimate the cost of the Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating, Cooling, or other mechanical work which is a part of the project. This is a hard thing to do

during these times when prices and wages are subject to change without notice, and doubly hard when unforeseen difficulties arise which cause a long delay between the time estimates are made and bids are taken, because prices may rise during this time to a point where the estimates are much lower than the Contractors bid, and such a thing can be very embarrassing to the Engineer and disturbing to the Owner.

During this preliminary planning stage, design of the heating system, cooling system and other mechanical work should be considered in enough detail so that it will be in keeping with the type of building being contemplated, will not be overdesigned so as to be costly of installation and maintenance.

After the above phase has been completed and the Owner has approved the general layout of the building, the Architectural Department starts the "working drawing" stage, or preparation of final plans.

After they have developed the detail plan and decided the size of windows, wall thicknesses and type material, the Mechanical Engineering Department start their heating and cooling load calculations, then follow with working drawings based upon the preliminary design analysis, which if correctly made will result in no major changes from basic information given the Design Department.

After the load calculations have been made, we usually discuss the proposed mechanical work with the Owner's Plant Engineer, if he has one, so that he will be familiar with the work contemplated and his suggestions incorporated in the design if they are practical. At this time a list can be obtained of equipment which the plant has standardized so that the same types can be specified for the new job.

During this working drawing stage all items of mechanical equipment must be shown on the plans and the space to be occupied must be checked to be sure it is large enough to accommodate any of the several makes of equipment specified, as the design must be made so as to allow competition between the equipment manufacturers. All ducts



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and pipes must be coordinated with the Structural, Electrical and Architectural Departments so as to clear beams, lights, doors, etc., and all chases, furring, pits, special framing, wiring or other items required for the mechanical installation must be determined by the Mechanical Engineering Department and arranged for them with the other Departments. All work must be done according to local and State Codes. In Detroit some of the codes which must be considered are: Plumbing Code, Smoke Abatement Code, Refrigeration Code, Restaurant Code, which covers ventilation and other health requirements in kitchens or places where food is stored, prepared or served for public consumption, Fuel Oil and Oil Burner Code, Inflammable Liquid Code, which covers storage and handling of Gasoline etc., Detroit Building Code, Requirements of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Requirements of the Fire Marshall, Requirements of the Department of Public Works, Fire Underwriters Requirements, State Boiler Code, and there is probably a few more which I haven't mentioned.

While our specifications place the burden of complying with all applicable codes upon the Contractor, the Mechanical Engineering Department must assume part of the responsibility by checking the design against the codes and preparing the plans accordingly. Failure to do so can result in costly changes which must be made in order to obtain approval of the installation by the City or State department having jurisdiction.

After the drawings have been completed the Specifications are written. The scope of the work is outlined, the quality of material is set up, the type of equipment is stated, the type plumbing fixtures is given, the connecting link between the various trades is made, such as the electrical tie-up. The motors furnished by the Plumbing Contractor, Heating Contractor, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Contractor, must be specified with current characteristics which will suit the wiring to be provided by the Electrical Contractor. Wiring up of electro-pneumatic controls furnished by the Heating and Ventilating Contractors must be covered in either the Mechanical or Electrical Department Specifications and the Mechanical Specification's writer must see that it is in one specification or the other. All overlapping of trades must be clearly defined as to where each trade starts and stops.

After the plans and specifications have been completed and checked, bids taken and contracts awarded, the Mechanical Engineering Department calls in the successful bidders on the mechanical trades and checks over with them the items of equipment specified, to be assured before orders are placed that the equipment to be furnished by the Contractor is one of the makes specified, or is at least as good as that specified.

