MONTHLY



BULLETIN

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

A State Organization of The American Institute of Architects

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Volume 26

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MARCH, 1952

Number 3

M.S.A. THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION NUMBER



AIR VIEW OF DOWNTOWN DETROIT

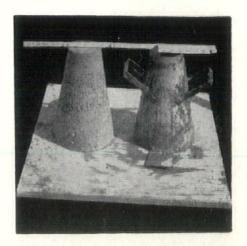
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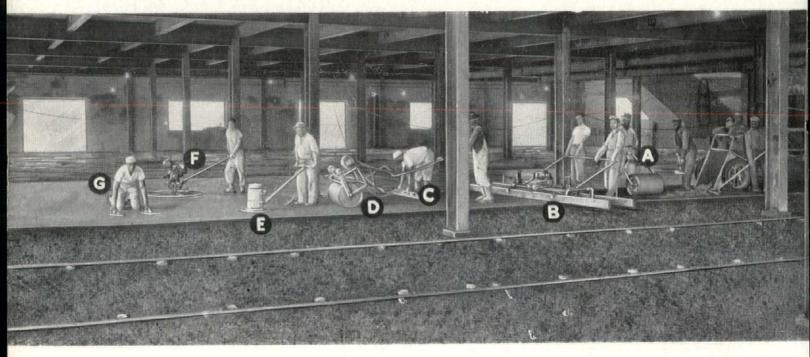
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March, 1952, Monthly Bulletin

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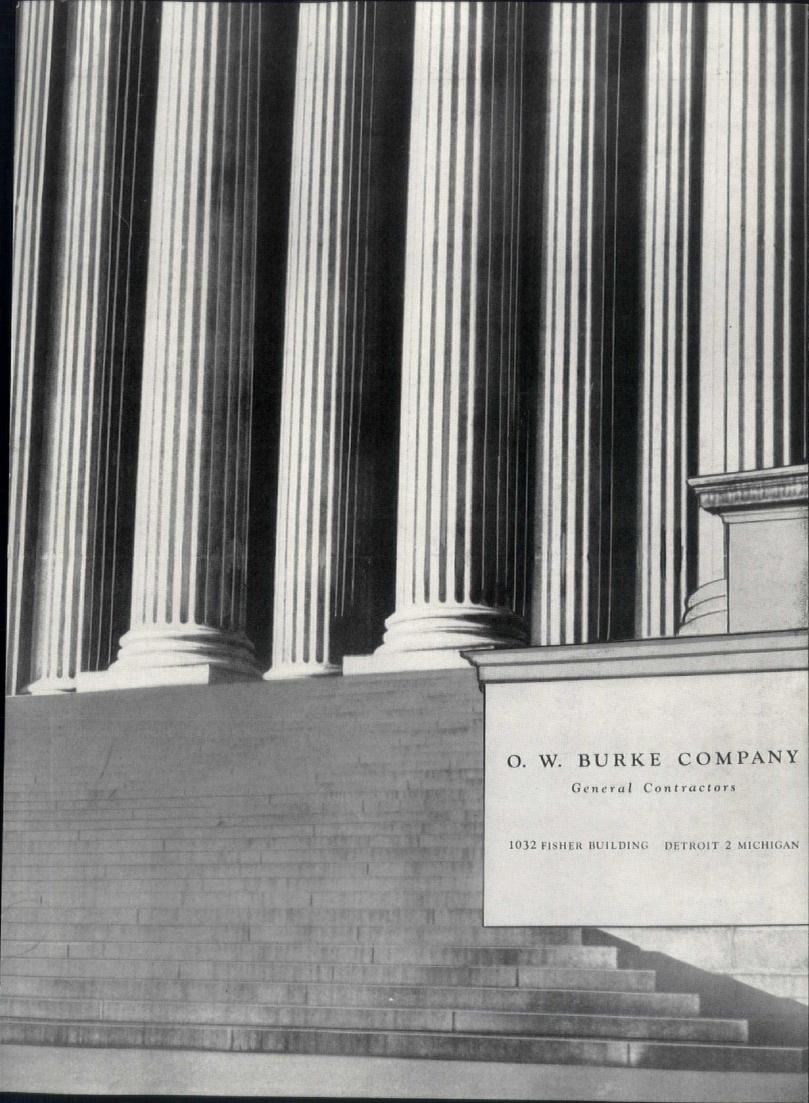
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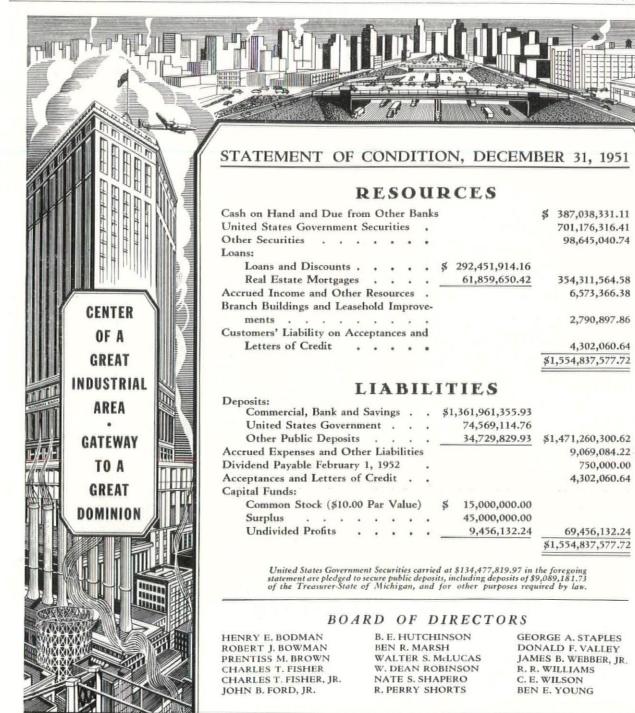
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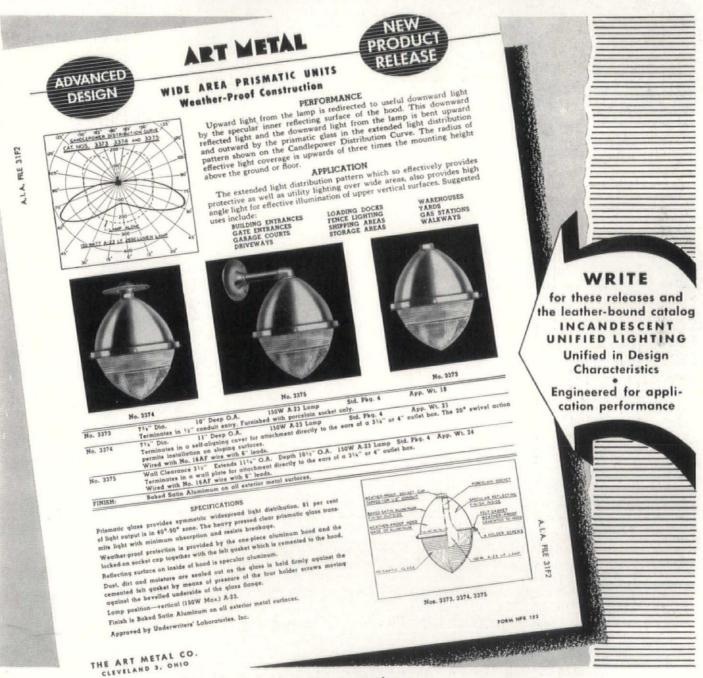
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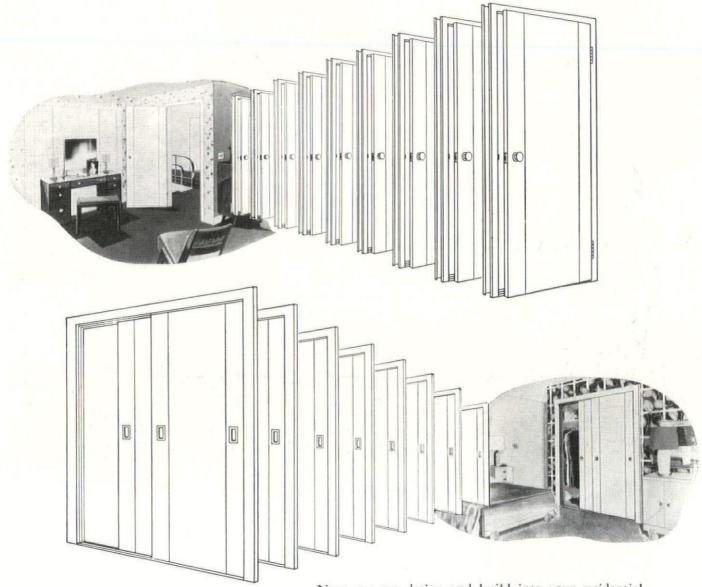


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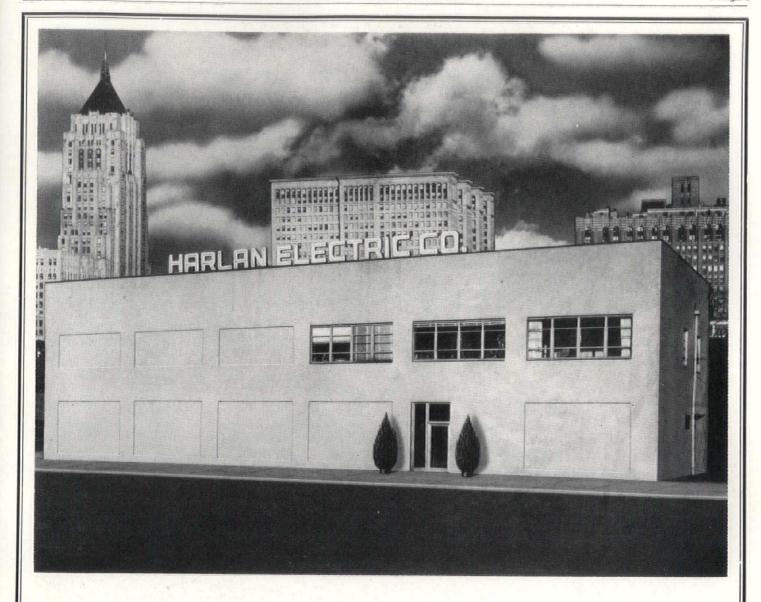
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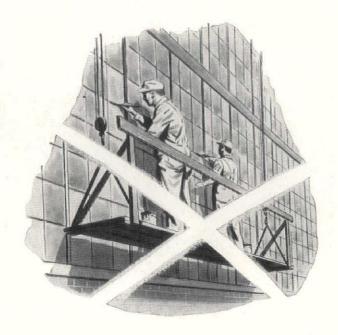
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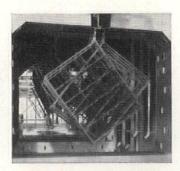
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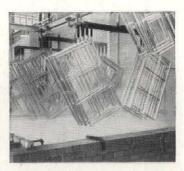
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O. Blair, Adrian N. Langius.

38th Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Detroit, March 5-8, 1952—Linn C. Smith, Chairman; Suren Pilafian, Program & Speakers; Stewart Kissinger, Building Exhibits; Sol King, Publicity; Louis G. Redstone, Architectural Exhibits; Paul B. Brysselbout, Brochure; Edward G. Rosella, Registration & Reception; Elmer J. Manson, Attendance; Charles O'Bryon, Entertainment; James B. Morison, Arrangements; Berenice Ditchy, Ladies.

1952 Midsummer Conference, Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, July 31-Aug. 2 & 3, 1952—Ralph W. Knuth, Chairman; Louis C. Kingscott, James A. Spence.

APELSCOR—Charles B. McGrew, Chairman; inn C. Smith. Alternates: John O. Blair, Carl B.

Marr.

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.

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PROGRAM

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

HOTEL STATLER, DETROIT, MARCH 5-8, 1952

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5

AFTERNOON-Arrival of Delegates, Registration (Men \$2, Ladies Free) Viewing of Exhibits

8:00 P.M .- Informal Icebreaker, Ball Room, C. A. O'Bryon, Inrelocutor Social Evening, Entertainment, Refreshments (open to those Registered at the Convention)

9:00 P.M.—Closing of Registration for the Day

THURSDAY, MARCH 6

8:00 A.M.—Breakfast Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society President Leo M. Bauer, Presiding

8:00 A.M.-Breakfast Caucus of Convention Delegates and Alternates Elmer J. Manson, Presiding Detroit Chapter, Table 1 Saginaw Valley Chapter, Table 2 Western Mich. Chapter, Table 3

9:00 A.M.—Continuation of Registration and Viewing of Exhibits

9:30 A.M.-Annual Business Meeting of the Society, President Leo M. Bauer, Presiding; Keynote Address by Alden B. Dow, Past-President of the Society

12:30 P.M.-Ladies Luncheon at the Detroit Athletic Club, Compliments of the Convention Committee, Bernice Ditchy, Hostess

12:30 P.M.-Luncheon, President Bauer Presiding Greetings by Distinguished Guests Report by Chapter Presidents on Past Year's Activities Eero Saarinen, President of Detroit Chapter James A. Spence, President of Saginaw Valley Chapter Elmer J. Manson, President of the

Western Michigan Chapter 2:30 P.M .- Lecture; John O. Blair, Presiding Introduction of Speaker by Lyall H. Askew Speaker: Bernard Tomson

Subject: "The Architect and the Law"

Discussion

4:30 P.M.—Viewing of Exhibits

5:30 P.M.-Cocktail Hour, R. V. Harty Company, Host, for those Registered at Convention

6:30 P.M.-Dinner (Informal Dress); Vice President, James A. Spence, Presiding.

Greetings by John N. Richards, Director, Great Lakes District, A.I.A.

7:30 P.M.—Viewing of Exhibits

8:00 P.M.—Lecture; Vice President Spence, Presiding Introduction of Speaker by Suren Pilafian Speaker: Eric Mendelsohn Subject: "My Contribution to the Development of Contemporary Architecture" Discussion

10:00 P.M.—Viewing of Exhibits

FRIDAY, MARCH 7

9:00 A.M .- Tour; Clara Bryant Junior High School, Dearborn Eberle M. Smith Associates, Inc., Architects Chartered DSR Buses will depart from Bagley Entrance of the Hotel; James B. Morison,

11:00 A.M .- Discussion of School by Jonathon Taylor, Designing Architect

Chairman

11:00 A.M.-12:30 P.M. - Complimentary Refreshments for Ladies at Ladies Headquarters, followed by subscription Luncheon and Style Show in the Terrace Room at the Statler

12:30 P.M .- Luncheon; Vice-President Ralph W. Hammett, Presiding Greetings by the President of The American Institute of Architects,

> Mr. Glenn Stanton Technical Report of Jury on the Howard T. Keating Small House Competition, by Clair W. Ditchy

2:30 P.M.-Address; Vice-President Ralph W. Hammett, Presiding Introduction of Speaker by Arthur H. Messing

Speaker: Dan Kiley Subject: "How Landscape Affects Architectural Planning" Discussion

4:30 P.M.—Viewing of Exhibits

7:00 P.M.-Michigan Building Industry Banquet (Informal Dress) Leo M. Bauer, President, Presiding Presentation of Awards in the Howard T. Keating Small House Competition, by Mr. Keating Address by Edward McFaul Subject: "Just How Confused can You get?"

