

New Chemistry, Pharmacy Facilities

FOR the first time in its 82 years of existence the University's College of Pharmacy can point to tangible evidence—in the form of an inscription over the doorway—that there is such an agency on the Campus.

No longer does a visitor seeking to see the Dean of the College of Pharmacy have to walk into a building that houses another department, find his way along a corridor, up a flight of stairs, and then finally probe his way into a small office to accomplish his mission.

Both situations have been corrected with the completion this Fall of the new addition to the Chemistry and Pharmacy Building which adjoins the 39-year old structure on the East side. Opposite Waterman Gymnasium is a brand new door bearing the word "Pharmacy," while facing Barbour Gymnasium is a similar passageway marked "Chemistry."

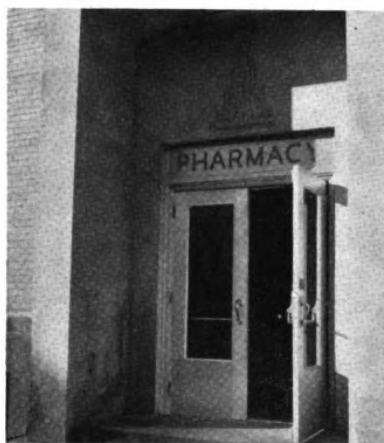
Those are two of the tenants of the enlarged Chemistry and Pharmacy Building. There is still a third—probably unknown by title or function to 95 percent of all alumni. It is the Chemistry Store, a separate organization from both the Department of Chemistry and the College of Pharmacy. The Chemistry Store, which operates administratively under the Business Office, services all using agencies of the University (except the Hospital) with apparatus and chemical supplies. Its customers—in addition to its co-tenants—include the Department of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Department of Zoology, Department of Botany, etc.

Total floor space of the enlarged Chemistry and Pharmacy Building is now apportioned approximately like this: Department of Chemistry of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts (Dr. Leigh C. Anderson, Chairman), 65 percent; Chemistry Store (Dr. Robert J. Carney, Director), 25 percent; and College of Pharmacy (Professor Charles H. Stocking, Acting Dean), 10 percent.

To clear up additional titular confusion, let it be recorded that the ancient building facing the Diagonal just Northeast of the General Library which bears the gold-lettered sign "Pharmacology" has no connection with the College of Pharmacy. It houses the Department of Pharma-

cology of the Medical School.

The new four-story face brick reinforced concrete addition, constructed at an approximate cost of \$2,600,000, affords some interesting comparisons, both historic and economic. The University was the first state institution to construct a chemical labora-



RECOGNITION AT LAST.

tory. It was a one-story building, erected in 1856 at a cost of \$3,450, and contained three rooms equipped with 26 laboratory tables.

Subsequently, six additions were made to this laboratory within the next 40 years at a total cost of \$56,000, and the outlines of the original structure have long since been lost in the enlarged buildings that now serve the Department of Pharmacology and the Department of Economics.

By the turn of the century the

continued growth of interest in chemistry and pharmacy had made a much larger building an imperative necessity. Plans were drawn for a four-story structure, 270 feet in length and 150 feet in width, having provision for about 950 laboratory tables in addition to numerous special rooms and office space.

Budgetary limitations, however, caused the Board of Regents to order the building plans reduced by 40 feet in length and 20 feet in width—a cutback that dropped the laboratory desk facilities from 950 to 634. Construction was then authorized and the Chemistry and Pharmacy Building, as we have known it for the past four decades, was completed and pressed into service.

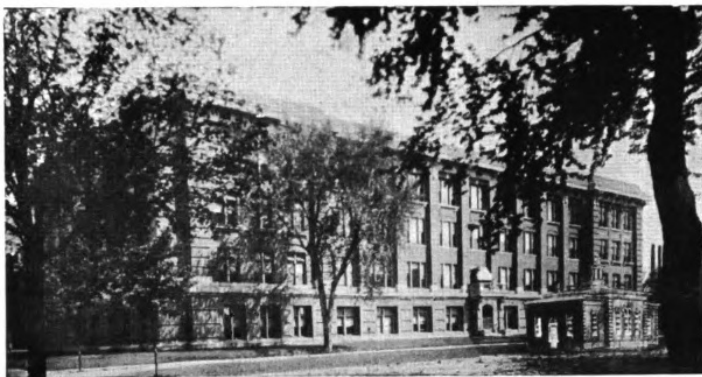
Mark well that cutback in laboratory desk space; the drastic move, necessary though it was under the monetary limitations of the day, seems no less than tragic to current-day planners who have been forced to seek new construction of critically-needed educational facilities at far, far higher prices. Consider, for instance, that the cost of the contracts for the building as finally constructed was only \$245,918.65, a figure that moved up to about \$305,000 after all equipment and apparatus was totaled. Thus, the cost of the present new addition, under today's price structure, was more than eight times as much as the original.

