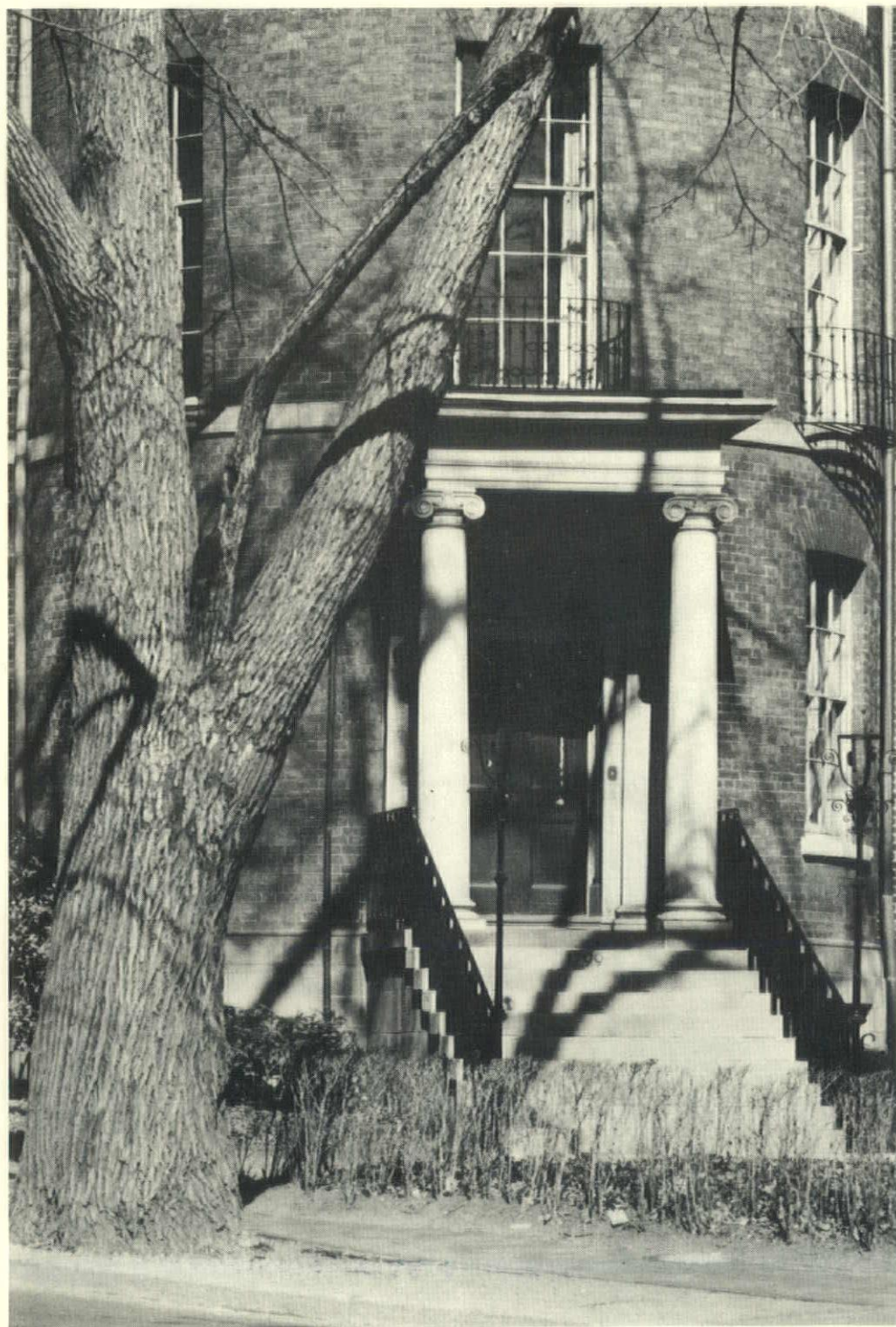


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BULLETIN

Volume 42 — No. 2

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN
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michigan society of architects february 1967

Monthly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects, is published monthly at 28 West Adams, Detroit 26, Michigan. Entered as second class matter January 15, 1946 at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan under Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price, \$4.00 per year (members \$2.00). 50 cents per copy.

Sol King Appointed To GSA Review Panel

Sol King, FAIA, president of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, has been appointed to the Public Advisory Panel on Architectural Services of the General Services Administration of the Federal Government. He is one of ten architects and two consulting engineers to be appointed, for a two-year term, by Lawson B. Knott, Jr., Administrator of GSA.



The panel was established in accordance with the President's desire "to achieve high standards of architectural excellence," and to ensure that public buildings in Washington and communities throughout the United States "be enhanced by beauty, dignity, economy, and utility."

The national panel is charged with proposing criteria and advising on the selection of architectural services, reviewing GSA design standards and procedures, and recommending any desirable changes, and evaluating designs of projects commissioned by GSA.

Notice To All Practicing Architects

Instructions to revise Subparagraph 4.18.3 AIA Document A201, Tenth Edition, September 1966. The General Conditions of the Contract for Construction.

Subparagraph 4.18.3 as it appears in the above Edition of A201 has been revised (see below). This revision has been approved by the AIA, AGC and representatives of the insurance industry. The revised wording removes the reluctance coverage under the present document for their contractor insureds.

This revised Subparagraph 4.18.3 is to be substituted for the present word-

ing. The revised Subparagraph should be incorporated into the document by Addendum, Supplementary Condition, Change Order, or other appropriate method.

The revised Subparagraph follows:

"4.18.3 The obligations of the Contractor under this Paragraph 4.18 shall not extend to the liability of the Architect, his agents or employees arising out of (1) the preparation or approval of maps, drawings, opinions, reports, surveys, Change Orders, designs or specifications, or (2) the giving of or the failure to give directions or instructions by the Architect, his agents or employees provided such giving or failure to give is the primary cause of the injury or damage."

The next printing of AIA Document A201 will contain the new wording above and a revision notice to this effect will be printed at the bottom of page 1. *However, orders for A201 will be filled with the present September 1966 Edition of A201 which will include this instruction notice to modify the September 1966 Edition of A201 until stocks are exhausted. PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR PRESENT STOCK FOR EXCHANGE.* Substitute revised paragraph above when using the present document.

All AIA Documents may be ordered from MSA Headquarters, 28 West Adams, Detroit, Michigan.