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THE KEATING COMPETITION

52 Designs at '52 Convention

The jury for the Howard T. Keating small house architectural competition, sponsored by the Michigan Society of Architects, met at the Detroit Athletic Club on the afternoon of February 23, to judge the designs submitted.

Members of the jury are Clair W. Ditchy, F.A.I.A., of Detroit, national secretary of The A.I.A.; John N. Richards, of Toledo, Great Lakes Regional Director of the Institute; Alden B. Dow, A.I.A., of Midland, Mich.; Jean Hebrard, F.A.I.A., professor emeritus, College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, now of Paris, France, and Suren Pilafian, Detroit architect.

The committee conducting the competition is composed of Hammett, Leo M. Bauer and Talmage C. Hughes, Society president and executive secretary, respectively.

Designs entered will be displayed at the Society's 38th annual convention at Hotel Statler, March 5-8, 1952, and awards of \$1,400 made at the banquet, closing event of the convention. The donor is Howard T. Keating, real estate developer, of Birmingham, Mich.

Purpose of the competition, Hammett, architectural advisor, explained, is "to stimulate better-designed houses in the so-cailed middle bracket, and to interest more architects in solving the problem of designing and planning the small house for present-day living."

Architects from 23 cities in Michigan have entered the contest

MAX JAEGER CARTOON

The map of Michigan on which was superimposed a cartoon featuring the Michigan Society of Architects' 1952 Convention at Hotel Statter, in Detroit, March 5-8, 1952, sent out by direct mail and published in the Monthly Bulletin, was drawn by Maximillian Jaeger, who is registered as an architect in the State of New York.

Jaeger is now a citizen of Detroit and is employed by the firm of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc. He is a member of the Scarab Club, of Detroit, and is an ardent enthusiast in pursuing the hobby of water color painting.

During 1951 he exhibited paintings in the Scarab Club show, "Yesterday, which was held in connection with the celebration of Detroit's 250th Birthday. More recently he exhibited at the Gold Medal Show.

While taking a course in architecture at the American School of Fine Arts at Fontaine Bleau, France, he began his hobby of sketching in water color and now finds it a constant inspiration and enjoyment.

Mr. Jaeger's cooperation, which was secured through Sol King, of the Kahn organization, a director of the Society, is greatly appreciated.

McFAUL, BANQUET SPEAKER

Edward McFaul, eminent lecturer and teacher, will be the speaker at the Tenth Annual Michigan Building Industry Banquet, closing event of the Michigan Society of Architects' 38th Annual Convention at Hotel Statler in Detroit, March 7, it is announced by Paul R. Marshall, chairman of the Banquet Committee.

The banquet is sponsored jointly by the Society, the Builders and Traders Exchange of Detroit and the Producers' Council, Michigan Chapter. The event has regularly drawn a capacity attendance at the Statler.

McFaul, for the past 20 years, has been active in the fields of teaching, personnel management and selling. He received his master of arts degree from the University of Michigan and continued his formal training at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

He was chairman of the speech department at DePaul University, and lecturer in advertising at Northwestern University.

During World War II, McFaul served with the U.S. Navy, from the capture of Attu to the finish at Iwo Jima. He then became head of the academic department of the famous Army School for the Blind at Avon, Connecticut. McFaul's subject in Detroit will be "Just How Confused Can You Get?"

Marshall also announced that the toastmaster at the banquet will be Adrian N. Langius, A.I.A., of Lansing, Mich., Director of the Building Division of the State Administrative Department. Langius is a past president of the Society, and now a director.

The convention will begin with a social event on the evening of March 5, continue with business sessions through March 6 and 7, closing with banquet.

Other features will be building material exhibits and a display of some 53 designs submitted in the small house competition, sponsored by the Society and offering \$1400 in prizes made possible through Howard T. Keating, real estate developer of Birmingham, Mich.

AMEDEO LEONE, vice-president, Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, announces Chapter appointment of delegates to the 38th annual convention of the Michigan Society of Architects, scheduled at Hotel Statler in Detroit, March 5-8, 1952, as follows:

Kenneth C. Black, L. Robert Blakeslee, Paul B. Brown, Gerald G. Diehl, Clair W. Ditchy, Arthur K. Hyde, John Knapp, Joseph W. Leinweber, Owen A. Luckenbach, James B. Morison, Raymond C. Perkins and Edward G. Ro-

Serving as alternates will be Charles N. Agree, Victor J. Basso, Robert F. Calder, John K. Cross, C. L. T. Gabler, Morris Jackson, William E. Kapp, Gustave Muth, Earl W. Pellerin, Louis Rossetti, John C. Thornton and Otis

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

DAN KILEY, prominent landscape architect and winner of the Legion of Merit Award for his work in designing and constructing the facilities for the Nurnberg War Trials, will be a principal speaker at the convention of the Michigan Society of Architects at the Hotel Statler in Detroit, March 5-8, it is announced by Arthur H. Messing, of the Program Committee.

While in service Kiley taught at the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, and then transferred to the OSS as Chief of Design, Presentation Branch. The Army then sent him to Germany to design and construct all facilities for the Nurnberg Trials. At the end of the war, he

was promoted to Captain.

Kiley attended the Harvard Graduate School of Design for two years and began his architectural career as an apprentice in the office of Warren H. Manning, Landscape Architect and City Planner. After six years he became an associate of the firm. He has done work for the Concord City Planning Board, United States Housing Authority, and the Public Buildings Administration in Washington, D. C.

In 1940 Kiley opened his own office in Washington. He executed many commissions in several states including ten war housing projects. During that time he worked in collaboration with such architects as Eero Saarinen, George Howe, Louis Kahn, and Oscar Stron-

In 1946 Kiley collaborated with Eero Saarinen, Alexander Girard, J. Barr, and Lili Saarinen, to win the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis. He also recently won the competition for a student memorial building at the University of New Hampshire, in association with Ronald Gourley.

BOOTH FELLOWSHIP

The College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, announces that the George G. Booth Traveling Fellowship in Architecture will be offered again this year. Upon request applicants will be issued a form to be completed and returned not later than May 15, 1952. This Competition is open to all graduates of the school who have not reached their thirtieth birthday on the date mentioned above. Prospective candidates should write at once to the Office of the College of Architecture and Design, 207 Architecture Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

LEINWEBER, YAMASAKI, & HEL-MUTH, Architects, have been awarded a contract by the Kansas City office of the Corps of Engineers to design the Military Personnel Record Center for the Armed Services.

The Center will contain approximately 1,340,000 square feet of floor space and will be located in St. Louis County, Mo. It is expected to employ 4,000 people. One year has been allowed to complete plans and specifications.



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Committee Chairmen and Members for 38th Annual Convention

LINN C. SMITH, of the firm of Eberle M. Smith Associates, Inc., of Detroit, when appointed General Chairman of the 38th Annual Convention Committee by President Bauer, set to work to enlist the assistance of Society personnel throughout the State.

That they have done their work well will be in evidence from start to finish of the event.

STEWART KISSINGER.

CHAIRMAN

Robert Zander

J. K. Monteith

Morris Jackson

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Erroll Clark

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LADIES

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EXHIBITS

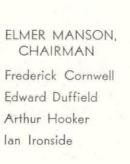


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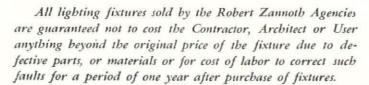
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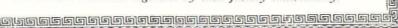
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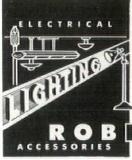












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Saginaw Valley Chapter AJA Met February 12

Bu NEIL C. BERTRAM

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, President Jim Spence played host to the Saginaw Valley Chapter, A.I.A., at his home at 8 Edgewood Court, Saginaw. From Flint came George Bachman, George Hawes, Charles Jones, Herman Klein, Ralph Knuth, and John Mac-Kenzie; Bay City was represented by Paul Brysselbout; Midland, by Willard Fraser, Don Allison, and Bob Gustafson; Saginaw afforded Glenn Beach, Robert Frantz, Carl Schulwitz, Frederick Wigen, and the host.

While the members were arriving, host Spence created long, tall ones and passed the pretzel bowl; during this "mixer" hour the members talked shop, what else?-and brought each other up to date on "wot's new in Architect Alley." The boys were pleasantly primed for the exceptional buffet-dinner served; the concostor of the food this night is to be complimented. The members surely fell-to, chicken-mushroom-noodle casserole, fresh herbtossed salad and warm loaves of French bread, brimming with garlic butter; this gusto even stepped up with the coffee and home-made cherry pie and whipped cream.

Amid groans of elegant contentment, the meeting adjourned to the living room for the business part of the evening. President Spence called the meeting to order and the last minutes were read by Willard Fraser. The membership application of Mr. Gustafson was presented, his qualifications noted, and a unanimous vote to accept him as associate member was recorded. Mr. Allison discussed the merits of student associate memberships in colleges as excellent means of perpetuating the architects' code of ethics. President Spence appointed a membership committee: Allison, Beech, and Brysselbout.

The advisability of adopting the Pacific Coast Building Code was discussed at this point. Midland has adopted this code, Bay City and Saginaw are considering its adoption. It is being used in 36 states at present. Members were appointed to further investigate its merits; the committee to report consists of Wigen, Frantz, Brysselbout, and Schulwitz. The next meeting was announced for March 11, 1952 at Bay City.

The following members were appointed as delegates and alternates to the Thirty-Eighth M.S.A. Convention in Detroit: Ralph Knuth, Paul Brysselbout, Robert Spence, and Alden Dow. Alternates: Carl Schulwitz, Herman Klein, Fred Wigen, and Charles Jones. The current legislation affecting architects was brought up for discussion; time was allotted for views on enforcement and violations.

Thee meeting was closed at 9:45 p.m. Arrangements had been made for the showing of colored slides brought by

individual members. These proved to be highly informative, educational, and downright entertaining. Beautiful color shots of contemporary examples of architecture, some taken at Mackinaw Island last summer, examples of exotic cars participating in the Sports Car Club of America races, and travel shots were viewed. Mr. Beech interspersed arresting slides of figure-form studies that were of note for their stripped-down, clean approach. These slides forcefully emphasized the naturalness of line, devoid of unneeded ornamentation. The entire group seemed to be in accord in their reception of these fine, contemporary studies and how they are built.

The meeting and dinner ended on a convivial level, indicating everyone had as pleasant an evening as I enjoyed

ARCHITECTS-BUILDERS AND TRADERS GOLF COMMITTEE

24th ANNUAL REPORT — 1951

WILLIAM F. SEELEY, Chairman

To be able to report to you at this time after all that has hapened during the past year gives me more satisfaction and genuine pleasure than you will ever know. There is an old saying that the first 50 years are the hardest—don't let them kid you—the last 50 are—I know.

With that brief statement I will go on to state for the record that six more golf outings have come and gone to the great pleasure of all those who participated in them.

First Outing-Tuesday, May 15th

Lakepointe Country Club. Weather: fair and warm. Eighty-eight played golf and 138 had dinner. Special prizes for golfers and guests were donated with the compliments of the Roofing Contractors. They were many and varied and also valuable. We were entertained with Scotch solos by Mrs. Mae Harrison. So, once more we were off to a flying start.

Second Outing—Tuesday, June 19th
Dearborn Country Club. Weather
fair and warm. One hundred twentytwo played golf and 151 had dinner.
Special prizes were given by the Plumbing Contractors, consisting of ties, jackets, golf balls, liquor, etc.

Third Outing—Tuesday, July 17th
Western Golf and Country Club.
Weather: fair and warm. One hundred
two played golf and 136 had dinner.
Again special prizes were drawn for
and distributed. These were through the
generosity of the Electrical Contractors.

Fourth Outing—Tuesday, August 7th
Plum Hollow Country Club. Weather: fair and warm, One hundred seven
played golf and 151 had dinner. The
many beautiful, as well as useful, prizes

given at this outing were purchased from funds left over from the 3 previous meetings.

Fifth Outing, Tuesday, September 18th
Meadowbrook Country Club. Weather: fair and warm. One hundred seventeen played golf and 151 had dinner.
Credit and honorable mention is hereby given to Mr. Ray Lyons, who shouldered the effort to raise sufficient funds for the sundry prizes distributed at this outing.

Sixth Outing—Tuesday, October 16th

Plum Hollow Golf Club. Weather: fair and warm. Ninety-eight played golf and 158 had dinner. This last outing as per custom was known as "Old Timers Day" in honor of our only twice-past-president Jess Stoddard. A very good meeting was had after the distribution of the prizes, a number of the old timers, such as Claude Filer and Arthur Kutsche, gave short talks and the special prizes were the result of funds left over from the previous effort of Ray Lyons.

Cup Winners for the Season were:

May—James Johnson
June—John Gonda
July—Charles Parham, Jr.
August—Bill Pidgeon
September—Paul Herbster
October—Donald Graham

Vital Statistics

634 played golf (average 106) 885 had dinner (average 149)

Both golf and dinner averages were again over the previous year. In fact, they were the highest in the history of these events.

Total amount paid for golf, dinner, prize certificates, golf balls, tips to club personnel and misc. expenses was \$6608.66

Sincere thanks are extended to Joe Wallich, your president for the past year and to the directors who gave these meetings their hearty support. To E. J. Brunner, secretary-manager and his valiant assistant, John McGarrigle for the splendid way in which they took over when I was unable to do so. This team-play was well exemplified during the months just passed.

Also a big hand to Wilma Page for the great job she always does. She must have special talents—ever noticed how she extracts money from these golfers without the least indication of pain on their part? And let's never forget to give a cheer to Jane Cooper and Cora Martin, two whom we can always depend upon.

Last of all, to the old timers and all the young new blood that is pouring into the arteries of this old Builders and Traders Exchange of ours (you might go as far as to liken them to transfusion), we give our hearty welcome and thanks. Keep coming and let's make next year even bigger than this 1951.