At this point the Construction phase starts, and it is necessary that the Mechanical Engineering Department keep in close touch with the progress of the work in the field by visiting the job and by frequent contact with the Architect's Field Superintendent. All field changes found necessary must be checked for the best possible solution. Extras incurred by field changes must be checked. Approval of various City Departments must be obtained if the changes involve work covered by code. During this phase, shop drawings are sent in by the various mechanical contractors, and are checked by the Mechanical Department. After completion of the building and occupancy by the Owner, the Mechanical Engineering Department still has a very important role to fill. That of seeing that the systems installed function as designed, by calling in the responsible contractor to make necessary adjustments, and/or repairs of defective work, see that the Owner's representative knows how to operate the systems, see that the Owner's personnel is satisfied with the heating and air conditioning systems. In general, see that everything done by



"She doesn't do anything, J. P. — Just a morale factor for the boys."

the Mechanical Department is satisfactory to the Owner. Only then can we consider the job done.

The problems involved in the course of a project such as that outlined above are many and varied. Some of them I have briefly mentioned, but a list might read as follows:

- 1—The problem of getting enough space for Mechanical Equipment Rooms, duct spaces, and Boiler Room, and of obtaining story heights high enough and ceiling heights low enough to accommodate the necessary structural beams to support the building, and to allow for fluorescent lighting fixtures recessed into the ceiling, and still leave enough space for ducts, heating and plumbing pipes.
- 2—The problem of getting the Structural Department to use small enough beams so as to allow us ample space to run our ducts and pipes.

- 3—The problem of accurately estimating cost and mechanical space requirements in the preliminary design stage.
- 4—The problem of coordinating the work of the Mechanical Department with the other departments so that interference between pipes, ducts, beams and lights can be avoided.
- 5—The problem of knowing and meeting all code requirements. This can be difficult if the project is in another City or State.
- 6—The problem of coordinating the Mechanical Specifications with the Mechanical plans so that all work to be done by the Mechanical trades is clearly defined in one or the other.
- 7—The problem of coordinating the Mechanical Specifications with those of the Architectural, Structural and Electrical Departments, so that overlapping portions are clearly defined as to where each trade stops and the other starts, so that there will be no missing links which will delay the job or cause the Owner to pay an extra.
- 8—The problem of completing the plans and specifications on time when the Owner takes time out to make changes or delays decisions but still wants the completed job on a certain date.
- 9—The problem of obtaining substitute equipment in time to avoid delays in the Construction phase, when a particular manufacturer fails to deliver equipment on schedule.
- 10—The problem of keeping the Mechanical Contractors from substituting inferior material on the job, and installing their ducts and pipes in spaces allowed for other use.
- 11—The problem of keeping up with Federal Allocations.
- 12—The problem of satisfying all of the Owner's personnel when the job is completed. It is difficult when several people in the same office each want a different temperature, or one says that they object to air movement and another says there isn't enough air movement.
- 13—The problem of finding competent, conscientious, engineering personnel to do today's volume of work.

This is the type of work and some of the problems handled by the Mechanical Engineering Department in an Architect's Office.

TRAINING PROGRAM OF SCHOOLS TO PREPARE YOUNG MEN FOR THE BUILDING FIELD

There are three things which I would like to suggest on this subject:

- 1—Concentration on mechanical drawings, preferably on subjects which have a practical value for the student. A student lacks experience when he applies for his

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first position. But if his drafting ability is good, he can usually be put to work where he can be of useful service to his employer, and can gain experience which he needs.

- 2—Study of Architectural drawings to be familiar with the problem of fitting his work into the finished building. Some engineers feel that the mechanical work is of such importance that the building should be designed to suit it. This is not so. It usually costs the Owner no more, if the mechanical work is designed to suit the building, and it certainly makes for a better looking building if the Architectural Design Department has free rein to design it with the knowledge that the Mechanical Engineer will be original or inventive enough to overcome any difficulty which the Design Department imposes.

- 3—A knowledge of some of the most frequently encountered codes which the Mechanical Engineer must use in his design, such as Plumbing Code, Building Code, Smoke Abatement Code.

I believe this concludes my portion of the program, but I would be very happy to answer any questions which may be asked, or elaborate on any phase of my talk either now or by letter or personal contact at my office.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING TRAINING FOR BUILDING

By Marshall G. Houghton, Senior Electrical Engineer Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc., Architects and Engineers

Type of work and problems handled by Electrical Department in an Architect's Office.

