Rebuilding America will be the dominant theme of the sixty-ninth convention of the American Institute of Architects, which will be held in Boston June 1 to 4. Large-scale low-rent housing will be discussed at sessions sponsored by the Institute's Housing Committee.

Hundreds of architects representing the country will participate, according to an announcement by the president of the Institute, Stephen F. Voorhees of New York, who is chairman of the Board of Design of the New York World's Fair. Stephen Voorhees will present the case which the architectural profession can express itself in so-called paper planning, but in comprehensive studies of costs in an effort to remove the difficulties which are blocking a large national housing program.

"Since a certain amount of housing has been completed it will now be an advantage to evaluate what has been done, and to suggest certain procedure for action by the architectural profession—in view of the fact that in the next decade there will be a tremendous forward movement in housing construction of all types," says a statement of aims issued by the Housing Committee, of which Walter R. McCormack of Cleveland is chairman.

"With the setting up of a National Housing Authority under the Wagner-Steagall Bill, if enacted, it will be possible for the first time for the Government in the history of housing in the United States to have a single point of housing contact with Government."

"Since this Housing Authority is not to be an actual construction agency but a research and stimulating agency, it will provide a means through which the architectural profession can express itself and make constructive criticisms for carrying out programs of housing in the various sections of the United States. The result to be secured from the Housing Act will be more effective if the National Housing Authority concentrates on research and promotion of low-rent housing by local, state and municipal government.

"In this connection, as a matter of organization, it might be well for the Board of The Institute at the Boston Convention to make the suggestion that each chapter of the American Institute of Architects organize a permanent chapter housing committee which shall act as the local agency through which the main housing committee might present the case for housing in the various districts more directly to the people and more especially to the banks and other leading agencies, real estate operators and the construction industry as a whole."

"Before the architects of the country can effectively assume leadership in this field, it will be necessary for them to organize thoroughly on a nationwide basis. By this means, it will also be possible for The Institute to build up a housing policy which will not consist in generalities but in definite suggestions and recommendations based on the needs and the varying conditions found in different sections of the country.

"Any Federal Housing Authority, set up for the encouragement of local activity, may be expected to investigate very thoroughly certain basic principles relating to financing, land acquisition, management, community planning and construction."

"Since this organization will have the finances to carry on a thorough-going investigation of the entire field it will offer to the architectural profession an opportunity of inestimable value in securing for the localities in which the various chapters operate information which will assist materially in building up sound local programs."

The matter of community planning is one in which the architects should take the lead not only in so-called paper planning, but in comprehensive studies of all the economic and social elements which enter into the final preparation of a city plan in fact as well as on paper, the Committee declares.

"In this connection it may be cited that some of the racial difficulties encountered in housing projects were aggravated by the attempt to provide housing in areas in which those to be housed had no particular reason for occupying", the statement continues. "In other words, the location of the hous-

(Continued on Page 2)
The 1936-37 bowling season of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange Bowling League ended so far as season's competition is concerned on April 21. But the real windup occurred April 28 with singles and doubles in the afternoon and a splendid banquet at the Detroit Leland Hotel in the evening.

Darwin Gothro won the singles with a score of 560 and handicap of 6; Bill Sabo won second place with a score of 507 and handicap of 6; E. J. Brunner won third place with score of 546 and handicap of 66.

Wm. F. Seeley and Howard Miller won first place in the doubles with score of 1080 and handicap of 90; Ed Green and F. C. Thompson took second place with score of 1066 and handicap of 87; Walter Gieseking and Ben Capp won third place with score of 1047 and handicap of 51.

The banquet was attended by the bowlers and the Board of Directors.

Clarence J. Geyman, chairman of the bowling league, officiated and handled the speakers without kid gloves calling on Herman Banbrook, Bert Haberkorn and E. J. Brunner.

Highlight of the evening was the presentation of a trophy cup by the Detroit Steel Products Company. Mason P. Rumney, vice-president of the Detroit Steel Products Company in presenting the cup to Herman Banbrook, President of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange explained the provisions under which the cup was donated, namely that this cup be placed in a display case at the offices of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

The cup will be placed in a display case at the offices of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

We might as well say right here that the Roofers, made up of the expert bowlers, Wm. Squier, C. J. Geyman, Charles Sestok, Floyd Heineman and Darwin Gothro won the cup for the season and Herman Banbrook promptly presented it to the captain of that team, Bill Squier.

D. Richardson, high man for the season, was presented with the Brown Cup which is the trophy for that honor. The high man last year was Bill Harriman whose name is engraved on the cup. Previous to last year Carl Dambreen won the cup for two successive years.

In addition to the two cups mentioned, money prizes were announced and distributed by the chairman, C. J. Geyman, as follows:

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<th>TEAM</th>
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<td>Roofers</td>
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<td>Glazers</td>
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Most Improved Average

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<td>Jameson</td>
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High Individ. Average

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WHAT IS AIR CONDITIONING?

To the general public "Air Conditioning" is a comparatively recent development; and the layman has not as yet been educated to appreciate the exacting requirements of the term. He is generally unaware of its limitations, although he recognizes that it should lead to greater bodily comfort.

The innumerable types of equipment now offered indicate that the term is being indiscriminately applied to installations and devices of almost every description. This, together with the contradictory and, in many instances, misleading claims presented in behalf of the manufacturer relative to the performance, initial and maintenance costs of his particular equipment have created much confusion in the public mind and naturally prompt the oft repeated inquiry "What is Air Conditioning?"

Air conditioning, or as one prominent organization aptly terms it "manufactured weather," is the process by which the temperature, moisture content, movement and cleanliness of the air in enclosed spaces intended for human occupancy, are simultaneously controlled and maintained within definite specified limits at all seasons of the year regardless of weather conditions.

The equipment controls the temperature by summer cooling and winter heating, regulates humidity by addition or elimination of moisture, and creates movement by the even distribution and circulation of both tempered and humidified air. It provides sufficient fresh or revitalized air to eliminate smoke and objectionable odors.

An installation that does not perform all of these functions is not a complete air conditioning system. The type of equipment and control naturally vary with the specific requirements, character of space, and number of persons accommodated within the enclosed area.

Equipment or apparatus that but partially fulfills the above requirements should, for the protection of both the industry and the public, be so designated, viz: Cooling, Humidification, Air Movement or Air Filtration.

Air at any given temperature will absorb only a specific amount of moisture. The cooler the air the less moisture it is capable of holding, and vice versa.

When introduced by infiltration into a heated area, cold outside air with its low moisture content mixes with warmer air of greater humidity and as it becomes heated absorbs all possible moisture from persons or objects which it surrounds, creating a dry condition of relative low humidity. This imparts a feeling of chilliness to the occupants even though the thermometer shows no change in temperature. To overcome this condition, it is necessary to increase the moisture content of the air within the enclosed area.

In warm weather the opposite condition prevails. Warm or humid outside air with its high moisture content, upon becoming mixed with the cooler, dryer inside air, results in a feeling of discomfort to the occupants due to the excess heat and high humidity. To remedy this situation the excess moisture must be removed.

This is usually accomplished by passing the air through a spray chamber or over a surface evaporator. The temperature of the warm or humid outside air coming in contact with the cooling medium is immediately lowered to the required dew point or to where a portion of its moisture content is condensed. The cooled, dehumidified air, when circulated through the conditioned area, absorbs heat and moisture and the process is repeated.

The inside air, plus a certain percentage of fresh outside air, may be recirculated and the excess air is forced out by means of an exhaust fan or by leakage through cracks around doors and windows.

A proper comfort zone, or condition acceptable to at least 50% of the occupants, has been definitely established. In winter a temperature of 68 to 70 degrees F and a relative humidity or moisture con-

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tent of 20 to 50%; in summer 70 to 85 degrees F and 50% humidity, depending on outside conditions, has proved generally satisfactory.

Experience and extensive research on the part of both engineer and manufacturer have produced many types of conditioning equipment adaptable to almost any condition. These range from the large commercial systems to the popular small units and apparatus especially adapted to home use. The latter give practically the same results as do the larger installations and also provide a greater degree of health, comfort and resistance to disease than is possible with the simple heating system.