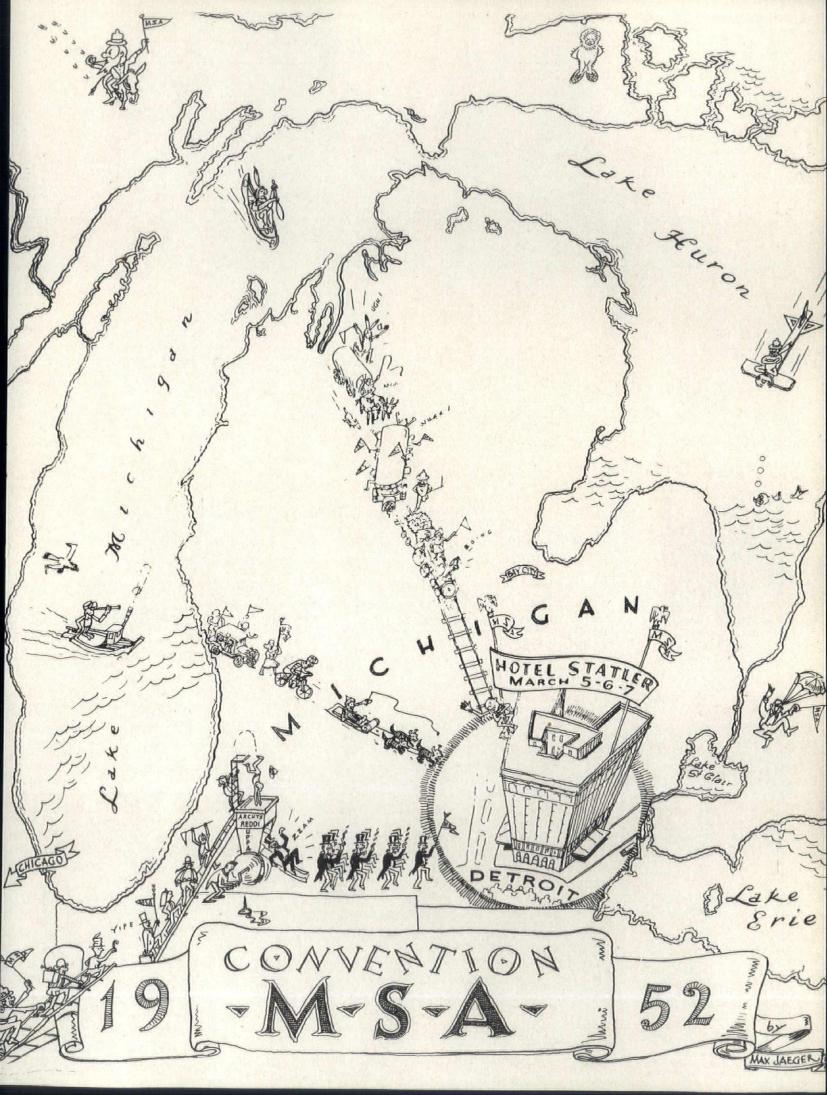
Thanks again for your encouragement and support. This coming season of 1952 will not only be mine but your Secretary-Manager's 25th year in our respective jobs. How can we fail to make it the best of all.

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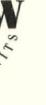


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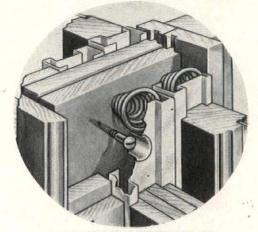
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PALMER PARK, early home of the donor, former Senator Thomas W. Palmer, is reached by Woodward Avenue cars and buses. On its 287 acres are children's playgrounds, public golf course and a restored frontier log cabin.

RIVER ROUGE PARK is the largest, covering 1,200 wooded acres along the River Rouge. It has picnic grounds, golf course and tennis courts. Take Grand River cars to Plymouth Road and transfer to Plymouth DSR bus to park.

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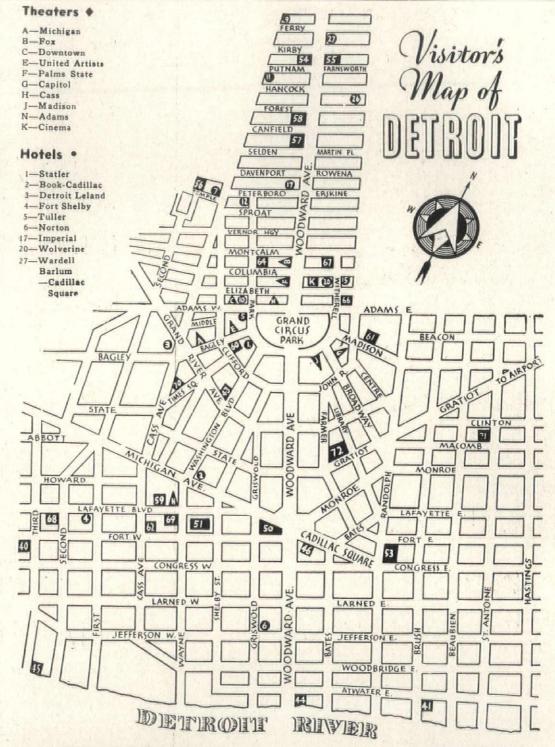
INSTITUTE OF ARTS-Woodward at Kirby, opposite Library. Devoted to arts of Asia, Europe and America from ancient to modern times. Hours: Daily 1 to 10 p.m. except Mon-Sat. and Sun. 9 to 6 p.m. Closed Mondays. Admission free at all times.

FORD'S EDISON INSTI-TUTE-The Edison Museum, which shows Thomas A. Edison's original laboratory. Located in Dearborn, on Oakwood Boulevard. Get Wayne bus on Lafayette; shuttle bus to village from Dearborn. Open 9 to 4 daily; 9:30 to 4:30 Sunday.

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PRESBYTERIAN—Fort Street Presbyterian, Fort and Third; First Church, Woodward and Edmund.

BAPT/ST—Woodward Avenue Baptist, Winder at Woodward.

METHODIST—Central Church, Woodward at Grand Circus Park. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—First Church, Cass and Hancock.

DISCIPLES (Christian)—Central Woodward, Woodward at Josephine.

CONGREGATIONAL—First, Woodward and Forest.

JEWISH (Reformed)—Temple Beth El, 8801 Woodward.

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EPISCOPAL—St. Paul's Cathedral, Woodward at Hancock.

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LUTHERAN—Trinity Lutheran, Gratiot at Rivard; St. Andrew's Lutheran,

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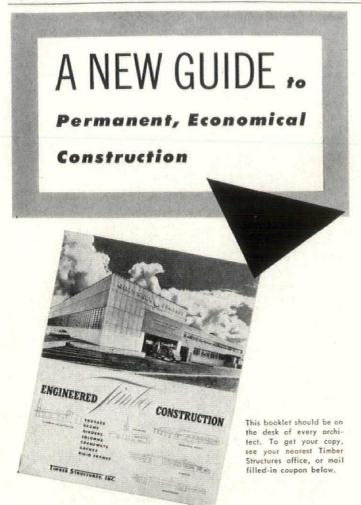
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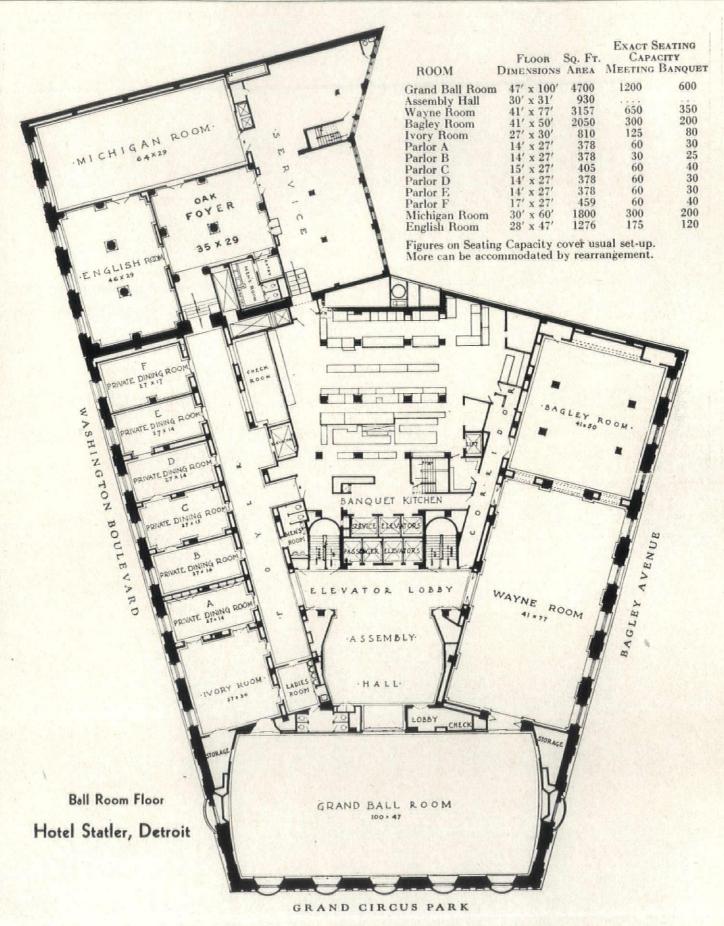
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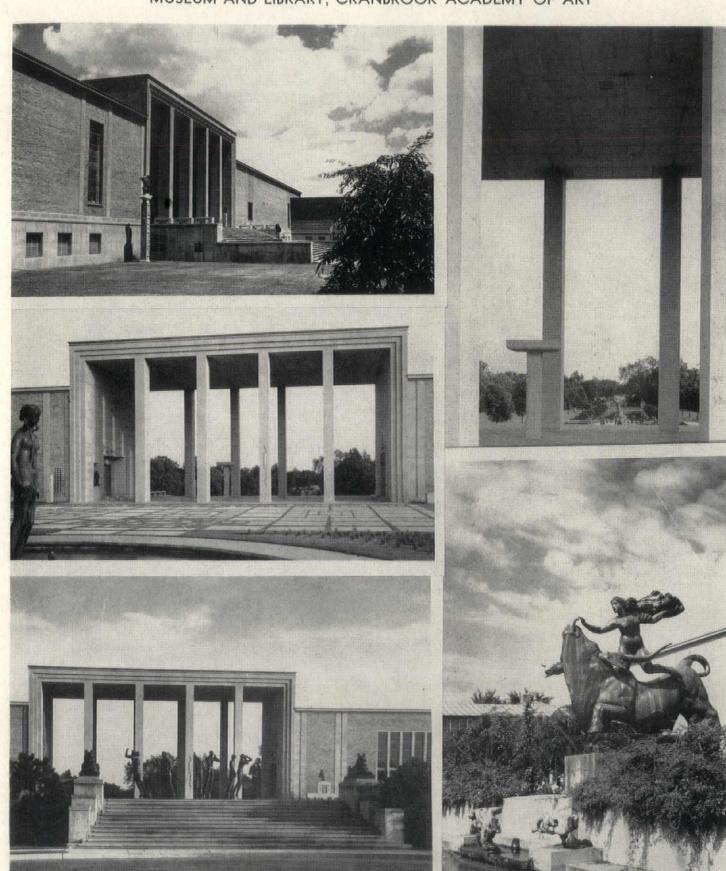
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Social and Economic Conditions Influence the Style of America's Building

THE NATURE OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

By WELLS I. BENNETT From Michigan Alumnus, Quarterly Review Number, Autumn, 1951

The appeal of architecture has always been more visual than functional; the critic should experience a building, but he must see it. A merely useful, sober structure may wear well, but architecture stated dramatically or romantically speaks with authority. The most devoted plainsman is impressed by

the skyscrapers that mark the spine of Manhattan Island; the New Yorker sighs over the affected simplicity of Hollywood's cottages at Malibu Beach.

The visitor from abroad responds to the same stimuli but more objectively. His interest in our cities with their buildings is more detached, and therefore we value his comments though they may seem only mildly responsive. Strangers do not necessarily approve our dramatic effects, and they may not recognize romance in American terms. Content to applaud such beauty spots as Chicago's suburban Lake Forest, few of us look back into the South Side from the magnificent lake-front along which we drive past the city; we are not too much concerned with urban or regional order. The foreigner comments that our cities are without integrated pattern and that our buildings are hybrid in character. Grand Boulevards are not always grand, though most cities have charming islands of good design. The buildings elude architectural classification. Their appearance is not exactly European, but neither do they speak with a clear architectural language of their own. Strangers report that our architecture seems to them sometimes dull, sometimes naive, sometimes startling; but especially it seems impermanent and unfinished. It is disconcerting to the convinced American architect to be told that our architecture is not American, as are the agricultural panoramas in Iowa or the industrial complexes of factories, yards, railroads, highways, and waterways about Gary or Detroit.

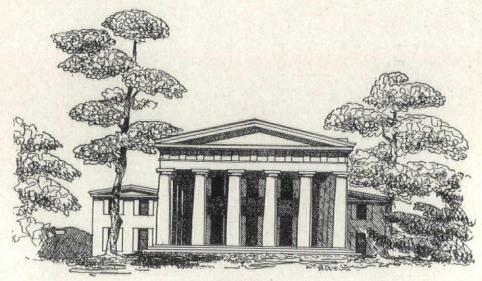
Actually the one essentially American characteristic running through the record of our building development has been the varied yet consistent response to the rigors and blandishments of the American physical environment. A like for the first settlers and for us, in Maine or Minnesota, in Washington, D.C., or New Orleans, in Florida, Arizona, or around San Francisco Bay, the climates have been exacting. The conditions imposed upon architecture are not those of the cool, moist, equable climate of western Europe north of the Mediterranean. If man is to survive here at a satisfactory level of efficiency and comfort, he must have enclosed space tempered against freezing cold WELLS I. BENNETT has been a member of the University of Michigan faculty since 1912 and has headed the College of Architecture and Design since 1937. He is a graduate of Syracuse University (B.A. '11) D.F.A. '47) and received the M.S. degree at Michigan in 1916. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and is a past president of its Detroit Chapter and of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and the Michigan Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors. Housing is one of Dean Bennett's special interests, upon which he writes with authority. An abridgment of this paper was recently broadcast over the Voice of America. The illustrations were drawn by Dean Bennett.

or prostrating heat. In some localities both extremes occur in due season. In certain areas he needs protection against excessive humidity or aridity. Visitors who stay with us for a time remark that both our physical and cultural climates are violent. Both are considerations of architectural design.