1. a. Making drawings legible.
- b. Learn to know how to make a drawing complete enough to be a contract drawing.
- c. Learn enough of Architectural mechanical and Structural work so that electrical installation will fit in with the building.
- d. One must learn early to show enough and show it clearly without too much detail. Architect's fees are relatively low and he can't afford to show too much detail.
2. Electrical work in an architect's office may cover most every phase of electrical work from low voltage signaling through complicated plants, induction heating, Radar and Electronic controls.
- a. Foremost today is lighting, second is power (440, 220 and 120 volts) and next is low tension wiring such as signal systems, paging systems, telephones, etc.
3. Lighting is the biggest electrical factor today in the building industry. The day of spotting 4 ceiling outlets and one switch per bay and one wall receptacle at each column is past history.



"You know darn well that I haven't got the furnace set that high."

Lighting today is definitely part of the building and in modern installations is built into the structure. The amount of light required for specific building uses must be calculated liberally. To make best use of light output, the color scheme must be properly selected as well as the paint pigment in order to maintain high reflection factors and use all available light economically.

In kitchens, cafeterias and food counters and in beauty parlors and fine ladies' apparel departments fluorescent lighting should be avoided unless proper color-corrections are carefully made.

In laying out a lighting job today it is more essential than ever that the engineer familiarize himself with the architectural detail and design.

Lighting today must be figured more accurately, the day of guessing 1½ to 3 watts per sq. ft. is over. We must figure maintained foot candles per square foot for each task or usage. This requires an advanced knowledge of wall, ceiling and floor finishes. We must accurately figure not only wattage and circuit capacity but also maintain proper voltage drop on feeders and branch circuits.

The trend today is definitely to fluorescent lighting but mazda lighting has a very definite usage and will not be superseded by any other lighting especially fluorescent for a very long time.

A few facts of the types of lighting most commonly encountered by Architects are as follows:

- a. Residential
- b. Office buildings — Public and private.
- c. Store Lighting.
- d. Hospital and Institutional.
- e. Schools & Colleges.
- f. Industrial plants of all types — indoor and outdoor (not always done by Architect).
- g. Power Plants.
- h. Public Utilities (usually not done

by Architect but by Utility Co.'s own men).

- j. Flood lighting, sports lighting, defense lighting.

POWER:

Regarding power services required for buildings in an Architect's office we are generally confronted only with secondary distribution problems. If the job is not more than 200 kw. demand the Utility Co. will serve the customer with secondary.

There are many jobs, particularly large industrial plants or exceptionally large modern department stores which have a large primary distribution system. Generally most colleges emphasize primary distribution systems more than secondary. This is not too great a problem however, for the extent of such primary distribution systems is generally dictated or suggested by the utility company serving the local community.

Students trained to handle primary distribution can also take care of secondary distribution when required.

It might be well to briefly outline the several services (electrical), which are required in a modern office building and a modern department store:

- a. Primary (High Tension) Distribution System.
- b. Secondary Lighting Distribution.
- c. Secondary Power Distribution.
- d. Bell Telephone System. (Complete conduit system and under-floor duct).
- e. Executive Intercommunicating System.
- f. Charge Phone System.
- g. Code Calling System.
- h. Fire Alarm System.
- j. Watchman's Supervisory System.
- k. Sprinkler Alarm System.
- l. Burglar Alarm and Police Call System.
- m. Temperature Control System.

INDUSTRIAL:

The Architectural problems — electrical — in an industrial plant are vast and varied and require considerable study. Generally speaking the distribution problems are simpler than in buildings such as institutions, stores or office buildings because the work is installed exposed, and requires less detailed study in producing plans. This sort of work requires close cooperation with the owners and plant engineers and is a specialized job consisting of more engineering and less architecture.

The electrical lighting and power distribution system in an industrial plant is largely governed by the production plant layout department and designed for overall plant efficiency. The use of and quantity of light for the 24 hour working period must be carefully studied. The painting of plants and overall cleanliness has been greatly improved since improved production methods have been found necessary. It has been proven that daylight is very expensive and not reliable. Hence window areas have been cut down and lighting of a higher quality is being in-

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We have touched on some of the principal problems confronting the electrical department in an Architect's office namely: 1. Learning how to make a proper drawing, 2. Design a proper lighting system, 3. Design a good secondary distribution system for power and lighting, and 4. To provide proper communication and signal systems for all types of buildings.