For new homes a central system is preferable. This consists of a basement unit which houses the fan, filter, humidifier and heating coil. The latter is connected to the hot water or steam boiler and the air conveyed to and from the various rooms by a system of ducts. Primarily intended for "winter conditioning" only, in combination with a refrigerating machine or a supply of sufficiently cold water, it constitutes an "all-year-round" installation.

Another efficient and popular device is the "fan furnace type," consisting of an enclosed coal, gas or oil burning unit from which the conditioned air is distributed. If provided with air filter and humidifier, it becomes a winter system and by the further addition of summer cooling equipment, meets "all season" requirements.

A simple installation, particularly adapted to individual rooms in existing buildings which performs all functions of summer conditioning, viz: cooling, dehumidification and air circulation, consists usually of a cooling coil and fan enclosed in a small portable cabinet which can be placed in any desired location.

The refrigerating medium may also be housed in the cabinet, thus forming a complete self-contained unit, or it can be installed in another location and connected to the cabinet: by small refrigerant lines. Where more than one room is to be cooled, several of these cabinets can, under certain conditions, be operated from a single refrigerating machine.

For "year round" service, room cabinets similar in appearance to the simple cooling units, but containing in addition a heating coil, an air filter and humidifier, are available. These, when connected to the radiator system and in combination with a suitable refrigerating unit, meet all conditioning requirements.

The basic principles of air conditioning have been definitely established. However, as with all mechanical installations, the results obtained depend largely upon the ability and experience of the designing engineer.

As in other technical problems, the air conditioning engineer employs certain factors or co-efficients in his calculations to determine the size and capacity of the equipment required. Lack of experience and unintelligent application of these factors on his part have resulted in a wide variation in capacity and range in prize of equipment offered by various individuals for the same specific purpose, much to the bewilderment of the prospective purchaser and detriment of the industry.

In an effort to remedy this condition, protect the purchaser, clearly define the specific functions performed and place all bidders on an equal basis, the industry recognized the necessity for a "Standard Code of Minimum Requirements," acceptable to both manufacturer and the engineering profession. For this purpose early in 1935 a permanent committee of nine, each member representing a different technical society interested in the subject, was selected. The results of their deliberations are the "Chicago Standards" and a "Supplement" recently issued, containing detailed explanations and suggestions for architects and engineers designing air conditioning systems. Both will be revised from time to time as necessitated by further research and progress made by the industry.

These documents are now available in printed form and those interested may secure copies, free of charge, from the "Chicago Committee on Air Conditioning Standards" or any of the organizations endorsing them. Members of the Illinois Society of Architects should apply to H. L. Palmer, Financial Secretary,—John J. Davey, Illinois Society of Architects' Representative on the Board of Nine Organizations Endorsing the Chicago Air Conditioning Standards.
69th A. I. A. CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

ing was determined without giving due weight to employment, and to working out of a sound economic basis of living for those who were to be housed.

"Industry was not consulted, nor asked to cooperate in any movement which looked toward the increase of employment—with corresponding increase in the ability to pay more in rent.

"The architectural profession, knowing that the cost of housing today is far beyond the ability of sixty per cent of the population to purchase or pay rent for, would be professionally dishonest not to insist upon a thorough investigation of the entire cost structure of housing—for the purpose of making findings and suggestions to cure the difficulty. The profession should call attention to all the elements in the picture which now prevent the construction of so-called low cost housing at costs more commensurate with the incomes of those to be helped.

"There is no doubt that the reason we are now having a larger housing program is because of the tremendous spread between income and ability to pay the cost of the house or apartment, be that cost purchase price or rent, both of which must truly reflect construction costs."

Many other subjects affecting architecture, and building will be discussed at the Boston convention. They include allied arts, public works, building, education, structural service, public information, preservation of historic buildings, registration laws, civic design, foreign relations, construction industry relations, the professional organization of architects, and the development of the National Capital. More than a score of committee reports dealing with progress in these and other fields will be submitted.

O. O. McIntyre, whose syndicated column appears in the Detroit Times daily often touches upon the subject of architecture and building.

Some of his comments which appeared recently are as follows:

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A well-planned building today must have good lighting. If decorative fixtures are used, it is important that they furnish LIGHT as well as decoration. Too often, such fixtures are chosen chiefly because they are ornamental or attractive, instead of being considered as what they were originally intended—as sources of light. If you are in doubt as to the quality of the lighting in a building, a Sight Meter will quickly check the adequacy of illumination at any place in a room—as accurately as a thermometer measures heat. You are invited to use one at any time, without charge or obligation. Call Randolph 6900 and ask for the Lighting Division.

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

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

There are faint indications, too, that the most gigantic of the skyscraper flops—the Empire State Building—may survive its failure and fulfill the hopes of builders. After all, Radio City turned the trick. The Empire State not only opened in the zero of a depression, but at a time when the district in which it was built underwent a sudden change. Only the entrance fees to the tower—which have steadily averaged $1,000 a day—saved the promoters from locking the doors and throwing away the keys. Everything that could be done to get it going was tried, but it remained largely tenantless. In the past year, however, there has been a gradual dim­ishing of empty space, and if the present pace continues optimists hope to see it out of the red by 1948. Also Al Smith, his brown derby and fat cigar in the lobby around noon daily have had their part in keeping the Empire State in the spotlight.

Incidentally the World's Fair in 1940 is already having an appreciable effect on apartment house and private home leases. Shrewd real estate appraisers believe rents will go soaring with the fair and the year of preparation preceding it. All available living space, it is argued, is likely to be at high premium and leases are already being extended by some tenants, where possible, to cover that pe­riod. Hotels, of course, expect to reap the larger harvest, yet there are no plans for more inns save a few hurriedly constructed affairs to be erected on the fringe of the grounds.
Chas. N. Agree, 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263.—Preparing plans on following: Remodeling of 7 sty. bldg., 1448 Woodward Ave., for Russek's.

Two sty. and part bmt. Clinic Bldg., 60 W. Hancock Ave. for Detroit Industrial Clinic.


Inspection Unit and Garage, Warren Ave., for Dept. St. Rys.

Addition to Garage and Inspection Unit, Schaefer Rd., Dept. of St. Rys.


Remodeling of 2 sty. and bmt. store bldg., West Allegan and South Washingon Aves., Lansing.

Prelim. studies, 1500 seat theater, Harper and Lakewood Aves., Detroit.

Six 1 sty. stores, 17730-50 Grand River Ave. between Archdale and Southfield Rd.

Remodeling of a 2 sty. store bldg., Ypsilanti, Mich., Cunningham Drug Stores, Inc.

Same.—Contracts let: Palmer Park Theatre: Seats—American Seating Co., Sign and Marquise—McNamara Sign Co.

Bennett & Straight, 13526 Michigan Ave., OR. 7750.—Plans for three projects for Board of Education, Evorce, Mich. comprising add. to Manual Training Dept., also Implement Storage rooms, etc. Plans submitted to WPA. Work done under their regulations. No contracts let yet.

Same.—School, Corral, Mich. One story, containing four class rooms. Face brick with maple floors, asphalt tile corridors, steam heat, composition roof. WPA project.

Remodeling of theatre, Sandusky, 600 seats, about 60x110', new steam heating and air cooling system, new electrical wk. Entirely new interior. Contracts let.

Same.—Bids closed on Congress Theatre, Michigan Ave., Detroit, 100x90'. Metal front lobby, steam htg., air cooling, cement floors.

Same.—Prep. plans for 1300 seat theatre, Monroe, Mich., 63x150, auditorium and balcony, 2 rental shops, air cooled system and steam heat, enamel metal, exterior—cinder block, interior.

Same.—Prep. plans for 400 seat theatre, Lake Odessa, Mich. One s.ory, 2 shops, glass front, cinder block interior, steam heat, gas fired boiler.


Same.—Preparing plans for residence, Cleverly Road, G. P. Farms.

