STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE, LOS ANGELES AREA

Prepared by Southern California Chapter, The American Institute of Architects and the State Association of California Architects, Southern California

FOREWORD: A successful building, whether house, store, factory, or institution must be designed and planned not only to meet individual ideas and to serve definite needs, but, due to the exigencies of a power age and the rapid development of new construction materials, the elements of economic planning and appropriate design are no longer subject to personal requirements alone, for they have become increasingly a matter of public concern and social welfare. The factors of structural safety and health requirements have been recognized as such by legislative enactment.

Architects' Luncheon
32nd Floor, Union Guardian Building
Private Dining Room
Southwest Vista
Tuesday, July 2nd, 12:30 p.m.

The services of a skilled and experienced architect have become an economic necessity on even the smallest building project, and through the use of such services the owner of the building may coordinate his personal requirements with the demands of the society in which he lives.

Much confusion has existed in the public mind as to just what should constitute the services of an architect, and the public, as well as the architectural profession, has long felt the need for some kind of a measuring stick for the highly technical requirements of architectural practice.

An outline of the standards of service becomes of increasing importance in the light of governmental requirements under the Federal Housing Administration. This pamphlet is prepared in order to acquaint the home builder, as well as loaning agencies operating under the Federal Housing Administration program, with certain standards of practice which he should reasonably expect and require from the architect whom he employs for these services.

THE ARCHITECT'S SERVICES: The following services are rendered by every architect of skill and experience. They have been found to be essential and should be included specifically in the agreement between the architect and the owner.

1. PURCHASE OF LOT.
   a. If the lot upon which the building is to be erected has not yet been purchased, an examination of the property or properties under consideration will be made and the architect's opinion given. The architect's opinion or recommendation in this respect may save the owner from certain basic mistakes, such as the purchase of property containing deep fills or suspected by the architect of containing them, or of properties where the conditions of drainage, orientation, and ground area are unfavorable. If the work contemplated is to be financed by a Federal Housing loan, the architect should assist in determining whether or not the property in question will meet the property standards of the Federal Housing Administration.
   b. If the property has been purchased, the architect will visit it before any sketches are started and will advise as to the best general use of the property—location of units with respect to sunlight, prevailing winds, grades, and the like.
   c. The architect will consult with the owner in order to determine the owner's needs and requirements and will advise him as to the possibility of realizing these requirements under the expenditure contemplated. The architect's opinion of costs, as outlined in 2c below, will be found to be based on complete and inclusive costs for all work required for a complete structure, including permits, fees, and fees for architectural services. In this way the architect endeavors to give the owner an honest opinion of the outside cost of the work. In many cases it has been found that an inexperienced owner is misled by a comparison of cost estimates obtained from others than qualified architects, as it is not general practice for contractors to include in their estimates anything more than the general contract costs. This cost is often given to the owner by the builder as the net cost and the builder's fee has then to be added.

2. PRELIMINARY STUDIES.
   a. Charge shall be made for all preliminary work which shall include visit to the site and sufficient number of studies to satisfy the client's needs. The professional architect does not render so-called "free service," or present "free sketches without charge."
BUILDING COST TRENDS

My conclusion reached after study, is that considering Detroit, the trend of construction cost during the remainder of this year is bound to be upward. This upward trend will be slow and fairly steady. By the end of the year, residential construction costs may be as much as fifteen per cent higher than they are now, and it is predicted that construction costs in building lines other than residential will not be over eight or nine per cent higher by the end of the year.

Why do I make a differentiation between residential construction costs and other building costs? The answer is that the erection labor item which we for convenience may set as fifty per cent of the total cost is bound to go up on residential, and will not go up appreciably on other building construction.

On a large percentage of residential construction, the skilled worker in some trades and the accompanying common labor is done on a labor contract basis, the principal in the contract commonly working himself with the tools; whereas in other than residential construction, there is almost entire absence of the party to the contract working himself with the tools. For this reason, the labor costs of residential construction has been more nearly in line with sheer supply and demand in a market where until very recently there has been practically no demand.

Now that there is more demand for labor on residential construction caused by the pickup in volume, that gap on labor costs as between residential and other forms of construction will tend to close.

You doubtless have heard some assertions that there is likely to be a labor shortage in some skilled trades. I do not subscribe to the idea that there will be any actual shortage in any of the skilled trades and certainly not in the unskilled, but even now there are days when it is hard to pick up, without search, a really skilled carpenter, for instance. But do not think there is a shortage. Building volume has not reached such proportion as yet to make that possible.

Some time in the future, but not this year, we may be faced with a real shortage of skilled workers because it is a fact that for many years, there have not been enough apprentices trained to fill the gaps of the retired tradesmen.

However, that is of the future and right now there are many skilled workmen working in factories who, though they vow now they will never return to the building trades, will later get the yen to return when they see actual wage levels creeping up a bit, and most importantly when they are assured in their own minds that they can get such steady employment as is normal in the building trades.

But it is going to take increases in wages to draw these men back, and it may reasonably be predicted that labor cost on residential will show an upward trend during the remainder of this year.

In heavier construction, on the other hand, there is not any immediate possibility that scales should be increased. There would be justification perhaps in some trades for a downward revision in scales to be made, but that is another matter as the attention of this meeting is focused on residential construction.

It may be well to add before leaving the subject of labor costs to explain that I am not attempting to justify either lowering or raising wages. I certainly am not attempting to justify the labor contract used on residential construction in the many cases it has been used. All I am doing is reciting facts which bear on trends.

Now we come to the trend of construction material prices, and in these it is not so easy to confine all our facts to Detroit, because what happens in the great steel industry and the cement industry as the result of the lopping off of NRA will affect prices for materials in Detroit.

Construction material prices reached their all time and short lived peak in 1920, having jumped up rapidly every year since 1913 until in 1920 they

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reached 245 per cent of what they were in 1913. By 1921 they dropped to 200 per cent and then dropped some more in 1922, reaching a ten year period of stability which persisted to 1932 at an average of approximately 180 per cent of what they were in 1913. In 1932 and 1933 they were down to 150 per cent of 1913 and in 1934 they went up about twenty points. The chart I have here was prepared by the Detroit Steel Products and uses 1926 as a base. It shows from then on what I have just told you. You will not see the tail end of the stability extending through 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931. Of course there were fluctuations, but it was pretty well up in the stability figures which characterized that old forgotten era of great business volume which was referred to many times as the era of "profitless prosperity." Looking back you will remember it was just that.

Then in 1932 the big dip was taken in March, another in April with the low of all time since 1913 reached in August of 1932, the low being approximately fifty per cent higher than in 1913. During 1933 prices edged slowly upward and in 1934 they reached their post depression peak in August. This 1934 rise was attributable in part to supplies sold to CWA and in part to NRA codes. Not all materials reacted upward to the codes, and CWA. Lumber was one that did. Let us take lumber as a specific Detroit illustration. Items Yellow Pine No. 2 present price around $35.00, month ago same, year ago around $45.00; in 1926, $38.00.

There was a flurry upward of materials in 1934 but at the present time material prices should be upward for the simple reason that present prices considering costs are almost ruinous in general. However, there is stiff resistance to any upward trend, and potential supply does exceed effective demand.

There is disparity of opinion as to what the effect of the termination of NRA will have upon material prices. Material prices have reflected in them mostly wages of labor. Production costs are the first items based on raw materials such as stumpage, ore in the ground, clay in the pit, etc., plus production labor. Next comes transportation—freight rates; next comes handling costs, mainly labor. All along the way there is overhead reaching for a profit in order to live and furnish the services. One can see where for instance wages in the South which were raised by NRA may be lowered. One cannot see any change in freight rates. One cannot see how supply houses can cut prices and stay in business. It is my prediction that the cost of materials entering into residential construction in Detroit will veer slightly upward in toto rather than downward. The total change will not be great, and will not come suddenly. It will not come in all lines at the same time—that's the reason it will not be sudden.

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Same.—Remodeling Rivoli Theatre, Three Rivers, Mich. New front, marquee, re-conditioning, new sign. Contracts awarded in a few days.

Same.—Plans nearly completed for two story show room and warehouse. Reinforced concrete construction, 60x160'. North side of Milwaukee, near John R. Owner withheld.

Same.—Preparing plans for Casino and dancing pavilion, Eastwood Park.


Same.—Plans for 1500 seat theatre. Location—Dearborn, Mich. Entrance lobby 60x118'. Theatre auditorium 140x90'. Theatre closed.

Same.—Bids on theatre, East Detroit, due June 17—4 o'clock.

Same.—Residence and professional office for Dr. Schilling, Neckel Ave., Dearborn. Bids closed.

Same.—Preparing plans for 1200 seat theatre, Michigan Ave. near Trenton Ave. Further information later.

Same.—Sketches for Dearborn Community Center, Federal plan.

Same.—Plans for tavern, 44x100'. Alteration and addition—cinder block wood joists and structural beams, composition roof. Restaurant and kitchen, also music shell in connection. Ready about June 27, Cor. Wyoming and Warren.

Burrowes, Marcus R., 415 Brainard, TE. 1-0860.— Plans being revised for one story garage, S. E. corner Woodward and Ferry, 172x226.

Confer, Earl L., 18970 Grand River, RE. 2714.— English type residence, plans completed week of June 17.

Same.—Preparing plans for church, Alma, Mich.


Giffels & Vallet, Inc. and L. Rossetti, Associated Engineers and Architects, 1009 Marquette Bldg., CA. 3353.—Municipal bath house, Traverse City. No contracts let as yet.


Goddeyne, Joseph C., Bay City Bank Bldg., Bay City, Mich.—Addition to office building for Monitor Sugar Co., Bay City. 25x55, one story and basement. General contract let to G. F. Schiefelbein.

Harley & Ellington, 1507 Stroh Bldg., RA. 9030.— Bids for new stock house, Stroh Brewing Co. due noon, June 28th. 24x50, one story and basement.

Hereman, Aloys Frank, 710 Owen Bldg., RA. 8788.— Bids on Manresa Retreat Building closed.

Same.—Bids for Rectory, Pontiac, Mich., closed.

Hyde, Arthur K., 318 Woodward, MA. 0803.— Preparing plans for residence for Dr. Edgar E. Martimer.

Jameson, L. B., 8581 Jos. Campau, MI. 9146.— Selected by City of Hamtramck to prepare sketches for municipal hospital addition and new city hall; also Slum Clearance and Housing Project, PWA projects. Awaiting decision from Washington.

Same.—Plans for additions and alterations to a 650 seat theatre. Air conditioning contract to be let soon.

Same.—Residence, Grosse Pointe, 74x30, two stories, part basement, attached garage, fireproof, alternate, air conditioned heating. Bids closed.

Same.—Four family apartment building, Lansing, Mich. Fireproof, 28x50', two stories and basement. Exempt to award contracts later.

Same.—Crane run-way for Manufacturers' Steel Co., Clay Ave., Hamtramck. Contract let.

Same.—Plans for Fresh Air Camp, Tau Beta, Lakeport Co. Dining room and kitchen, also 26 squad cabins. Contracts let.

Same.—Preparing plans for bowling alley, 100x108. One story, part basement, 2 mezzanine floors. Ready about June 30.

Same.—Plans for office and residence. Modern steel construction, 24x40'. Ready June 30.

Same.—Preparing sketches for Nurses' Home, St. Francis Hospital, Hamtramck. 31x75, 2 stories, no basement.


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O’Dell & Rowland, 90 Stimpson Pl., TE. 1-4060—Preparing plans for alteration and addition to residence, Kensington Rd., Bloomfield Hills.

Rogovoy & Wright, 418 Fox Building, CH. 7414.—Contract for modernization of theatre and store block let soon.

Same.—Drew plans for Pfaffenberger residence. Expect definite information about June 28.


Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, 809 Marquette Bldg., RA. 8825.—Wrecking of present building and heating plant, Kalamazoo Court House. Contracts let to Chicago contractor.

Same.—General contract on building cor. Alexandra and 2nd let to Conners & Fidler; steel, Acorn Steel Co.

Same.—General contract on addition to press building, Daisy Mfg. Co. let to James A. Maynes Co.; electrical work, Corbett Electric Co., Plymouth; plumbing and heating, Freyn Bros.; sprinkler system, Grinnell Co.

Same.—Contract on alteration to Gas Co. building let to Albert Albright Co.

Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, N. Chester Sorensen, Associates.—Preparing plans for Western High School. N. Chester Sorensen, architectural; Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, structural and mechanical.


Wright, Frank H., 418 Fox Bldg., CH. 7414.—Preparing plans for residence, Flint, Mich.
STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE,
LOS ANGELES AREA
(Continued from Page 1)

obligation." The definite arrangement for architectural services, as outlined under "The Architect's Fee," should be made and entered into prior to the start of preliminary sketches.

b. When sketches are finally approved by the owner, the architect should outline a sketch specification which would state in general the kind and quality of construction and finish contemplated by the architect and the owner.

c. The architect shall prepare and present to the owner a careful budget of all cost involved. While this budget can be regarded only as approximate and a representation of the best judgment of the architect as to costs, it will nevertheless indicate to the owner the many divisions which are to be made in the cost of the work, and shall include contractor's compensation and the architect's fee. The budget shall be based upon the approved preliminary sketches and the outline specifications. This budget will provide the basis whereby the architect may suggest to the owner the possible savings and explain how they affect the structural permanency of the building, or the finish and appearance of the building, or both, and will indicate to the owner what items of cost are essential to obtain the proper result and what are less vital. Sketches, together with the sketch specifications and the budget, will be revised until such time as the entire program meets the requirements and financial program of the owner.