The fifth (5) and probably the most important and most difficult job is the preparation of Specifications. This is a very important item and I believe one that is given very little thought in our schools and colleges. Good specifications are very rare, and good specification writers are almost not obtainable.

There is another phase of electrical work which is becoming more and more important with the advent of higher cost of building, namely that of making an electrical estimate. This subject cannot be taught readily but rather must be learned by actual experience and a lengthy study of present day materials used, hence the estimator must, like the specification writer, keep constantly abreast of the times so that he knows materials, material prices and labor prices.

SCHOOL TRAINING

Most all of us agree that our schools and colleges provide very little training for electrical engineers for an Architect's office. It becomes a real problem however, as to how much and what to teach. In the first place we should emphasize this work as a part of a consulting engineer's career rather than just electrical work in an Architect's office. The work would be the same but would offer the young man a title to achieve which is more truly descriptive of his responsibility.

1. First we must have our engineers learn more about drafting. This is not only because good readable blueprints are desired by the client but because an engineer must know what constitutes a finished drawing.

If the drawing is incomplete, the contractor is not bound to do a proper job. On the other hand if the drawing is too elaborate it costs the Architect-Engineer too much money to produce and hence his margin of profit is cut down. We therefore believe the first requisite is to learn to make a legible drawing and learn to know how complete it must be.

2. The second point in a training program should be to teach more about lighting, how to figure lighting using standard commercial fixtures or special fixtures. Teach more about color values, reflection factors and problems involved in built-in lighting. It might be well to have a course in studying building drawings and the relation of lighting, to the building construction.

At this point I might add that the architectural student should also study the relation of lighting to his work, especially built-in lighting.

Whenever the problem of high ceil-

ings is involved the problem of relamping and maintenance is involved. The fixture must be in a location to be reached from an attic space, or a lowering device must be installed. High ladders are dangerous and their use very costly.

3. I believe that power distribution generally is covered sufficiently in schools today. I wish to mention however that the ideal location for distribution centers is more often governed by the design of the building or plant than it is by the copper economy design layout.

4. It might be desirable to teach motor and motor starter applications, the makes and uses of modern construction materials and methods of installing wires and cables. Panel boards, switchboards, and the use of branch (small size) fuses versus circuit breakers is very much misunderstood by not only young engineers, but by many older and more experienced engineers and architects.

5. I believe we should attempt to teach the young engineers something about writing specifications. The above mentioned course in the study of electrical building materials would be a great help in preparing specifications.

6. A course in electrical estimating would be very popular for those who might wish to go in the contracting business, but I am sure the consulting engineer or architect would welcome this course. There are some very good electrical estimators in the larger electrical contractor's offices that might be pressed into service to teach such a course.

7. I believe it is very essential that a course be taught in the use and application of the National Electrical Code.

Mr. Stiner of Detroit will tell you all about this, but I am sure you will find it is a subject very important and most essential to the building industry.

Those of you who set up schedules of classes will be quick to point out that no room remains for additional subjects unless another year is added before graduation. I do not believe this to be the only answer, but I do feel that it is necessary to acquaint the engineer with some of the problems of the architect and other trades. It is also necessary to introduce architects to some of the facts of life. For instance, architects persist in designing buildings with nice, long, narrow window lines and they put the floors so close together that the structural man cannot get in beams to hold the building up; the mechanical man cannot get ducts in for ventilation and the electrical man has to hang his lights so low that they are a physical hazard. An understanding architect will design in such a manner that all trades will have adequate space allowance to do their necessary work.

Schools and colleges are becoming more alert to the necessity of providing courses that are stepping stones to employment in business and industry and it would seem to me that they could also aid the students in securing a

healthy mental outlook on work. Of what use is it to teach a student how to supervise a department having 200 employees and then neglect to teach him how to fill a ruling pen and draw a line. In general, architectural graduates are willing and able when they start work to sit down at a drawing table and make a drawing. The young engineering graduate when asked to do the same thing will exclaim, "I'm not a draftsman, I'm an engineer!" His feelings have been hurt. You can assure him that more engineering is done on a drafting table than is done at a desk. Scale drawings must be made to fit the component parts together. It should not be beneath his dignity to make these drawings which he is asked to do and in so doing he will learn to do and become a more valuable employee.