Same.—Alt. and add. to res. for Ledyard Mitchell, Ridge Road, G. P. F. Bids closed.

Same.—Figures on res., Lothrop Rd. due May 4. Owner—Wilfred F. Thompson.

Dielh, Geo., 120 Madison, CH. 7268.—Alteration to Sufferin's Store. Bids closed Ap. 28.

Same.—Taking fig. by invitation on revised plans for alt. to McKesson & Robbins Store Bldg.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Same.—Contracts let: J. A. Utley, archt. trades on visitors gallery, Ford Rouge Plant. Structural steel to Wisconsin Bridge & Iron Company.

Harley & Ellington, 1507 Stroh Bldg., RA. 9030.—Preparing working drawings for grain storage building for John Eichel Brewing Co. Structural steel and fire proof concrete construction, steel grain storage bin and grain handling equipment.

Same.—Preparing sketches for St. Vincent Orphanage, Brighton, Mich.

Same.—Prep. preliminary drawings for modern factory and air conditioned office building 200x250 for Evans Products Co., Detroit.


Herman & Simons, 710 Owen Bldg., RA. 8788.—Sketches on residenice, Sherwood Forest, completed.

Hughes, Talman C., 120 Madison, CH. 7660.—Contr. for alterations to Page House, 936 E. Jefferson, for Mariners Church let to Atkinson & Stock.

Same.—Plans completed for residence for Dr. Ross B. Richardson, lot No. 21 Birchcrest Dr. Arlia Hillborn. Gen. Contr., will take bids.

Jameson, Lawrence B., 8380 Jos. Campau Ave., MA. 9146.—Preparing plans for Covenant Lutheran Church, Buena Vista and Sorrento, ready about May 1.

Jameson.—Alt. to Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Warren Ave. to cost about $20,000.

Merritt & Cole, 1111 Collingwood, LO. 2483.—Plans for Covenant Lutheran Church, Buena Vista and Sorrento, ready about May 1.

Same.—Pref. plans for Westminster Presbyterian Church, Lansing, Mich.

Mueller & Eisen, 924 Hammond Bldg., RA. 0828.—Alt. and new work on Spray Pond, new refrigeration compressor and condenser, also electrical wk. for Tivoli Brew. Co. Figures closed.

Same.—Taking fig. on Harris Grill, Fox Bldg.

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DODGE CORP. SEES GOOD FUTURE

A promising summer of residential building activity is indicated for Detroit by the upward climb in contracts awarded here during the opening quarter of this year. Residential building more than doubled itself in this metropolitan area during this period according to figures released by M. W. Beatty, local manager of the F. W. Dodge Corporation as part of a summary made from Dodge daily building news reports. $11,336,400 was the total of residential building for the current opening quarter, whereas during the first months of 1936, $5,071,500 was the total.

Significant advances in private construction are seen in a 45 per cent gain during the first quarter of this year compared with the first quarter of last year. $18,888,900 was the sum of this type of construction during the opening quarter of this year compared with $13,063,200 during the similar period of last year.

During March contracts awarded in private construction in this metropolitan area amounted to $8,155,800.

These figures represent work under way in the Detroit metropolitan area which covers the county of Wayne with a total 1930 population of 1,888,946 persons.

Total construction contracts awarded in the Detroit area made the unusual advance of 72 per cent during the first quarter of the year. $26,332,100 was the sum of construction contracts during this period comparing favorably with $15,255,300 in the similar period of last year.

The percentage of go-ahead in total construction in the Detroit metropolitan area is considerably greater than the percentage of advance in the entire 37 states east of the Rockies where total building was only about 15 per cent larger in the current quarter than in the first three months of 1936.

The Home Owners Catalog division of P. W. Dodge Corporation reports that March residential figures carried forward the general good trend in Detroit, for this type of building amounted to $4,734,400 in the month just ended compared with $3,332,500 in March of last year.

SAYLOR EXPLAINS SERVICE POLICY

“There is no reason why a home owner who makes a major investment in a modern, automatic heating and air conditioning system, should not be entitled to free and adequate service for one year from date of installation,” Mr. Norman Saylor, Detroit branch manager of the air conditioning division of Gar Wood Industries, Inc., says. “Owners have the right to expect their air conditioning systems to deliver trouble-free heating and air conditioning service.

“When the installation of a Gar Wood Tempered-Aire system is completed, everything is checked carefully. When the system is tagged O.K. it means that it is in perfect working condition and ready for operation. Consequently, all the owner is required to do is to simply turn on the switch when he wants heating and air conditioning for his home.

“Everyone knows that any kind of machinery requires periodical service. Motorists insist upon service for their cars and when they receive the right kind of service they are impressed with their purchase. They know that motor cars must be serviced to insure their continued operation. Heating and air conditioning customers likewise are entitled to a satisfactory service arrangement.

“The Gar Wood policy provides free service for one year from date of installation,” Mr. Saylor said. “And to render adequate and efficient service a corps of skilled men and a special fleet of motor trucks are maintained. Gar Wood service is a direct factory responsibility. The work is not sublet to any outside concern. When a heating and air conditioning system is serviced properly during the first year after installation, longer life and greater satisfaction are assured for the home owner.”

GLANZ & KILLIAN CO.
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My dear Mr. Gabler:

The School of Business Administration and the Extension Service of the University of Michigan will cooperate with the Detroit Trade Association executives, the Michigan Federation of Retail Merchants and the Chamber of Commerce of Michigan in a one day conference to be held in the Michigan League Building on the campus in Ann Arbor on May 7.

The day will be devoted to the consideration of two important subjects, namely: a discussion of Industrial Relations, led by Professor John W. Riegel, and a discussion of Public Relations led by Professor Charles L. Jamison, both of the School of Business Administration of the University.

The first of these topics, Industrial Relations, will review the common problems of employers in their dealings with employees and will examine the possibilities open to trade associations to serve employer members in connection with these problems. The second topic, Public Relations, will deal with various means of building and maintaining public good will toward business in general. Attention, also, will be given to detailed methods of restoring good will in specific industries where, for one reason or another, the good opinion of the public has been undermined.

Kindly keep the above date in mind and plan to be present if at all possible. Due to the fact that there is not much time between now and May 7, we will not be able to circularize you again before the meeting. We will be glad to have you call this notice to the attention of any other persons who may be interested.

Cordially yours,

C. A. FISHER, Director
Extension Service

Ornamental Sand Blasting and Engraving
On Glass and Wood

Art In Glass and Wood
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STEEL PLANT EXPANSION HERE REVEALED

Expansion of the plants of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, comprising an expenditure of "several million dollars" and designed to increase the output 40 per cent, is in progress at Ecorse and Zug Island, it was revealed by George R. Fink, president of the concern, today.

The new units, being constructed by the Barton Malow Company of Detroit, will increase the employment roll of 8,000 by one-third when they are placed in operation January 1, he said.

Chief among the improvements are four new open hearth furnaces and a blooming mill being erected on reclaimed swamp land adjacent to the Ecorse plant. They will bring the number of furnaces there to 16.

At the same time 200 coke ovens and a blast furnace are under construction at Zug Island. The furnace will be the largest in the steel industry, Fink said.

The added furnaces will increase the ingot steel output at the plant by 400,000 tons a day. This added output, it was stated, will supply a want felt in the rolling and merchant mills, where production has been below capacity because of the shortage of raw steel.

At present the Great Lakes plant boasts a 94-inch mill, the widest strip mill in the world.

SESTOK NAMED SALES DIRECTOR FOR FIR-TEX

Charles K. Sestok, formerly with the Celotex Corporation, has been named sales director by James A. Dant, president of Fir-Tex of Michigan, agents for the Fir-Tex Insulation Board Company of St. Helens, Oregon.

The Fir-Tex plant is said to be the most modern and largest single unit plant in the country.

The product is known for its high insulating and sound absorption qualities. Among the various types their water-proofed 25/32 sheathing by actual tests has proven to be of extreme rigidity and far in excess of standard building requirements, according to Sestok.