3. PREPARATION OF COMPLETE WORKING DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

After the approval of these preliminary studies, the architect will proceed with the preparation of complete working drawings and specifications.

a. Plot Plan.
(1) Legal description of property.
(2) Street address.
(3) Grades—present and finish.
(4) Drainage.
(5) Utilities.
(6) Legal requirements—set back lines, easements, etc.

b. Structural Work.
(1) Complete dimension on all plans, sections, and detail.
(2) Sufficient information to indicate all structural framing, walls, piers, bracing, etc.
(3) At least four elevations and at least one section of any building.
(4) Chimney and fireplace details.
(5) Reinforced concrete and steel details.
(6) Stairways.

c. Plans and Details.
(1) Either complete window and door schedules or sufficient scale drawings to accurately show the size, type, and materials required for all doors and windows.
(2) To show operation of all doors, windows, and other movable equipment.
(3) Scale details, including details of all kitchen cabinets, both in elevation and section, and all special cabinet work—linen cases, cupboards, etc., sufficiently complete for the accurate estimating of the work.

d. Mechanical Equipment.
(1) To show general runs and location of plumbing lines, vent stacks, cleanouts, etc.
(2) Gas, electric, and water service meters, shut-offs, panel boards, motors, drains, etc.
(3) Heating and ventilating equipment, furnaces, ducts, radiators, vents, and motors.
(4) Special structural framing in order to accommodate all mechanical equipment.

e. Specifications.
(1) To definitely specify all materials in detail as to kind, quality, and workmanship.

4. TAKING OF BIDS AND AGREEMENT BETWEEN OWNER AND CONTRACTOR.

Upon completion of the working drawings and specifications and the approval of the same by the owner, the architect will obtain from a list of responsible and competent contractors comparative bids covering the work to be done. Upon the receipt of satisfactory bid for this work, the architect shall prepare contract forms which protect the

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interests of both the owner and the contractor. Contract must stipulate in full the contractual relation between the owner and contractor and the methods of payment. It is vital to the success of the undertaking that the contract be legal and that it can be recognized in court if the occasion arises. The protection afforded the owner by the architect's knowledge of contract and building law may prove to be worth more than the architect's charge for the entire service.

5. SUPERVISION AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION WORK.

a. This portion of the work shall include the general accounting and records of the work, the preparation of all modifications to the contract, the issuance of certificates of payment to contractors, and the preparation of all large scale and full size detail drawings necessary as the work progresses for the full and complete exposition of the work. Note: Any modifications or variations to the original contract document constitute an item of the greatest importance and the owner should issue no instructions to the contractor on the work, but should consult the architect in all instances where it is desirable to change or alter any items as set forth in the contract documents, including the drawings. In this way it is possible to control so-called "extras" on the work. No changes or variations should be made from the original documents unless such changes and variations are ordered in writing on a form furnished for the purpose by the architect, signed by the architect and counter signed by the owner. These orders for changes or modifications should include a definite statement of the cost or credit to the owner for such change. If this procedure is followed conscientiously by both the owner and the architect, the major portion of the difficulties on construction work due to verbal orders, claim of extras, etc., will be avoided.

b. Financial accounting shall be in sufficient detail to give an accurate statement of the status of all accounts at any time during the building operation, and shall be made available to both the owner and the contractor.

c. All financial arrangements between all three parties shall be in writing, including the agreement between the architect and the owner stipulating the architect's fees.

d. All change orders issued during the course and operation of the contract shall be written and shall bear both the signature of the owner and the architect. (See note under 5a above.)

e. A sufficient amount of general supervision of the construction work in the form of visits to the site to determine that the contract requirements are being properly executed, to furnish such additional information and interpretation of the plans and specifications to the contractor as may be found necessary to prevent mistakes in judgment or in proper understanding of the requirements. An architect cannot be expected to obtain quality workmanship from a contractor not equipped to produce it, but the architect will recommend only those contractors whose ability and experience fit the produce the type and quality of work required.

6. PREPARATION OF NECESSARY NOTICES OF COMPLETION.

a. This service should include the preparation of the necessary notices of completion and the presentation of same to the owner for his signature at such times as required to protect the owner under the lien laws. It should be the architect's duty to see that these notices of completion are filed within the proper time.

b. The fee ($1.00 for each contract) charged by the County Recorder, however, is not a part of the architect's service and should be paid for directly by the owner.

7. IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHITECT'S SERVICES IN RELATION TO THE FEDERAL

HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

Under the requirements of the Federal Housing Administration are included stipulations governing not only the general health and comfort of the occupants of the buildings to be erected, but regulating items which affect the permanency of the structure—its adaptability to use and its suitability to the neighborhood and surroundings, and its continued desirability and wearing qualities. All architects operating on work to be erected under the F. H. A. program must be familiar with these requirements.

THE ARCHITECT'S FEE. The architect's fee shall be based upon the percentage of the cost of the work, and any architect operating under the Federal Housing Administration shall render complete services as outlined above. A schedule of minimum fees has been adopted by the State Association of California Architects in which the minimum fee for residential work is set at not less than ten (10%) per cent. This ten (10%) per cent is based upon the cost of the building as evidenced by the contracts let and the authorized modifications thereto, and includes the cost of all items forming a part of the building and the cost of all connections to the building and items of attached equipment, as well as the contractor's fee. It does not include movable furniture or unattached equipment. If the architect furnishes advice or additional service in the matter of furnishings or the purchasing of movable equipment, he shall be paid for such service as determined between himself and the owner prior to his employment for this service.

1. Following is the Schedule of Minimum Fees on various types of buildings, as established by the State Association of California Architects and the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. This schedule represents the minimum fee at which the professional architect is able to operate and perform fully the kind and

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character of technical service outlined herein.

(a) Schedule of Minimum Fees.
Group One—Minimum Fee 6 per cent.
  Industrial Buildings.
  Market Buildings.
  Factories.
  Buildings of like nature and complexity.
Group Two—Minimum Fee 7 per cent.
  Hotels, Apartments and Multiple Dwellings.
  Theaters and Auditoriums.
  Commercial Buildings.
  Buildings of like nature and complexity.
Group Three—Minimum Fee 8 per cent.
  Schools and Educational Buildings.
  Churches, Hospitals and Libraries.
  Clubs.
  Buildings of like nature and complexity.
Group Four—Minimum Fee 10 per cent.
  Residences.
  Swimming Pools and Tennis Courts.
  Shop Fronts and Fixtures.
  Work of like nature and complexity.

(b) Fees Higher than Minimum.
Fees higher than the minimum are in no wise prohibited and are proper in all cases where the building problem is of greater complexity than the average of its kind, and would result in an increase in the architect’s costs; or where special services are required; or where the reputation and ability of the architect command a larger professional fee.

CONCLUSION. The employment of the full services of a qualified architect takes the building project out of the realm of over optimistic expectations, as well as from that of bitter and unforeseen disappointment. Your completed structure will be fully realized and estimated on paper before a shovel full of earth is lifted. The architect will not hold out a promise of more for your money than that money can honestly buy on a competitive market. On the other hand, if you have taken the architect into your confidence and have earnestly worked with him as your agent and technical advisor, you will upon completion of the work neither find yourself the owner of a building that is not as you expected it to be, nor will you find yourself confronted with costs which exceed the amounts of the commitments into which you have fully entered and agreed upon and for which you have a signed record.

The architect’s complete plans and specifications will enable contractors bidding on the work to enter into a fair and intelligent competition. Anything less than complete architectural documents results in bids that are based either upon guess work as to the amount and extent of the work required or upon mental reservations as to claims which the contractor can make for extras, predicated upon the plea that “the drawings didn’t call for that.”

If your desire is to build a house or other structure that will represent honest effort and full value for your building dollar—a technical operation into which every party to the effort—owner, contractor, architect, and workmen—enters with his eyes open and his commitments fully and freely entered into; an enterprise into which all parties enter with a desire to achieve a definite and commendable result, then there is but one method open for your consideration—the employment of a qualified architect.

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[Act 334, P. A. 1919]

An Act to provide for the registration of architects, engineers and surveyors; to regulate the practice of architecture, engineering and surveying as professions and establish their relation to public works and the surveying and platting of land; to provide for a board of examiners of architects, engineers and surveyors; to repeal act number one hundred twenty of the Public Acts of nineteen hundred fifteen, entitled "An act to provide for the registration of architects, engineers and surveyors; to regulate the practice of architecture as a profession," and to provide for the transfer of the funds and records accumulated under said act.

Architects' Luncheon
32nd Floor, Union Guardian Building
Private Dining Room
Southwest Vista
Tuesday, July 9th, 12:30 p. m.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Any person who represents himself to be an architect or as an engineer, or as a surveyor in any of the branches hereinafter mentioned, in the State of Michigan, shall be registered as hereinafter provided. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person, firm or corporation from preparing plans and specifications for buildings to be erected by themselves.

Section 2. Any person who shall have been qualified in this State to use the title "registered architect" before this act takes effect shall be considered as registered under this act. Any citizen of the State of Michigan who shall have been engaged in practice as an engineer or surveyor as a principal, or in the responsible charge of design or supervision of engineering works for not less than two years before this act goes into effect, shall be granted a certificate authorizing him to use the title of the branch of engineering in which he has been so engaged.

Section 3. The Governor shall, within thirty days after this act goes into effect, appoint a board of seven examiners, which shall be composed of two architects and five engineers, who shall have been in the active practice of their professions as principals for not less than ten years previous to their appointment and who are otherwise qualified, of whom one of the appointees shall be from the Upper Peninsula.

Section 4. The members of the board shall be appointed to hold office until one, two, three, four, five, six and seven years respectively, after July first, nineteen hundred twenty, or until their successors shall have qualified, and thereafter, upon the expiration of the term of office of each person so appointed, the Governor shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, appoint a successor to hold office for a term of seven years. The members of the board so appointed shall take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by the constitution and shall file the same in the office of the Secretary of State. By virtue of appointment (Continued on Page 6)
Sponsibility for wages right down the line through General Contractors of America interpret this bill introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. The Associated Contractors of America interpret this bill as requiring the direct contractor to assume responsibility for wages right down the line through to the manufacturers. Not all who receive this bill will come to this same conclusion, but the language admits of many constructions and so we choose to call it "an opening wedge" bill. Bulletins on this have been sent to all members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

The bill follows:

A BILL

To provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts, loans, or grants by the United States, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That in connection with all or any contracts or agreements by the borrower or grantee, if not a governmental unit, a covenant that it will require a representation or agreement from those with whom it makes purchases of supplies in connection with the carrying out of projects or operations wholly or in part with funds so loaned or granted to it, that all persons in classes of employment described specifically or by reference in the invitation to bid, that all persons in classes of employment described specifically or by reference in the invitation to bid, and that no person under sixteen years of age has been or will be employed in the carrying out of the projects or in the production of supplies or materials or the furnishing of services in connection therewith.

Sec. 2. In all or any contracts, or agreements, made, extended or modified hereafter and prior to June 30, 1937 to any State, Territory, possession, including subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipal, the District of Columbia, person, or corporation, there shall be included a representation or agreement by the borrower or grantee, if not a governmental unit, a covenant that it will require a representation or agreement from those with whom it makes purchases of supplies in connection with the carrying out of projects or operations wholly or in part with funds so loaned or granted to it, that all persons in classes of employment described specifically or by reference in the invitation to bid, and that no person under sixteen years of age has been or will be employed in the carrying out of the projects or in the production of supplies or materials or the furnishing of services in connection therewith.

JOHN A. MERCIER BRICK CO.

Common Brick
Concrete Products
Builders' Supplies
Vinewood 1-0761
Sec. 3. Every representation or agreement made pursuant to the provisions of this act shall provide: (1) that any branch thereof shall render the contracting party liable to the United States as and for liquidated damages in a sum equal to the minimum wage represented to have been or agreed to be paid the employee or employees for the period of employment in violation of the representation or agreement; (2) that any sums due as liquidated damages may be withheld out of the moneys due on the contract; (3) that any breach thereof shall entitle the other contracting party to cancel the contract in which the representation or agreement is included; (4) that representatives of the agency of the United States, a party to or furnishing funds for the purchase or contract, may inspect the relevant payroll and time records of the person, firm or corporation making the representation or agreement.

Sec. 4. This Act shall be applicable to contracts, otherwise subject to its provisions, entered into prior to the enactment of this Act, where permitted by the terms of such contracts.

Sec. 5. The provisions of this Act shall be carried out under the direction of the President and in accordance with such orders, rules, and regulations as he may issue for that purpose. The President may authorize any of his functions under this Act to be performed by any agency or agencies now existing or hereafter established within the Government. The funds appropriated and made available pursuant to section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act by the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933, and by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, are hereby made available for the expenses of administration of the Act.

ROY BUCKERIDGE WITH MURRAY W. SALES & CO.