Announcements —

State of Michigan
Department of State Police
Col. Frederick E. Davids, Director
January 9, 1967

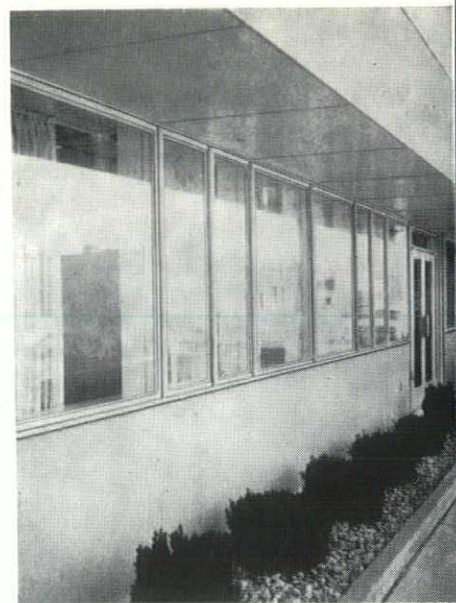
Subject: Interpretation of Rule 7.10 of Fire Prevention Section of School Bulletin 412

To: Architects, Engineers and Affected Personnel

From: Fire Marshal Division, Michigan State Police, East Lansing, Michigan

The State Fire Safety Board has been reviewing paragraph 7.10 of the Fire Prevention Section of School Bulletin 412 for the purpose of rendering a decision regarding the Fire Marshal's interpretation and application of this rule.

Although this interpretation is still



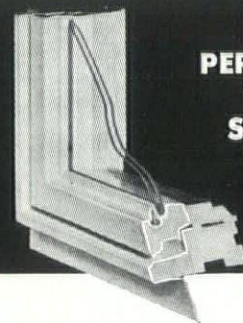
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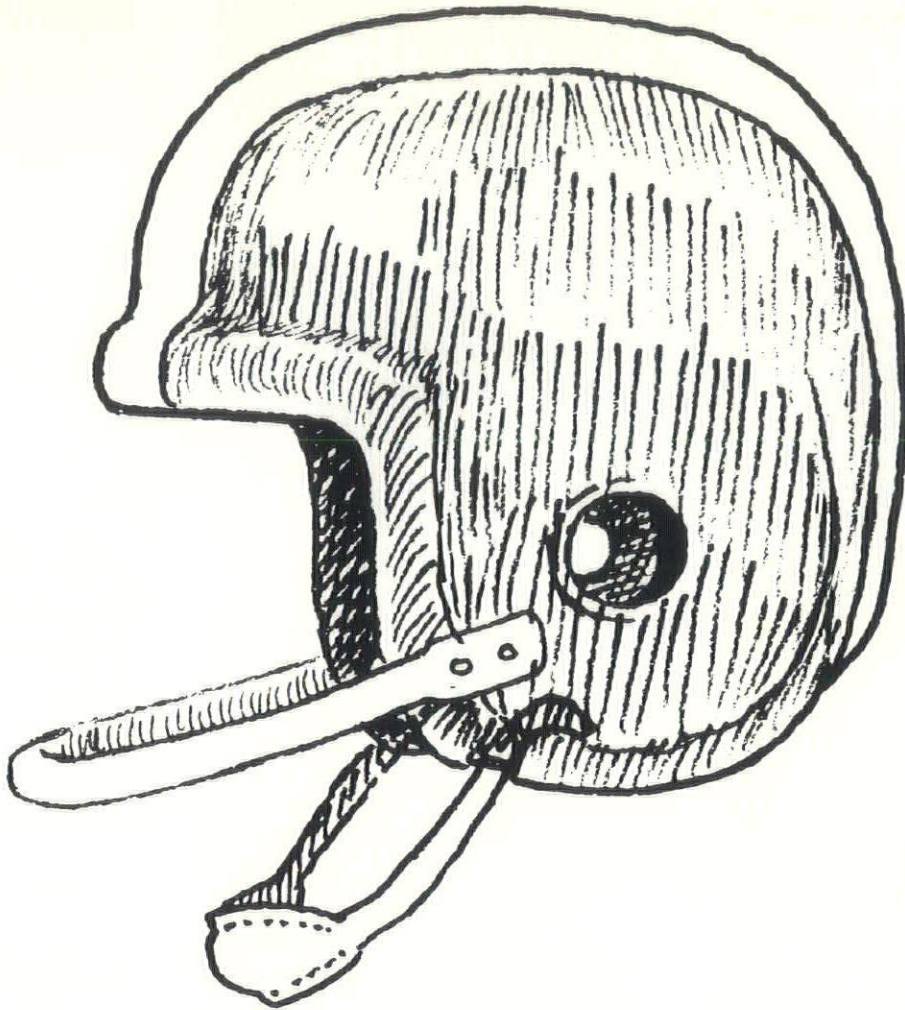
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under review, the Board has endorsed the immediate use of the following by the Fire Marshal Division in their review of plans for new school construction, until further notice:

Interpretation:—Except in buildings with complete sprinkler protection every room or space used for classroom or other educational purposes or normally subject to student occupancy of more than twelve, unless it has a door leading directly to the outside of building, shall have at least one outside window which can readily be used for emergency reuse or ventilation purposes, and which meets all of the following provisions:

- a. Is readily openable from the inside without the use of tools.
- b. Provides a clear opening with a minimum dimension of approximately 28 inches and is approximately 784 square inches in area.
- c. Where awning or hopper-type windows are used, they should be so hinged or subdivided as to provide a

clear opening not less than 600 square inches in area, nor any dimension less than 22 inches. Screen walls or devices in front of required windows shall not interfere with normal rescue requirements.

d. Bottom of window opening is not more than 32 inches above the floor.

e. Where storm windows, screens, or burglar guards are used, these shall be provided with quick opening devices so that they may be readily opened from the inside for emergency egress, and shall be so arranged that when opened they will not drop to the ground.

The requirements for sprinklers may be waived when

a. The windowless section of the story does not exceed 25 per cent of the total area of the story excluding corridors, and the egress from the occupied spaces does not necessitate travel past an area of hazardous occupancy, or

b. All windowless rooms or spaces have a secondary corridor completely separated from the primary means of egress by at least a $\frac{3}{4}$ hour separation, including any doors, frames, side lights, borrowed lights, walls, ceilings, etc., and/or

c. All windowless rooms, spaces

and places of public assembly have 50 percent of their required exits visible directly to the exterior of the building within 20 feet from the door of the occupied room and this egress does not pass an area of hazardous occupancy.

Nothing in this section shall void any of the requirements of Section 10.

Definition: "Hazardous occupancy" shall mean that portion of a school building housing the heating plant and incinerators, ships, storage of combustible materials, and shortage of flammable liquids and dangerous chemicals.

In accordance with this endorsement, the Fire Marshal Division will implement the above interpretation immediately in its review of all projects submitted; except those final plans submitted as of this date when preliminary plans have been approved, and in such other instances where transitional period adjustment and consideration appears warranted by the Fire Marshal Division reviewing staff member.