For interior decorating work the standard board or tile plank can be readily painted or may be procured with an ivory finish which is washable.

In addition to these products large quantities of plaster base, cold storage roof insulation are also sold.

New offices are located in the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, 439 Penobscot Bldg., Telephone Randolph 5500.

Michigan Society of Architects
120 Madison Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen:

At a recent meeting of the Michigan Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, the writer was instructed to write you and request that you use any influence which you might have with the Architects in Michigan to see if they would not start using the Fifth Edition of the A. I. A. General Conditions and Contract Documents.

We feel that this would be of material benefit to the General Contractors in the State and any assistance which you are able to give us in this would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,
(Signed)
Henry A. Riniger
Secretary-Treasurer
MICHIGAN CHAPTER OF A.G.C.

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NATIONAL BRICK HOUSE COMPETITION SPONSORED BY CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE

Prizes Aggregating $500 Will Be Given Various Stages of Construction Covered

Prizes totaling $5,000 will be awarded in a home competition announced by Structural Clay Products Institute, Washington, D. C., associated group of America's leading manufacturers of brick, structural clay tile and burned clay products.

Operative builders, realtors, architects, designers, draftsmen, engineers and contractors are eligible to enter the contest, which is open from now until September 20, 1937, and which calls for designs, floor plans, photographs, blueprints and decorative details of construction, such as fireplaces, wall fountains, and doorways together with structural details, i.e., methods of floor construction and fire-stopping built of structural clay products.

Divided into three main classifications, the home competition offers two prizes of $500, four of $250, two of $200, six of $100, twenty-four of $50, twenty-four of $25 and twenty of $10.

Architects and draftsmen are eligible to enter the first stage of the contest which seeks sketches, floor plans, elevations and sections of one, one-and-a-half and two-story houses built of structural clay masonry, brick or clay tile and their various combinations.

Houses up to and not exceeding five rooms and one bath and not surpassing 12,000 cubic feet in volume come under Class A of this stage, while dwellings, five to seven rooms, with one or two baths, within a volume of 24,000 cubic feet constitute Class B. Prizes for both classes are: First, $500; second, $250; third, $100; ten awards of $50 each.

The second stage widens entries to include architects, operative builders and realtors, and calls for photographs and plans only of one, one-and-one-half and two-story brick or brick and tile houses built since 1928. Three-to-five room dwellings with one bath are grouped under Class A, while Class B embraces five-to-seven room structures with one or two baths. Prizes for both classes are: First, $250; second, $100; third, $50; twelve awards of $25 each.

Stage three admits architects, engineers, contractors and realtors, who are asked to submit sketches or photographs of decorative or structural details built of clay masonry. Class A, of this stage, covers

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DEARBORN—22113 Michigan
architectural or decorative details such as fireplaces, door and window openings, fountains, wall-heads, walks and driveways. Structural details, in which any kind of burned clay brick or structural clay tile is used, constitute Class B, which places emphasis upon construction methods and functions. Prizes for both classes are: First, $200; second, $100; third, $50; ten awards of $10 each.

The Structural Clay Products Institute looks to this competition to uncover for future publication current ideas and architectural practice in the design of moderate cost homes built with clay products, the number of dwellings built within the past few years of this type, and ingenious uses to which brick and clay tile have been put in design and structural details.

Prize awards will be made October 1, 1937, by a jury of four architects and three realtors, who will be chosen so that all sections of the country will be represented. All entries will be opened immediately upon receipt.

DETOUR CHAPTER TO NAME DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

At the monthly meeting of the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held at the Inter-collegiate Alumni Club Tuesday evening, April 27, the executive secretary was instructed to mail cards to all members announcing that at the next monthly meeting which will be held about the 20th of May, delegates to the A.I.A. Convention to be held in Boston, June 1, 2, 3 and 4, will be elected.

On the return cards members will be asked to signify whether or not they expect to attend the Convention and if they are willing to serve as delegates of the Detroit Chapter, if elected.

At this meeting treasurer, Milton J. Pettibone, gave a very creditable report of his office.

The proposed bill now pending before the House and Senate in Washington, regarding the extension of the east front of the Capital was discussed and many interesting angles were brought out. However, the consensus of opinion at this meeting was that the Chapter should take no action regarding recommendations one way or the other at this time.

President Harley announced that he had received a communication regarding the exchange between England and United States of photographs of good architectural examples, the purpose of which is to hold an exhibition here and in England of the work from the best offices in both countries. This matter was referred to the Committee on Education who are to request photographs from Chapter members.

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FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT DISCUSSES ARCHITECTURE

Frank Lloyd Wright, eminent exponent of modern architectural designs, spoke at Cranbrook Academy of Art on Thursday evening, April 29. He was introduced by Eliel Saarinen, president of the Academy, who stated that he was embarrassed for two reasons; first because it was his task to introduce a man who needed no introduction, and secondly because he had introduced him from the same platform two years ago.

To place Wright's position the speaker said it was necessary to set one's self up as an appraiser of architecture, a question on which there is diversity of opinion.

Mr. Saarinen took occasion to comment upon the removal of the cherry trees at Washington in order to build a hill and on top of this hill to place a monument. This he said suggested to him a brown derby, and the architecture reminded him of a writer who asked his secretary to consult the works of Shakespeare and pick out some choice phrases.

Mr. Wright he said had tried to express his own time and his work had gone to Europe and back, and that it is still growing.

Mr. Saarinen mentioned an amusing incident which occurred some years ago when he and Mr. Wright were sojourning in Europe. He said that the inn keeper took Mr. Wright for a minister, which so annoyed the eminent architect that he forthwith went out and bought a red tie.

Mr. Wright in starting his talk stated that he had just returned from the deserts of Arizona, which he considered a good place to wipe the slate clean, something which society sorely needs at intervals, and in the words of Victor Hugo, "A place where God is and man is not".

Mr. Wright chooses not to call his architecture modern or contemporary, but architecture ala mode, an integrated architecture which builds from the inside out. Space he said is the symbol of modern architecture. Too often is our society dressed up and in need of integration. This integrated, organic architecture means not a style but rather avoidance of a style. Mr. Wright stated he is a devotee of style but as to a style—never.

He states that the modern American architect is a scientific artist and that any architect worthy of the name has a philosophy of his art. He related that he once analyzed his own philosophy to the extent of being able to put it into words, and then he discovered that his supposedly original thought had been expressed 5000 B.C. He then gave up the idea of trying to be original, but he still had reason to feel proud that he had made an approach toward integrated thought.

Architects' Luncheon

Tuesday, May 11—12:15 P.M.
Intercollegiate Alumni Club
13th FLOOR PENOBScot BLDG.

Louis Sullivan he said did his thinking in symbols and realized that organic architecture had a great new simplicity.

Mr. Wright stated that most architects today do not begin at the beginning. They haven't time because they must make a living.

He expressed a belief that the architectural schools are doing harm in educating many beyond their capacities. He praised American inventive genius for its affording opportunities to do great things in this country, if we only knew how to make use of them.

He panned the styles most prevalent today in (Continued on Page 8)
THE RECORD

Last week in this column was the news of the windup of the bowling season with announcement of prizes for singles and doubles and news regarding the banquet.

Due to lack of room in last week's issue, the real record piled up. The individuals comprising nine teams was left out. This record is the result of the season's bowling and is given herewith:

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<th>No. of Games</th>
<th>Average</th>
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<td>Wm. Harriman</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td>Robert Ruhl</td>
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<td>Richard Bruny</td>
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<td>Edward Schuster</td>
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<td>Wm. Sabo</td>
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<td>Walter Geiseking</td>
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<td>J. Finkbeiner</td>
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<td>Carl Barry</td>
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<td>Mark Atkin</td>
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<td>John McGarrigle</td>
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<td>Wm. Squier</td>
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<td>Fred Galster</td>
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<td>Wm. Seeley</td>
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<td>Ralph MacMullan</td>
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<td>Walter Trowell</td>
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<td>Clarence Geyman</td>
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<td>Ed Green</td>
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<td>Cecil Darling</td>
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<td>Charles Sestok</td>
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<td>F. A. Green</td>
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<td>Ben Capp</td>
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<td>C. D. Palm</td>
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<td>F. C. Thompson</td>
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<td>Henry Mason</td>
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<td>Floyd Heineman</td>
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<td>Al. Brodine</td>
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<td>John Wenzel</td>
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<td>James Hemstreet</td>
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<td>Herman Banbrook</td>
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<td>Al Beever</td>
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CITY OF DETROIT
Department of Buildings and Safety
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Clinton & Raynor Sts.
April 21, 1937.