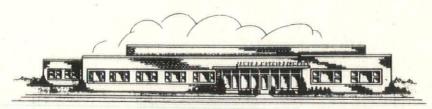
The forms of American architecture have from the beginning been largely derivative. They still are. The first buildings of the settlers were as like the English or continental home-towns of the colonist group as time, materials, and craftsmanship permitted. For the unsheltered immigrant family the urgency of nocoming winter did not permit the leisurely gathering, fashioning, and seasoning of the traditional building process. Soon the settlers found time to build more permanently, but from the time of the first makeshift constructions through more than three centuries the progress of American building has been a series of adjustments of European concepts of architecture to American environment. Over

this period it has been the assumption that the forms used—Georgian like Coleshill, classic like the Madeleine in Paris, romantic like Compton Wynates or Strawberry Hill-tried and true precedents from the cultural homeland, were the only sound bases for design. Somehow it was taken for granted that good farmers in Michigan in the 1850's should live with nobility and elegance, as the Philadelphia banker Nicholas Biddle was then living on his estate, Andalusia, as Cardinal Montalto had enjoyed at the Villa Lante, and the Emperor Hadrian at his Tivoli estate. The Doric temple, it was thought, was wholly becoming both to Mr. Biddle and the Midwest farmer. As a matter of fact, adjustments to American environment during the classical revival lay largely in the use of wood rather than stone for the walls, with perhaps heat from stoves instead of fireplaces. The adjustments were not always concession of form to local need. Before the general use of central heat, the occupants of structures of the Greek revival had sometimes to concede comfort to grandeur. This and the other familiar styles that we think of as Americancolonial, federal, Victorian, neoclassic, and international-have in succession confirmed the corresponding European precedents and have contributed a clear and lively record of American taste.

Qualitatively these three centuries have given us many useful and handsome buildings, the work of architects, amateurs, and builders operating wholly in the American scene, skillfully adapting models from abroad. Long before Andalusia was built in 1833, the political and economic patterns of the Colonies were well established. On the frontiers of the Northwest Territory, in what are now Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, there was little luxury, but our consciousness of wide spaces and great material resources, together with our commercial aggressiveness, had already set us apart from the Old World. We were consciously and



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purposefully independent, though in architecture we seem in visual retrospect to have remained colonial in spirit. Actually our environment forced architectural progress upon us. In the steady population growth of the eastern towns and the successive waves of migration to the West, we needed to build extensively and quickly. People required buildings. Our lavish resources of wood as a building material were not exhausted before the effective development of the equally abundant iron ore and coal began to provide steel for buildings as well as for railroads. The fabrication of steel for building frames and the later techniques of structural reinforced concrete were fashioned by us to our particular needs. We early emphasized mechanical equipment. By 1890 the modes of construction of buildings had become indigenous; from the pressures of environment, together with our resources and technical skill, we had acquired superior facility. The appearance of buildings, and the room arrangements, however, could still be traced to the palace, the cathedral, or the vine-covered cottage, as use and taste might suggest. At the end of the century the American way of life was practiced in buildings which expressed very exactly the blend of the old and the new as of that moment.

Over the fifty years of building between 1890 and 1940, more positive statements emerged in American architecture. The earlier phase of this change is best illustrated by the high officebuilding. As everyone knows, the skyscraper was made possible by the development of the steel-frame structure. carrying the floors and walls story by story as high as the high-speed elevator could deliver passengers who wanted to save horizontal street-travel by fast vertical transportation. It met an urgent demand for downtown concentrated office facilities as a service to intense business activity. Fortunately for the promoter, it paralleled a very profitable exploitation of land. The high building was the flowering of that long phase of urbanization which until recently has moved in the direction of concentration. In the hothouse atmosphere of boom prosperity the essentially pedestrian pattern of earlier commercial structural and floor arrangements could not survive.

On the early skyscrapers, layers of applied classical architecture, like a frosted cake, or exaggerated Gothic verticals, like a bell tower, were used as external ornament faintly invoking, respectively, the temple or cathedral of commerce. Presently these adornments were discarded and the office building spoke for itself. Its design became clear and direct, stating with impressive simplicity that it was a congeries of business offices. The skyscraper is just as American as other optimistic enterprises ventured in the 1920's. As long as the business of doing business was a burgeoning activity supported by an ever-expanding self-confidence, all enterprises were successful, and the

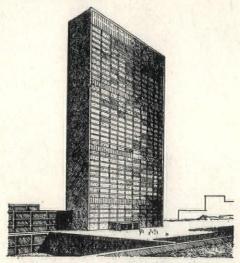
buildings pushed upward. The inevitable adjustments to economic reality put an end to this lush building-era in 1930. The skyscrapers remain as dramatic symbols, but it should be remembered that the country club and the luxury hotel were equally mushroom types, even though clothed in Norman or Georgian garb.

It could be said that the office-building architecture of the period from 1919 to 1930 was our first indigenous work. The steel frame was substituted for the heavy wall, and the smooth, swift elevator, the high-pressure water system, and the many mechanical appurtenances came into their own. The technical and organizational skills necessary to erect rapidly the high buildings which totally cover sites in congested urban areas are peculiarly American. Always our tremendous physical resources and native ingenuity encouraged the unstinted use of these techniques; the dynamic impulse of the people, our greatest asset, here found vital expression in building. This architectural type, the skyscraper of the twenties, was our own, both in its construction and in its design.

What was not clear to many at that time was that architecture of any sort is more than appearance. Country clubs were admired as conspicuous display, and when the club members disported themselves in a reproduction of the colonial plantation house in Virginia or a Loire Valley chateau of the time of Francis I, they were unconscious of any incongruity. The Empire State Building was a supreme symbol of business property, and more. To gaping spectators its soaring rise from Fifth Avenue was American architecture par excellence. Even in its own language of business success the utility of the rentable office spaces, the soundness of the building location, and the consequent earning power were secondary to this breath-taking affirmation of a great country. This architecture proved to be highly ephemeral. In early 1929 the Empire State Building was a positive and quite complete adjustment to a boom environment. With the 1930's the reluctant adjustment to depression conditions left it a monument to an era.

Now the skyscraper lingers on in a twilight phase. Under the restrictions of the mid-town urban site finally chosthe United Nations Secretariat Building in New York has taken the form of a great pylon. It is an eye- arresting symbol, from a distance pure and flashing in the sun, a many-toried, glass-walled hive humming with the hopes and fears of the world. The seemingly fragile form and its evident utility, more than its profile against the sky, state the optimism of world unity. The Secretariat has a plausible value as symbol. In general, however, the skyscraper makes little sense in the face of current urban congestion and the more sedate banking and business attitudes of the regulated state. The several high buildings rising in New York, Pittsburgh, Houston, and Los Angeles are of doubtful architectural and social value. Unless the present formless, confused cities are in part leveled to provide space about these lofty towers, it is difficult to see how these structures can ameliorate their respective urban problems. Only insofar as the brave, conspicuous statement is still good business are they indigenous, useful, and expressive.

Observers of our American culture, whether at home or abroad, frequently take it for granted that contemporary architecture is the worse for industrialization. From the admitted fact that our larger cities are becoming from year to year more intolerable to live in, it is deduced that the vexing prob-



THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT BUILDING Wallace K. Harrison and Associates, Architects

lems of urbanism are chargeable to industrialization. It is remembered that industry was drawn to the cities as a reservoir of labor, and that once established it drew to the cities even more labor. To be sure, most people accept the plants themselves, the modern factories, as a necessary evil; factories make work and pay profits. From a somewhat related point of view every modern building is likely to be labeled as factory-like.

Hospitals, laboratories, and service buildings, types that are quite mechanized but clean and otherwise well mannered, are taken rather neutrally and often favorably if they function well. The association of industrialization and architecture is most loudly disapproved in the prefabricated house.

There is also considerable suspicion of such mechanization as exists in the building industry itself. It does make the building process more complex, for the purchase, maintenance, and operation of earth movers, hoisting machinery, trucks, and and the many other items require a degree of organization and a financial commitment in another dimension than that required by the employment of men in the trades or as unskilled labor. In spite of any added mechanical efficiencies in the construction or in the use of the completed building, building costs continue to



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rise. That these increased costs may in part come from other causes is not always admitted. On the assumption that labor unions are a consequence of industrialization, it is charged, with some degree of truth, that both building contractors and building labor are ruthlessly exploiting the would-be builder and the consumer of architecture.

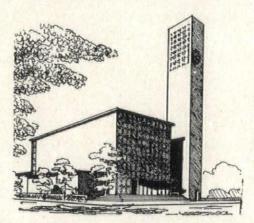
These negative elements in modern architecture are real enough but minor to actual urban problems concerned with buildings. Most of our cities are only small towns enormously overgrown. Few were ever planned, but some were once orderly, handsome, self-respecting communities. Had the area in each case remained largely agricultural, had the motor car and the telephone remained little-used devices. we would have continued at a pedestrian pace; most of us would still carry canes or umbrellas and most of us would be working ten hours a day, living in neat brick or wooden houses on quiet, shady streets. Since both the industrial age and the resulting intolerable metropolitan city are realities, there must be a planned reconciliation of the industrial age to the good life in terms of community planning and architecture.

A shift in this direction is under way. In the process of development, manufacturers are moving to open areas. Urban sites are expensive, and the lack of adequate transportation makes them inaccessible to employees. The manufacturer must supply parking areas, and the cost of intown parking for employees is prohibitive. Reserves of employables no longer stand quietly in the city waiting for jobs. Under current standards, labor is not content with tenements. If the manufacturer can have an open location with railroad and highway access, with process water and low taxes, he is interested in de-centralization. With modern transpor-tation at hand he can readily attract labor.

Neighborhoods are constantly regrouping in the suburbs or beyond. The services and utilities that gather about industry and community life readily follow in the decentralization movement. Churches, hospitals, stores, garages, plumbing, repair and eqiupment shops, lumberyards, drugstores and professional and business office buildings follow the centrifugal pattern. Electricity and the automobile have made the comforts of suburban living posible; a high standard of living makes them attainable. As a loosely packaged enterprise comprising many services and facilities, shopping centers constitute a new building type. Built on open land, these projects provide ample automobile parking areas, with spacious pedestrian circulation, not only to the stores and shops, but to professional offices, theaters, and restaurants as well. Such centers and new dwelling communities offer mutual advantage for better living. To work toward such betterment of the urban community situation is the challenege to the contemporary architect and planner. It is also a challenge to the faith and courage of the citizen.

Buildings are elements in the community scene; well designed and well organized, they constitute our architecture. Singly, they furnish continuity for the individual, the family, and the neighborhood. The decade just past has been tremendous; the character varied. Compared with the lively building period of 1910-17, the nature of this recent work has been equally dynamic. It is equally tentative; some experiments have been abandoned as outmoded and other promising directions taken.

Prefabrication has received publicity out of proportion to its effectiveness as a building technique. This interest is, however, significant as a symptom



The Tabernacle Church, Columbus, Id. Eliel Saarinen, Architect

of the unsatisfied need for a better dwelling-unit value. Prefabrication, of course, means mass fabrication at the factory for final assembly there or, more usually, at the house site. To compete in the building market, it has to mean savings in time, particularly at the site, and in consumer costs. It has to mean extensive standardization of parts and the offering of a succession of models in design. It cannot permit the individuality of the purchaser to go beyond the choice of a model and, perhaps, of a color. Applied to small structures such as the house, it requires an organization of the building process which includes market analysis, technical building research and design, financing, manufacture, and merchandizing, with delivery of the building package to the customer complete, ready for use. Small prefabricators here and there, but not effectively, for they do not provide all the factors of organization essential to success. The Lustron Corporation aimed at inclusiveness but failed in effective organiza-

From the customer's point of view, according to this inclusive pattern, the would-be house purchaser must, like the man who buys a ready-made suit of clothes, surrender the imagined advantages of tailor-made individuality

for the lower price and quick delivery made possible by mass production. The value of the prefabricated house will depend on its real money and utility value and on the relative social importance modern society attaches to individually tailored clothes, or houses. In contrast to the variety of the American suburban street of 1920, the facts of the newer environments of any city, large or small, offer little evidence of effective protest against uniformity as such or even of any sustained desire for individuality. Thus far the so-called prefabricated house is a failure on its only justification, more efficient production and lower retail cost. Complications beyond those that have been met and overcome in the development of such a notable success as the automobile industry have yet to be solved for housing. And too, it seems likely that the situations inherent in realproperty transactions cannot be solved immediately by following the familiar ownership and financing patterns applied to chattel property.

Aesthetic resistance to mass-produced houses appears to come largely from the income groups which are several cuts above the real market. Had the Lustron house been efficiently produced at a delivered price below eight thousand dollars, the aesthetic misgivings of both the traditionalists and avantgarde critics would hardly have been a deterrent to sales, and to consumer satisfaction. Condemnation on points of taste and beauty comes oddly from those who accept without flinching the current models of cars, television sets, and refrigerators.

Along with and even more significant than the persistence of attempts at prefabrication, one observes the slow but increasing public realization of social process affecting our buildings as well as our communities. In dwellings, requirements are no longer entirely based on the assumption that the family is an institution concerned with continuity through generations. reasons of security and inheritance tied to the permanence of real property. Compared to the more static economic and social situation in Europe, the American family, seeking to better itself, has always felt relatively unattached to home location. This attitude may in itself he an inheritance from the tradition of the western migrations, but the sense of freedom of movement obtains today more than ever. The opening of new opportunities in industry or agriculture involving a change of location readily attracts nonulation-the professions, banks and financing institutions, and personal services, as well as labor.

In a tyoical family both husband and wife may have employment outside the home. The children are unlikely to follow the father's occupation: there is little feeling of continuity in the trades, and relatively few businesses or business secrets are handed on from father to son. In the family home the high costs of building preclude the extravagance of unused rooms. There are no

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servants, and at least in urban and suburban life the housewife does not spend all her time in cooking and cleaning. It is required mainly that the home be comfortably spacious for a family of perhaps four persons, without costly oversize, that it be convenient without elaborate fittings, that it be marketable at need rather than permanent for generations.