This Bulletin should not be construed to interfere or discourage appeals to the State Fire Safety Board in this or any other matter when made in accordance with their rules of procedure.

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**Structural Steel
Design Awards**

In 1966 the steel industry recognized two Michigan architectural firms for "outstanding aesthetic design in structural steel". Also receiving awards in connection with the same projects were the owners, the structural engineers, the contractors, and the steel fabricating firms.



Webster, Hastings, Martin

The architectural Awards of Excellence were established by the American Institute of Steel Construction in 1960 to recognize and honor outstanding architectural design in structural steel and to encourage further exploration of the many aesthetic possibilities that are inherent in steel construction. This year a distinguished jury selected two Michigan buildings, the Birmingham-Bloomfield Bank . . . Wixom Branch . . . by Architect Ziegelman & Ziegelman, Birmingham, Michigan, for an architectural Award of Excellence, and the First Federal Building, Detroit, Michigan, Architect Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates, Inc. of Detroit for an architectural Award of Merit. The jury composed of Lawrence B. Anderson, FAIA, Mario J. Ciampi, FAIA, Charles M. Nes, Jr., FAIA, John C. Portman, Jr., AIA, and Dr. Lev Zetlin, FASCE, was particularly looking



Norman Ziegelman, Robert Ziegelman and Edwin H. Webster, V-Pres., AISC.

for the utilization of structural steel and its maximum potential, and the jurors chose these buildings as outstanding examples of aesthetic leadership and direction.

**Michigan Architect
on Reynolds Jury**

William Kessler of the firm of Meathe, Kessler & Associates has been named a member of the 1967 Jury for the R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for Architecture.

The announcement was made by AIA President, Charles M. Nes, Jr., FAIA. Also included on the jury are

Jose Luis Sert, FAIA, dean of the faculty of design and professor of architecture at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design, and partner in the firm of Sert, Jackson & Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dr. John Ely Burchard, dean emeritus of the School of Humanities and Social Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Hans Hollein, of Vienna, Austria, recipient of the 1966 Reynolds Award for his design of the Retti Candle Shop in Vienna.

William Morgan, AIA, practicing architect of Atlantic Beach, Florida

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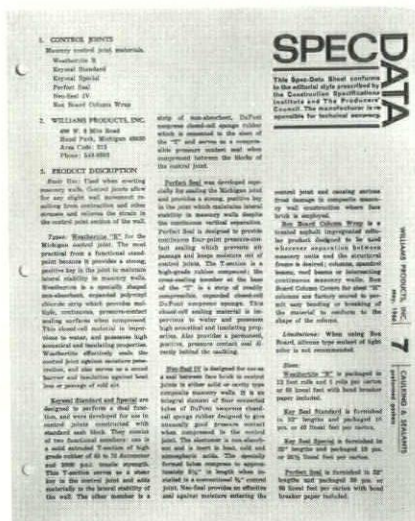
There's more to the story of the Duwe System. This catalog gives the details you want. It's yours for the writing.



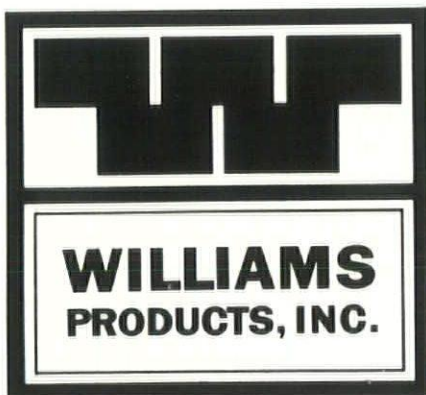
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and a visiting critic in architectural design, University of Florida.

The jury will meet March 1st and 2nd at AIA National Headquarters to select the recipient of the award which confers \$25,000 and an original aluminum sculpture for "distinguished architecture with significant use of aluminum." The award is sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company in co-operation with the AIA.

Kessler, recipient of design awards on a Chapter, State and National level, is a design consultant to the Federal Public Housing Administration.

Larkin To Head New Levy Function

Lester N. Larkin, architectural representative of the Edward C. Levy Company, Detroit, has been named Advertising Coordinator for the diversified construction material firm. This is a new post and will be an additional responsibility to his regular duties. The Levy Company is the Michigan producer of crushed Slag, a versatile aggregate used in a broad variety of construction applications. Through affiliated companies, the firm also supplies other aggregates and materials for the building trades.



Larkin has been with the Levy organization since 1960 as architectural representative, primarily involved in specifications development. His duties include working with the various Levy Company subsidiaries in the specification and, now, advertising field. Before joining Levy Company, for 14 years he was associated with major architectural-engineering firms in the Detroit area. For most of this time, he was involved with the specification and research areas.

A member of the Engineering Society of Detroit, Construction Specifications Institute and Concrete Improvement Board. He serves as Editor of the Detroit Chapter, CSI, "The Decipher," and as Membership Chairman of the CBI.

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Jahr-Anderson Elects New Associates, Officers

The appointment of two new associates and election of officers and board members of Jahr-Anderson Associates, Inc., was announced by Thurston R. Jahr, founder, president and chairman of the board, effective February 1, 1967.

The new members of the firm are George L. Craven, AIA, as associate architect, who was also elected as corporation secretary; and Kenneth J. Eilers, associate designer. Both have served in key professional positions with the firm for several years.

Frederick L. Hall, P.E., is the new vice-president and Frank G. Sponenburgh, P.E., is a board member. Both are long-time associates in the firm.

Donald C. Anderson, a principal since 1950 is relinquishing his membership in the firm but will serve as architectural and educational consultant in the considerable school design and construction work of Jahr-Anderson.

Announcements

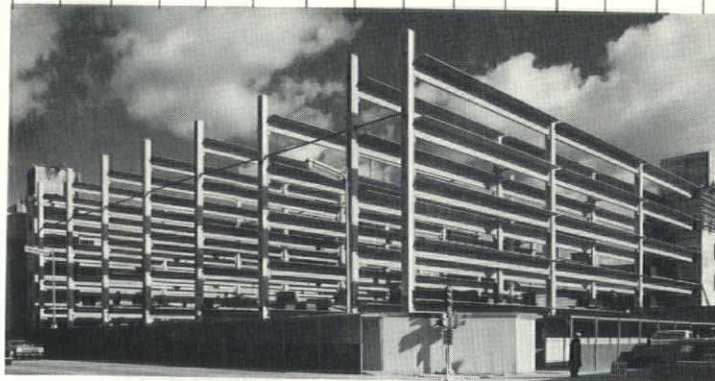
The Headquarters Office of the Michigan Society of Architects is interested in receiving materials for the library of the MSA. Old books, magazines, copies of the Monthly Bulletin, drawings, plates and any material you believe would be of interest or of value to the profession will be most welcome. Please contact Ann Stacy if you have any questions regarding the type of material you wish to contribute.