BULLETIN TO PLUMBERS, PLUMBING WHOLESALE HOUSES, DESIGNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL BUILDERS.

GENTLEMEN:
In order to clarify the provision contained in Title X, Sec. 1 and 2, and the Addendum, Page 108, of the Rules and Regulations governing plumbing and drainage work in the City of Detroit, it is deemed necessary to elaborate on the subject "Cross Connections" as pertaining to new installations and replacements.

1. Basin cock inlets with a 3/4" supply shall be a minimum distance of 1" above the overflow head of the fixture. (Effective date—July 1, 1937.)

2. Hydraulic cellar drainers and sump pumps using an unpolluted water supply shall be protected by placing the supply valve and vacuum breaker a minimum of one foot above the highest level of the basement or cellar floor served by the ejector sump. (Effective date—Immediate.)

3. In all other cases where the water supply inlet is submerged a vent opening or air gap must be provided for the purpose of breaking a vacuum to prevent back siphonage. There shall be a direct relationship between the minimum distance allowed for all such gaps and the inside diameter of the pipe inlet. In no case shall the air gap be less than the distance measured across the inside diameter of the pipe inlet. The air gap shall be measured from the highest possible level of the water in the flush tank of a flush tank supplied fixture or catch basin. FOR EXAMPLE: 1-3/8" air gap for a supply pipe in 4" supply pipe inlet. (Effective date—Immediate.)

4. Side inlet bowls are prohibited. (Effective date—Immediate.)

5. Lawn sprinklers shall be protected by the check valve and vacuum breakers. (Effective date—Immediate.)

6. Ball cock supplies to closet bowls shall be protected either by a vacuum breaker or a physical air break in conformity with Paragraph No. 3 of this bulletin. (Effective date—October 1, 1937.)

7. Basins or other waste fixtures supplied with a flexible hose whose outlet may drop into the fixture below the rim of the fixture shall be equipped with a counterbalance or spring reel that will not permit the open end to remain below the rim of the fixture. (Effective date—October 1, 1937.)

8. Drinking fountains shall have an inclined jet with the orifice completely protected with a safety guard, and having the orifice not less than 3/4" above the overflow rim. (Effective date—October 1, 1937.)

9. Integral tank and closet bowl combinations having a discharge from tank below the overflow rim of the bowl, shall have the water supply float valve equipped with an approved vacuum breaker above the high water level of the closet tank in conformity with Paragraph No. 3. (Effective date—October 1, 1937.)

10. At the present the accepted anti-siphon devices (attachable) for flushometer valves are as follows: (a) Sloan V-60-A. (b) Speakman Si-flo check and air vent type. (c) Watrous A & B, without moving parts for new and existing installations. Type used to conform to the type of toilet in accordance with the manufacturers instructions. (d) Crane Vigilant, Moving part, Preventer and Breaker type for new and existing installations. (e) The following toilet bowls with integral anti-siphon devices are accepted: John Douglas Siphon Proof Toilet Bowls. 1. Type A. Siphon Jet. 2. Type B.

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Wash Down. 3. Type C. Blow Out. 4. Type D. Reversed trap.

11. Vacuum breakers for use on a discharge side of valves controlling supply to submerged inlet of fixtures other than toilet bowls. (a) Crane (%", %", and %" pipe) moving part, preventor and vacuum breaker type. (b) SloCo check air preventer and vacuum breaker type. (Effective date—Immediate)

II VITRIFIED CROCK SEWERS AND INSIDE DRAINS. Title IV. Sec. 1. Effective—immediate.

1. (a) Joists between the socket and spigot shall be made by first thoroughly caulking into the annular space, a gasket to prevent the jointing material from entering the pipe and to give proper alignment. The gasket shall be of hemp or jute, and of continuous and sufficient length to encircle the spigot end of the pipe and afford a short lap.

(b) It is recommended that the joint be poured with a standard quality of bituminous joint compound in such a manner and at such a temperature as to completely fill the annular space at least 1" in depth, if a poured bituminous joint is not used after the insertion of the gasket, the remainder of the joint shall be filled with cement mortar all around, on the top and bottom and on sides, and pressed or poured into the annular space, and beveled off from the outer edge of the bell. The quality of mortar shall be not less than one part of Portland cement to two parts of clean, sharp sand.

2. When an inspection call is requested for inspection of a vitrified crock drainage system or part thereof, a licensed journeyman or master plumber shall be present during the time the inspection is made.

3. Laundry tub floor drains with back water device are under investigation at the present time. Until such investigation is completed, no recommendation or ruling will be advanced regarding their necessity or efficiency.

Therefore, until further notice, the present code on this matter shall obtain.

II GREASE INTERCEPTORS.

Where grease interceptors are required or are installed, they shall meet the requirements of a 80% efficiency for grease retention at the allowable rate of flow as determined by the test procedure, as recommended by the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering and the Health Department Committee report January 1935, and adopted by the Board of Health, April 19, 1937.

As interceptors may be submitted from time to time, meeting these requirements, upon request, information as to types approved will be given to architects, builders, and plumbers.

BUREAU OF PLUMBING.

JOSEPH P. WOLFF, Commissioner.

L. GLEN SHIELDS, Commissioner.

F. GARDNER LEGG, Associate San. Engineer.

ARCHITECTURE AND SOCIETY

By Judy O'Grady

Since the building rash has broken out with such vengeance on the face of Detroit you just can't go along ignoring the problem of interior decoration and architecture. You must think seriously about a helpful answer to Mr. and Mrs. George Marxer's problem. The Marxers are building and at this point wallowing in samples of wall paper, linoleums and drapery materials. Their problem? What possible use can be made of the batches of samples after their choice has been made. Certainly they are MUCH too lovely to throw away but much too small to come in handy for anything but pen-wipers.

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Now in order to carry on much of a conversation these days you must learn to read a blue print, you must know the difference between a rafter and a beam (if there is any), and never ask "Joyce who?"

English peeresses going through exercises for Coronation walking should see the dainty way in which Detroit's young ma'rons and brides-elect can pick out a line of march between paint and plaster pots, and up and down ladders and over the most elementary framework. The thing to do when one is building a house is to give i your personal supervision and a daily inspection and still escape being walled up and wired with the least of the fixtures.

In this story Jack, who got such excellent publicity for the house HE built, has five rivals, Hugh, Filer, Peter, Bob and Bud.

Hugh and his wife, Sue, have a Norman house out on Merriweather road. It's red brick, stone trimmed, with an iron grill around the front porch. It's going to be a natural for the neighborhood kids on Doorbell Night, if they are musically inclined, for the moment you press the little button music fills the air and the intermin of waiting for someone to open the big oak door is spent listening to a tune that rambles between "Yes We Have No Bananas" and "My Old Kentucky Home."

Sue's favorite room in her new home is the dining room with its Duncan Phyfe pieces, the chairs upholstered in white leather. The downstairs is to be carpeted with claret color.

But It's Not Done With Mirrors

Filer and Emily put one over on you by having an English house out on Cloverly with a modern interior and Emily talks more about the fireplace in the master bedroom than anything else. The room will be really lovely with coral carpet and walls, the white marble mantel flecked with coral. There will be Venetian blinds at the windows and drapes of white taffeta banded with chenille. The furniture is blue hairwood, silvery gray.

Off the dining room is a huge bay overlooking the garden in which the breakfast set will be arranged. The living room will be carpeted with gray with turquoise and lemon yellow furnishings and the reception hall will have black carpet, ice-blue walls and a red bench.