Mr. Roy Buckeridge, formerly of the firm of H. Buckeridge & Son is now with the Sales promotion department of Murray W. Sales & Co., according to Clarence Gudnau, Sales Manager of the Sale Company. Mr. Buckeridge will be remembered by architects through his connection with Murray W. Sales & Co. a few years ago. His return to this company is timely and will be welcomed by his many friends.

With regard to Detroit's housing project a bulletin from Washington states:


The Insulation Contracting Co.
ATTIC SPECIALISTS
ALL FORMS OF INSULATION
A. G. GRAFF, Sales Mgr.
2929 W. Six Mile Road Detroit

CINDER BLOCK INC.
Hogarth 1140

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INC.

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From every standpoint — cleanliness, quietness, freedom from odor, uniformity of operation, and better utilization of basement space — gas is the modern household fuel.

Detailed information, specifications, installation data and prices will be supplied upon request.

DETROIT CITY GAS COMPANY
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Boulevard—General Motors Bldg.
Hamtramck—11601 Jos. Campau
Wyandotte—3013 Biddle Avenue
Dearborn—92118 Michigan Avenue


SAME.—Plans completed for two story show room and warehouse. Reinforced concrete construction, 60x100'. North side of Milwaukee, near John R. Bids starting July 8.

SAME.—Preparing plans for Casino and dancing pavilion, Eastwood Park.


SAME.—Plans for 1500 seat theatre. Location—Dearborn, Mich. Entrance lobby 60x118'. Theatre auditorium 140x90'. Bids closed.

SAME.—Plans on theatre, East Detroit, due June 17—4 o'clock.

SAME.—Residence and professional office for Dr. Schillingler, Neckel Ave., Dearborn. Bids closed.

SAME.—Preparing plans for 1200 seat theatre, Michigan Ave. near Trenton Ave. Further information later.

SAME.—Sketches for Dearborn Community Center, Federal plan.

SAME.—Plans for tavern, 44x100'. Alteration and addition—cinder block wood joists and structural beams, composition roof. Restaurant and kitchen, also music shell in connection. Ready about June 27. Cor. Wyoming and Warren.

MAYER & MARCUS, 415 BRAINARD, TE. 1-6860. — Plans being revised for one story garage, S. E. corner Woodward and Ferry, 172x226.

CONFER, EARL L., 18970 GRAND RIVER, RE. 2714. — Plans for four residences, Rosedale Park. One Colonial, Faust Ave.; one brick veneer Colonial, Artesian Ave.; one Colonial, Warwick; one English type, Glastonbury.

DETROIT LUMBER COMPANY
Complete Stock Lumber, Timber, Millwork & Builders' Supplies
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This modern plant located at 5935-5971 Milford Street is equipped with the most up-to-date and scientific methods of controlling the quality of the R-M product.

R-M paints, enamels, varnishes and lacquers protect and beautify hundreds of surfaces and articles in use nationally and locally. When you specify any R-M finishing material you can depend that its formulation has been carefully and accurately worked out and that the ingredients used in the manufacture are right.

RINSHED-MASON CO.
5935 Milford St. Garfield 5161
ERNST M. SCHMELZ, a builder of long standing in Detroit says that he has met with considerable annoyance on account of his identity being confused with that of a certain Fred L. Smeltz who has recently run afoul of the law by posing as a registered architect. Mr. Schmelz has asked us to publish the fact that he is not now nor ever has been in any way connected with the other man.

**Architects’, Builders’ and Traders’ Golf**

**RAMMLER GOLF CLUB**

Wed., July 10th—Tee off at 1 P. M.

**PRIZES—ROAST CHICKEN DINNER** $2.25

Rammler is on Utica Road between Schoenherr Road and Van Dyke Road. Starting just north of Seven Mile and Gratiot drive nine miles north on Schoenherr to Utica Road. Turn left on Utica, 1½ miles to club.

ERNST M. SCHMELZ, a builder of long standing in Detroit says that he has met with considerable annoyance on account of his identity being confused with that of a certain Fred L. Smeltz who has recently run afoul of the law by posing as a registered architect. Mr. Schmelz has asked us to publish the fact that he is not now nor ever has been in any way connected with the other man.
BACKED BY INDUSTRIES

"Broadly speaking, the plan is to create a colony in which each man will have enough ground to use in his spare hours growing vegetables and produce sufficient to feed his family," Norton explained. "The automotive industry is a seasonal industry and the existence of seasonal layoffs and short hours makes it possible for men to do some agricultural work as a secondary occupation."

Industries of the district have been consulted and have promised support and co-operation to the project, Norton said. Plans for the dwellings are nearing completion and development work will be started soon.

The soil has been analyzed by Michigan State College experts and found suitable for farming.

No plan under which the workers will take over the houses has been announced. It will be on a cost basis, however, with the cost kept within income limitations of the prospective colonists.

The problem of converting the leisure time of part-time workers to productive purposes has long occupied the attention of Senator Couzens, Norton said.

And Fred Crewther says:
You may or you may not think it funny but one of these here H. O. L. C. waivers of liens is signed by a G. D. Swindler.

CONSTRUCTION: Revival of construction, mainly domestic, is believed essential to recovery, to employment, to industrial activity at large. A billion dollars could profitably be spent for new homes, a billion more for renovizing old ones. An interesting plan is that of General Electric Company which will spend $10,000,000 for constructing 1,300 model houses, costing $5,000 to $10,500 each, throughout the country—one house to each 100,000 of population. Committees will work in every population center to find buyers for the houses. General Electric's main contribution will be to completely electrify the public view from September 1, when all houses will be completed, to October 31. General Electric's hope is that this will cause a nation-wide demand for better, more efficient, more economical homes.

REGISTRATION ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

the engineer members of the original board shall become registered engineers, and thereafter no person who is not a registered architect or a registered engineer shall be qualified for appointment to said board.

Section 5. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the board shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term of such membership, subject to the provisions of section three hereof.

Section 6. The board shall adopt rules and regulations for its own organization and for the examination and classification of candidates for registration, and the issuance of the certificates thereto, and for carrying out the provisions of this act, and may amend, modify, and repeal such rules and regulations from time to time. The said rules and regulations and any amendments thereto shall become effective upon approval by the Attorney General.

Section 7. The board shall have power to classify the applicants into the respective branches of engineering, as follows: Civil engineer, mining engineer, mechanical engineer, electrical engineer, chemical engineer and surveyor, and such other branches of engineering as the board may consider subject to this act, and shall have authority to issue a certificate entitling the registrant to use the title of "registered civil engineer," "registered mining engineer," "registered mechanical engineer," "registered electrical engineer," "registered chemical engineer," and "registered surveyor," or such other registered titles indicating more limited qualifications as the board may designate, and to practice in the branch of engineering in which such person is registered; and further shall have power to issue certificates to persons qualifying under this act as architects to use the title of "registered architect." Nothing in this section shall prevent any person qualified hereunder from registering in any and all branches of engineering herein specified or in architecture. No person shall use the title "registered architect" or "registered engineer" or "registered surveyor" or any variation of the same, or use any word, letter or device to indicate that the person so using the same is a registered architect or a registered engineer or a registered sur-
dollars, apply for examination for a certificate un-
shall satisfactorily pass an examination in the Eng-
der this act. and before receiving such certificate
practice of architecture or engineering or survey-
ing as a principal or in responsible charge of such
work, may upon the payment of a fee of five
lege or school of recognized standing, and who has
of equivalent professional standing, or who is a
surveyor, or of an architect or engineer or surveyor
graduate in architecture or engineering of a col-
architect or a registered engineer or a registered
under the direction or supervision of a registered
in architectural or engineering work or surveying
Treasurer under the provisions of this act shall be
kept in a separate fund to be drawn against only
secretary of the board.
receiving under this act shall be properly recorded
and receipted for and deposited with the State
credit of the board under the workings of this act.
ences of the board shall at no time exceed the
of their specific duties under thi.
tical and other assistance: Provided, That all ex-
other actual expenses incurred in the performance
entitled to no compensation for their services; they
shall, however, be reimbursed for traveling, and
other expenses directly incurred in the performance
of their specific duties under this act, and for cler-
ial and other assistance: Provided, That all ex-
enses of the board shall at no time exceed the
amount of monies received and on deposit to the
credit of the board under the workings of this act.
renewal upon application therefor not less than
thirty days preceding the date of expiration, upon
payment of the fee hereinafter provided.
The board shall hold its first meeting within thirty
days of the day its members are appointed
and thereafter shall hold meetings not less than
four times each year, and shall submit to the Gov-
er biennially a report covering its activities.
Section 9. The members of the board shall be
entitled to no compensation for their services; they
shall, however, be reimbursed for traveling, and
other expenses directly incurred in the performance
of their specific duties under this act, and for cler-
ial and other assistance: Provided, That all ex-
enses of the board shall at no time exceed the
amount of monies received and on deposit to the
credit of the board under the workings of this act.
Section 10. All monies and fees collected or re-
ceived under this act shall be properly recorded
and receipted for and deposited with the State
Treasurer.
Section 11. All monies expended by the board
shall be paid through the State Treasurer on prop-
erly drawn vouchers, signed by the president and
secretary of the board.
Section 12. All monies received by the State
Treasurer under the provisions of this act shall be
kept in a separate fund to be drawn against only
for the expenses of the board.
Section 13. Any citizen of the United States of
legal age and of good moral character, who has
not less than six years of practical experience in
architectural or engineering work or surveying
under the direction or supervision of a registered
architect or a registered engineer or a registered
surveyor, or of an architect or engineer or surveyor
of equivalent professional standing, or who is a
graduate in architecture or engineering of a col-
lege or school of recognized standing, and who has
not less than two years of such experience
under like conditions, who desires to begin the
practice of architecture or engineering or surveying
as a principal or in responsible charge of such
work, may upon the payment of a fee of five
dollars, apply for examination for a certificate un-
der this act, and before receiving such certificate
shall satisfactorily pass an examination in the Eng-
ish language and in such other appropriate sub-
jects as are established by the board, and satisfy
it as to his practical experience and general stand-
ning and ability; and shall pay the fee hereinafter
provided for the certificate of registration: Pro-
vided, That time spent as a student of architecture
or engineering in a college or school of recognized
standing shall be considered the equivalent of an
equal amount of practical experience.
Section 14. The board shall register architects
and engineers of other states and of foreign coun-
tries to engage as principals, in the practice of
architecture and engineering within the State of
Michigan, when they are recognized as consulting
specialists in some branch of their profession and
have had at least ten years of experience as such,
or when they present credentials showing that they
have qualified for such work under equivalent laws
of their own states or governments and are still
in good standing thereunder: Provided, That such
laws extend similar privileges to registrants under
this act.
Section 15. The result of every examination or
other evidence of qualifications, as provided by this
act, shall be recorded by the secretary of the board,
and the board shall issue a certificate to every
person having passed such examination and being
otherwise qualified to receive the same. All certi-
ficates issued before the first day of January, nine-
hundred twenty-five, shall expire on that date,
and those issued thereafter shall expire on the first
day of January of nineteen hundred thirty and of
each fifth year thereafter, and shall be subject to
renewal upon application therefor not less than
thirty days preceding the date of expiration, upon
payment of the fee hereinafter provided.
Section 16. The board may be a five-sevenths
vote revoke any certificate upon written notice to
the holder thereof giving him not less than thirty
days' notice of an opportunity for a hearing before
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
H. H. Dickinson Company
Main Office
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5785 Hamilton
Madison 4950
WE WILL BE GLAD TO SERVE YOU
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Kercheval at Fisher Road
Niagara 3898
WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY JULY 10—11
Victor McLaglen in "The Informer"
FRIDAY—SATURDAY JULY 12—13
Chas. Butterworth in "Baby Face Harrington"
Sunday 11 P. M.—Joan Blondell in
"Kansas City Princess"
SUNDAY—MONDAY JULY 14—15
Ann Harding in "The Flame Within"
O. W. BURKE COMPANY
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
FISHER BUILDING
Detroit, Michigan
Madison 0810
NELSON COMPANY
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the board, upon proof that such certificate has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation, or upon proof that the holder of such certificate has been guilty of malfeasance or gross incompetency in connection with his practice of architecture or engineering or surveying.

Section 17. Every person having passed an examination as hereinbefore provided shall pay upon registration a fee of fifteen dollars to the board and every person registered without examination shall pay a fee of twenty dollars to the board, and each person shall thereupon receive a certificate of registration, and before the issuance of a renewal certificate shall pay an additional fee of five dollars.

Section 18. The board shall forward each original certificate to and register the same with the secretary of State of Michigan, by whom it shall be signed and sealed and returned to the board to be mailed to the registrant.

Section 19. After the first day of March, nineteen hundred twenty, neither the State, nor any county, township, municipality or village shall engage in the construction or maintenance of any public work of an architectural or engineering character, for which construction or maintenance, the plans, specifications and estimates shall not have been prepared by a registered architect or a registered engineer under this act with qualifications appertaining to such work, and the construction of which is not supervised by such a registered architect or registered engineer: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be held to apply to items of maintenance, repair or construction wherein the contemplated expenditure for the completed project does not exceed two thousand dollars.

Section 20. After the first day of March, nineteen hundred twenty, no city or village plat, or plat of an addition thereto or of a subdivision thereof, shall be received for record, which has not been prepared by a registered engineer or a registered surveyor and signed by him as such.