To many students graduation is an end in itself. They have successfully completed years of study; the world is now their oyster, and far too many fail to realize that their college years have provided them only with the tools to open the oyster. Thus, when they find the tools are practically useless until they learn how to use them, they are quite disillusioned. It takes some longer than others, to learn to use those tools but the process will be easier and faster if they willingly jump in and do the work as their supervisor requests. Now, the art of applying knowledge to a specific job or operation seems to be denied to many people. That's the reason why foremen, supervisors, managers and executives are in demand, for they have not only learned how to use their knowledge — they have learned how to teach and lead others. The graduate who learns how to use his tools and produce will find the advancement he seeks.

In summary then we suggest that students can be best prepared for future work in the building industry by including the following in their course of study:

- a. Make legible complete drawings, including printing.
- b. Lighting calculations and layouts, incandescent and fluorescent.
- c. Primary and secondary distribution system including feeders, panels, starters, etc.
- d. Signal and communication systems.
- e. Specification writing.
- f. Some cost studies.
- g. National Electrical Code.
- h. A general knowledge of the requirements of associated trades such as architectural, structural, mechanical, heating, ventilating, plumbing, etc.
- i. Instill in the student the understanding that his college diploma is a help to get him his job but only continued use and development of his abilities as directed by those in charge of his work will result in his continued employment and advancement.

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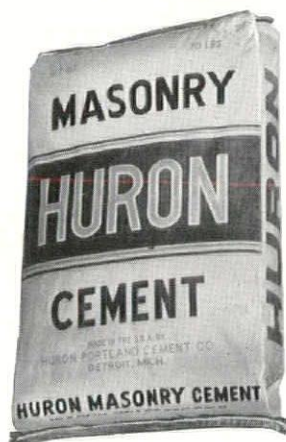
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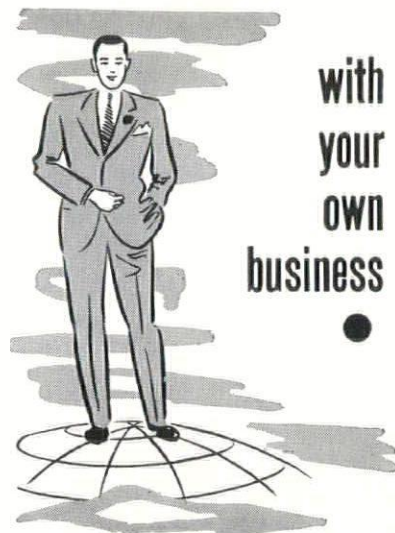
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Michigan Architects In The News This Month

TED COE, better known as Theodore Irving, A.I.A. of Washington, Technical Director of The American Institute of Architects, informs that, at 8:00 p.m., Monday, Nov. 5, 1951, Westinghouse will present in the Wayne Room of Hotel Statler in Detroit a film entitled "Lighting At Work," the outline and general character of which was reviewed during its preparation by the Department and Research and Education of The A.I.A., in consultation with the Westinghouse Corporation.

The presentation combines, in a novel and informative manner, both acting and visual material.

A cordial invitation is extended to architects of this area to attend the showing of the film and demonstration.

* * *

Dr. Wolfgang Friedrich Sand, professor of architecture at the Technical University of Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, spent last week in Detroit as guest of Dean C. J. Freund of the University of Detroit and L. Robert Blakeslee, Head of the University's Department of Architectural Engineering.

Dr. Sand is on a 90-day tour of this country sponsored by the U. S. Division of International Educational Relations, to study and observe modern architecture and the methods of teaching in our architectural schools.