Little Red Home in the East

Peter will come home to a red brick Georgian house, with cream shutters, on Audubon road after a hard day at the office. He probably will seek relaxation in the knotty pine panelled library with its pleasant gray walls and Cobalt blue color scheme. Wife Jean is using the different tones of blue throughout the house and doing a tremendous bit of raving about the huge bay windows on the front of her new place.

Bob and Gail, who will be married soon, have an Early American house of white clapboard with green shutters. The natural for a bride and bridegroom. Maybe we'll see roses rambling around the door although I have my doubts about the white picket fence.

Real News

Beginning with the month of May the offices of Charles N. Agree will be operated on a 40-hour week basis—therefore the office will be closed on Saturday.
Chas. N. Agree, 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263.—Preparing plans on following:
Remodeling of store bldg., 9225 Grand River Ave. for Wineman Realty Co.,
2 sty. Clinic bldg., 60 W. Hancock Ave. for Detroit Industrial Clinic.
Remodeling bldg., 1st and 2nd fls., present Ad- 
minis ration Bldg., St. Jean and Shoemaker, Dept. 
of St. Rys. Will ask for bids this week.
Track and Line Bldg. on St. Jean, Dept. of St. 
Rys. Will ask for bids this week.
Inspection Unit and Garage, St. Jean and Ker-
cheval Aves., Dept. of St. Rys.
Addition to present Garage and Inspection Unit 
on Schaefer Rd., Dept. of St. Rys.
Remodeling of Cunningham Drug .Store, 10G.5 
woodward Ave.
Remodeling of 2 sty. store bldg., Oakman Blvd. 
and Grand River Aves. Davidson Bros., Inc., owners.
2 and 3 sty. and bmt., Mercantile bldg., Jos. Cam-
pau and Yemans Aves., Hamtramck.
Remodeling 2 sty. and bmt. store bldg., West 
Allegan and South Washington Aves., Lansing.
Remodeling 2 sty. bldg. at Ypsilanti, Cunningham Drug Stores, Inc.
Preliminary studies, 1,500 seat theater, cor. Har-
per and Lakewood Ave.
Block of 6-1 sty. stores, 17730-50 Grand River Ave., bet. Archdale and Southfield.

Harrigan & Reid Co.
Heating and Plumbing Contractors

| R-M Decorative Interior Finishes | Rimaco Seal-all Primer |
| Rimaco Wall Finish—Flat | Semi Gloss |
| Rimaco Stippling Wall Finish— | Flat, Semi Gloss |
| R-M Dado Enamels | R-M Glazing Liquid |
| R-M Floor Varnish | R-M Interior Trim Varnish |

RINSHED-MASON CO.
Manufacturers
Paints, Varnishes, Enamels and Lacquers
5935 Milford St. Detroit
Garfield 5161

Same.—Contracts let: Beverly Theater, cor. Hill 
and Hamilton Blvd., Highland Park, Acoustical Mat-
erial—Nichols Floor & Tile Co.; Electrical—Check-
er Electric Co.; Tile, Terrazzo and Marble—Wayne 
Marble Co.; Ornamental Metal—Architectural and 
Aluminum Metals Corp.

Bennett & Straught, 13526 Michigan Ave., OR. 
7750.—Plans for three projects for Board of Edu-
ation, Ecorse, Mich, comprising add. to Manual 
Training Dept., also Implemen. Storage rooms, etc. 
Plans submitted to WPA. Work done under their 
regulations. No contracts let yet.

Same.—School, Corral, Mich. One story, contain-
ing four class rooms. Face brick with maple floors, 
asphalt tile corridors, steam heat, composition roof-
ing, WPA project.

Same.—Remodeling of theatre, Sandusky, 600 
seats, about 60x110', new steam heating and air 
cooling system, new electrical wk. Entirely new 
interior. Contracts let. General—Kruger & Finn; 
El. wk.—Dearborn Eng. Co.; Plmbg.—Theodore 
Gust.

Same.—Bids closed on Congress Theatre, Michi-
gan Ave., Detroit, 100x100'. Metal front lobby, steam 
hlg., air cooling, cement floors.

Same.—1300 seat theater, Monroe, Mich., 63x150, 
auditorium and balcony, 2 rental shops, glass front, cin-
der block exterior, steam heat, enamel metal, exterior— 
inder block interior, steam heat, gas fired boiler.

De Rosiers, Arthur, 1414 Macabees Bldg., CO. 
2178.—Plans completed about June 15 for add. to 
St. Philip Denpri School, cor. Charlevoix and Dick-
er. Rev. Dr. J. C. Vismara, Pastor.

Derrick & Gamber, Union Guardian Bldg., CA. 
5175.—Residence, Provenoral Rd. Owner—Charles 

Same.—Preparing plans for residence, Cloverly 
Road, G. P. Farms.

Same.—Alt. and add. to res. for Ledyard Mitchell, 
Ridge Road, G. P. F. Bids closed.

Same.—Figures closed on res., Lothrop Rd. Own-
er—Wilfred F. Thompson.

Dichl, Geo., 120 Madison, CH. 7208.—Alteration to 
Sufferin's Store. Bids closed.

Same.—Prep. plans for warehouse—Joyce near 
Fenkell.

Same.—Fig. on revised plans for alt. to McKes-
son & Robbins Store Bldg. closed.

Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Associate. 1000 
Marquette Bldg.—Preparing plans for the follow-
ing: Extension of paper mill. 
Sand drying and cooling bldg.
Addnl. coal storage and shipping bins.

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Draftsman, Illustrator and Delineator. Broad 
experience. Registered. Wants connection on 
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Modernization, smoke collection and ventilating systems for foundry, Oakland County.
$35,000.00 fireproof home, Northern Michigan.
Several modern houses, $20,000 to $30,000, Detroit suburbs.
Mfg. and office bldg. addn. to local plant.
Water pumping and filter stn., local manufacturer.
Levitating system for local manufacturer.
Stone washing installation for local material yard.

Harley & Ellington, 1507 Stroh Bldg., RA. 9030.
Preparing working drawings for grain storage building for John Eicher Brewing Co. Structural steel and fireproof concrete construction, steel grain storage bin and grain handling equipment.


Same. Preparing sketches for bottling works for Schmidt Brewing Co.

Same. Empty case storage warehouse for Goebel Brewing Co., Rivard and Emerson. Contract let to P. H. Piper.

Same. Prep. preliminary drawings for modern factory and air conditioned office building 290x250 for Evans Products Co., Detroit.

Haughey, Harvey J., 112 Madison, RA. 1047.
Residence, Redford. Mich. Brick veneer, air conditioning. Fig. closed.

Herman & Simons, 710 Owen Bldg., RA. 8788.
Sketches on residence, Sherwood Forest, completed.

Same. Preparing plans for Bushnell Congregational Church.

Hughes, Talmage C., 120 Madison, CH. 7660.
Residence for J. D. Atkinson, Royal Oak, medicine cabinets let to Ideal Cabinet Corp., carpets, linoleum, etc., let to Crowley-Milner & Co., electric fixtures let to Taylor-Brown, Inc.

Preparin plans for sausage factory.

Same. Taking fig. on two store fronts.

Same. Fig. on Harrison Store add., Jos. Campau, closed.

Same. Res. for Dr. Szejda, Genl. Contract let to Joseph Lewinski.

Merritt & Cole, 1111 Collingwood, LO. 2483.
Plans for Covenant Lutheran Church, Buena Vista and Sorrento, ready about May 1.

Same. Alt. to Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Warren Ave. to cost about $20,000.

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FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT DISCUSSSES
ARCHITECTURE
(Continued from Page 1)

house architecture, stating that colonial "hates the
ground" and the only reason for its starting here
was because the early settlers brought only ship
carpenters who knew no other style. The average
colonial house he said is not fit to live in but it was
all our ancestors had and it still stands in the way
of progress.

He sees no reason for making the chair that
grandmother sat in sacred. In most cases it was
badly designed.