Section 21. Nothing in this act shall prevent any person from doing any of the engineering, architectural or surveying work mentioned herein upon or in connection with the construction of residence buildings, barns or garages and other private buildings.

Section 22. Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor, punishable for the first offense by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and for a subsequent offense by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 23. Act number one hundred twenty of the Public Acts of nineteen hundred fifteen, entitled "An act to provide for the registration of architects and regulating the practice of architecture as a profession," and all other acts or parts of acts in contravention hereof, are hereby repealed, and all moneys remaining with the State Treasurer in the separate fund created by said act shall be transferred to the corresponding fund herein provided for within thirty days of the time at which this act goes into effect, and all records accumulated by the board under said act shall be delivered to the board herein created.

This act takes effect August 14, 1919.

CHEMICAL DEHYDRATION of AIR
For air conditioning, dry rooms, and manufacturing processes.

H. J. KAUFMAN
Niagara 6138
4399 Alter Road

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Portable Room Cooler

A completely self-contained room cooler requiring only a water connection and a plug-in electrical connection to place it in operation. It cools, dehumidifies, and circulates the air. It is equipped with large, diameter concealed wheels so that it can be moved from room to room. Modern architectural design, dull satin walnut finish, quiet operation.

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THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

This little gadget is pretty wise

When your eyes bother you, you go to an eyesight specialist. He can fit you with perfect glasses—and the glasses make seeing and reading and working easier. But you must also have good lighting. The SIGHT METER (shown above) knows all about good and bad lighting. It is a sensitive instrument designed to measure light. It will tell you exactly how much light is present at any place in a room... and good lighting is an essential part of any well-planned building today. You are invited to use a Sight Meter at any time, without charge or obligation. Call Randolph 6800 and ask for the Lighting Division.

There are no substitutes for the services of an eyesight specialist, but proper lighting helps to protect eyes, good and bad, young and old.
The basic fallacy embodied in the announced program of the Works Administration is that direct employment on field operations for three and a half million men must be provided by the administration through the four billion dollar appropriation. The restrictions and regulations as to the type of project that can be undertaken are based on this assumption that three and one-half million men must be given continuous and direct employment on the job for one year out of the four billion dollars. This assumes that at the end of the year no reduction from this number of unemployed will have been effected, and that private industry will have absorbed none. The President's effort, therefore, is discounted as a complete failure.

In the judgment of experienced construction men, the allowance of $1100.00 to $1400.00 per man-year for approved projects must eliminate from consideration the great bulk of public works construction that can meet the specifications laid down in the President's message, and embodied by Congress in the enabling legislation. The effect of the new program, therefore, is definitely to supercede the President's program, and to substitute for it, on a tenfold scale, the same type of public spending that characterized the Civil Works Administration, and that was written off as a wasteful failure, unavoidable, perhaps, as a temporary emergency measure, but offering no constructive and continuing solution of the unemployment problem.

The specifications on which the President sought and received the approval of Congress provided, for example, that the Federal Government should quit the business of relief, and that a new program of emergency public employment should be established to make work for the three and a half million unemployed biding their absorption in a rising tide of private employment. Be it noted that the President did not contemplate displacing normal construction and that he relied explicitly on maintaining and increasing private employment. The President required, moreover, that all such projects should be useful and add to the permanent wealth of the country and that they should be handled in such manner as not to compete with private employment. While he required that a large percentage of direct labor should be used, he did not recommend that such direct employment should destroy normal private employment. He urged that preference should be given to self-liquidating projects which offered a reasonable possibility that the federal government could get some of its money back; that relief projects should be planned with a view to tapering off such employment with the resumption of private employment, and that every effort be made to undertake projects in vicinities where they would serve most effectively to meet existing unemployment.

The fact is, of course, that under the restrictions as to cost per man-year, the Works Administration program very effectively precludes the building of projects that will be most useful and permanent, and will prevent the undertaking of projects which will absorb normal quantities of materials and equipment and thereby contribute to the reemployment of some share of the three and one-half million unemployed in the industries that produce such material and equipment. Be it noted that under present conditions, these industries are heavily dependent for any employment on public works.

During the last couple of years under the operation of the Public Works Administration, using normal procedure and methods, and with proper safeguards to the public interest, hundreds of thousands of men have been reemployed by contractors and by the producers of materials and equipment. Under the promise of the Works Relief Bill these produces have been planning more jobs for more men in the immediate future.
The passage of the Flynn act puts the problem squarely to those selling equipment to construction contractors of whether a sales tax is due on the transaction.

The exact problem relates to selling equipment such as a concrete mixer, lathe, or drill press to a contractor who consumes it in his work.

Your ruling No. 25 effective May 24, 1935, does not dispose of the above problem explicitly enough to avoid confusion. The ruling quotes as not taxable sales "to manufacturers, producers, processors and/or agricultural processors" when the materials are for their consumption or use in manufacturing, producing, processing and/or agricultural production.

Of course, a contractor is a "processor" but that term is little understood and in the illustration you do not illustrate any sale to a contractor.

Obviously the sale of the mixer or other equipment to a contractor for his use on a job falls in the same category as does the sale of equipment to a manufacturer, and the main purpose of the Flynn Act which is to remedy the evil of out of state competition applies equally to the sale of equipment to a contractor. We hold, and believe you hold also that it would be manifestly unfair and would be unconstitutional to allow a tax to be collected on such a sale to a contractor when sales of equipment to other "processors" are not taxable.

To clarify the situation, we would appreciate an early reply from you in such form that we can advise our membership in the construction industry. We hope, of course, that the ruling will be favorable. In the event that we are wrong in our assumption that we will get a favorable ruling which will clear the confusion, we respectfully ask for a hearing before you make a ruling unfavorable to the contractor and those who sell equipment to contractors.

The answer to this so far is:

"Replying to your communication of July 2, we

JOHN A. MERCIER BRICK CO.

Face Brick

Common Brick

Concrete Products

Builders' Supplies

Vinewood 1-0781
MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

will say that the State Board of Tax Administration has ruled that concrete mixers, lathes, drill presses, etc., sold to contractors are taxable. They will however grant us a hearing. That is problem No. 1.

Problem No. 2 which really bobbed up first is in regard to the application to our contracting industry of the exemption from sales tax granted in the Flynn Act to churches, etc. We have applied for a ruling exempting the sale by a supplier to a contractor on such an exempt job. Answer to this has not arrived as we go to press. Considering former rulings made in reference to government work, we hope and assume this ruling will be favorable. However, if it is not—well, there's just another piece of work to do.

The problems are by no means covered. In future issues, we shall continue the discussion.

Vernon Howe Bailey, who recently held an exhibit of about 100 of his New York sketches at the Waldorf-Astoria has had many adventures while going about his work here and abroad.

He begins and completes a drawing right on the spot and has sketched while perched on top of the steel work of an unfinished skyscraper as well as on the busiest stretches of Fifth Avenue.

Frequently crowds collect, but Mr. Bailey works right along even though the police may hurry up to see what the trouble is. A tall, powerfully built man with a personality as distinct as his sketches, he is as well known in England, Spain, Italy and France as in this country. But in Milan he had to use a lot of valuable time to convince the police that he was not a sidewalk artist.

What Mr. Bailey regards as one of the highest compliments ever paid to his work occurred at the pre-view of his Waldorf-Astoria exhibit.

A gray-haired woman, a member of one of New York's foremost and oldest families, arrived before anyone else and stood several minutes before a sketch of Washington Square and the Arch. "That's the very house in which I was born and brought up," she explained, pointing a trembling finger at one of the city's oldest red brick mansions.


Your co-operation in Architects' Reports will be appreciated by The Bulletin. It is our policy not to urge members to give out reports before they want them released. What we do ask is that you give your own publication the same opportunity that you give to others.

Several architects have voluntarily mailed in reports. This is especially appreciated, particularly from those outside Detroit, whom we do not contact regularly by telephone.—Thank you.
ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

Agree, Chas. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263.—
Same.—Plans completed for two story show room and warehouse. Reinforced concrete construction, 60x160'. North side of Milwaukee, near John R. Bids starting July 8.
Same.—Preparing plans for Casino and dancing pavilion, Eastwood Park.
Bennett & Straight, 13526 Michigan, OR. 7750.—
Same.—Plans for 1500 seat theatre. Location—Dearborn, Mich. Entrance lobby 60x118'. Theatre auditorium 146x90'. Bids closed.
Same.—Plans on theatre, East Detroit, due June 17—4 o'clock.
Same.—Residence and professional office for Dr. Schillinger, Neckel Ave., Dearborn. Bids closed.
Same.—Preparing plans for 1200 seat theatre, Michigan Ave. near Trenton Ave. Further information later.
Same.—Sketches for Dearborn Community Center, Federal plan.
Same.—Plans for tavern, 44x100'. Alteration and addition—cinder block wood joists and structural beams, composition roof. Restaurant and kitchen, also music shell in connection. Ready about June 27. Cor. Wyoming and Warren.
Same.—Plans for remodeling Lafayette Theatre, Bay City, Mich.
Same.—Plans for Clinic Building ready July 16.
Same.—Plans for remodeling theatre, Midland, Mich. New front, marquise and ticket office, etc.
Burrows, Marcus R., 415 Brainard, TE. 1-6880.—
Figures for one story garage, S. E. corner Woodward and Ferry, 117x170'. Bids by invitation.
Confer, Earl L., 18970 Grand River, RE. 2714.—
Plans for four residences, Rosedale Park. One Colonial, Faust Ave.; one brick veneer Colonial, Artesian Ave.; one Colonial, Warwick; one English type, Glastonbury.
Same.—Preparing working drawings for church, Alma, Mich.

Diehl, George F., 120 Madison Ave., CH. 7268.—
Preparing plans for chapel building, Catholic parish. Take bids about Aug. 15, 1,500 seats, stone exterior. Six Mile Road and Liverniois, Spanish tile roof.
Same.—Preparing plans for new material and additional storage building for raw materials for Ford Glass Co.
Same.—Preparing plans for an air conditioned glass plant—Soy Bean Laboratory.
Same.—Plans for production foundry—Kelsey Hayes Wheel Co. Foundations let under separate contract.
Same.—Preparing plans for residence, Birmingham, Mich. Owner withheld.
Same.—Bids closed for foundry—F. L. Jacobs Co., East Lafayette and Canton.
Harley & Ellington, 1507 Stroh Bldg., RA. 9030.—
General contract on stock house, Stroh Brewing Co.; let to Esslinger-Misch Co.
Hyde, Arthur K., 318 Woodward, MA. 0803.—
Preparing plans for residence for Dr. Edgar E. Martner.
Jameson, L. B., 8581 Jos. Campau, MA. 9146.—
Plans for additions and alterations to a 650 seat theatre. Air conditioning contract to be let soon.
Same.—Residence, Grosse Pointe, 74'x30', two stories, part basement, attached garage, fireproof alternate, air conditioned heating. Contract let soon.
Same.—Four family apartment building, Lansing, Mich. Fireproof, 28'x50', two stories and basement. Expect to award contracts later.
Same.—Preparing plans for bowling alley, 100x108. One story, part basement, 2 mezzanine floors. Ready about June 30.
Same.—Plans for office and residence. Modern steel construction, 24x40'. Ready June 30.
Same.—Preparing sketches for Nurses' Home, St. Francis Hospital, Hamtramck. 3x15', 2 stories, no basement.
Kahn, Albert, Inc., MA. 7200.—General contract on Chevrolet Forge Building let to J. A. Utley Co.
Same.—Elevator contract on Saginaw Daily News let to Westinghouse Co.
Same.—Air conditioning on Chrysler Administration Building let to Lorre Plumbing Co.; Elevator, Westinghouse Co.
MacComber, Carl E., Board of Commerce Bldg.,

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MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Saginaw, Mich.—Preparing plans for city hall, Saginaw. $200,000. Application to be made for Federal funds.

Rogvoy & Wright, 418 Fox Building, CH. 7414.—Modernization of theatre and store. Excavating let to Bruce Excavating Co. Masonry to Barnett. Same.—Revised plans for Pfaffenberger residence. Bids due July 15.


THE P. W. A. PROGRAM
(Continued from Page 1)

All this is in keeping with the announced program of the President as he emphasized in his message. As contemplated by the program of the Works Administration, many of these public works, which have been handled successfully and productively through normal methods by various Government departments, such as the Public Works Administration, the Reclamation Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Public Roads, and many local authorities, may be absorbed by the Works Relief Administration and handled on a direct labor basis. This ignores the stimulating effect of normal procedure on private industry, and seeks to improve a far-reaching governmental construction control that would dominate the normal functions of Federal and local construction organizations as well as preclude any participation by the private industries dependent on construction in the vital processes of reemployment.

Most unfortunate is the fact that many workers who gradually have been getting back their jobs during the last couple of years, and others who now face the opportunity for reemployment under the President’s program, will either lose the jobs they are holding, or remain unemployed. Some of these men have scanty savings upon which they may get along for a time; others will rely on their wives and children or other relatives for support rather than go on relief rolls. The net result of the Works Relief program, therefore, will be to take jobs away from those worthy workers who either have found or soon would find employment on the basis of their merit and competence, and to turn them over on a subsistence basis to others who now happen to be on the relief rolls. The effort to make jobs in this fashion actually will result in more unemployment. Even though it may be that for the moment some reduction may be reflected in the relief rolls, the actual amount of unemployment would not in fact be reduced. Sooner or later many now unemployed, but still self-sustaining, would find themselves on the relief rolls to replace those who may be benefitting at this time from the works program.