The fading of the former concept of architecture as a sign of permanence and conspicuous status is evident in the changed range of building activity today. The palatial residence, the city and country club, the private school, the grand hotel, and the commercial theater are not flourishing types because they are not in increasing demand in the current leveling off of our postwar society. It is not that we have fewer rich people, but that their impulses are modified by public opinion and taxation. Some types of building are undergoing adjustment to changing needs. The theater is a case in point. In general, building types having broad social value are being promoted and constructed. The new schools are designed for flexible use as the needs of school districts change. Increasingly they include theater and other recreational facilities for community as well as student use. Hospitals, both public and private, are being built in numbers. These are almost different kinds of buildings than used to be constructed under the name of school or hospital. The schools are taking appropriate form from new definitions of the teaching function; hospitals demonstrate new advances in medicine. A complete architecture extends beyond utility and even beyond amenity to definite aesthetic values. Such of these structures or modified type as include fresh statements of function, use, and beauty and are situated in developing communities promise a worthy and significant architecture.

In a search for a new expression at the beginning of the century Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, and Frank Lloyd Wright discarded the worn, academic patterns for courageous new approaches. The then new resources of steel, of reinforced concrete, and of glass were all employed in fresh and often direct ways. Even wood was differently used. Spaces were deployed in new and exciting arrangements; the

forms and appearances struck the eye. We seemed to see a new architecture. Gradually American taste, blowing alternately hot and cold, has come to a degree of acceptance. The better works of these men already have become classics. Their role as architects, however, has remained substantially that of the artist to the upper-class client. It continues the traditional play to conspicuous status.

The times of Wright and the Bauhaus group have also witnessed a parallel development in architecture by a more definitely indigenous group, the accomplished realist-eclectics. Some of these men, learning to work as teams without taking solo parts, have organized and exploited an approach to the new modified building types through specialization. This teamwork features active promotion of the individual project at its inception, complete plan, structure equipment, and aesthetic design, coordinated with responsible execution. Several brilliant solutions for industrial plants, research laboratories, and housing communities illustrate this aprpoach. Applicable mainly to sizable projects, this pattern brings to the client the design qualities of the masters' genius for satisfying and inspiring form and the know-how of the modern analysts and technicians. Where it is ably developed, it avoids the human limitations of the single great individualist and the sterility of the plan-factory of-

form alone, architectural thought, like nature, abhors a vacuum. There are those who are inclined to view architecture with nostalgic emotion. They find in modern buildings a lack of warmth, beauty, and romance. Quite naturally they feel that mere utility and the austerities of reasoned design do not suffice. The members of this romantic group have on the whole followed the masters of our times, but, once in practice, they seek to fill what they sense as a vacuum of artistic originality and beauty. In the current building activity, we see rising about us, in types that are not too greatly different in function than they were a century ago, a continuing eclecticism of form. It is interesting that this counterrevolution in architecture finds its particular expression in dwellings, churches, and shops. These are building types charged with sentiment, resistant

to change. The house is the last stronghold of individuality, and for many, happily, it has a place the automobile cannot fill. By its very nature the church, in most denominations, must depend on its ritual and a continuing rather than changing function of service to mankind. Shops have long been quick to exploit new forms catching the eye with charm and smartness. The buildings now appearing in this minor movement are triumphs of curious form exploiting varied materials and exotic sites, frequently playing up the circle, the catenary, or the parabola. They are diverting and a little desperate, but they do not necessarily fill the vacuum.

The process of adjustment of American architecture to our cultural environment continues. For three hundred years we clung to European precedent, in the meantime fitting ourselves quite comfortably to the physical scene. Today, with commendable respect for the past and ourselves, we refurbish the White House. With less reason we add units to a great chain of highway restaurants, each set forth in colonial style complete with cupola. These restaurants are to be reached only by automobile, and the white clapboard buildings, all alike and each appropriate to a New England village green, stand car-deep in an acreage of parking space. Functionally they feature an incredible variety of ice-cream flavors. We still seem to resist the constructive implications of our industrial civiliza-

Modern architecture could not spurn all compromise with traditional attitudes and forms even if it would. Many of the older buildings, Stratford in Virginia, the Ohio State Capitol at Columbus, the Robie house in Chicago, speak with the authority of time and honored acceptance, stating or restating over the years the great propositions of architecture. Now and then a building of today confirms these propositions, speaking with a new voice. Another generation will evaluate the United Nations Secretariat, the Church of Christ in Columbus, Indiana, and many others. It is this series of buildings, marking our progress through the past into the present toward the future, that makes American architecture so fascinating and so hopeful.



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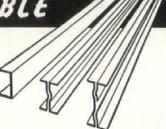
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KALAMAZOO ARCHITECTS SOLVE SCHOOL BUILDING PROBLEM

From KALAMAZOO GAZETTE

A Kalamazoo architectural and engineering firm has a key role in the Grand Rapids multi-million dollar school building program that approaches the problem much in the manner of doctors who resort to diagnostic consultations in the treatment of patients.

The firm is Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc. It is serving as co-ordinator for seven architectural organizations awarded contracts and collaborating in the design of 14 new elementary schools in Grand Rapids.

The approach is said to be the first of its kind and a new method of solving school building problems in the United States.

It is a break from a long standing custom in which architectural firms are awarded particular projects by boards of education, and have gone about solving problems and developing designs independent of each other.

Instead, the seven architectural firms for the 14 elementary school building projects in Grand Rapids are working together to reach a solution to common problems.

The program started out in the traditional pattern.

Each of the seven firms was awarded contracts to design two of the school buildings. The firm of Louis C. Kingscott and Associates. Inc., was awarded contracts for architectural designs of the \$1.250.000 Alger Street school and the \$500,000 Campau school.

From there on the traditional approach was pushed aside.

EXPERIENCES POOLED

The seven architectural firms pooled their experiences in collaborating deliberations.

They functioned like surgeons who huddle over a patient on the operating table, and decide just what should and should not be cut out for the best interest of the patient's health after an understanding arrived at through diagnostic consultations.

The application of the "medical treatment" to a major school building program had another similarity.

As doctors consult in conference out of earshot of the patient, the seven architectural firms independently arrived at preliminary recommendations, based on their aggregate experience, without hints from the school administrative staff as to "what we want —" and "we've found that doesn't work too well."

Then, as doctors come out of consultation and break the news to let the patient reach his own decision, so did the seven architectural firms wait until they had given the Grand Rapids school building problem their combined expert consideration before the preliminary recommendations are placed before the school administrative staff.

After the school administrative staff returned the preliminary recommendations with requests for additionals, deletions, and alterations desired, the architectural firms continued their collaboration to arrive at a final set of recommendations.

KINGSCOTT CO-ORDINATOR

The final recommendations provide the design standards used by each of the architectural firms in developing designs for their particular two projects with a continued exchange of ideas with school authorities and the other architects.

In addition to Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc., the other architectural firms, all of Grand Rapids, are Roger Allen and Associates, J. and G. Daverman Company, James J. Haveman, Warren S. Holmes Company, C. A. O'Bryon, and Christiaan Steketee.

Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc., functioned as co-ordinator for the collaborating project with a background of experience in the design of \$29.200,-000 in school buildings throughout Michigan and in a number of other areas in the Midwest.

The Kalamazoo architectural and engineering firm, organized in 1929, began designing school buildings in 1935. Since then it has been architect for \$11.095,000 in school buildings already constructed, \$5.360,000 in schools under construction, \$900,000 in school buildings planned, and \$11.845,000 in educational institutions now in the process of planning.

Kalamazoo is the center for the largest single public school project designed by Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc. It is South junior high school representing a \$2,250.000 architectural project exclusive of landscaping, equipment, and other developments.

The local architectural firm believes South junior high school is the largest single story junior high school in the United States.

KEEPS STAFF OF FIFTY BUSY

The design of educational institutions is but one phase of the work by the Louis C. Kingscott firm. Since its organization, the firm has designed \$2,-946,000 in public buildings, \$2,977,000 in industrial buildings, \$1,548,000 in commercial buildings, \$6.757.000 in institutional buildings, \$642,000 in maintenance buildings, \$33,100,000 in Army projects, and \$1.030,000 in Navy projects, and \$1.230,000 in hospital and clinical buildings.

The grand total of buildings the firm has designed or are now in the planning stage is \$79,430,000.

The \$22,000,000 Green River ordnance plant at Dixon, Ill., is the largest single project in which it has a hand in designing. The local architectural firm, collaborated with Hazelet and Erdal, engineers of Chicago, in designing that Army project constructed in 1941.

The extensive area represented by buildings designed by the local firm is shown by the fact that it is registered as architects in Michigan. Indiana. Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and New York

To keep in touch with its wide-spread architectural projects. Louis C. Kingscott and Associates, Inc., has its own airplane and a fleet of nine cars. It has a staff of more than 50 technically trained men in the field of architecture and engineering. Branch offices are maintained in Detroit and Sterling, Ill.

Members of the firm's board of directors are Raymond M. Stapert, president; Herman J. Pratt and James Albert, vice-presidents: Alfred K. Bulthuis, R. R. Kingscott, and Peter Vanderlaan, directors: and Louis C. Kingscott, secretary and treasurer.

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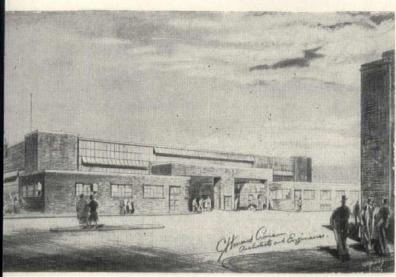
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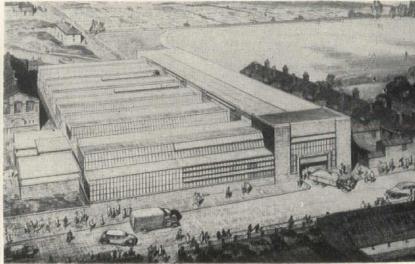
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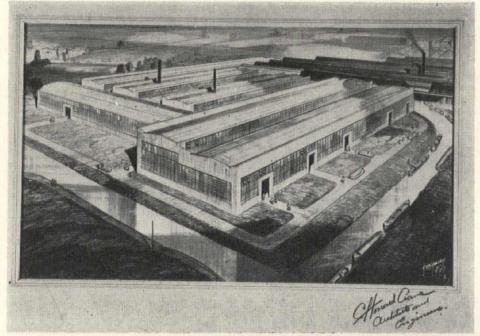


ABOVE: Docking Building for London Transport Executive.

ABOVE, RIGHT: New Telegraph Shop for Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, London.

RIGHT: Electric Sheet Mills at Bilston, near Wolverhampton, England, for Messrs. Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd.

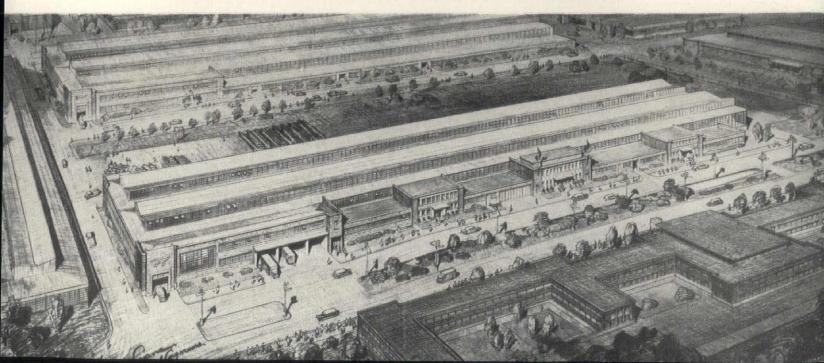
BELOW: Car Assembly Building for The Austin Motor Company, with New Motor Assembly Building in the Background.



Architect Crane, well known to De-Detroiters, still maintains his offices here — Crane, Kiehler & Kellogg.

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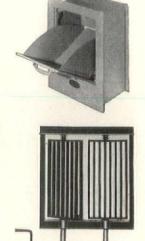
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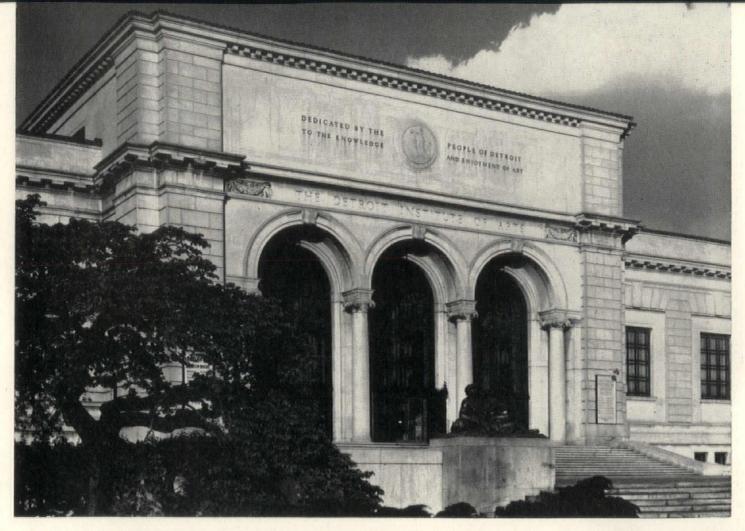
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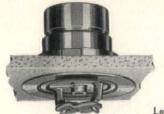
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(See Statement on Reverse Side)

REVISED SCHEDULE OF UNIT COSTS BASED ON CUBICAL CONTENTS OF BUILDINGS

See Table on Reverse Side. - Copyright, 1952, by Detroit Real Estate Board

Annually since 1915, the Detroit Real Estate Board

Annually since 1915, the Detroit Real Estate Board has produced and distributed a schedule of unit costs employing cubical contents of buildings as the basis for determination of costs. The schedule, revised as of Jan. 1, 1952, is presented herewith.

The schedule of costs was produced primarily as a service to members of the Detroit Real Estate Board, as a guide in estimating construction or reproduction costs and as a possible guide to appraisers. Within recent years, scores of requests for copies have come from all parts of and as a possible guide to appraisers. Within recent years, scores of requests for copies have come from all parts of the United States and numerous trade publications have asked permission to publish the schedule. It has been and continues to be the policy of the Detroit Real Estate Board to authorize reproduction of the schedule by recognized trade publications and by banks, trust companies, insurance companies, building and loan associations, mortgage companies, appraisal organizations, etc., for the personal use of members of those organizations but no permission is given for reproduction of the schedule for sale. Additional copies may be purchased from the Detroit Real Estate Board at 35 cents each.

The willing and painstaking cooperation of the De-

The willing and painstaking cooperation of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering in the preparation of this schedule is appreciatively acknowledged. In using this schedule, the rules established by Commissioner Joseph P. Wolff and his department heads, should be observed. These rules follow:

"The cubical volume of a building for the purposes of determining the fees shall be measured as follows:

"Trom the cutside of the walks and from the beament."