Re-Steel Contractors Association Inc. recently elected James Dew as President for 1967. Owner of Smith Re-Steel Company he served as the Secretary Treasurer of the Association for 4 years and negotiated labor contracts with the Ironworkers union. Born in Norris, Tennessee he began his career as a journeyman in the construction field following U. S. Army service in the European theatre. His firm is now well established in the Michigan area. Other officers elected were Otis Frost, Vice Pres., Jack Burr, Sec.-Treas., and Norman Willard, Chairman of the Board.



Jack Armstrong of Darin and Armstrong accepting the plaque of Honorary Membership in the Detroit Chapter, for 1966. The award was presented to Armstrong by Louis Rossetti, FAIA, immediate past president of the Chapter, on January 24.

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computer center and a 430 car self-parking area.

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Burton L. Kampner

Burton L. Kampner, AIA, member of the Detroit Chapter was struck down as a pedestrian on January 17th on the corner of West Grand Blvd. and Third Avenue in Detroit. Kampner was hit by a car that was out of control as the driver was attempting to complete a left hand turn.

A graduate of the School of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, Kampner was registered in Michigan in 1958. Employed by the Detroit firm of Eberle M. Smith & Associates for several years, following that he was associated in the firm of Kissinger, Kampner & Holzhauer, Inc. He opened his own office in 1964.

Awarded a number of design awards including second prize in the International Design Competition for the Near East Technical University (in association with Muschenhiem, Hammarskjold and Scurlock) and First Prize in the Tile Contractor's Association of America Competition in 1961. Awarded a Fulbright Research Fellowship in 1963 he was affiliated with the Institute of Technology in Helsinki.

Kampner is survived by his wife, son and daughter as well as his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Kampner.

Leonard P. Cooley

Leonard P. Cooley, 40, president of the Associated General Contractors of Detroit and of the John Cooley Company of Ferndale, suffered a fatal heart attack Tuesday, January 10.

Mr. Cooley of 6860 Commerce, Orchard Lake, was stricken while at work and died in Sinai Hospital.

He was completing a one-year term as president of the AGC.

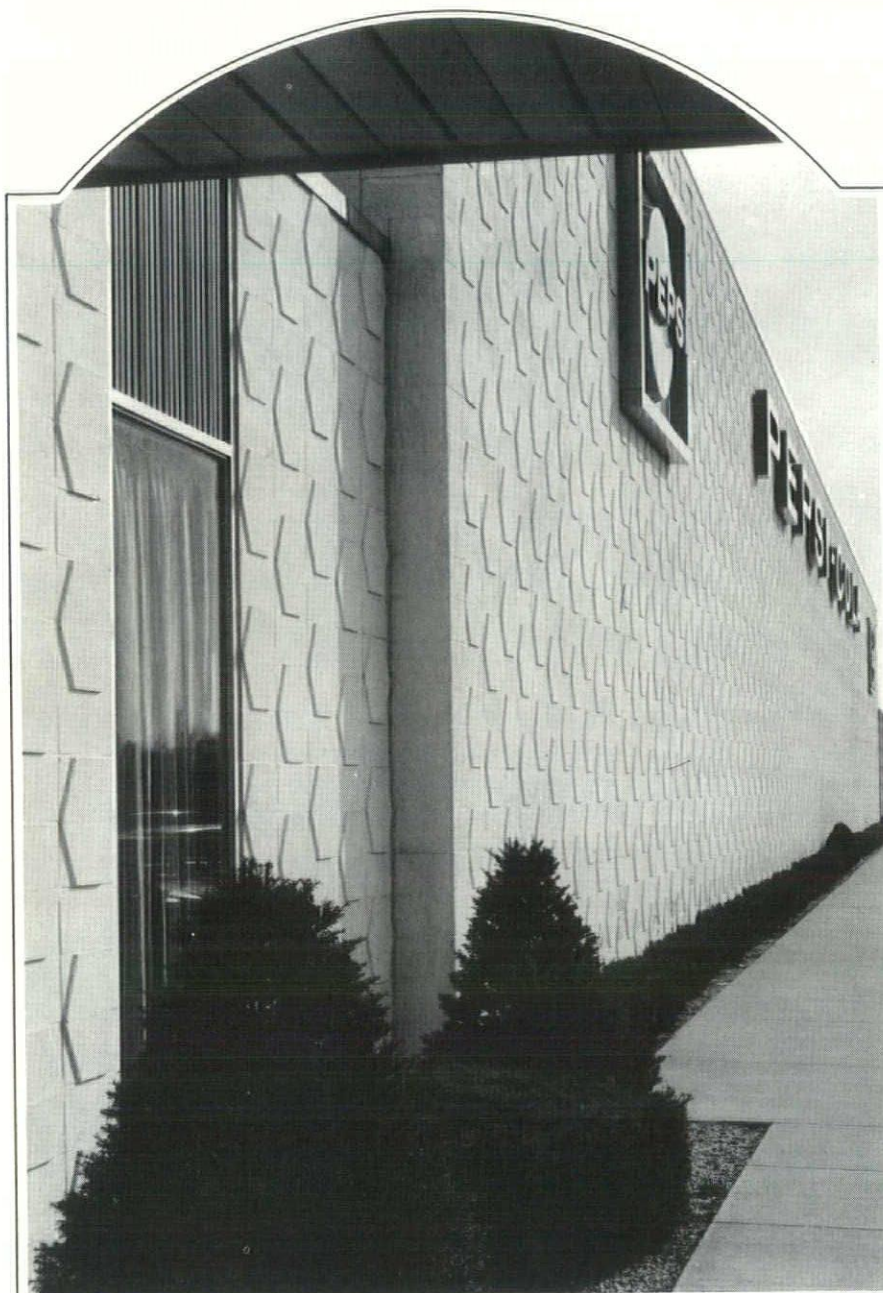
He has been president of his family's general contracting firm for a year.

Born in Detroit and educated at Wayne State University, Walsh Institute and the University of Michigan, Mr. Cooley was a World War II Navy veteran.

Survivors include his wife, Betty; two sons, Patrick and Brad; a daughter, Karen; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cooley, and a brother, John D.

Classified

Architectural Draftsmen: Minimum 2 years experience, opportunity for advancement, liberal fringe benefits. Louis G. Redstone, Associates, Inc., 10811 Puritan, Detroit. 341-0710.



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EDITORIAL



PRACTICE WHAT WE PREACH?

In 1902 The American Institute of Architects with a membership of 777 architects acquired the famous Octagon House in Washington, D.C. as its national headquarters. This February the AIA is 110 years old and finds itself in the process of culminating plans for the expansion of the Institute headquarters and the restoration of the Octagon House purchased 65 years ago.