LEINWEBER, YAMASAKI, AND HELLMUTH, ARCHITECTS, have moved their offices from 1901 Industrial Bank Building to the entire third floor of 112 Madison Avenue, in Detroit. The firm is composed of Joseph W. Leinweber, Minoru Yamasaki and George W. Hellmuth. All are members of The American Institute of Architects.

The firm also has offices in St. Louis, Mo., which are in charge of Hellmuth. One of its commissions there is a housing program for the city amounting to some \$60,000,000.

The Detroit office has just completed St. Paul's School in Grosse Pointe, is engaged on housing projects in Saginaw, Benton Harbor, Belding and Bessmer, Michigan, and a \$9,000,000 development and engineering center at the Detroit tank arsenal.

Also on the firm's boards are a number of contemporary houses, which they study, not only by drawings but by models as well.

* * *

LESTER W. J. ARNOLD, OF ARNOLD AND FUGER, ARCHITECTS, 510 Madison Theatre Bldg., in Detroit, left Saturday, Oct. 6 for New York, to sail on the S.S. Queen Mary for a two-weeks visit to England. Mrs. Arnold accompanied him.

The Arnolds spent most of their

time in London and nearby Cornwall, where they have a country house, which they designate as "comparatively new," being about 200 years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are natives of England but have been in this country since 1919. He returned to London in 1946 and for a time was engaged by the office of C. Howard Crane, A.I.A., of London and Detroit. On this trip, combining business with pleasure, he went again to see Howard Crane and also architect Raymond Carey, formerly of Detroit but now practicing in London.

* * *

LOUIS KAMPER, A.I.A., has sold his house at 2150 Iroquois Avenue, in Detroit, and has moved to the Whittier, foot of Burns Drive.

On March 2, 1951 the Building Industry Banquet, concluding event of the Michigan Society of Architects Annual Convention, awarded him a certificate for outstanding contributions to the architectural profession and the building industry. The certificate was presented to him at his home during a celebration of his 90th birthday on March 4, 1951, by Talmage C. Hughes and C. William Palmer.

* * *

BODDE - BENJAMIN ASSOCIATES, INC., ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS have moved their offices from 2210 Park Avenue, where they have been for the past three years, to the 11th floor of the Michigan Mutual Bldg., 28 W. Adams Ave., in Detroit. The telephone number remains the same, Woodward 1-2386.

The firm is composed of Fred Bodde, Max Benjamin and Peter Mortenson, engineers, and Frederick H. Potz and Urban U. Woodhouse, architects. Potz and Woodhouse are members of The American Institute of Architects.

Current work of the firm consists of large industrial projects, office buildings, modernization of power houses, and other structures.

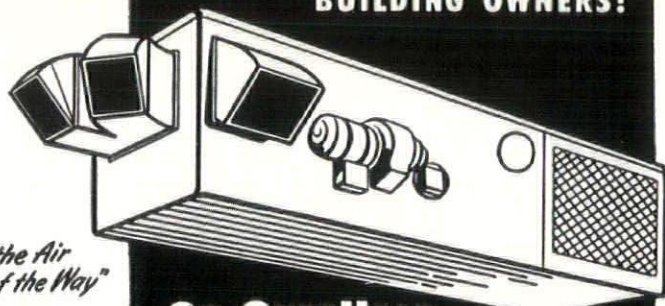
* * *

ON THE COVER — This camera study of the old and new is by John Gajda. Taken from the terrace of the Veterans' Memorial Building in Detroit, by Harley, Ellington & Day, Inc., Architects and Engineers, it shows in the background (left to right) the Buhl Building by Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc., Architects and Engineers; Standard Savings and Loan Building (middle-ground), by George D. Mason & Co.; Guardian Building by S. H. & G., and the Norton Hotel, done by Rogers, Bonnah & Chaffee, Architects.

Wright & Wright, Architects, have remodeled the Norton's lobby, cocktail lounge and bar.