Moreover, the limitations imposed by the Works Administration defeat the President’s requirements that projects be located so as best to meet the needs of existing unemployment. It is well known that such unemployment is greatest in the neighborhood of industrial centers and large cities. Public improvements in such vicinities that might be undertaken by the Works Administration are not of a type that would permit the elimination of materials and equipment as contemplated by the Works Relief restrictions. On the contrary, they consist of municipal improvement, high-grade road improvement, grade crossing elimination, and other types of works which from their nature require a substantial amount of materials and the use of normal methods and equipment.

Turning from these violations of the principles laid down by the President in his message to Congress, it will be evident that the building up of such a construction organization and policy under...
the Works Relief Administration not only will tend to dominate the regular construction agencies of the federal and local government, but by its elimination of the contract method of doing construction work, will tend toward a socialization of the construction industry, substituting direct employment of labor and government supervisions for the normal processes of private industry. This at once raises a question as to how soon such policies would be extended into the fields of producing the materials used on such construction.

The announced program of the Works Administration certainly tends to dry up the available supply of public construction on which the various departments of the construction industry must now depend, to waste public funds by spending them through improvised agencies, to defeat the President's purpose to encourage and stimulate a revival of private employment, and to foster political exploitation of the unemployed. It is significant that in the formulation of the whole program little or no consideration has been given to the views of those who have had the most experience in handling construction operations, either as public officials, or private professional or business men. And this despite the fact that the whole project depends on construction operations and the fact that the organized groups of construction experts have put their services at the disposal of the government in formulating a program.

In lieu of the present program it is proposed that the Works Administration revert to the principles laid down by the President. It should recognize that its function is not to destroy the progress already made under the Public Works program, but rather to provide additional emergency employment on special projects which, as the President put it "would not otherwise be undertaken."

It is recommended, moreover, that the Public Works program of the federal government including work under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Public Roads, and other projects, federal and non-federal, normally conducted under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Administration, be carried on by normal methods and procedure wholly independent of a "made-works" program. Such an emergency program might well be handled by the Work Relief Administration, along the lines of its announced plan; but on no account should that plan be applied to the normal construction of useful public works.

Such a division of the work and of the available funds would hold and extend the gains in employment that already have been made by the sorely-stricken industries affiliated with construction. It would insure the highest efficiency in operation, and return to the taxpayer the largest amount of value for his expenditure. It would put a premium on the re-employment of competent men in jobs for which they are fitted, while at the same time the emergency projects would absorb a substantial portion of the unemployed, and make useful jobs for them in return for a subsistence wage.

TO THE CONTRACTOR

Do you know that where legal title to property on which you are doing construction, alteration or repair work is in the name of both husband and wife jointly, that your lien for services is null and void.

UNLESS you hold a contract signed by both husband and wife. A contract signed by either will not sustain a mechanic's lien.

That where you are guilty of causing any loss or damage that you may still collect compensation for your services actually rendered not exceeding the contract price?

ILLUSTRATION—The contractor in question agreed to supervise the construction of a building of several houses for the owners at the stipulated rate of 75 cents per hour plus a 3% bonus. When the work was partially completed a misunderstanding arose. The contractor was discharged and owners refused to pay for the work already done.

Owners claimed a counter-claim of damages arising out of contractor's alleged unreasonable delay in construction being the advance in the cost of material and labor and the cost of carrying the investment, also additional damages for faulty and defective construction of the houses.

The Court held that even though the contractor may have breached the contract in part he might still recover a credit of 3% upon the finished houses and upon such proportion of the unfinished houses as had been built at the time he was ordered to leave.

Further, that if owners had a just cause for damages, they were privileged to offset that against the amount they owed the contractor.
The Federal Building in Fairbanks, Alaska, speaks volumes for the soundness of monolithic concrete.

In that rigorous climate, where extreme temperatures range more than 160 degrees Fahrenheit, building construction gets its most severe test. Yet, with modern methods of quality control, the durability of concrete is assured.

All concrete construction on this four-story building containing 725,000 cubic feet was crowded into three months! That's speed! Working seasons are short and winter is winter in Fairbanks!

Designed by the U.S. Treasury Dept. Built by the Wm. MacDonald Construction Co., St. Louis.

* * *

The Portland Cement Association has complete information for architects and builders interested in monolithic concrete.
RESOLUTION BY THE CONSTRUCTION LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

WHEREAS: The Work Relief Program as proposed by the President in his annual message to the 74th Congress and as authorized by the Congress gave promise of greatly aiding general business recovery if administered in the spirit of the Act, and

WHEREAS: The work relief program is about to be initiated under rules and regulations which nullify the principles enunciated by the President as those which should govern the program, and

WHEREAS: The hope and enthusiasm generated by the President in indicating a program to "create future new wealth for the Nation" has been extinguished and replaced by a growing apprehension that the program will hamper productive industry instead of providing the expected increase in normal employment, and

WHEREAS: Direct government employ-

ment upon which the Administration has apparently decided, can result only in perpetuating the unemployment problem and in increasing unemployment in normal private industry, and

WHEREAS: The Rules and Regulations as promulgated by the Administration for the conduct of the program render impracticable any considerable use of the facilities of private enterprise, thereby nullifying the clear intent of the Congress as set forth in Section 8 of the Act, and,

WHEREAS: The Construction League of the United States represents more than 200,000 employers comprising engineers, architects, general contractors, special contractors and manufacturers who normally employ in excess of 4,000,000 workers all regularly employed in Construction or in the production of materials consumed in construction.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Construction League of the United States at a meeting of its General Assembly, in Washington, June 17, 1935, condemns any attempt under inexperienced direction and supervision to construct buildings, highways and other permanent improvements at inordinately high costs and with questionable results as mediums for providing employment for unqualified and incompetent persons; and condemns the attempt to solve the unemployment problem by the application of welfare formulae instead of recovery-stimulating policies, and

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: That the program for making jobs for the unemployed on relief should not be substituted for but made supplementary to a program of public works creating permanent values as was the stated intention of the President and of the Congress, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Construction League of the United States urges the Administration to reconsider its whole relief works program with a view to accomplishing the purposes of the Emergency Work Relief Act of 1935; and that the League renew its offer of cooperation to the Administration.

LANSDING STARTS MODEL HOME

Ground Was Recently Broken for Lansing's First Model Home in Four Years

Sponsorship for the project is divided among the Lansing better housing committee, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and The Lansing State Journal. The home will be the composite answer to 1,000 questionnaires sent to Lansing people by the Junior Chamber of Commerce asking them what features they would look for in their ideal or model home.

Designed by Lee Black and Kenneth C. Black, architects, the home will be of five rooms and garage, in colonial style.

The project is based on property standards and financing approved by the federal housing administration.
WOODWARD AVENUE UNDER-PASS

WOODWARD AVENUE SEPARATION WINS IN NATIONAL COMPETITION
(Courtesy Michigan Roads and Construction)

Murray D. Van Wagoner, State Highway Commissioner, has been notified that the Woodward Avenue grade separation in Detroit has been accorded first place in a national bridge competition.

The award was made by a jury of the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., of New York City. The state highway department’s grade separation was given highest honors in Class B—projects costing from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

“The jury was unanimous in their expressions of appreciation of the very fitting solution to an aesthetically difficult problem as evidenced by the Woodward Avenue Bridge,” F. H. Frankland, technical director of the Institute, wrote Commissioner Van Wagoner in announcing the award.

Members of the jury making the award were: Dean Frederick Skene, school of technology, The College of the City of New York; Dean E. R. Bossangce, college of fine arts, New York University; F. E. Schmitt, editor, the Engineering News-Record; Prof. George E. Beggs, department of Civil Engineering, Princeton University; and Paul P. Cret, architect, Philadelphia.

Architectural beauty was the chief consideration before the Jury in making its award. The Institute is concerned with the possibility of combining steel and other materials for a beautiful architectural structure.

The Woodward Avenue grade separation was completed last November at a cost of $400,000. It is a part of the general $100,000,000 widening program on Woodward Avenue (US-10) in Detroit.

The structure carries three tracks of the New York Central and Michigan Central railroads and two tracks of the Grand Trunk Western. A 90-foot roadway beneath the separation replaces the old 60-foot highway.

Construction was started on the grade separation in the spring of 1934. It replaces an old structure built in 1909 as the first grade separation in Michigan.

Other projects cited for honors by the steel institute were: Bourne Bridge across Cape Cod Canal at Bourne, Mass.; Douglass County grade separation bridge near Omaha, Neb.; and the Eel River bridge at Smith Point, Humboldt County, California.

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COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

Sensible planning, logical planning, and intelligent planning are other terms that are used by some, but which can all be amply covered by COMPREHENSIVE planning.

Comprehensive planning means taking all the related factors and influences into proper consideration, and proper consideration means having at hand all of the necessary information and data pertinent to formulating recommendations, decisions and reports. This brings us face to face with one of the fundamental requirements in City-Civic planning, namely, accurate and reliable data and information.

A Comprehensive Planning Survey is the one best method of obtaining the essential accurate and reliable data upon which may safely be based City Planning studies and Civic improvement. It would provide in charted form all the major details in connection with our people, their business, social and cultural influences and attitudes, their homes, ownerships, obligations, environments and conditions. When made on a sufficiently broad and complete program such a survey can be of direct aid and benefit to all City Departments and of even more importance, the survey also would be not only of immediate use but of continued value throughout the future. It would afford a most dependable means of making helpful comparisons and of establishing noteworthy trends in Civic matters. It would accomplish even more than this. It would assure substantial economies in the City's finances, more wholesome living conditions for our people, and an improved outlook for our future.

Detroit City Plan Commission proposes a Comprehensive Planning Project, under Federal aid, as a very important and valuable contribution toward needed worthy City improvement and Civic betterment.—The Planner.

ARCHITECTS AND THE BETTER HOUSING PROGRAM

The practice of supplying architectural information service in conjunction with the better housing program is growing in many sections of the Country, the Federal Housing Administration is advised.

Pittsburgh, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; and Los Angeles, Calif., have already organized architectural groups who are offering certain general services gratis to the public.

The Pittsburgh procedure is a fair example. In cooperation with the local organization of the Federal Housing Administration, an architectural information service is being operated in a well-known building in the business section. An architect remains on duty there from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily to give information to visitors. No information is supplied, however, that might be construed as professional services.

The purpose is to acquaint interested persons with what type of architectural service they might require when considering building, approximate initial costs, and with the names of reputable architects in the community.

In Philadelphia another form of architectural service has been inaugurated. A group of qualified architects have opened a consultation service with small fee charges to applicants. Preliminary questions pertaining to housing are furnished in this manner similar to the services often offered by doctors.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS
TO MEMBERS OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The enclosed resolution by the Construction League of the United States adopted June 17, 1935 and the statement by Col. Willard T. Chevalier are self-explanatory.

The Construction League has asked that Michigan members of the Industry join in a nation-wide protest to the announced conduct of the program, and asks that we use our influence in every possible way to force the reconsideration of the program as now intended.

There are two principal methods that can be employed in urging reconsideration: first, contact with your representatives in Congress urging that they use their influence because of the fact that the program nullifies what they intended when they passed the enabling legislation; second, protests to the White House and the Work Relief Administration on the grounds that the President's intent "to create new wealth," is defeated by the elimination of Materials.

Very truly yours,
Ralph A. MacMullan.
Executive Secretary

The Southern Pine Association has made a study of the proportionate costs of the various materials and services that enter into wood frame houses. Thirty-one houses in various sections of the country were analyzed. The houses varied in cost from $2,500 to $20,000. According to this study the cost items in percentages are: lumber, 8.21; flooring, including labor, 3.8; millwork, including glazing, 10.51; carpenter labor, 18.73; contractors expense and profit, 10.36; excavating, foundations and sidewalks, 8.66; painting and paperhanging, 6.5; plastering, 5.12; heating, warm air, 5.12; brickwork, 3.7; wiring, 2.04; hardware, 2.2; roof, 2; roofing, 1.7; sheet metal, 1, and the lighting fixtures 1.6.—The American Architect.

Monday, February 18—John Marsman who has been teaching interior decorating at the Parsons' School, was telling me today at luncheon about some of the more obvious points at which the architect and the interior decorator clash. The feature that makes the interior decorator froth at the mouth when he meets it is the axial fireplace at the end of a room closely flanked by French doors opening out upon the terrace. It is quite impossible to furnish this end of the room satisfactorily—not only from the decorator's viewpoint, but from the viewpoint of those who have to live in the room. Still another fault is the architect's inclination to put doorways and windows in the centers of wall spaces, thereby frequently splitting the wall into two parts, neither of which is suitable for furniture. It seems to me that there are so many details of this kind in which the architect can learn something from the skilled interior decorator, that I have asked Mr. Marsman to set some of these things down, with sketches, for an early issue of the magazine.—Architecture.