This comparison of construction price levels can be emphasized in another—and most startling—manner. For instance, the addition to the Chemistry and Pharmacy Building



THE CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY BUILDING AS IT LOOKS TODAY FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE GENERAL LIBRARY. ORIGINAL BUILDING AT LEFT IS 39 YEARS OLD, WHILE THE \$2,600,000 ADDITION IS JUST BEGINNING ITS FIRST OFFICIAL YEAR.

To the right (East) of the new addition is Waterman Gymnasium. The structure extends from the point shown here to North University Avenue. Its construction was authorized by the State Legislature in early 1946 and ground was broken in June of that year.



THE FIRST CHEMICAL LABORATORY TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT ANY STATE UNIVERSITY IS SHOWN HERE AS AN INSET AT BOTTOM RIGHT ON THE SAME SCALE AS ONE OF ITS SUCCESSORS.

Size of original laboratory, built in 1856, is demonstrated in contrast to the Chemistry and Pharmacy Building which has served since 1909. The new addition now extends on the other side of this building.

alone (cost—\$2,600,000) is approximately equal to the combined original costs of *all* of the following structures: University Hall, Alumni Memorial Hall, the Architecture Building, Helen Newberry Hall, Barbour Gymnasium, Hill Auditorium, Tappan Hall, West Medical Building, the William L. Clements Library, and the vast Michigan Stadium.

Amazing? Yes—but let it be pointed out, with emphasis, that the new addition, like its fellow structures that have arisen during the University's long overdue building program of the past three years, has been built along purely utilitarian lines. There is nothing ornate about the addition; no expensive frills have been countenanced; every money-saving device that could cut corners without serious impairment of the educational purposes was adopted. In short, the aim throughout has been to obtain maximum serviceability at minimum cost.

Also—like its fellow newcomers to the Campus scene (the East Engineering addition and the new school of Business Administration Building), the Chemistry and Pharmacy addition is now helping to overcome a critical shortage of academic facilities. More than a decade ago it was recognized that the using agencies had outgrown the 1909 building, with a resultant severe overcrowding. Emergency solutions to the situation during periods of particularly heavy stress (wartime training of great numbers of service personnel, the more recent post-war upsurge of veteran enrollment) have included such measures as long hours of scheduled night laboratory sessions

and a doubling up of students on important laboratory experiments.

In the Department of Chemistry, alone, there were 2,200 enrollments in the various course offerings in the Fall Semester of 1939-40 and the facilities were overtaxed; this Fall the figure totals 3,200 enrollments in Chemistry courses. Even with the full operation of the new addition, then, the effect is largely one of providing adequate facilities to permit a return to normal and desirable classroom, laboratory, and research techniques; the new addition does not provide room for further great student expan-

sion without a return to less desirable teaching expediences.

There are 1,700,000 cubic feet of space in the new addition. In terms of usable space (classrooms, laboratories, offices, dispensing rooms, etc., and excluding corridors and other areas which do not contribute directly to the building's academic functions) there are 137,000 square feet in the combined buildings, of which 70,000 are in the 1909 structure and 67,000 in the addition.

In general, the architectural features of the structure are similar to those found in the University's other new classroom projects. Interior partitions are of cinder block, pleasingly painted in soft two-tone colors; the first floor corridor has glazed tile wainscoting, while the upper floors have glazed tile to shoulder height and cinder block the remaining distance to the ceilings; most of the floors are of asphalt tile, although in special areas there is some linoleum and some concrete; approximately 40 percent of the lighting is fluorescent (in offices, classrooms, and research laboratories) while the remaining 60 percent, as an initial economy measure, is incandescent.

The nature of the work carried on in the building, with its resultant corrosion hazard from chemical fumes, has altered the construction in several respects from other structures. All



ON EACH OF THE FOUR FLOORS OF THE NEW ADDITION TO THE CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY BUILDING ARE A NUMBER OF WELL-EQUIPPED STUDENT LABORATORIES.

This is one of the three College of Pharmacy labs. There are 13 more of similar design used by the Chemistry Department.

pipes, by design, are exposed to afford easy access for maintenance against deterioration. Wood frames and wood doors are used for their corrosion resistance. Particular attention has been paid to the mechanical ventilating system which circulates the air on a 24-hour basis by means of six large supply fans and 34 exhaust fans.