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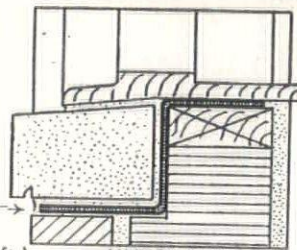
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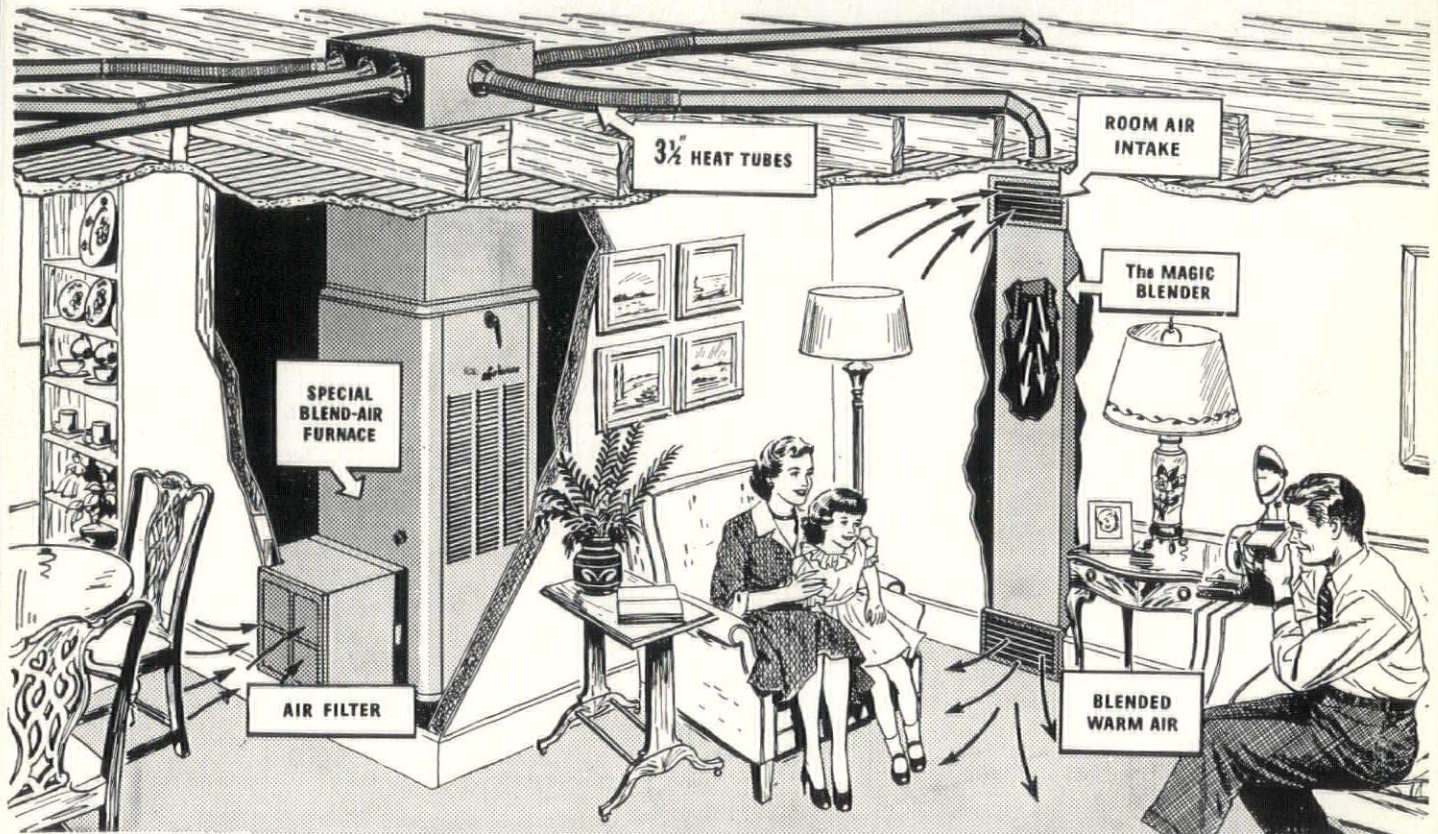
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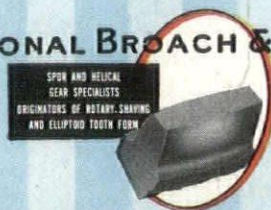


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