LEONE WINS IN PENCIL POINTS—IRON FIREMAN COMPETITION

Winners in the Pencil Points Architectural Competition for the design of a house for a family of five have been announced. The competition was sponsored by the Iron Fireman Manufacturing Co. Considerations of the Jury (Dwight James Baum, Edward W. Donn, Walter S. Frazier, Ralph W. Gray, Hal F. Hents, Edwin H. Hewitt, James M. Hamilton; Russell F. Whitehead, Professional Adviser) were "1) architectural merit . . . 2) the intelligence with which the basement space, set free by the Iron Fireman, is utilized . . . 3) excellence of delineation ..." First prize was $1,-000; second, $500; third, $250; fourth, $100. There were twenty-five mentions of $50.

Winner of the first prize was Amedeo Leone, Detroit, Mich.
Second Prize—John W. Keyes, Philadelphia.
Third Prize—John Floyd Yewell, New York, N. Y.
Fourth Prize—Helmer N. Anderson and Frank Elmer Wood, Chicago, Ill.

Mentions went to a score of others.
LEGAL TOOTH-SHARPENING

On a basis of needed protection to public health and safety architects in Oregon have succeeded in having the State Legislature strengthen the registration law for the practice of architecture. Without the aid of lobbyists, amendments to an existing law were secured with practically no opposition. As a result the status of the Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners is materially improved. While the law exempts single family houses and farm buildings and their appurtenances, and other buildings of limited size from the provisions of the law, it does include a definition which is worth noting. The practice of architecture is defined as doing any one or any combination of planning, designing or supervision of the erection, enlargement or alteration of any building not exempted. The only persons exempted are contractors and their superintendents and foremen working under the direction of a registered architect or registered professional engineer. The Oregon architects apparently had little difficulty in putting sharper teeth into their law. It shows what can be done by trying and in being prepared with convincing arguments.

—American Architect.

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DETROIT LEADS NATION IN NUMBER OF MODEL HOMES

With additional pledges being reported with increasing frequency daily from all parts of the country, Active Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald announced that the city of Detroit was leading the nation in the number of model homes to be started on National Better Housing Day, June 15. Its total is 150 homes.

The nation-wide mass construction program, sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration, is being projected to stimulate public interest in the opportunities offered by the National Housing Act.

The activity in Detroit is being sponsored by the Adcraft Club and other civic and commercial organizations who have united with the Detroit Better Housing Committee to encourage private construction which we must have in a large way before conditions will return to normal.

—The Adcraft.

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A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT VOORHEES

Mr. Stephen F. Voorhees, recently Elected President of The American Institute of Architects has plunged into his job with full force. In his first communication to President Palmer of the Detroit Chapter of the A. I. A., he touches on a matter of vital interest to the institute and to each individual member. His letter follows:

It has become essential that we strengthen the Institute as a national society. It must be made more aggressive and more effective — in Washington and in the states and cities.

In the leadership of the Institute to this end, I must have your support and frank advice. So, during the next twelve months, I shall call upon you frequently to give service to the Institute.

Even though I am writing you by direction of the recent convention, I regret that my first call is for financial aid, but facts are real and we must accept them if we are to solve our problems rationally. Some of these facts, particularly those affecting the immediate purpose of this letter, are given in the attached memorandum.

Will you kindly bring this matter to the attention of the members of your Chapter, preferably at a Chapter meeting, and take such steps as may be necessary to raise a fund of $150.00 which is on the basis of $2.00 for each Institute member of the Detroit Chapter.

I am sending this appeal to each Chapter of the Institute and it is my sincere hope that each will respond with its quota.

Please send your reply to me at The Octagon.

Very sincerely yours,
STEPHEN FRANCIS VOORHEES
President, A. I. A.

Memorandum Accompanying Letter of June 24, 1935, From The President of the Institute to the President of Each Chapter.

Some facts about the internal affairs of the Institute were submitted to the delegates at the recent Convention, and they took action in a resolution which is quoted herein.

Disregarding details, I find certain conditions existing which must be remedied if the Institute is to be of real value to the individual architect and to the profession.

Architects' Luncheon
32nd Floor, Union Guardian Building
Private Dining Room
Southwest Vista
Tuesday, July 23rd, 12:30 p. m.

They are epitomized as follows:

- Financial management has been excellent. Deficits have been avoided from year to year by cutting operations to keep pace with falling income. This process cannot be continued through the last half of 1935 without reducing national activities to a skeleton basis.
- The Proceedings of Conventions have not been published since 1931.
- The Annuary has not been published since 1932, except last year by the gift of a member.
- No funds are now available for publishing the Annuary or Proceedings for 1935.
- The semi-annual meetings of the Board, usually held in November, in cities other than Washington, have been omitted since 1931.

Since 1932, no appropriations have been available (Continued on Page 5)
THIRD GOLF OUTING

July 10, sixty architects, builders and guests played Rambler with following honors resultant:—Low gross 73 shot by Donald Graham; low net 67 winning the trophy cup. B. A. Capp on a handicap of 25.

Gross scores were played as follows:

- Donald Graham, Graham Plastering Co. 73
- J. W. Erbrrecht, Triangle Electric Co. 78
- J. A. Morris, Culbertson & Kelly Co. 82
- Clarence Laude, Huron Portland Cement Co. 82
- W. E. Cole, Manufacturers' Sales Co 83
- Wm. F. Seeley, Western Waterproofing Co. 84
- Donald Graham, Graham Plastering Co. 7.1
- A. Malow, Barton-Malow Co 91
- C. C.Cadwallader, Electrical Cont. Assn 92
- Chas. K. Sestak, Jr., Certain-Ted Prod. Corp. 92
- Wm. F. Leonard, Midwest Wire Products Co 93
- W. L. Snedeker, American Window Glass Co. 93
- Geo. Richardson, Boulevard Transit Co. 93
- W. W. Richardson, Detroit Edison Co 94
- Geo. Cruickshank, Huron Portland Cement Co. 94
- O. L. Smith, Weldit Acetylene Co 96
- Geo. Cruickshank, Krimmel & Cruickshank 96
- Wm. Arlund, Flagg & Harnden Co 96
- Wm. Brown, Carey Company 94
- Alex Schuman, C. A. Dederick Co. 94
- Walter Markle, Shroeder Paint & Glass Co. 98
- Geo. Cruickshank, Krimmel & Cruickshank 98
- W. D. Gale, W. D. Gale, Inc. 98
- Walter Trowell, Trowell Construction Co. 98
- John H. Hoppin, Hoppin & Hoppin Co 99
- Walter Trowell, Trowell Construction Co. 99
- Al Berschback, American Roofing Co. 113
- Walter Ladendorf, Haggerty Brick Co. 114
- Al Borschbach, American Roofing Co 115
- W. D. Gale, W. D. Gale, Inc. 115

Prizes were drawn by flights as follows:

First flight—First prize, W. Squier; second prize, Bill Jaeger; third prize, Clarence Laude.
Second flight—First prize, Wm. Arlund; second prize, O. Smith; third prize, Walter Markle.
Third flight—First prize, J. R. Duchene; second prize, Ralph H. Hidey; third prize, John Whittaker.
Fourth flight—First prize, W. D. Gale; second prize, Walter Gieseking; third prize, Walter Ladendorf.

Besides the above prizes, one dozen golf balls were distributed as consolation prizes. Two dozen were donated, one by L. F. Joliat of Joliat Tire Co.

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and one by W. Schmedeker of American Window Glass. The remaining dozen will be drawn for at the fourth outing which will be at Birmingham Golf Club, August 14; $2.25 for golf, dinner and prizes.

AS THE CONTRACTOR HEARS IT.

The following poem was published in the Hoosier Realtor and later, in the Bulletin issued by the Builders' Exchange of Pittsburgh. It was clipped, and contributed by Mr. A. E. Knibb of L. L. McConachie Co., who states that it aptly expresses conditions sometimes faced by contractors.

We like this plan of cottage, though we changed it once or twice—
Just some minor alterations that should not affect the price.
Where it shows a single window, wife suggests a double door.
And she'd like the kitchen better if it had a maple floor.
The parlor should be longer, with a fireplace to the east,
And one more double window on the other wall at least.
The woodwork in the dining room should be of better grade.
And on the south, my daughters want a dormer window made.
They also think the sleeping porch a little bit too small,
And wish a full length window built in every bedroom wall.
The porches must be widened out, with larger pillars there;
And then in place of yellow pine, we want an oaken stair.
The side walls should be raised a bit — at least a foot or so,
And substitute for narrow eaves the modern bungalow.
With these few changes we all think the plan is very nice —
Just some minor alterations that should not affect the price.

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In recent issues of the Bulletin the telephone number carried in the advertisement of the Martin & Krausmann Co. was given as RAndolph 9365. This was an error. Their number is RAndolph 9865.

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Hamtramck—11601 Jos. Campau
Dearborn—22113 Michigan Ave.
ARCHITECTS’ REPORTS

Agree, Chas. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263.— Heating contract on Rialto Theatre let to J. Brodie & Sons; seating, National Theatre Supply Co.

Same.—Sub bids except mechanical and electrical being taken on two story show room and warehouse. Reinforced concrete construction, 60x160’. North side of Milwaukee, near John R.

Same.—Plans for Casino and dancing pavilion, Eastwood Park, nearly completed.

Bennett & Straight, 13526 Michigan, D. 7750.— General contract on Theatre, Gratiot and Nine Mile Road let to N. Board, Roseville; plumbing, Theodore Gust.

Same.—Plans for 1200 seat theatre, Michigan Ave. near Trenton Ave., completed soon.

Same.—Sketches for Dearborn Community Center, Federal plan, nearly completed.

Same.—Plans for remodeling Lafayette Theatre, Bay City, Mich. Bids taken soon.

Same.—Plans for Clinic Building ready July 26.

Burrowes, Marcus R., 415 Brainard, TE. 1-0860.— Figures for one story garage, S. E. corner Woodward and Ferry, 117x170. Bids closed.

Confer. Earl L., 18970 Grand River, RE. 2714.— Plans for four residences, Rosedale Park; one Colonial, Faust Ave.; one brick veneer Colonial, Artesian Ave.; one Colonial, Warwick; one English type, Glastonbury.

Same.—Preparing working drawings for church, Alma, Mich.


Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Associate, 1000 Marquette Blvd.—Preparing plans for sand storage and preparation plant for Ford Glass Plant.

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MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Same.—Preparing plans for residence, Sherwood Forests. Owner withheld. Bids by invitation.

Rogway & Wright, 418 Fox Building, CH. 7414.—Revised plans for Pfaffenberger residence. Bids closed.


A MESSAGE FROM PRES. VOORHEES

(Continued from Page 1)

to send the Regional Directors on visits to their Chapters. Committee appropriations have been cut year by year until the average committee in 1935 has an appropriation of $15.00!
The staff at The Octagon has been reduced from ten in 1932 to five as of this date.

These economies have become so restrictive that the effectiveness of the Institute is now definitely impaired. This is particularly true in Washington, where the great expansion which has taken place in governmental agencies with which the Institute must deal in the interest of architects requires the services of an executive assistant, to be engaged largely on questions which concern the relation of the private architect to the Federal government. Also, at least one additional stenographer must be provided.

These conditions appear in reports made to the Convention by the Board, and the Officers, as fully set forth in the June OCTAGON soon to be mailed.

To meet this crisis, the Convention took action as follows:

Funds to Finance Institute Work

Resolved, That the Convention requests the Board of Directors to ask each of the constituent Chapters to contribute to the working funds of the Institute a sum equal to two dollars from each member of such Chapter, and further, to ask that such sums be made available for use by the Institute within the month of June of this year.

In order effectively to promote this program, the New York Chapter pledged itself to contribute $1.00 for every $2.00 contributed by all other Chapters, up to total of $1,000 to be given by the New York Chapter. This offer was accepted from the floor by the Boston Chapter with a gift of $500, in addition to the $2.00 per capita to be raised by the Chapter. The Chicago Chapter also offered to make a substantial contribution.

We are assured that as rapidly as checks are received, they will be matched by the New York Chapter with $1.00 for each $2.00 remitted — up to a limit of $1,000.

STEPHEN F. VOORHEES
President.

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WYANDOTTE

Tax Payers!

July 31st is last day to pay 1st half 1935 city taxes!

IF YOU ARE PLANNING to take advantage of the Charter provision that permits you to pay your city taxes in two equal parts, you must be sure to pay the first half of your 1935 taxes by July 1. Act now!

IF YOU PREFER TO PAY the entire amount at one time, you have until August 15th to do so. Do not delay. Help keep down next year's budget. Your City Officials deserve and urge your cooperation.

SAVE INTEREST CHARGES! Help your city while you help yourself. Keep your property free from tax encumbrances. An enlarged staff at the City Treasurer's office permits you to make your payments speedily and in comfort, but pay by mail, if possible.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT C. COBO
CITY TREASURER

*You Have Until August 15th if You Pay Entire Tax at That Time

Act Now!
To Members of the Detroit Chapter, A. I. A.

Dear Fellow Member:

I am appealing to you as a loyal member of the Institute to respond to the call of our new President Voorhees (see a reprint of his letter in a recent issue of the Bulletin) asking for funds to carry on the good work of the Institute.

Many members have been loyal to our good Treasurer Williams and kept up their dues on the reduced basis and I am asking you now to come to the support of the Institute at large.

Much good work for the architect can be done by the Institute constantly contacting governmental agencies but this cannot be accomplished without sufficient funds.

Your regular Institute dues have been reduced during the past three years. Your Chapter dues have been reduced for the same period and while we have been able to eliminate the Chapters' indebtedness, our treasury is practically without funds.