Throughout the addition, space is devoted to diversified functions to maximum advantage. Altogether, there are six classrooms with capacities ranging from 28 to 40; two large first floor lecture rooms accommodating 130 and 231 students; 16 student laboratories and laboratory auxiliaries (three Pharmacy and 13 Chemistry); 18 staff offices (four Pharmacy, one Chemistry Store and 13 Chemistry); six administrative offices; and 19 research rooms, with capacity from two to 16, that are used as joint offices and research facilities for teaching fellows.

Not quite all of these new facilities constitute a total gain in space, however, for when the addition was joined to the old building some of the former staff offices were sacrificed in the process. Other rooms in the older part have lost their serviceability due to the new construction and their conversion to new uses will have to be taken care of in the future.

In addition there are a great variety of other rooms designed for special purposes. These include many storage areas, shops, dust-free rooms for special experiments and research, a vibration-free room, a cold room, two rooms for controlled temperature and humidity, two Pharmacy rooms for manufacturing items for the Health Service, distilled water room, a glass-blower's room, and other areas for highly-specialized equipment.

Professor Of Library Science Passes Away Suddenly

CECIL J. McHale, '29*l.sci.* Professor of Library Science, and a member of the faculty since 1938, died suddenly in Ann Arbor November 2, after addressing the Woman's Club of Ann Arbor.

He was best known for his surveys of public libraries in the state of Michigan, and he was a Past President of the Michigan Library Association, a member of the American Library Association and the American Association



CECIL J. McHALE

of University Professors. Professor McHale was also an officer of the Ann Arbor Citizens' Council, the Ann Arbor Citizens' School Committee and the Ann Arbor Library Council.

He was born at Minneapolis, and attended schools there before enrolling in the University of Minnesota. He earned his A.B. degree at Carleton College in 1922, and three years later received the A.M. degree from Harvard. As an undergraduate at the University of Michigan he spent some time as assistant in the Library Extension Department.

Before joining the University faculty, beginning in 1922, he had taught school in Minnesota, was an Instructor in English at the University of Arkansas, was in charge of the Circulation Department at the University of North Carolina Library, and was Assistant Professor of Library Administration. In 1932 he became affiliated with the District of Columbia Public Library. After joining the University of Michigan faculty, during 1943 and 1944, he was Acting Chairman of the Department of Library Science.

He is survived by his widow and three children.

REMINISCING

DO YOU REMEMBER?

That 40 years ago this month — "Culture," the Michigan Union Opera, was pronounced a great success. Among members of the cast who showed great ability were J. Robert Bazley, '11*e*; Burleigh Jacobs, e'08-'12; and Harold Patterson, '09 (deceased); and the opera was composed by Roy D. Welch, '09, and Donal H. Haines, '09 — Sixty members of the Pharmacy Department organized the Prescott Club in honor of Albert Benjamin Prescott, '64*m*, Ph.D. (Hon.) '86, LL.D. (Hon.) '96 (deceased), for many years Dean of the Department. Arthur W. Linton, '09*p* (deceased), was elected President of the club — Committees for Junior Hop were appointed, and it was announced that Frank Linthicum, '11*e*, of Washington, would lead the grand march.

IT IS INTERESTING TO RECALL

That 25 years ago this month — "Cotton Stockings," Union opera, was presented at Metropolitan Opera House in New York City. The opera, mainly the work of Charles H. Sword, '24, with some music and lyrics by William C.

Kratz, '24*e*, had its premiere early in the month at the Whitney Theater in Ann Arbor — The old University firehouse northeast of University Hall was demolished. It was originally the first University heating plant — John P. Dawson, '22, J.D.'24, was appointed Rhodes scholar from Michigan — On their Christmas vacation tour Michigan's basketball squad defeated the University of Cincinnati and the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Louisville, Kentucky, in practice games.

IT SEEMS LIKE YESTERDAY

But it was 10 years ago this month that — Donald Treadwell, '40, '42*l*, was named J-Hop Chairman — The University of Michigan Club of Toledo held its first annual "Hellzapoppin' Party," with Arthur Reichert, '24, e'20-'21, as Chairman — Basketball victories over Michigan State, Notre Dame and Rochester University marked the opening of the season, with the team coached by the "new basketball Coach," Bennie Oosterbaan, '28 — Professor Campbell Bonner, Chairman of the Department of Greek, was named Henry Russel Lecturer for the year 1938-39.