His design for Broad Acres City he said had
shown up as Radio City. Mr. Wright sees the doom
of big cities in America. Urban life is dead he said
but not buried. New York is on the way out.

Mr. Wright believes we should throw away our
books, close the universities for ten years and declare
a cultural holiday to give us time out with some­
thing new.

Some of the questions after the lecture were most
interesting. To the question as to what could be
accomplished within a ten year period toward a new
civilization, Mr. Wright stated that the possibilities
in America are very much misunderstoold, that with
our modern methods we can accomplish in ten years
what formerly took a century. He pictures the archi­
tect of the future as a master builder, carrying a
job through from start to finish, practically doing
everything connected with the building.

One of his recent statements summed up his views
as follows:

"Conceive now that an entire building might grow
up out of conditions as a plant grows up out of soil,
as free to be itself, to live its own life according to
nature as is a tree; dignified as a tree in the midst
of nature".

EXTENSION AND COMPLETION OF
THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL
March 8, 1937.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Connally, from the Committee on Public
Buildings and Grounds, submitted
the following
REPORT
(To accompany S 1170)

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,
to whom was referred the bill (S. 1170) to provide
for the extension and completion of the United
States Capitol, having considered the same, report
favorably thereon with amendments and recommend
that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The bill is similar to S. 1129, Seventy-fourth Con­
gress, which was reported favorably by the Com­
mittee on Public Buildings and Grounds and passed
by the Senate. Despite this previous action by the
Senate, extensive hearings were held by the com­
mittee on the present bill.

The following report (Rept. No. 435, 74th Cong.,
1st sess.) is included herewith and made a portion
of this report:

The extension of the central portion of the Capitol
eastward so as to complete the effect intended at
the time when the wings and dome were built has
been under consideration since 1863 and has been
recommmend by every Architect of the Capitol and
every consulting architect who studied and reported
upon the problem since that time.

Your committee has given this mat.er earnest and
careful study and has held complete hearings on the
subject and in view of the high degree of importance
of this proposed extension to the Capitol it is con­
sidered desirable to explain in some detail the his­
tory of this proposed change for the benefit of the
Members of the Congress.

The present form of the Capitol is the result of
a series of successive additions over a long period

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economically. You can depend
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requirements on the hottest
days. See them now.
of time, carried out under the direction of various Architects of the Capitol, each of whom added to and, to some extent, modified the work of his predecessor.

The last important alteration in the design of the building was the construction of the north and south wings and the dome, which was carried out between 1851 and 1865 from designs by Thomas U. Walter who was Architect of the Capitol during this period.

The dome, as then planned and executed, rests upon an octagonal base or skirting which overhangs the east wall approximately 15 feet 6 inches, in such a way that it rests on a void space apparently without support.

It was not intended that this condition should be a permanent one. The reports and sketches left by Mr. Walter show that he proposed as the next step to carry forward the wall and portico of the central portion so as to give the dome an adequate appearance of support.

The advent of the Civil War interrupted the progress of the work being carried on at the Capitol so that this modification was never carried out. The building in its present state, therefore, represents an unfinished stage in the development of what was intended to be a complete and harmonious design and presents, in this overhang of the dome over the wall below, what the various Architects of the Capitol and the consulting architects referred to above have unanimously considered a serious architectural defect.

Thus Mr. Walter in his annual report, November 1, 1863 (Doc. Hist. Cap., p. 825), states:

"The eastern portico of the old building will certainly be taken down at no very distant day, and the front be extended eastward."

Again in his annual report of November 1, 1864; Doc. Hist. Cap., p. 1264, states:

"Now that the new dome and the wings of the Capitol are approaching completion, it must be apparent to everyone that the extension of the center building, on the east, to the line of the new wings, becomes an architectural necessity. I have therefore prepared plans for thus completing the work in harmony with what has already been done and will place them in the Capitol for future reference."

His successor, Edward Clark, in his report of November 1, 1865; Doc. Hist. Cap., p. 1264, makes the following comment:

"I respectfully call attention to the necessity of extending the central building and portico out to the lint of the porticos of the wings. This is imperatively demanded, in order to give prominence to the central portion which should be the superior one of the three; whereas at present, owing to its receding, and the encroachment of the dome upon it, it appears to be the inferior. Besides, the lower member of the dome overhangs the eastern wall of the building, giving the dome from some points of view an appearance of insecurity."

Again Mr. Elliott Woods in a report of March 11, 1902, states:

"For the extension of the east central portion of the Capitol I submit designs made by the late Thomas U. Walter, the former Architect of the Capitol, who built the present north and south wings. The studies were made by Mr. Walter with due regard to bringing the Capitol Building to what he considered completion, an extension which would harmonize with what already existed, which would give additional beauty to the splendid dome he had designed and erected, and which he hoped would some day grace a completed structure."

The Congress, in the Sundry Civil Appropriations Act of April 28, 1904, established a joint commission to investigate and report on the extension of the Capitol Building. This commission appointed the firm of Carrere & Hastings, consulting architects, to study the problem involved. This firm submitted a report to the Commission on February 19, 1905, which contained the following comments regarding the necessity for the eastward extension: It

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seems remarkable when considering the history of this building, that so beautiful and harmonious a design should have resulted from the successive additions made to the original building, the result of which is certainly a monument to the skill of Mr. Walter. Whatever faults there may be in the design are distinctly the outcome of the limitations which were imposed upon the architect in adapting the new conditions to the building as it then existed. The dome had to be designed in proportion to the enlarged building, and yet Mr. Walter found himself compelled to place this larger dome upon the masonry foundations and walls of the smaller dome. Owing to the fact that the foundations were built on most unfavorable soil, he very naturally hesitated to add upon these walls any unnecessary masonry weight or to disturb in any way the existing masonry where it could be used and adapted to the new conditions. He felt very strongly, however, as we do, the defect that on the east front the dome does not appear to be supported; in fact, it overhangs the wall of the building and seems to rest partly upon the portico. He was right in wishing to have this defect corrected * * *

Substantially the same conclusions have been reached by the present Architect of the Capitol as set forth in his statement in the hearings before a subcommittee of this committee held on January 22, 1935. It is apparent then that the consensus of expert opinion is and has been that this change is necessary to remedy the existing architectural defect caused by the overhang of the dome and to complete and perfect the architectural composition of the structure.

The question of the exact distance of the extension which is best calculated to bring about the effect desired has naturally been the subject of some differences of opinion.

Mr. Walter's recommendation was that the central portion be extended at least as far as the line of the wings. Carrere & Hastings in their report expressed the opinion that this amount of projection would be excessive and presented two alternate sketches referred to in the bill as "scheme A" and "scheme B", recommending the adoption of scheme which provided the least amount of projection which would provide the desired appearance of support for the porticoes of the dome.

Mr. David Lynn, the present Architect of the Capitol, having made further studies of the problem, submits a plan which is a modification of scheme B as proposed by Carrere & Hastings. This plan, while not intended to be taken as final and conclusive, is considered to offer certain advantages both from a practical and aesthetic point of view.

Your committee in reporting this bill reached the conclusion that it is highly desirable that the central portion of the Capitol be extended eastward to correct the architectural defect now existing. It considers that the exact distance to which the front should be extended may best be determined through the preparation of complete architectural drawings and designs as well as scale and full-size models, and that this detail may safely be left to the determination of the commission proposed to be created by the bill.

It further concludes that such portions of the building as are now built of sand-stone should be refaced with white marble so that the central portion will conform to the House and Senate wings.
BOOTH FELLOWSHIP WON BY SCHAIBLE

The George G. Booth Traveling Fellowship in Architecture for 1937 was awarded to Mr. Ernst L. Schaible of Gary, Indiana. Paul Brown of Detroit placed second, and Robert Carroll May of Ann Arbor placed third.

The problem was to design a recreation pavilion for a public park bordering on a lake. Nine contestants entered the competition. The winner will receive a prize of $600.00 to be used in foreign travel and study.