It is not unique that the AIA should have outgrown its original quarters, this is a fate which has been faced by most dynamic Institutes and Corporations. What is unique is the opportunity the Institute has to practice what it preaches. Located at a prominent intersection in Washington, D.C. the Institute headquarters must physically exemplify the highest ideals of the architectural profession. The Institute has attempted to fulfill these ideals and in Denver last year the membership approved a motion which will enable the Institute to expand in one comprehensively planned program.

This program includes an exciting new headquarters building designed by competition winners Mitchell and Giurgola, the restoration of the original Octagon House and the extension of the Institute garden. The project will represent not only additional space for the Institute, but a positive contribution to Washington, D.C.'s urban environment. The combination of new building and restoration serves as an example of the kind of urban

restoration which the AIA has so long encouraged.

This program must have money to become a reality, and the AIA has therefore solicited its own membership for support.

The Michigan Region AIA is pledged to contribute \$47,000 to the \$900,000 required to carry out the wishes of the AIA membership. Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, Chairman of the Campaign for the Michigan Region has reported that 50% of the Regions goal has been reached as of January 9, 1967. This amount has been contributed by only 20% of the Corporate Members in the Michigan Region. Contributions are tax deductible and donors will be honored in a permanent honor role in the library of the new headquarters, but much more important are the objectives of the program stated quite clearly by President Charles M. Nes, Jr., FAIA in Denver.

"... to create on an enlarged site a new headquarters building adequate for our growth; a complete restoration of the historic Octagon House as a beautiful landmark of our architectural heritage; and a garden which states our principle for inclusion of open space and natural beauty in urban architecture and contributes to the scale and harmony of the architecture of the two buildings. In short, the design of the entire complex must exemplify what the profession urges its clients to do."

Are we willing to practice what we preach?

"Continuing Education and the Architectural Profession"

Walter Sanders, FAIA

As the 53rd Annual MSA Convention considers "This Business of Architecture" in April, it will also be participating in a program of continuing education, for the convention is intended to be educational as well as entertaining. The architectural profession, however, is sadly lacking a well organized program of education for its members. Walter Sanders, FAIA, President of the American Collegiate Schools of Architecture, former Chairman of the Department of Architecture at the University of Michigan and architectural consultant and critic, considers in this article the need for continuing education among architects, points out examples of what is being done by other professions, summarizes the existing studies made by the AIA and ACSA and suggests the possibilities for a coordinated program of continuing education.

"Continuing education" is a subject receiving considerable attention today — and deservedly so. We are not only gaining new knowledge at a phenomenal rate but the rate is increasing year by year. Earlier it was possible for a dedicated individual to keep his knowledge current by devoting a fraction of his time to books, journal, meetings, and perhaps travel. Today this is not possible — particularly in the practice of a profession such as architecture.

The November 12th, 1965 issue of SCIENCE magazine published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, contained an editorial on the subject of "Continuing Education" that has application here:

- "... We cannot be sure that we are producing knowledge at a highly accelerated rate, but we can be certain that the number of pages devoted to presenting has increased drastically."
- "... New journals proliferate while old ones get thicker. There is increasingly wide distribution of un-evaluated material. The bottleneck in utilization of knowledge is not a shortage of publications or inadequate information retrieval. The lag occurs in the step between the pile of books on a man's desk and the transfer of that information to his mind. We need to devote much more energy to determining what is significant and then conveying it in concentrated form."
- "... One method of instilling the essence of new knowledge is through short, intensive refresher courses. In this area, the continuing education program of the American Medical Association is outstanding. About 1500 courses are offered annually by some 400 sponsoring organizations, and about 100,000 physician-students are enrolled. Most of these courses last from one day to several days. Some last longer."
- "... The problem of continuing education is bigger than that of maintaining competence in a professional specialty. Men must also prepare for broader re-

sponsibilities. Some must develop new specialties to replace those no longer in demand. These activities require more resources than the average individual commands. Professional societies can be helpful, but universities, business, and government organizations must share the load."

To me it seems clear that if we are to keep abreast of our professional obligations and increase our competence commensurate with our expanded responsibilities, a comprehensively designed continuing educational program is necessary for our very survival. Unfortunately the architectural profession cannot claim to have such a program today.

Assuming that the need for continuing education for architecture is clear, it might prove profitable to explore what some of our sister professions are doing in this direction. Because of their ready accessibility I have been able to obtain information from the Schools of Engineering and Law at the University of Michigan, concerning their recently established programs of continuing education. Not unlike architecture, both engineering and law have been slow in developing programs in continuing education — engineering starting about 1950 and law in 1958. (Not surprisingly, it was in 1907 that the American Medical Association initiated its program in continuing education, a fact that undoubtedly accounts for its present state of development of success.)

The Institute of Continuing Legal Education was established jointly in 1960 by the University of Michigan Law School, Wayne State University Law School in Detroit, and the State Bar of Michigan.

The Institute, between the dates of April 28, 1960 and June 30, 1965, conducted programs for 30,290 lawyers who spent a total of 425,952 man hours in 1,973 hours of instruction. An indication of the rapid growth of the Institutes programs is indicated by the figures available for the one-year period from July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965 which indicate programs were conducted for 11,496 lawyers who spent a total of 128,559 man hours in 592.5 hours of instruction. Over the five-year period the Institute has received approximately \$895,500 of which approximately \$279,000 was received during the one year period ending June 30, 1965.

The program conducted by the Institute was held throughout the state with programs on New Legislative and Judicial Developments being conducted in 13 different communities within the state.

The Institutes programs ranged from one day seminars to six day conferences on subjects as varied as Basic Estate Planning, Legal Aspects of Psychiatry and Corporate Tax Strategy and Techniques. A series of Bridge the Gap Seminars were held in Detroit and Ann Arbor for young lawyers. Perhaps even more significant were a number of

Institutes conducted for Continuing Judicial Education. Attendance at these programs was made mandatory for certain members of the legal profession by order of the Supreme Court of Michigan.