"From the outside of the walls and from the basement

floor to the mean point of a pitched roof or to the highest point of a flat roof. The volume shall include all dormers, enclosed porches, pent houses, and other enclosed portions of a building, but shall exclude open porches. "In the case of buildings without basements, the measurements shall be taken from the ground line, and in the case of large buildings having deep foundations, the height shall be measured from a point below the basement shall be a mount equal to 1-5 of the depth of the foundation.

"In the case of open shelter sheds and other open sheds, the volume shall be determined by measuring from the projection of the edge of the roof and from the ground line to the mean height of the roof."

The cost figures presented are presumed to represent the minimum cost at which a fairly good building of economic design, may be constructed under most favor-able circumstances within the Detroit district. The costs contain architect's fees, contractor's profits and all general items of construction and equipment including plumbing and heating systems, elevators, incinerators, refrigerating systems, etc. Financing costs, however, are not included

As bids of individual contractors may vary from 20% to 50%, so may there be a marked variance in the costs of similar buildings erected within a single area. The quality of construction must be taken into account. The schedule presented is based upon the cost of average construction. The costs might be lessened by inferior construction or substantially increased by superior construction. In all instances the schedule should be used to reinforce rather than to supplant the experience, information and judgment of the user.

Since 1915, the schedule has been prepared under

like circumstances, and based upon like factors. It may be assumed, therefore, to present a rather accurate picture of the movement of building costs in the Detroit area during the past 37 years.

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JANUARY 21, 1952

WESTERN MICHIGAN CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS HAS RECENTLY COMPILED SOME VALUABLE STATISTICS ON UNIT COSTS OF BUILDINGS IN ITS AREA, DONE BY CHAPTER MEMBERS

REPORT NO. 1 COST DATA SHEET WESTERN MICHIGAN CHAPTER, A. I. A.

	IN	IIS AREA, D	ONE BI CHAP	TER MEMBERS	
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 156,614.00 Arch. \$ 40,394.00 Mech. \$ 7,877.00 Elec. \$ 204,885.00	\$ 238,507.40 Arch. \$ 49,359.40 Mech. \$ 11,750.00 Elec. \$ 299,616.80	\$ 189,720.00 Arch. \$ 30,900.00 Mech. \$ 11,950.00 Elec.	\$ 38,207.57 Arch. 7,280.00 Mech. 991.25 Elec.	\$ 247,870,00 Arch. 55,786,00 Mech. 314,895,00 Elec.
CUBAGE/ cu.ft. & COST /cu.ft	240,323	not given	380,640	55,723 @ \$.83	295,150 @ 1.08
AREA/sq.ft.	15,429 U @ \$13.28	29,700 U not given @ \$10.09	18,708 U	#3,218 U	9,710 U of given \$16,12
CONSTRUCTION	reinf conc w/brick or stone ven on hi; steel joist & slab roof alum sash; oil boller, unit vents, steem convect.	reinf conc w/brick or stone ven on bl; steel joist & slab roof alum sash; radiant heat, unit ventilators.	reinf conc w/brick or stone ven on bl; steel joist & slab roof; steel sash & gl bl (no info on heating)	reinf conc w/brick or stone ven on bl. walls # plas painted, corr & tollet wainsc gl tile; floors terr & asph tile Alum proj sash; hot water & CI radiation.	steel frame, const. fl. on fill; or conc jois & slab, walls brick or stone ven on bl; root steeljoist & gypslab struct tile vainse in corr plyrm locker & toil; brick in foyer; lino & asph tile; woo proj sash; unit vents L.P. steam.
CAPACITY	not given	not given	not given	not given Price does not include septic tank water well, or grading	6 clrms 28 x 30 kinder 1800 sq plrmw/stage 50 x 90 offices locker & service
DATE In order of age	Sept. day not given	41/6	1922	41/4	Folges G-ground
BUILDING LOCATION & ARCHITECT	Lakeview - S Battle Creek di (1) g John H. Burgess	Traverse City (2) Orus Eash	Homer (3) Lewis J. Sarvis	Vriesland (4) Alwin S. Kolm	Petoskey 5/2 Warren S. Holnes U-useable G-groun

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An Architect's Job

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BY LILAN JACKSON BRAUN
Living feetine Relies
A is for Architect.
Some design bridges. Others
design rich mem's houses.
But there are many architects in Detroit who specialize
in bringing greater livability
to the small house.
"If rather design 10 small
houses and make 10 friends,"
is the way one of them explains it.
The small-house architect
is a combination artist, engineer, business fram, diplomant and friend-of-the-family.
Sometimes he is retained
only to sketch the house
particular and the state of the second of the se

rehited supervises the entire ob.

THIS MEANS THAT HE pecifies exactly how the course in the built—and of what quality materials. He wites built—suffers of the country of the country of the lot, inspects work in he lot, inspects work in he lot, inspects work in the lot, inspects work in a country of the lot, and the lot, inspects work in the lot, inspects work in the lot, inspects with the lot, inspects with the lot, inspects with the lot, inspects with the lot, in the

There are other lasting benefits resulting from archi-tectural service:

tectural service:

1—Good design. A house w'th
good proportions, pleasing to
the eye, is a joy to its owners
—and always has better resale possibilities,
2—Individuality, An architect
can adapt his client's ideas
into a house with personality
—one that avoids monotony,
one that will never be "dated"
by faddishness,















LILLIAN JACKSON BRAUN deserves the thanks of the architectural profession for the splendid recognition she gave on the front page of The Detroit Free Press LIVING SECTION, of which she is editor. Credited on this page are A.I.A. members Edward E. Bissell, W. Glasson Coombe and Robert C. Wakely.

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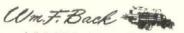
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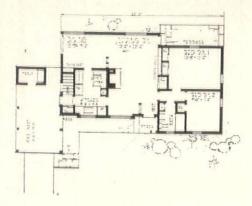


ARCHITECTS ARE INTERESTED IN SMALL HOUSE PROBLEMS

More and more, architects are becoming interested in the problem of better, low-cost houses for the American people. In the past few years many chapters of The American Institute of Architects have sponsored competitions to stimulate interest in the design of small homes.

This year the Michigan Society of Architects is sponsoring a small house competition in which Howard T. Keating, Birmingham real estate developer, is making available \$1,400 in prizes. Ralph W. Hammett, Society vice-president and architectural advisor to the competition, states that the purpose of the competition is "to stimulate better-designed houses in the so-called middle bracket, and to interest more architects in the problems of the small house for present-day living." The designs will be on display at the MSA's annual convention which will be held at Hotel Statler in Detroit on March 5-8, 1952.

Other architects and groups have also interested themselves in the small house problem. Last year, the national monthly, Living For Young Homemakers, began a dramatic campaign for creative development housing. It started with the building of a house in Orlando, Florida, designed by the magazine's architectural editor, Alexander Knowlton, A.I.A., a practicing architect who has been spearheading the campaign for creative development houseing based on a working combination of architect and progressive merchant builder. The \$14,000 house was built and completely furnished under the supervision of the magazine and it attracted considerable attention throughout Florida. In addition to the Orlando house, the July issue of the magazine also carried a story of two other approved development houses. These were both architect-designed to meet the standards that Living For Young Homemakers was demanding in its campaign for better, low-cost housing.





ABOVE: Fine architecture and design are combined with the economies of pre-fabricated construction in this new Archwood home introduced in Cincinnati. The four-bedroom home, with large floor-to-ceiling windows, was designed by Oscar Stronorov, A.I.A., Philadelphia architect. All windows are Thermopane for solar auxiliary heating and air-conditioning efficiency.

BELOW: Generously proportioned rooms feature this house, designed with an awareness of current building costs. It is Plan No. 203 of Walter T. Anicka, A.I.A., architect of Ann Arbor, Michigan.



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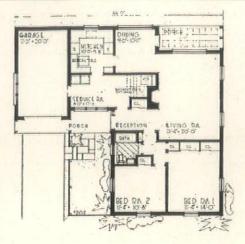
"The building of these three houses," said Knowlton, "is an important step toward creative development housing. The combination of imaginative architects and progressive builders is bound to result in better moderate-cost homes. These homes do not have to look like cracker boxes. They do not have to be poorly laid out or uncomfortable. I extend an invitation to cooperate in this drive for more houses, better built and better planned, to the American Institute of Architects, The Producers' Council, The National Association of Real Estate Boards, The National Association of Home Builders, and the Mortgage Brokers Association. If these five great national associations will join Living For Young Homemakers in this campajgn, then we are well on our way toward solving what is probably the greatest single domestic problem in the United States today."

Representatives of these organizations held a meeting and plans were made for a cooperative program along the lines suggested by Mr. Knowlton.

Another organization which has done much to help the low-cost housing problem is the famous firm of Levitt and Sons, Inc., on Long Island and in Levittown, Pa., where you can buy a 100-square-foot house on a 70-foot lot for \$9,990. This home has a fully equipped electric kitchen including automatic laundry, a three-way brick fireplace, a unique sliding wall partition that converts the third bedroom into an extension of the living area, asphalt tile floors, exteriors of rot-and-weather-proof asbestos composition that never needs painting, carport and outside storage area, elaborate plot landscaping and community facilities such as swimming pools, parks, ball fields and church sites.

The Levitts, who have built 25,000 houses since the mid-'30s, say their success is based on proper financing, and obtaining their materials in carload lots. Alfred Levitt, architectural graduate, who designs all the Levitt houses, is a hard-headed dreamer. He designs not only houses but communities, complete with parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, shops, and civic centers. His philosophy is: "A house last for a generation or two, but a town site is imprinted on the land for perhaps hundreds of years."

RIGHT: One of four basic exteriors of the new Levitt house planned for industrial workers in Levittown, Pa., has the carport, backed by the storage area, flanking the narrow end of the house. Variations are achieved by pivoting the floor plan and, changing the location of the carport and storage bin. The cost is \$9.990.



LEFT AND BELOW: Designed for comfortable, gracious living, this compact house may be built with or without a basement. It is plan No. 202 of Walter T. Anicka. This two-bedroom with attached garage contains 1,120 square feet of floor space, a useful figure in computing local building costs. Sturdy hardwood plywood paneling of the reception hall and fireplace wall of the living room are typical of the sound construction specified.





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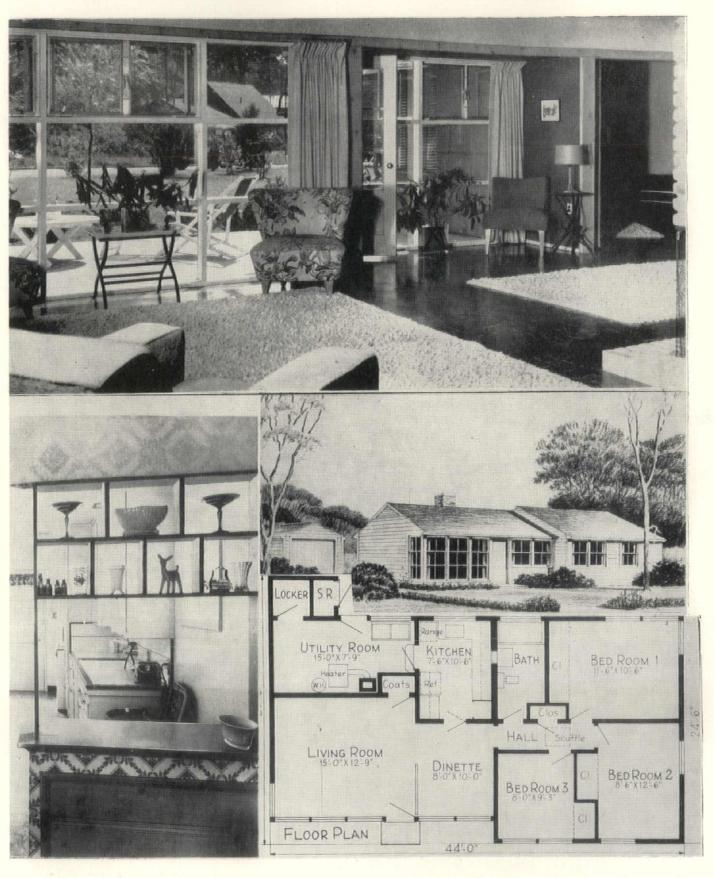
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Shown above is an example of the work of Miss Beatrice West, of New York, color consultant and designer. She recommends letting the exterior set the color scheme of the interior. The snack bar at the lower left is from the American Builder magazine.

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MESSING SPEAKS ON 'YOUR NEW HOME'

By NEIL C. BERTRAM

On Wednesday, January 23, 1952, at the Junior Section, ESD meeting at the Rackham Memorial, Architect Arthur H. Messing spoke on "Your New Home." This address was well attended, the auditorium being filled with Junior Sectioners and their wives eager for ideas about prospective new homes.

Mr. Messing opened his talk with an introduction that indicated his address could have been one concerning "A Prevue of Your Home of the Future," but he thought the talk should center on the home that could be built as of today in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 price range. The audience showed approval

of his choice.

His first topic was a general picture of building areas of metropolitan Detroit, if solely residential, open to industry, what type shopping districts, type of tax return, use, etc. He high-lighted items to consider about the lot after the area has been selected. Such natural features as contour, drainage, timbered area, hills and neighborhood are to be studied prior to the buying of the homesite, he said. The schools, churches, utilities, type of zoning, house restrictions and expansion possibilities were all discussed in detail.

On the cost of a house today, he felt, in general, that a modest, three-bedroom house with living room, dining room, kitchen, bath, and lavatory, and a single-car attached garage could be built for \$20,000. He stressed the fact that this would be a conventional house. The speaker estimated that the cost of total investment should be no more than 21/2 times annual income.

Mr. Messing's presentation of the plan of a house and its orientation showed the thoroughness with which a good architect approaches his problem of creating plans for a home. He listed what a good floor plan should include: good circulation, full use of space, good orientation, some indoor-outdoor living, some privacy, provision for good furniture arrangement, good storage, some multi-purpose space, and an il-lusion of space in these days of high costs. Many slides of floor plans were projected here and the architect showed in each plan where the defects of the plan existed and ways of eliminating these hard-to-live-with features. This part of the talk I felt was especially valuable to the young couples present. It offered excellent methods of evaluating plans and ways to test for highest efficiency in a home design.