Having confidence in you and your loyalty to the Institute, your Directors have promised Washington that their request will be granted.

In other words, will you not send our Treasurer an additional check above your regular dues for the current year? This additional amount will be turned over to the Institute a dollar or anything over will be acceptable.

New York, Boston and Chicago Chapters are doing more than their part in this call and I am sure you will not let the Detroit Chapter fail in its share. Let us do more than our share — LET'S GO OVER THE TOP.

As no meeting will be held during the summer, a report of the amount received and the names of those responding to this call will be read at the next meeting in September.

Always appreciating your loyal support I remain

Yours in behalf of the Chapter

C. Wm. PALMER

President.

ALL-AMERICAN AIRCRAFT SHOW

One of the country's largest manufacturers of sport and executive planes, the Stinson Aircraft Company, has joined the parade of the nation's aircraft industry by taking over a generous amount of space at the All-American Aircraft Show, which is to be held from July 20 to 28 at the Detroit City Airport. Announcement of Stinson's entry in the Show was made by Robert B. Evans, president of the Aeronautical Activities Association of Michigan, sponsors of the Show. This entry closely follows those of the manufacturers of Waco, Beechcraft and Taylor planes. The Stinson products are manufactured in Wayne, Michigan.

In addition to single — engined sport and executive monoplanes, the Stinson company builds tri-motored low wing transport planes which are already being flown on American Airlines schedules between Detroit and Chicago. Years of aircraft building experience is sharply reflected in the graceful and racey design of the sport and executive Stinson. This ship is powered with a Lycoming engine and the Lycoming motor products will also be exhibited at the Show. The ultra-modern Stinson cabin jobs are equipped with a Smith controllable pitch propellor and a special booth will be devoted to the display of these blades.

Speed arresters, which materially reduce the landing speed of the Stinson planes, are incorporated in the monoplane wings extending from the fuselage to the ailerons on the trailing edge. Stinson engineers are one of the few producers of modern sport planes using these landing flaps which are widely incorporated in the design of several American transport planes.

Ray Cooper, general manager of the Aircraft Show, is now on the Pacific Coast to procure representation of western manufacturers in the
show. He stopped at Fort Worth en route to confer with Elliott Roosevelt, air-minded son of the President. Upon returning to Detroit, Mr. Cooper will fly east to confer with manufacturers in that section.

Before leaving here Mr. Cooper said that every indication pointed towards an extremely successful show. The 1935 pageant of air progress will be the first one to be staged in mid-Summer. This proposal, however, has won the endorsement of the entire aircraft industry, because this season finds flying enthusiasm at its height. Many accessory manufacturers have already contracted for both space, including Lycoming engines, Smith Propellers, Berry Brothers, Bendix Aviation and Lear Developments. The latter group manufactures a new radio compass direction finder which has been acclaimed as one of the outstanding advancements in navigation in recent years.

MICHIGAN CONSTRUCTION LEAGUE

Herewith is a copy of a letter which will go to the President within a few days, with copies to Secretary Ickes, Administrators Hopkins and Persson, Michigan Senators and Congressmen, and many others.

A number of organizations have already endorsed the letter and their names will be listed at the end of the letter as shown. Naturally, the greater the number of organizations endorsing the letter, the more weight it will carry.

If you can agree with the principles stated, are there any organizations in your territory (or elsewhere) from whom you cannot consent to have their names listed with others? It would have to be soon, as it is hoped that the formal copies will be sent forward shortly.

If you have already protested to officials, copies of correspondence would be appreciated for the information of the Construction League of the United States.

Very truly yours,

Michigan Construction League
RALPH A. MacMULLAN
Executive Secretary

The President
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The undersigned, being desirous of furthering the intent of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, respectfully direct the attention of the Administration to the following obvious facts.

Relief and Recovery constitute two distinct, separate and entirely different problems—which cannot be confused, mixed or consolidated successfully. Relief is an immediate emergency, requiring prompt action and direct, effective measures—while Recovery comes only from a slower, long-term economic readjustment.

Making jobs for the unemployed on construction under rules and at security wages, limiting employment of skilled and supervisory and administrative forces to ten per cent of all employed and to $1100.00 per man per project, are all attempts to confuse and mix Relief and Recovery, and will fail.

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James Dunn in “The Daring Young Man”
FRIDAY—SATURDAY
JULY 26—27
Chester Morris in “Public Hero No. 1”
Saturday 11 P. M.—Jean Muir in “Desirable”
SUN.—MON.—TUES.
JULY 28—29—30
TWO FEATURES!
Paul Lukas in “Age of Indiscretion”
Guy Kibbee in “Mary Jane’s Pa”

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We, therefore, pray that a clear distinction be maintained between Relief and Recovery, and rules revised to the end that necessity for Relief may be terminated as speedily as possible and real Recovery effected.

We specifically suggest:
(a) The elimination of the restriction that 90% of the workers be from relief rolls.
(b) That the full intent and purpose of Section 8 of the Act be observed through utilization of "the facilities of private enterprise" in the construction of useful value creating public improvements.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH A. MacMULLAN
Secretary Joint Committee representing
American Institute of Architects, Detroit Chapter
American Institute of Quantity Surveyors
American Society of Civil Engineers, Detroit Section
American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Detroit Section
American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, Detroit Section
Institute of Radio Engineers
Michigan Society of Architects
Polish Engineering Society
Michigan Engineering Society
Oakland County Engineering Society
General Builders’ Association of Detroit
Builders’ & Traders’ Exchange of Detroit
Architects’ & Contractors’ Joint Committee of Detroit
Carpenter Contractors’ Association of Detroit
Michigan Construction League
Associated General Contractors of Michigan
Detroit Building Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America
Greater Detroit Builders’ Association
Battle Creek Builders’ Association
Michigan Council of Master Painters
Detroit Chapter, Michigan Master Painters’ Assn.
Saginaw Chapter, Michigan Master Painters’ Assn.
Bay City Chapter, Michigan Master Painters’ Assn.
Ypsilanti Chapter, Michigan Master Painters’ Assn.
Flint Chapter, Michigan Master Painters’ Assn.
Kalamazoo Chapter, Michigan Master Painters’ Assn.
Battle Creek Chapter, Michigan Master Painters’ Assn.
Muskogon Chapter, Michigan Master Painters’ Assn.
Pontiac Chapter, Michigan Master Painters’ Assn.
Rollermakers’ Local 169
Iron Workers’ Local Union
Painters’ Local Union
 Plumbers’ Local Union No. 98
 Reinforced Steel Workers’ Union
 Steamfitters’ Local Union
 Plasterer’s Local Union
 Lathers’ Local Union
 Cement Finishers’ Local Union
 Sign Writers’ Local Union
 Elevator Constructors’ Local Union
 Printers’ Council Club of Michigan
 Michigan Sheet Metal & Roofing Contractors’ Assn.
 Detroit Electrical Contractors’ Association
 Subcontractors’ Association of Detroit
 Contracting Plasterers’ Association of Detroit
 Michigan Manufacturers’ Association
 Associated Steel Fabricators of Detroit

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There are no substitutes for the services of an eyesight specialist, but proper lighting helps to protect eyes, good and bad, young and old.

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MENTORSHIP FOR GRADUATES OF ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS URGED BY N.C.A.R. GAINS SUPPORT

By A. M. EDELMAN, A. I. A.
Secretary, Southern District State Board of Architectural Examiners

The fourteenth annual convention of the National Council Architectural Registration Boards, held at Milwaukee on May 27, 1935, is now an event of the past. It is not like Caesar’s wife “without criticism”—nor like Caesar himself, who proclaimed “I came—I saw—I conquered,” for while the convention “CAME” it vanished, unfortunately, without conquest.

It is, therefore, difficult for me to report to any extent, or to convey much valuable information gathered from the proceedings of the convention. Similar to previous conventions, there was a pre-arranged program, and, like others, it covered such subjects that should be of interest, not only to those present, but to the profession at large. Somehow, I failed to find such interest; possibly my failure was due, to a great extent, to my physical indisposition, which at times I was hardly able to control.

The convention consumed one day and far into the night, but was without the introduction of any matters of sufficient importance of debate to permit of discussion, and was more a matter of routine. After utilizing the morning session with roll calls, approval of minutes of the previous convention, report of the secretary-treasurer and committee appointments, there was on the program one subject entitled “State Board Cooperation Through the Council,” discussed by Mr. Arthur Peabody of Wisconsin, and Mr. C. Julian Oberwarth of Kentucky, both delegates and members of their respective boards. Each read a paper which was so analogous, that it permitted of no discussion or debate, and presented nothing new. Both expounded the same theory—that the Council was a clearing house for all matters appertaining to registration.

The luncheon hour 12 to 2 p.m. called for meetings, but the delegates of the National Council were to a large extent delegates to the A. I. A. who employed their time forming new acquaintances and renewing old ones, for many of the former delegates were missing, and a large proportion of younger ones were in attendance.

The program for the afternoon began about 2:30 p.m. and called for a discussion on the subject of “What should an Architect know about Art; Construction; Mechanics; Social Science; Economics; Business; Craftsmanship; Equity.”

The subject of Craftsmanship was wished onto me, and like the others, I gave expression of my opinion in favor of the subject, to the effect that an architect should have a fundamental knowledge of craftsmanship, as well as of all the subjects above mentioned, giving illustrations from my experience with applicants appearing before our State Board, and it being surprising how little they know about the subjects mentioned, even those who were college graduates.

Since the last few conventions, there has been a marked feeling of support rendered the National Council by the Educational Committee of the A. I. A. cooperating with the Collegiate Schools of Architecture, relative to a Mentorship, and both now unanimously endorsed the program of the National Council in support of a Mentorship. The intent is that an applicant, after graduating from a recognized School of Architecture, must have at least three years internship under a selected Mentor, who shall make final report that the applicant is qualified for consideration of the special NCAR Board examination to be given by the State Board of Examiners. Of course, this is not imperative, merely optional with the applicant, for, by passing an examination conducted by his State Board on subjects required by the NCRA Boards, he will receive a certificate which will entitle him to recognition for a license to practice in any state having registration laws.

The evening session was taken up by an address by the president; reports of the committees and the selection of officers which, however, was not very exciting as most of the officers were reelected, including your delegate, who is still “First Past Pres-

(Concluded on Page 8)
WHO PAYS SALES TAX?

When the Michigan Sales Tax went into effect, the fundamental question in the construction industry was, "Does the contractor or the supplier to the contractor pay the tax to the state; and if it is the contractor, how about the sub-contractors?"

Of course you all know that the ruling so far has been that so far as lump sum contracts are concerned, the last seller of materials to the contractor on the job, either general or sub was liable to the state for the tax. The exact ruling for this is as follows:

"Article 31. Building Materials and Fixtures, Sales to Owners and Contractors.—The seller is liable for the tax on the sale of building materials and fixtures to property owners, as the final buyer, to contractors and sub-contractors, who build or repair under lump sum contracts; and to contractors who build for themselves.

Where the building contract is on a time and material basis for an improvement or repairs to real estate, or where the sale is made for purpose of resale in a store, shop or other place of business, the tax does not attach at the source of supply. The contractor, sub-contractor, merchant or others selling the tangible personal property is making a sale at retail and liable for the tax.

Some contractors enter into both kinds of contracts. It is sometimes difficult for a contractor to know at the time of purchase, whether the tangible personal property purchased is for consumption or for resale.

"To simplify the matter, the contractor may proceed as follows:

If the contractor customarily resells the major part of tangible personal property, either at retail in his shop or on time and material jobs, he will be justified in giving, and the seller justified in demanding, a certificate of resale to the effect that the entire purchase is for purposes of resale. Then the contractor will be liable for tax upon the sale of all such tangible personal property, even if sold under lump sum contracts; and must include all such sales in his monthly return."

This ruling was made in 1933 and was first published in bulletin form by the State Board of Tax Administration as of January 1, 1934.

The above ruling is based on the premise that a contractor performing on a lump sum contract does not pass as a sale of "tangible personal property." The reasoning in an illustrative case is as follows: A is a building supply dealer, B is a contractor who buys cement from A to use on a lump sum contract job. When A sells to B, obviously he is passing on "tangible personal property." But the reasoning is that B does not make "sale to the owner as a component part of "tangible personal property"; but that before it has been accepted it has become affixed to real estate.

There has been no serious questioning of the above reasoning until early in this year in the State of Illinois a case was brought to the Supreme Court and the court ruled that the contractor should pay the tax. We quote from that decision as follows:

"The definition in the Act of 'sale at retail' as 'any transfer of the ownership of or title to tangible personal property' is broad enough to cover the transfer of title made by a contractor who attaches tangible personal property to real estate in accordance with the contract. It is clearly a transfer of title for 'a valuable consideration.' (The Bradley Supply Company et al., vs. K. L. Ames, Jr., as Director of Finance. Supreme Court of Illinois, February 8, 1935.)

Since that decision and effective in Illinois April 15 of this year the ruling has been that the direct contractor with the owner is the one who pays the tax to the state instead of the supplier to such contractor.

Knowledge of that ruling filtered into Michigan, and there has been discussion on that point by the state board and very lately it has become known to the Sales Tax Committee called into being by the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and representing many organizations in our industry that a suit is contemplated by certain interests in Michigan to obtain a Supreme Court ruling in this state as to whether the contractor or the supplier to the contractor is to be liable for the tax.