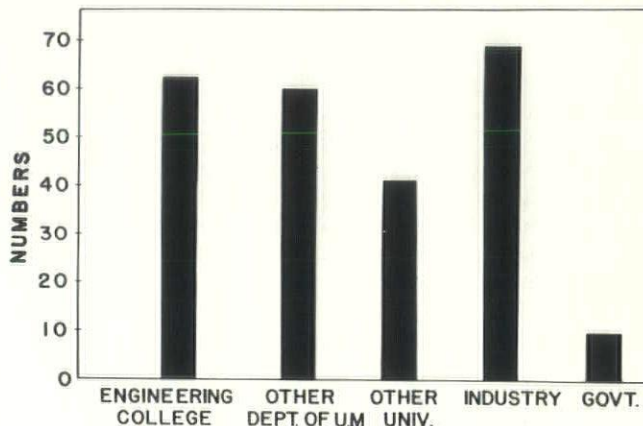
A similar move was made in the field of medicine by the American Academy of General Practice which in 1947 established the constitutional requirement that each of its members must have at least 50 hours of formal postgraduate education every three years, as well as 100 hours of informal education-meetings, etc.—in order to maintain membership in the academy. This leads to speculation of the question: "Will our own profession of architecture recognize the need and establish a formal program of continuing education, or will the society we serve, in time, recognize our shortcomings and take the matter in their own hands through legislative action such as that taken by the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan?"

The College of Engineering at the University of Michigan carries on extension programs in several Michigan cities, and is actively experimenting with several kinds of continuing education programs.

The Colleges' Engineering Summer Conference, a part of their continuing education program, have increased in enrollment by a factor of ten in slightly over 10 years.

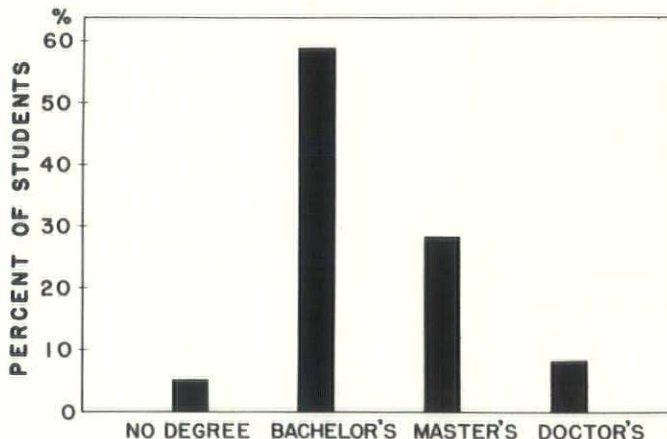
The College of Engineering has done a careful job of documenting information on the people who participate in their conferences as can be seen in the graphs 1-5. Graphs 1 and 2 illustrate the rapid growth of the conferences, both in attendance and courses offered, since the inception of the conferences in 1953. Graph 3 illustrates the broad resources the College uses to develop a broad

**1964 ENGINEERING SUMMER CONFERENCE
TEACHING STAFF**



Graph 3

**1964 ENGINEERING SUMMER CONFERENCE
STUDENTS HIGHEST DEGREE HELD**



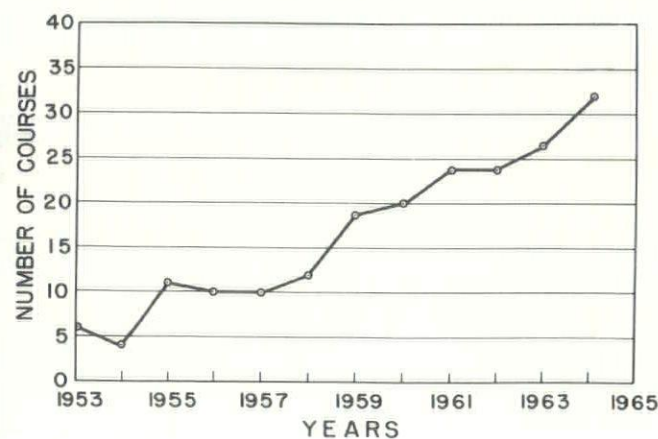
Graph 4

**NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING
ENGINEERING SUMMER CONFERENCES FROM 1953 TO 1964**



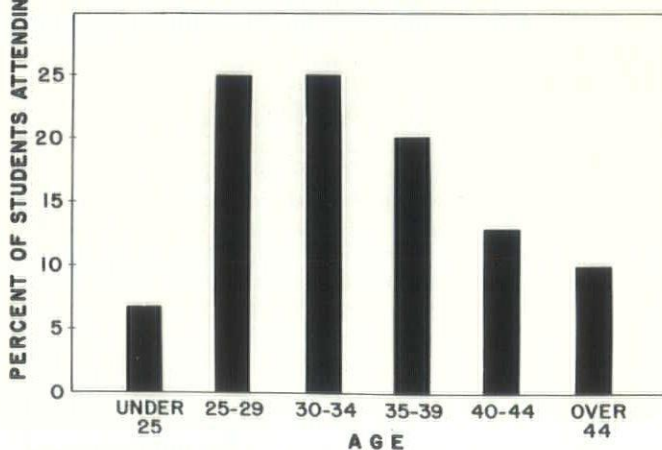
Graphs 1

**NUMBER OF COURSES PRESENTED BY
ENGINEERING SUMMER CONFERENCES FROM 1953 TO 1964**



Graphs 2

**ENGINEERING SUMMER CONFERENCE
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS**



Graph 5

base of instruction with teachers coming from eleven departments of the College of Engineering, thirteen other departments of the University, as well as a large representation from industry, government, and other educational institutions. Graph 4 indicates the kinds of degrees held by the conference participants and Graph 5 indicates their age distribution. It should be noted that most of these men have been out of school for about ten years. In most cases they have already proven themselves and are on their way up in the profession. Perhaps the most significant fact here is that, although most of these men have acquired at least a professional Bachelor's degree, advances have been so marked in their profession—as in architecture—as to warrant returning to gain new knowledge to stay in the forefront in their practices.

It should come as no surprise that within the past year the University of Michigan has received a grant of 1½ million dollars from Chrysler Corporation for the construction of a Center for Continuing Education in Engineering, and a grant of about ¾ of a million dollars from a private donor for a similar facility for medicine.

At this point it might be well to review what study has been made of continuing education for architecture, and what means are available for implementing such a program. Last June, the ACSA Committee on Continuing Education for Practitioners rendered a report from which I quote:

"... The responsibility for developing a truly effective program for the continuing education of architectural practitioners is clearly the joint duty of the AIA and the ACSA."

"... A joint AIA-ACSA Committee on Continuing Education should be set up to work closely with a newly created office of National Director of Continuing Education to:

- 1) develop an effective national program of policies and coordination;
- 2) study the feasibility of developing specific local area programs which would originate and be sponsored jointly by the AIA chapters and local universities;
- 3) sponsor a national AIA convention devoted entirely to the subject of *continuing architectural education* in order to bring the subject to the attention of the whole profession;
- 4) examine the availability of outside financing of this program through foundations dedicated to expansion of continuing education in this country;
- 5) reappraise existing AIA expenditures to bring continuing education for architects within the means of every practitioner."