From this discussion of plans, the speaker brought forth the following subjects: the style of a house, landscaping, financing, designing and building. The entire presentation was adequately and liberally illustrated with slides that further brought home the gist and meat of Mr. Messing's words. His talk was concluded with pointers on the buying and re-doing of an older house. His rules of observation of such a house are experience-grounded; he detailed what to look for before the

ARTHUR H. MESS-ING, A.I.A., was grad-uated from the University of Michigan, College Architecture in 1935. He gained his early experience in the offices of Albert Kahn; Smith, Hinchman & Grylls; Hinchman & Grylls; Saarinen & Saarinen, and Ralph R. Calder. He is currently an associate member and project director in the firm of H. E. Beyster & Associates,

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS



purchase of an older house: (1) Condition of shingles and pitch of roof. (2) Condition of flashings and gutters. (3) Insulation—yes or no and what kind. (4) Vaporseal-yes or no, and is paint peeling? (5) Plumbing pipe and fixtures-look at joints to detect possible leaks. (6) What kind of heating system and what condition-look at any available past fuel bills. (7) Built-in features or possibilities for built-ins. (8) If brick or masonry, how are joints, are they chipping out? (9) Plaster, tap and see if much sand falls behind. (10) Unevenness in floors from warped lumber or weak framing. (11) Do basements in area flood and does this one show scars of former floodings. (12) Condition of sash and putty. Run sash up and down. (13) Are there good screens and storm sash? (14) What kind of storage and closets are present? (15) Is there a garage and what condition? (16) What is the condition of the walks and driveway? (17) Are there vent fans? (18) How are wiring and switches? Architect Messing stressed that all of these items are costly to recondition.

At the conclusion of the address, a question-answer period was provided. Many personal problems connected with house ideas, concrete or still in the formative period, were raised and deftly answered by the speaker. After this forum, hot coffee and doughnuts were served to those attending and this highly informative and valuable meeting concluded.

Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. will hold its 33rd annual convention at Hotel Statler in Detroit, February 25-28, 1952, it is announced by national headquarters of AGC in Washington.

Governing and advisory boards will meet on Monday morning, Feb. 25, a general convention session will begin Monday afternoon and continue through Thursday.

Ralph A. McMullan is secretarymanager of the AGC local chapter.

LEON R. SNYDER, JR.

Leon Romaine Snyder, Jr., A.I.A., of Battle Creek, a member of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., died of a heart attack on January 27, at Hamilton, Ohio, at the age of 47.

Page 53

He and Mrs. Snyder had gone to Ohio

to visit Mrs. Snyder's parents.

Born in Battle Creek, September 18, 1904, Mr. Snyder graduated from Central High School in Battle Creek in 1922, and, in 1932, from the University of Michigan, College of Architecture and Design, where he was a member of Alpha Rho Chi. He had also received a scholarship in economics from Battle Creek College, where he graduated in 1928 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

For seven years he was employed by Lewis J. Sarvis, A.I.A., in Battle Creek, had been in his own practice for the past 16 years. He was registered as an architect in Michigan in 1934, and at one time was in partnership with Barry L. Frost, of Battle Creek. He was also registered as an architect in Ohio.

He was a life member of the Optimist

In 1926 he married Edith Dullabahn. Two children, by that marriage, Mary Elizabeth and George Edward, survive.

In 1945 he married Mrs. Louise M. Pearlman. One son, by that marriage,

Leon R. Snyder, III, survives.

He is also survived by his mother, now Mrs. Charles Toles, of Colorado Springs, Colo. His father, a contractor, died in 1950. The Snyder home is at 29 Morang Drive, Battle Creek.

JOHN CRONIN

John T. Cronin, A.I.A., of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., died in Henry Ford Hospital on February 5, at the age of 60.

Born in Portland, Oregon, July 30, 1891, he attended Gonzola University, Spokane, Washington, 1914-1917 and received his degree in architecture.

Cronin, who also graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, received his early training with Cass Gilbert. He had been with the Kahn organization since 1945. He was registered as an architect in Michigan and New York.

At the time of his death he was a member of the City Plan Commission of Highland Park, Michigan. Richard B. Fernbach, Director of the Commission said "Mr. Cronin was one of the most valuable members of our Commission and his place will be hard to fill."

The Cronin home is at 198 Monterey Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

ARCHITECT ALEXANDER GIR-ARD, A.I.A., of Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., has been appointed a member of the design planning committee for the Herman Miller Furniture Company, of Zeeland, Mich. Girard will concentrate on the fabric phases of the firm's program.

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PRODUCERS' MEETING

"Every real American believes in private enterprise, every real American wants to preserve it, but nobody is willing to pay for it-except with blood!" said Herbert R. Dusendorf of Nelson Co., Detroit, in his address before the Producers' Council Mechanical-Trades-Night meeting at Detroit's Hotel Fort Shelby on February 11. About 150 Producers and their friends attended.

Dusendorf's penetrating and provocative talk drove home the fact that the tendency of our present American economy to want to buy everything whole-sale is leading us directly to Communism. For he said, "Private Enterprise means personal profit through individual effort and the retention or spending of those profits by the individuals who rightfully earned them." When you buy wholesale you are taking away the profit that rightfully belongs to the seller as though you had held him up with a gun. Ouch! but that's what the man said.

"Socialism or Communism," he said, "means state profit through mass effort and the distribution of those profits by the men at the head of the state as they see fit. And that is the basic fundamental difference between the Russian system and the American system. If personal profit were to be restored in Russia, Communism would die and if personal profit is destroyed in America, Communism will take over and freedom will die."

At the speakers table, besides Dusendorf, were Bill Mulcahy, Elmo Liddle, Glenn Shields, Don Ollesheimer, Council president Bill Portland, Fred Muller, Clyde Oakley and Bill Snure.

Looking about we saw in attendance Bill Ogden, Norm Ermatinger, Don Kolf, R. C. Faulwetter, Ernie Baker, architect Fred Schoettley, Bill Cory, Roy Smith, Dean Johnson, T. C. Schwer, Doug Ainslie, John Hartnett and Paul Marshall.

Floyd Clise, Ray Deppmann and newcomer Frank Sander were the "Three Musketeers" who wore the ties of the evening - handsome eye-appealing numbers.

Others there were Louis Ollesheimer, John Ockun, Gordon Baskwell, Chuck Kleinbrook, John Owen, Tom Moore, Dave Kingman, Al Hann, Bob Ogden, Bert Kuiper, Harry Fritzman, Russ Collins, H. (Handsome) M. Armstrong, and Jack Murray.

R. B. Richardson brought along his fine-looking son, Bob, and we also saw architect Carl Scheuffler there.

Architect Eugene Mitton wore the bow tie of the evening-a snappy blue and white polka dot number.

IN MEMORIAM

The following members of the Michigan Society of Architects have passed away since its last annual meeting:

John T. Cronin-February 5, 1952 Edgar Martin-September 15, 1951 Walter Maul-April 5, 1951 Andrew R. Morison-April 26, 1951 James E. Sexton-September 28, 1951 Harry T. Smith-January 10, 1952 Leon Snyder, Jr.—January 27, 1952 William Wiegand-February 8, 1951

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Mr. Mendelsohn will address the convention on Thursday evening, March 6.



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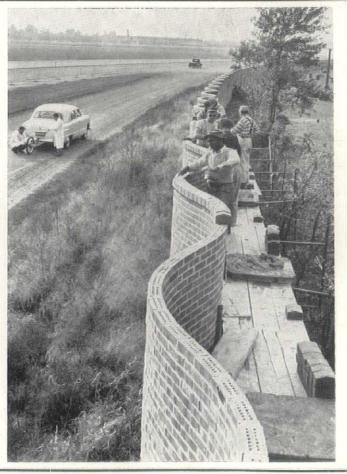
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BERNARD TOMSON is the author of "Architectural and Engineering Law," the first book devoted exclusively to the legal aspects of design practice. He is also the editor of a monthly column, "It's The Law," in Progressive Architecture magazine.

In the past few years, Tomson has lectured on architectural and engineering law before several chapters of The American Institute of Architects as well as regional conferences of that organization. In 1951 he served as a visiting lecturer in the Architectural School of the Masachusetts Institute of Technol-

Tomson is a member of the New York and Massachusetts bars and is admitted to practice before the New York Federal Courts and the United States Supreme Court. His clients include architects, engineers, builders and others.

Mr. Tomson will address the convention on Thursday afternoon, March 6, and his subject will be "The Architect and The Law."



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ARRIVE WEDNESDAY AFTER-NOON and view the architectural and building exhibits. Attend the complementary Social Hour Wednesday evening which includes refreshments and entertainment.

THURSDAY MORNING — Business Session. Luncheon at noon, and address by Bernard Tomson in the afternoon. Complementary cocktail party Thursday evening, followed by dinner and address by Eric Mendelsohn on "My Contribution to the Development of Contemporary Architecture."

FRIDAY MORNING is left open for conducted tours or a program of color slides and motion pictures of European and world tours by A.I.A. members. Luncheon—Report of the jury on the Howard T. Keating Small House Competition. Friday afternoon, Dan Kiley, eminent landscape architect and planner, will speak on "How Landscape Affects Architectural Planning."

FRIDAY EVENING: Crowning Event—The Michigan Building Industry Banquet, with Gus Langius as Toastmaster and Albert McFaul, eminent humorous lecturer, as speaker. Mr. McFaul's subject will be "Just how confused can you get?"

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See Page 65 Exhibit of Cathedral Craftsmen, Furniture and Pews installed in Mt. Olivet Community Methodist Church, Dearborn, Michigan—Erroll R. Clark, Architect.

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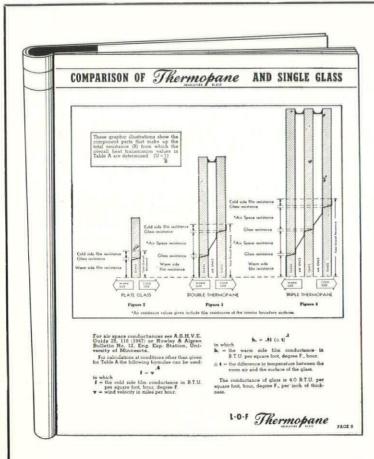
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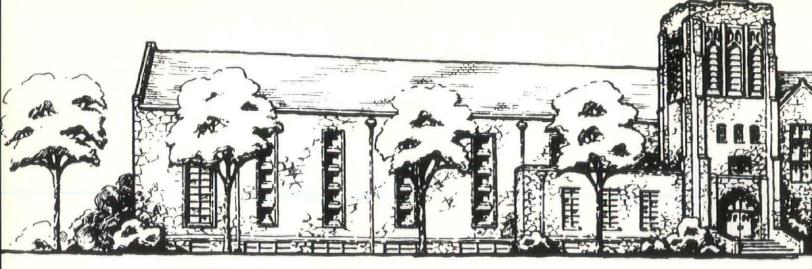
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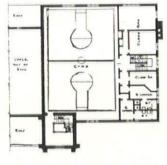
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ARCHITECTS OF THE MONTH



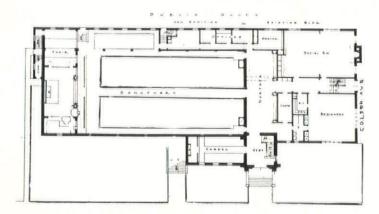




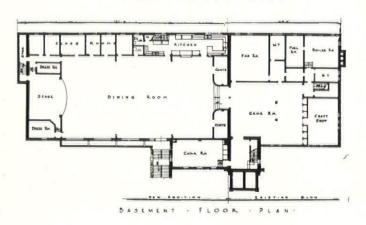


BALCONY - FLOOR - PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN -



FIRST - FLOOR - PLAN



TWENTY-FIVE YEAR OLD ED

MOUNT OLIVET METHOD

The original church was constructed on this site in 1925 and was built as a two-story and basement church-aducational building with a gymnasium on the second floor. This gymnasium has been used as the sanctuary since the beginning. The church membership and activity has grown so much that the need for more and better space prompted the addition of a new sanctuary, dining hall, kitchen and class rooms.

To obtain sufficient space for this addition, two houses and lots had to be purchased and the houses moved off the site. The 121' x 65' addition necessitated considerable remodeling of the old building. A fireplace, office and column were removed to make room for a new narthex on the first floor. A new kitchenette for teas and receptions, and a new toilet room for the Primary department were also constructed in the old building on the first floor. The space under the balcony on the second floor was used to build in three new class rooms, two small locker rooms and toilet rooms. The upper part of the balcony was leveled off for four more class rooms, leaving the front two rows for gym spectators.

The new portion of the building was constructed of stone facing to match the existing building with Indiana limestone trim. The interior has the same stone trim with exposed cinder block painted. Economy in all phases of the work necessitated every portion of the building to be kept as simple as possible. The size of the property placed definite limitations on the building.

DINING ROOM





ERROLL R. CLARK. 5511 Argyle Avenue, Dearborn, Michigan. Born Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, December 21, 1914. College of Architecture, University of Michigan. B.S. in Arch. Registered in Michigan in 1944. Entered own practice August 1945. E.S.D. Kiwanis (Director).

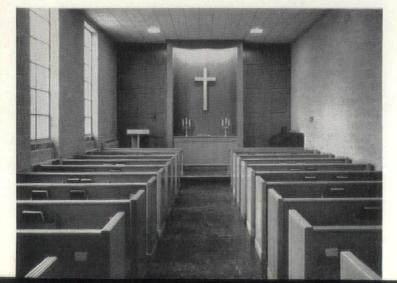


FICE REVAMPED WITH NEW ADDITION

IST CHURCH, DEARBORN, MICHIGAN



PHOTOS BY WILLIAM E. BRADLEY, DETROIT



In the new sanctuary the lighting is all indirect from light coves in the ceiling. This lighting is controlled from the pulpit. The switches there operate the dimming mechanism in the basement fan room. The light coves are all serviced from walkways in the attic. The amplifying system is set up so that overflow crowds in the narthex or basement dining hall can hear the service. It can also be switched over a tower loudspeaker system for special occasion music such as at Christmas.

The heating is a split system with steam radiation in the old building and air in the new addition. It is arranged for complete summer ventilation.

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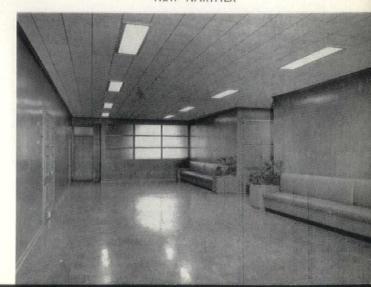
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NEW NARTHEX







SCHOOL DESIGNED FOR COMBINATION NURSERY AND LABORATOR

HIGHLAND PARK NURSERY SCHOOL, HIGHLAND AVEN

This school is built in Highland Park, Michigan. A great deal of research and study went into the planning of the school. Because the school is primarily a laboratory nursery school, the plan is laid out in such a manner that the two principal functions (1) a regular nursery school (2) a training and observation course for students and parents, operate simultaneously and without interference with each other. In formulating the functional approach to the problems involved, the advice and consultation with the staff of the Merrill Palmer School in Detroit and the wide experience of the past 30 years of the Highland Park School proved invaluable.