It might seem at first that one could determine definitely whether a general contractor on a lump sum contract makes a "sale at retail" as defined

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RUGS AND CARPETS

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identically in the Illinois Law and the Michigan Law. But such is not the case. We find good legal talent on both sides of the question.

We are importing this information only as news. The Tax Committee of the Builders’ and Traders’ Exchange and other organizations is at work on the problem as well as other problems concerning the tax.

FHA OFFICIALS TO GO ABROAD

To Follow Trends

Three important international conferences relating to housing, to be held in Europe this Summer, are to be attended by representatives of the Federal Housing Administration so that the Administration may keep in touch with world housing conditions and trends. These delegates have been appointed by the President as official representatives of the United States.

The International Housing and Town Planning Conference, to be held in London July 16 to 20, will be attended by James D. Dusenberry, of Washington, D.C., chairman of the FHA Advisory Council and director of its underwriting and realty division; Coleman Woodbury, of Chicago, also a member of the Advisory Council and executive director of the National Association of Housing Officials; and Surgeon H. A. Spencer, of Washington, of the United States Public Health Service.

Mr. Woodbury also attended the International Housing Congress held in June in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He was formerly associated with the Chicago Regional Planning Association, the Institute for Economic Research of Northwestern University, and the social science research committee of the University of Chicago. He also was secretary of the Illinois State Housing Board.

The International Congress of Architects, to be held in Rome September 22 to 28, will be attended by Stephen F. Voorhees, of New York, a member of the FHA Advisory Council and director of the American Institute of Architects. He is a member of the architectural firm of Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker; president of Architects Offices, Inc.; and a member of the board of directors of Architects’ Samples Corporation and of the Nyack (N.Y.) National Bank.

Mr. Dusenberry will make a study of housing projects in England before returning to this country, reporting his findings to Acting Administrator McDonald. He is president of the United Fireproof Construction Co., construct on engineers and general contractors. He received his civil engineering degree from Princeton University in 1910.

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WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY JULY 21—AUG. 1
Katharine Hepburn in “Break of Hearts”

FRIDAY—SATURDAY AUGUST 2—3
Warner Baxter in “Under the Pampas Moon”
Sat. 11 P.M.—Guy Kibbee in “Big Hearted Herbert”

SUN.—MON.—TUES AUGUST 4—5—6
Paul Muni—Karen Morley in “Black Fury”

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Week of July 29th
8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

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Briggs Manufacturing Co.
Hamtramck, Michigan

COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS
ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

Trenton Ave., completed soon.

Plans for 1200 seat theatre, Michigan Ave. near being taken on two story show room and ware­

hous. Reinforced concrete construction, 60x160'.

Bennett & Straight, 13526 Michigan, OR. 7750.—

Plans for 1200 seat theatre, Michigan Ave. near Trenton Ave., completed soon.

Same.—Plans for Dearborn Community Center, Federal plan, nearly completed.

Same.—Plans for remodeling Lafayette Theatre, Bay City, Mich. Bids taken soon.

Same.—Plans for Clinic building ready July 26.


Confer, Earl L., 18970 Grand River, RE. 2714.—Plans for four residences, Rosedale Park. One Col­

onial, Faust Ave.; one Colonial, Warwick; one Eng­

lish type, Glastonbury. Residence, Artesian Ave., started.

Same.—Preparing working drawings for church, Alma, Mich.


Diehl, George F., 120 Madison Ave., CH. 7268.—Pre­

paring plans for chapel building, Catholic parish.


Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Associate, 1000 Marquette Bldg.—Preparing plans for sand storage and preparation plant for Ford Glass Plant.

Same.—Preparing plans for smoke hoods and power wiring for Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Corporation new production foundry.

Same.—Owner taking bids for architectural trades for production foundry at plant of Kelsey­

Hayes Wheel Corporation. Building and equipment foundations, structural steel and roofing let under separate contracts.

Same.—Owner taking bids on new lighting installa­

tion for Ford Glass Plant.

Same.—Preparing plans for new material handling and additional storage for raw materials for Ford Glass Plant.

Same.—Preparing plans for new air conditioned glass plant and soybean laboratory.

Same.—Preparing plans for residence at Birming­

ham; owner's name withheld.

Same.—Preparing plans for new factory and mod­

erizing boiler plant for local manufacturer. Owner's name withheld.

Same.—Owner taking bids on sheet metal work for air conditioning systems in Ford Production Foundry.

Same.—General contractor taking bids on archi­

tectural trades for Motor Rooms and Laboratory for Ford Cold Finishing Mill.

Hyde, Arthur K., 318 Woodward, MA. 0803.—

Plans for residence for Dr. Edgar E. Martmer com­

pleted. Ready for bids soon.

Jameson, L. B., 8581 Jos. Campau, MI. 9146.—

Plans for residence for Mr. Rudlich. 30x42', 2 stories. Oakman and Ace Bld.

Same.—Plans for residence, Dearborn, Mich. 1 1/2 stories. Location—Monroe St. All references to architect.

Same.—Addition and alteration to Cubert's Cafe. Out for figures about July 27.

Same.—Our family apartment building, Lansing, Mich. Fireproof, 28'x50', 2 stories and basement. Expect to let contracts in 10 days.

Same.—Plans for bowling alley, 100x108. Postponed.

Same.—Plans for office and residence. Modern steel construction, 24x40'. Bids closed.

Same.—Sketches for Nurses' Home, St. Francis Hospital, Hamtramck. 31x75, 2 stories, no base­

ment. Ready August 1.

Kahn, Albert, Inc., MA. 7200.—General contract on Plymouth Chrysler Plant let to Albert Albright Co.

Same.—Contract on tunnel for Ford Rotunda Building let to Julius Porath Co.

Same.—Contract on bumper plant and forge shop, Chevrolet Saginaw plant. Let to O. W. Burke Co.

MaComber, Carl E., Board of Commerce Bldg., Saginaw, Mich.—Preparing plans for city hall, Sag.
BUILDING TO RESIST FIRE

During the past few years there has been an encouraging increase in the number of cities considering adopting up-to-date building codes.

The larger cities of the country, the National Board of Fire Underwriters reports, are especially active in building code development. New York, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and others have prepared new codes and will soon hold public hearings on them. The states of New York, South Carolina and Michigan are preparing codes for statewide application, and a code for cities of the third class is being formulated in Pennsylvania.

The National Board says that during the last fiscal year it had active contact with 46 cities engaged either in the revision of existing building laws or the preparation of new ones. It says that the National Board's model code continues to be the standard on which municipalities formulate their laws, making adaptations to fit local conditions and problems.

The need for modern building codes in towns of all sizes can hardly be exaggerated. Properly built structures not only resist the start of fire, but tend to hold it to a minimum of damage once it has started. Proof of that lies in the fact that during the last year or so the loss caused by the average fire has been less than in the past.

Further, the encouraging drop in total fire loss occurring in recent years is attributed partly to improved building restrictions, coupled with more efficient, better equipped fire departments.

It is obvious that fire prevention is in the interest of everyone—we all lose when a fire strikes a community. And a first-class, enforced building code is an essential part of a fire prevention campaign that will produce results.

owners say:

Gar Wood equips
90 Homes Out of 110

Why this preference?

During the first four months of this year, 110 building permits were issued for homes costing $6000 and more in Detroit, Highland Park, Hamtramck, Grosse Pointe Park, Shores and Village. 90 of these home owners bought Gar Wood Systems. In June, Gar Wood sales in Metropolitan Detroit, were more than 400% above June, 1934.

WHY DOES GAR WOOD LEAD?

These home builders bought the Gar Wood Tempered Aire automatic oil furnace and air conditioning system because they know they can depend 100% on the Gar Wood installation to provide health, comfort and convenience, automatically, the year round... at low cost.
MODERNISTIC HOUSE PROBABLY NEVER WILL BE POPULAR, ARCHITECT DECLARES

By William Orr Ludlow, F. A. I. A.

The "modernistic" house probably never will become popular, in the opinion of William Orr Ludlow, fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Writing in the Southwest Builder official publication of the State Association of California Architects, Southern Section, Mr. Ludlow points out, do not make a homelike house, according to the notion of the average home owner. The truth, Mr. Ludlow declares, is that people are incurably sentimental when it comes to choosing their personal belongings.

"Dealers say that automobiles are more often chosen because of their good engines; most clothes are selected more because the wearer likes the looks of them than because they are comfortable; and so it comes about that when the prospective home owner chooses his home, he wants something that to him is beautiful and homelike. And very few can see anything either beautiful or homelike in a plain box-like looking structure that reminds him of a small factory."

"The homeowner is told that the modernistic style gives a more comfortable and economical house, and that its design is reasonable and logical, and that it is the "coming thing." But if the convenience and comfort and economy can be proved to be ahead of anything we now have, which may be open to some doubt, yet there remains something fundamentally wrong with the look of these homes, so that the style has probably little chance of more than temporary existence.

"And what is fundamentally wrong is the theory on which these houses are designed, which comes from supposing that people act according to reason, while the fact is that reason just brings us the facts and sentiment makes the decision. And the everlasting sentiment about the house we are going to live in is that it must be 'homelike.'"

"Architects are finding quite generally that although the occasional client can be educated to approve of "modernistic" in theory and good for someone else, yet for himself, almost invariably, he wants something Colonial, farmhouse, or Cape Cod."

"Nickel plated hub caps, modelled radiator caps and painted lines do not add either to the comfort or economy of a car, and yet for his personal use the purchaser wants that kind of thing and always will; just so he wants a home that is something besides plain surfaces, steel sash, and flat roofs."

"The modernistic house is not likely to be an asset to its owner ten years from now because it is the exaggeration of a good idea, and so is likely to be considered by the next generation as just another one of these extreme styles that periodically come and go."

"Yet is it a step in the right direction, a getting away from a lot of senseless ornament and pretense in design, and it will do its part in bringing about the 'modern house', which, while free from such tradition as is unsuitable to our age, will really express in a simple, practical and economical way the sentiment for the beautiful and homelike home."

Dear Talmage:—

People should not judge me too harshly, Talmage, on account of I am just a child at heart and to prove it I am just getting over the whooping...
cough. When I was in the navy I had the measles and now I caught the whooping cough off my two young daughters and the three of us have certainly been making the night hideous in the vicinity of the vast Allen estates (five rooms and bath, including lavatory with one faucet that drips all the time). When I am not strangling to death I am thinking about things, Talmage, and only because I expect to choke to death at any minute am I writing to you, as I consider that after the way you ruined my whole summer with your last letter you deserve nothing from me but silent hostility. However, standing as I am in the shadow of the Grim Reaper (how you like that?) I forgive you, you louse.

I not only forgive you but I have a lot of advice for you and all the rest of the profession, advice that may possibly bring you through the hot weather with faculties unimpaired, if that's anything.

1. Architects should not wear diamonds exceeding five or six carats in weight during the heated spell, as larger stones tend to over-heat the hands.

2. Avoid strange dogs and your wife's relations.

3. Many architects not only ruin their health but their reputation by the disgusting habit of drinking GIN mixed with ginger ale. This is deplorable, especially in hot weather. Do you want people to think you are a sot? Do not drink gin and ginger ale; omit the ginger ale.

4. Many architects refuse to lay aside their coats and vests (or waistcoats, as the case may be) in hot weather because they claim that without the pockets in the coat and vest they are unable to carry all their money around. This is a silly subterfuge, Talmage; personally I leave off my coat and vest and carry my money in sacks loaded on a little red express wagon that I pull after me.

5. It does not do the profession any good in the eye of the public for architects to loll about on their yachts and yell "Let 'em eat cake" at the proletariat. People resent this. "Yell 'Let 'em eat spinach," instead.

6. Do not over-do in this warm weather. In case anyone comes in your office and wants some architecting done to take out, tell them you are too busy and tell them that my address is 58 Market Ave., SW and my telephone number is 8-1268. I will do it for them, in between whoops.

7. I forget what I had for 7, and it was probably the most important one of the bunch, too, but that's the way it goes, Talmage. Here today and whooping tomorrow. Try to remember me as I was in the first bloom of manhood, spending my days at Smith, Hinchman and Grylls and my nights in the palm room of the Ponchartrain; and not as I am now, a doddering old man of 43, muttering into his long white beard.

ROGER ALLEN.
ANNOUNCEMENT

Detroit, Mich.—Architects, contractors and other leaders of the building industry in the Detroit area are invited to attend a pre-view opening of the new plumbing ware display rooms of the Briggs Manufacturing Company in the Company's Hamtramck plant beginning the week of July 29, it was announced by John A. Callahan, General Manager of the Plumbing Ware Division.

The display will include the model "Kitchen of Tomorrow" and bath room by Briggs which proved a sensation at the plumbing show of the Master Plumbers' Association in Chicago recently. Leading designers believe that the new style creations by Briggs not only has started a new trend in the plumbing industry but also will prove a definite stimulus in reviving building activity.

MENTORSHIP FOR GRADUATES OF ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS URGED BY N.C.A.R.

GAINS SUPPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

ident," with the title of "Chairman of the Executive Committee."

As this convention was held one day previous to the Institute Convention, my time during the rest of the week was occupied in attendance of same which, to a great extent, was similar in interest to the NCRA.

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