"... Like the legal profession, which embarked upon its broad continuing education program in 1958 with its first national conference made possible by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education, the medical profession initiated in 1948 a survey of medical education sponsored by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals and the Association of American Medical Colleges. A committee was appointed for the survey with a full-time director and other needed personnel. One of the fourteen major aspects of medical schools' activities included in the survey was postgraduate medical education. The W. K. Kellogg Foundation made a grant of \$75,000 to assist the committee in its study of graduate and postgraduate medical education. As we can see from the experiences of the medical and legal professions, there are various sources of outside funds available for assisting up in launching

a truly meaningful and workable continuing education program."

The essence of the report from which I have quoted appeared as an article by Julian E. Kulski, AIA titled "Continuing Architectural Education" in the February 1965 issue of the AIA JOURNAL. I recommend it to you. It might be added that since this report was prepared, under the Higher Education Act of 1965, Title I Community Service and Continuing Education Programs, an additional source of funds has been made available for such purposes amounting to several millions of dollars for the period of 1966 through 1968.

In 1960 the AIA published "A Report on Your Profession," prepared by the Committee on the Profession. An excerpt from this report is as follows:

"... This Committee sincerely feels that educating the architect, or any other 'professional,' must be a continuing process beginning with the recruitment during the young man's high school career and ending *only* upon his retirement from practice."

"... We feel that this continuance of education and development is the main difference between a profession and any other means of livelihood. It is the obligation placed upon us by a society which grants us the privilege of calling ourselves 'professionals.'"

Obviously the Institute has not been unaware of the need for continuing education—its programs on "Urban Design", "Comprehensive Services," and "The War on Ugliness" have all represented efforts to update and upgrade the practitioner. Yet these are not enough, and in too many instances they have depended on the services of too few for successful implementation.

What is needed is a comprehensive, highly coordinated, long-range program of continuing education—not a few vaguely related courses, but a total program embracing course work in all areas of professional practice, from advanced techniques of office procedures through all the design disciplines (site planning, structural design, mechanical design, etc.) to such subject areas as: computer technology as augmentation of design, materials selection, etc.; human behavioral response to buildings; the systems approach to buildings; etc. Such a total program would require not only all the resources of our profession but the resources and facilities of the schools of architecture.

At the national level, the AIA and the ACSA should together develop effective continuing educational policies and coordination. At the state and regional levels, the societies and chapters should establish specific programs in conjunction with the schools. . . . With proper cross-communication and feed-back, "continuing education for architecture" can become a meaningful reality—a tool with which to do a better job.

What all this adds up to, I think, is that it behooves us, both teachers and practitioners alike, to work together and at all levels in furthering the establishment of a comprehensive-designed continuing education program for architecture, if we are, indeed, to assume increasing responsibility for the creation of the total physical environment. Without such a program we cannot, in my opinion, look upon ourselves as truly qualified for such an important and formidable task.

It is encouraging to note that during the past year the Institute has established a Committee on Internship and Continuing Education, and under the able chairmanship of Fred Hobbs of Columbus, Ohio, serious studies are underway. If this first step ultimately leads to an action program so sorely needed, the profession will indeed be benefitted.

Flint Area Chapters Honor Awards

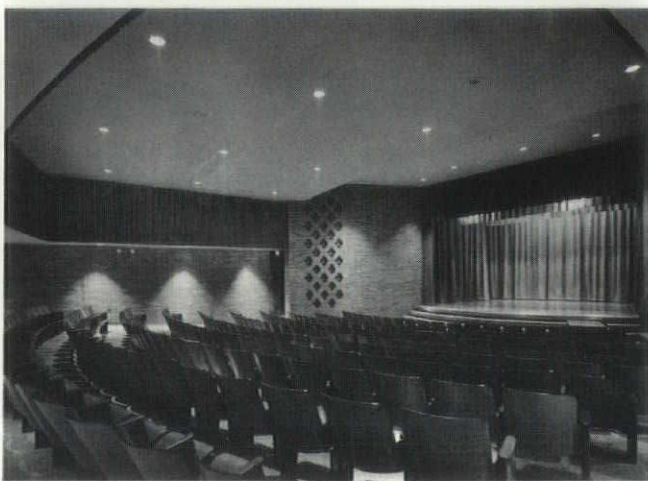
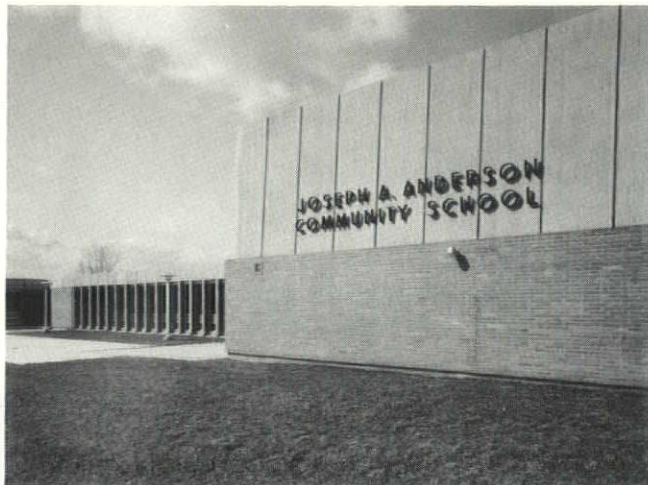
The Flint Area Chapter has announced the winners of the 1966 Honor Awards Program conducted by the chapter. The jurors, Prof. Robert Tucker, AIA, University of Detroit; Jack K. Montieth, AIA, of Swanson Associates, Inc., Detroit; and Leslie D. Tincknell, AIA, of Wigen, Tincknell and Assoc. Inc., Saginaw; picked two of the nineteen entries for citation. A Merit Award, the highest award bestowed by the chapter, was given to the Joseph A. Anderson Community School. An Honor Award was given to the Genesee Merchants Bank Drive-In Facilities. Gibbs, Tomblinson and Harburn, Architects, were the architects for both projects.