The plan is functional and follows

closely the flow of activity. The children are brought by car to the rear of the building and deposited under a covered canopy. From there, they enter a small lobby and go into the dressing room. They are checked by the nurse in the nurse's room adjacent to the dressing room. If approved by the nurse, the children proceed to hang up their outer garments and are ready to go into the play and activity rooms. The students and parents enter the building through the front (street) entrance and proceed to the class (combination lounge) rooms or to the centrally located observation room. From this room they are able to observe and hear the children through special mirrored walls (one way vision glass) without themselves being seen or heard. This is accomplished by placing sound receiving apparatus in various sections of the ceilings of the activity and play rooms. It is possible to make activity records in the observation room through this arrangement of indoor play.

The building occupies an area of approximately 5000 square feet. The entire structure is fireproof with exposed interior cinder block walls painted. The ceiling and roof insulation is of fiberglass. The outside is face brick. Numerous built-in features are provided throughout, such as storage closets, movie projector room, book cases, permanent corner seats, dressing lockers. All items directly pertaining to children are scaled to their level. The use of color was carefully studied and used with good results. For example, a deep red ceiling was used for the canopy and columns of the outdoor play area and pastel greens for the remainder of the canopy around the





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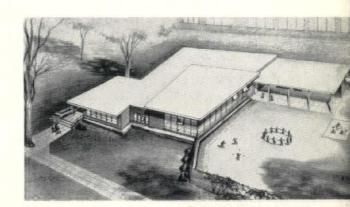


PHOTOS BY ELMER E. ASTLEFORD, DETROIT

Y TRAINING SCHOOL FOR STUDENTS

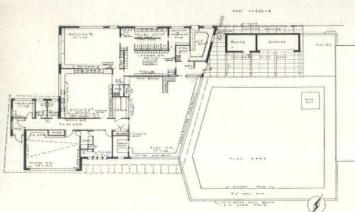
UE, HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN





building. Inside pastel green, pink shades and yellow predominate.

The building is designed to take advantage of the southern exposure in the main playroom. The heating system is especially adapted for the children's needs—radiant panels combined with window convectors. The ventilating system provides pre-heated fresh air at room temperature so that at no time is there any variation in temperature. Another special feature is the outdoor-covered play area which connects with storage facilities for toy equipment. Here the children can have outdoor play during inclement weather.



LOUIS G. REDSTONE. 3510 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Born Grodno, Poland, March 16, 1903. University of Michigan, B.S.A., 1929. Crambrook Academy of Art, Master of Architecture & Urban Design. Foreign travel study in France, Italy, and Israel. Early experience with Albert Kahn. Registered in Michigan, 1931. Entered own practice 1937. A.I.A., M.S.A. Engineering Society of Detroit. Registered in Illinois, Ohio and by National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.





DESIGN RELIES ON THE BEAUTY AND RICHNE

EDIFICE FOR DETROIT UNITY TEMPLE, SECOND BOULEVARD,

The new Detroit Unity Temple, affiliated with the Unity Society of Practical Christianity, of Kansas City, Missouri, is being built on Second Boulevard between Whitmore Road and Covington Drive, Detroit, Michigan.

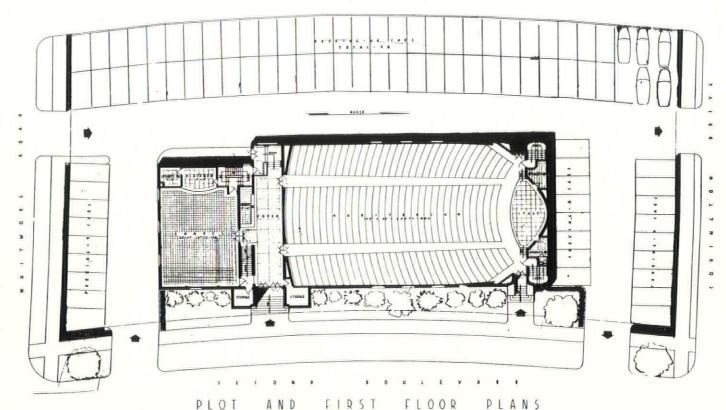
In order to keep expenditures in close relation to revenue, the entire

project was divided into separate units. The first unit, almost completed, houses administrative, recreational and class room activities. Construction work will shortly be commenced on the second unit, which will comprise, among other facilities, a secondary auditorium. The completed building will provide seat-

ing accommodations for approximately 1,200 people, together with a youth activity center, reading rooms and kindergarten. The entire project will cost about \$750,000.

Because of the need for ample offstreet parking space and due to the limited size of the property, a formal

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landscaping scheme was not indicated. The Detroit Unity Association, though an independent institution, is affiliated with the Unity School of Christianity and is therefore undenominational and nonsectarian. The teaching of the Unity School being away from form, ceremony and ritual, necassarily separated the architectural character of the temple from traditional church architecture. However, it was felt that a strictly modern solution to the problem was not desirable, mainly because Unity does not claim to have discovered something new, and does not wish a complete break with

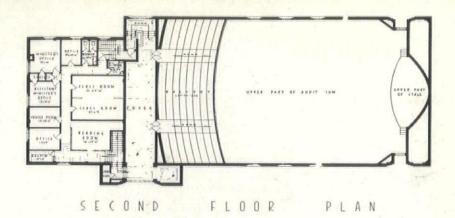
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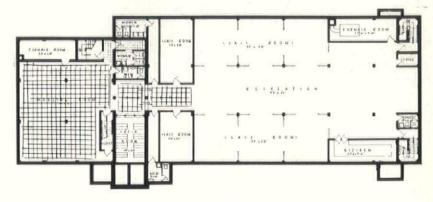
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

the past. Therefore, the architects chose a simple, though rather monumental character for the temple. It is a design which relies more on the beauty and richness of marble as a material than upon any elaborate details.

Helpful and encouraging cooperation was always gladly given by Mr. Eric Butterworth, minister of the temple, his building committee, notably Mr. Harry Stevens, and the Unity

members.



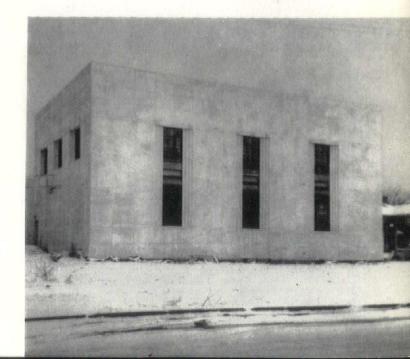


BASEMENT PLAN

FREDERICK W. FUGER. 510 Madison Theatre Bldg., Detroit 26, Michigan. Born San Francisco, California, June 11, 1903. Newman School, Lakewood, New Jersey, Georgetown University, A.B., 1926. Harvard Law, University of Michigan, B.S.A., 1931, Atelier Gromart, Paris, France. Foreign travel, France, Italy, Spain, England, Germany. Early experience Coolidge, Sheply, Bulfinch & Abbott (Boston); Robert O. Derrick and Louis Kamper (Detroit). Advanced experience George D. Mason & Co.; Smith, Hinchman & Grylls; Albert Kahn; Harley, Ellington & Day. Registered in Michigan 1937. A.I.A. and M.S.A. Tamplin & Fuger, 1935-1938; individual practice, 1939; since 1948 Arnold & Fuger.









MANUFACTURING PLANT DESIGNED WITH SMALL





The building is situated on a large tract of land facing Grand River Ave., on the outskirts of Farmington, Michigan. The structure houses the activities of the Star Cutter Company who are manufacturers of cutting tools used by tool and die shops. It is located about 500 feet back from the roadway; and between the building and the road is low land containing a small lake, adding to a pleasant view from the offices.

The structure consists of a factory 110 feet wide and 252 feet long formed by 21-foot bays. The outside bays are each 40 feet wide and are fourteen feet high under the bottom chord of the steel joists. The center bay is 30 feet wide and 21 feet high with continuous windows in the monitor. The frame is of steel; the enclosing walls are of painted cinder block and continuous steel sash. The roof is 2" wood deck covered with built-up roofing.

The toilets in the factory area are located on a balcony over the tool

crib. The first two bays in the factory portion have a balcony over the shop offices. The center balcony bay contains the lockers and dressing room, while the two exterior bays are used for the storage of inactive files and records.

The rain water drains toward the center of the building and eventually drains into the lake at the front of the building. All toilets are drained into a 5,000 gallon septic tank located on the east side of the building.

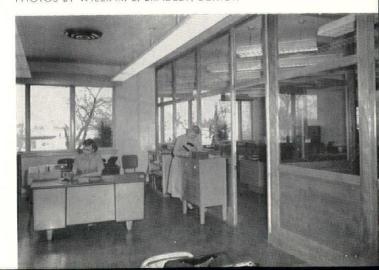
The employees' entrance is located on the west side of the factory, easily accessible from the parking lot. There is a stairway leading from this entrance to the locker room on the balcony and then another stairway from the locker room to the factory.

The heating system consists of a low pressure steel steam Farrar and Trefts oil fired boiler. Distribution of the heat in the factory portion is by means of steam unit heaters hung below the

PHOTOS BY WILLIAM E. BRADLEY, DETROIT



ALEX KOHNER, 19111 Asbury Park, Detroit 19, Michigan. Born Detroit, November 2, 1912. Cass Tech. High School, Wayne University, University of Michigan, B.S., 1938. Employed by father, the late Henry Kohner, Detroit architect, 1939-1942. U. S. Corps of Engineers, 1943 U. S. Army, 1943-1945. Schley & Ward, Detroit, 1945-1948. Now carrying on own practice. Became member A.I.A., Detroit Chapter and M. S. A., 1948.



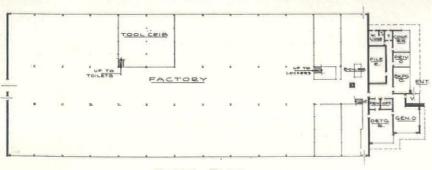
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LAKE APPROACH

FARMINGTON, MICHIGAN







FLOOR PLAN

joists. The office portion is heated by a combination of baseboard hot water radiation and convectors. The hot water is supplied by a convertor on the boiler. The boiler is located in the factory area adjacent to the offices. The chimney location created a problem as it was desired to make it as inconspicuous as possible, since it was at the front of the structure. The solution was to construct it as a part of the front of the monitor and by placing an induced draft fan on the boiler, the height was lowered to a point a few feet above the top of the monitor.

The office portion, approximately 2,500 feet in area, is built on the front of the factory and is constructed of brick and block enclosing walls, steel joists and a gypsum roof deck. The entire office is enclosed with Andersen fixed and vented casement sash, all glazed with Thermopane glass. A wide overhang surrounds the entire office. A pylon of Tennessee ledge stone with deep joints pierces the front elevation. The ceiling of the offices is covered with fireproof acoustical tile.

The vestibule has large panes of double thickness glass on two sides, Tennessee ledge stone on the third side and a wall of glass block on the remaining side. The floor is of flagstone.

The offices are completely air conditioned with a General Electric air conditioning unit. The ducts above the ceiling contain both the supply and return lines and the ceiling diffuser is a combination supply and return unit. The controls are all electronic controlled.

The designing and construction of the building was the result of fine cooperation received from the Richard Eiserman Co., general contractors, and Norman and Leonard Lawton, owners.

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ROBERT C. McCORMICK, formerly special representative of the Michigan Society of Architects, has been named associate editor of the Society's Monthly Bulletin, it is announced by Talmage C. Hughes, Bulletin editor and publish-



McCORMICK

McCormick, a graduate in journalism Michigan from State College, did reportorial work on the Michigan State News, was in the wire room of the Detroit Times, and was engaged in public relations and publicity.

"The addition of McCormick to our staff will enable us to maintain closer liaison with the architectural offices throught the State," Hughes said.

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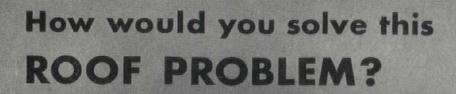
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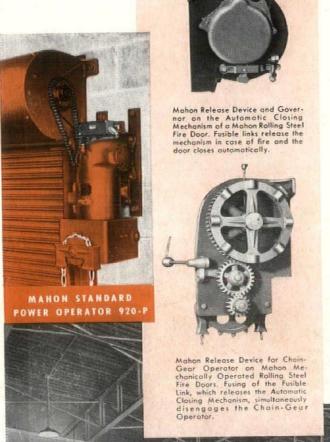
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ORS

Manually, Mechanically, or Power Operated

In the openings between an enclosed loading dock and a large food warehouse illustrated below, twenty-four Mahon automatic closing, Underwriters' Labeled Rolling Steel Fire Doors were installed to protect the contents of the building. These doors are manually operated in normal service, but are equipped with fusible links and an automatic closing device which quickly closes the door in case of fire. Mahon Underwriters' Labeled Rolling Steel Fire Doors, like all other Mahon Rolling Steel Doors, occupy no usable space inside or outside the opening . . . they are built to give a lifetime of trouble-free service . . . for instance, the galvanized steel for the interlocking curtain slats of Mahon Rolling Steel Doors is chemically cleaned, phosphated, and chromated to produce paint bond, and the protective enamel coating is baked on at 350° F. prior to roll-forming. This is just one of the extra value features of Mahon Rolling Steel Doors—you will find others if you check specifications carefully. See Sweet's Files for complete information, or write for Catalog No. G-52.

MAHON COMPANY THE (.

Detroit 34, Michigan • Chicago 4, Illinois • Representatives in all Principal Cities

Manufacturers of Rolling Steel Doors, Grilles, and Automatic Closing Underwriters' Labeled Rolling Steel Doors and Fire Shutters; Insulated Metal Walls; Steel Deck for

Roofs, Partitions, and Permanent Concrete Floor Forms. EVERY REQUIREMENT

SHUTTERS AND GRILLES TO STEEL DOORS, ROLLING

Twenty-Four Mahon Automatic Underwriters' Labeled Doors installed in a new Warehouse for Food Warehouses, Inc., Detroit, Mich. Two Mahon Power Operated Rolling Steel Doors 17'-0" x 22'-0" are installed in railroad openings in this same building. Louis G. Redstone, Architect, Campbell Construction Company, General Contractors.