Honor Award

Joseph A. Anderson Community School
3248 Mackin Road

Flint Board of Education
Flint, Michigan

Gibbs, Tomblinson and Harburn, Architects
Flint, Michigan



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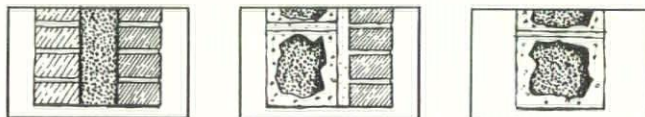
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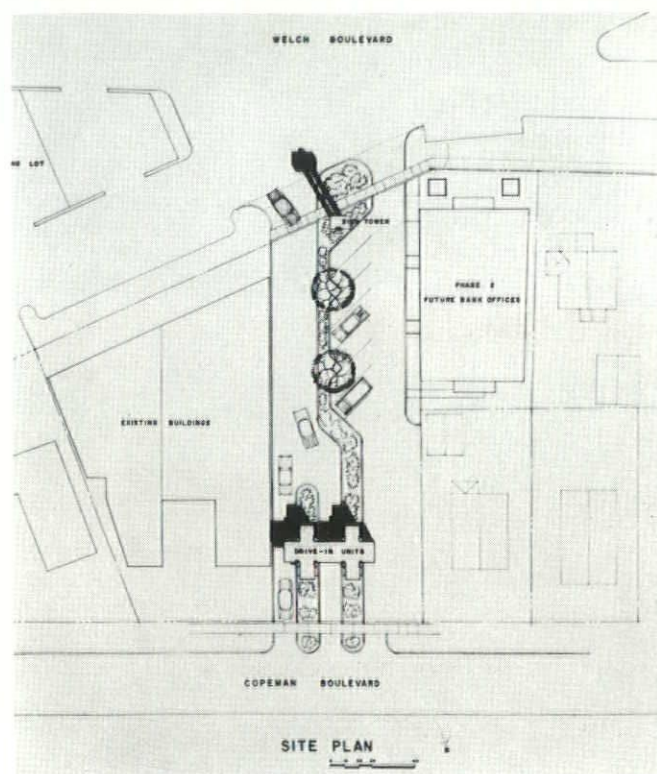
Flint Area Chapters Honor Awards

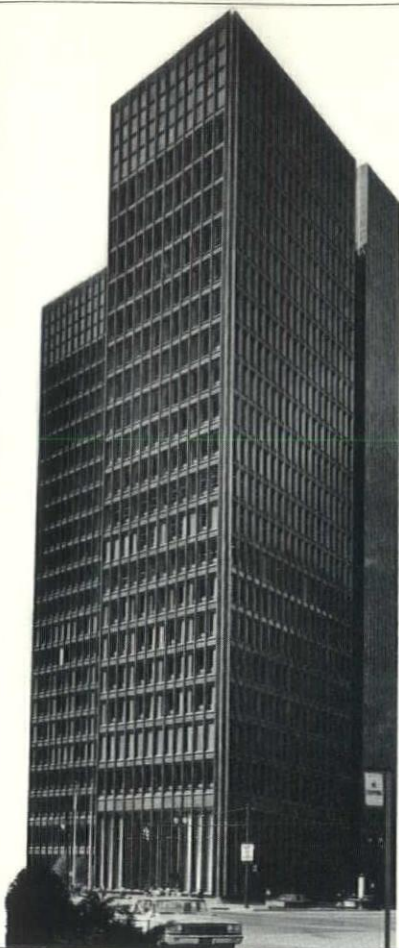
Merit Award

Genesee Merchants Bank Drive-In Facilities
Welch Boulevard

Genesee Merchants Bank
Flint, Michigan

Gibbs, Tomblinson and Harburn, Architects
Flint, Michigan





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1967

- February* 14 Judge Bernard Tomson, guest speaker, Detroit Chapter Dinner meeting, Dearborn Inn. Jointly sponsored by CSI.
- February* 17, 18 Michigan Chapter, American Institute of Interior Designers, Seminar, Engineering Society of Detroit. Call 886-3250 for information.
- March* 15 Robert Peterson, Detroit Chapter Guest Speaker, presents his illustrated talk on "Brasilia."
- April* 8 Michigan Structural Conference, Rackham Building, U of M, Ann Arbor.
- April 12, 13, 14* 53rd Annual MSA Convention, Civic Center, Lansing.
- May* 14-19 National AIA Convention, New York City. "The New Architect."
- May 31 - June 3* Seventh Annual Conference of U.S. Institute for Theater Technology, Barbizon Plaza Hotel, New York.
- June 28 - July 7* IX International Union of Architects Congress in Prague. Programs available from The Octagon.
- August* 3, 4, 5 MSA Mid-Summer Conference, Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island.
- September* 23 Allied Arts Festival, Detroit Chapter.

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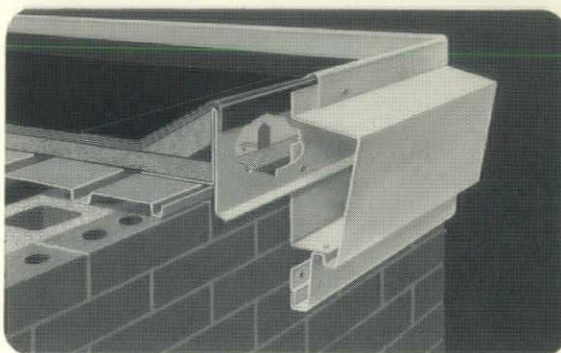
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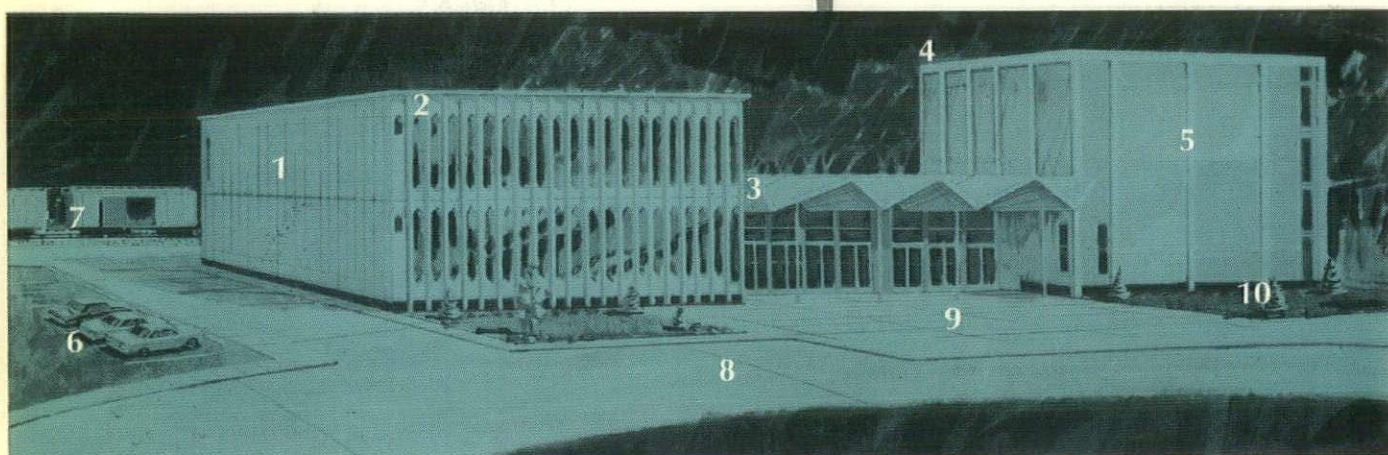
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