The judgment was rendered May 1st at Ann Arbor by a jury composed of Professors Lorch, Bennett, Hammett, Brigham, Odell, Hebrard, and Matthews, all of the faculty of the College of Architecture, and Robert Hubel, Amadeo Leone, Malcolm Stirton, and Clair W. Ditchy of Detroit.

This program, which was for a recreation pavilion, was a good test for the competitor's vision. The program stated "The Park Commission of the State of Michigan proposes to construct a recreation center for use in the summer months. It has acquired a large tract of land beautifully wooded and bound on the south side by a lake whose shores are mostly sand dunes and rocks. The recreation center will include among other features of attraction such as bath houses, play-grounds, etc., a recreation pavilion the design of which is the subject of this competition. The site selected is a rocky point with a plateau twenty feet above the lake, and located at the east end of the property. It is reached from the highway by a private road and from the other points of the recreation center by walks and flights of steps."

All of the drawings were done with no criticism or help from others. A preliminary sketch was made without use of any reference material. Reference material was permissible on the days succeeding the preliminary sketches.

PORTFOLIO OF DETROIT ARCHITECTURE

The section in American Architect And Architecture which is to be edited by a group of Detroit architects appointed by president Alvin E. Harley of the Chapter, and president Andrew R. Morison of the Society, has been deferred in date in order to allow more time for preparation of this material.

However, it is hoped within the next two weeks Detroit architects will cooperate by supplying such material as they consider suitable for a publication, and which would adequately represent new work done in Detroit that has not been previously published in a national architectural magazine.

In some cases this might be in the form of perspectives as well as photographs of completed buildings.

 Architects' Luncheon
Tuesday, May 18—12:15 P. M.
Intercollegiate Alumni Club
13th Floor Penobscot Bldg.

CHAPTER MEETING

President Alvin E. Harley of the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has called a monthly meeting of the Chapter at the Intercollegiate Alumni Club at 6:30 P.M., Thursday, May 20.

Among other things to be disposed of at this meeting, delegates from the Chapter to the Annual Convention of the A.I.A. to be held in Boston, June 1-2-3-4, will be elected.
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Many do not play golf but stay to dinner
Many play golf and then stay on to dinner

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BASIN BATTLE

The cruciform-like rim of Washington's Tidal Basin was pink & white with cherry blossoms last week. As it has many times before, the city celebrated the event with a festival embracing barefoot dancers, band concerts, fireworks, and the crowning of the 10-year-old daughter of the Japanese Ambassador, Miss Sakiko Saito, as Queen of the Festival. The entire performance brought the District of Columbia an estimated 200,000 visitors, who left behind in hotels, shops and theatres about $5,000,000 in cash.

With the boom of the fireworks still in their ears, an art squabble that has been busying the Washington press for several weeks suddenly made Washington realize that last week's Cherry Blossom Festival might be the last for many years to come. To honor the memory of First Democrat Thomas Jefferson (in the words of the Republican Washington Post): "A terrain world famous for its beauty would become a replica of a western mining camp. A decade would scarcely suffice to restore its present charm."

Back of the battle over Washington's Tidal Basin stands the amiable, aging figure of John Joseph Boylan, Tammanyite, for 15 years the U. S. Representative of New York's 15th Congressional District. Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong hero has been Congressman Boylan's lifelong 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Ionic porticos. Modernists winced, but most citizens felt that with his own money Mr. Mellon had the right to build any kind of building he chose. Few weeks later, plans for the Jefferson Memorial were disclosed, and the storm broke.

To honor the First Democrat, Architect Pope has designed, the Commission and President Roosevelt have approved, a building bigger, taller and very much rounder than the Lincoln Memorial. For this building Architect Pope has simply cut the wings off his Mellon Museum and presented the Pantheon at Rome complete except that the original Corinthian capitals are changed to Ionic.

Site chosen for this edifice is the edge of the cherry-rimmed Tidal Basin, directly on the North-South axis from the White House through the Washington Monument. The building will serve no purpose other than to house a monumental statue of Thomas Jefferson similar to the one now in the Capitol. To give the building due impressiveness, the irregular Tidal Basin will be drained, its cherry trees uprooted and transplanted. Three formal reflecting pools will be constructed to take the Basin's place, new streets will have to be built and paved, new traffic arteries allocated. Washington engineers estimate that nearly five times the voted $3,000,000 must be spent before the scheme is completed.

Strange bedfellows last week were the extremely vocal opponents of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. They included: modernist artists, objecting to the slender classicism of the scheme; Republicans and conservatives eager to spite his glorification of the Democratic Party; garden club members, fearing the threat to the cherry trees; utilitarians who favor a memorial to Thomas Jefferson but favor something of public use, specifically an auditorium where such ceremonies as a Presidential inauguration may be held in weather like that of the last one.

Wrote the League for Progress in Architecture: "It is true that Jefferson used the classic style, but in his day the classic was the natural expression of architecture, there was no other...the classic of the proposed memorial is dead before it is built."

Added famed Architect Frank Lloyd Wright: "This proposed design is one more world-famous miscarriage of grace."

Among friends of John Russell Pope who sprang forward to defend him last week were Sculptor James Earle Fraser and President Archibald Manning Brown of the Architectural League. Their points:

A utilitarian memorial would be undignified.

The temple at its proposed location will complete the fifth focal point of Major Pierre L'Enfant's famed 18th-Century plan of Washington, the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House forming the other four.

Emperor Hadrian's Pantheon was dear to Thomas Jefferson. Monticello, his own home, and the Rotunda of the University of Virginia are adaptations of its design.

"Cherries are short-lived," added Congressman Boylan. "Those round the Tidal Basin are only good for a few years more anyway."

Ten times as much money as has been authorized for Washington's Jefferson Memorial is involved in another scheme to honor Patriot Jefferson at St. Louis. Though St. Louis, onetime capital of the great Louisiana Territory which President Jefferson bought from Napoleon in 1803, already has a Jefferson Memorial built for the Exposition of 1903, real-estate interests put through a scheme to sell to the Government 37 blocks of river front property to become a national park. A taxpayers' injunction obtained in September, has temporarily halted work.

-Time.

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MODERN STRUCTURE TO REPLACE DOWNEY HOTEL IN LANSING

Architects, Bowd & Munson of Lansing, have just let contracts for a five story modern department store to H. C. Christman Lansing Co. The building for the W. J. Knapp Company, at the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and Washburn Avenue, will occupy the former site of Hotel Downey.

It is said that the new building will be one of the most complete in modern department stores in the middle west. Embodying a new type of construction, one of the unusual features of the new Knapp building is the fact that it will have few windows. The major part of the exterior will be of glass brick which will be supplemented by macotta.

Reinforced concrete columns will be placed back from the windows so that the glass along each floor is continuous.

The fifth floor will be set back several feet providing a promenade encircling the building. The marquee will extend over the sidewalk with the facade of aluminized aluminum. The corners of the building will be of rounded glass, carrying out the streamlined effect of the entire design.

A novel design for ceiling fixtures embodies both lighting and heating units, and each will contain a cap which may be removed to provide an outlet for a public address system.

The electrical contract has been awarded to Barker-Fowler Co. of Lansing, and the plumbing to Foster J. Whitmyer also of Lansing.

Globe automatic sprinklers will be installed throughout.

REACTION AGAINST ULTRA-MODERNISM SEEN IN SHOW

Edgar I. Williams, of the firm of Delano & Aldrich and chairman of the Architectural League exhibition committee in New York, has indicated that through a symposium of fifteen prominent New York architects a definite trend against ultra-modernism is in evidence.

Arthur Harmon, of Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, said "We started, of course, to be very modern. There is now a definite reaction against that ultra-modernism, although with the modern trend is a revival of Colonial architecture due probably to the restoration of Williamsburg. At present there is no new style in sight. It is obvious that now materials are going to have considerable influence, use of metal and杀手 use of stone, except for definite monumental buildings."

Edgar D. Stone, winner of the silver medal in domestic architecture for his guest house on the estate of Henry R. Luce, expressed regret in present day American architecture as shown in the league exhibition. "While great advances are being made in the field of commercial architecture," he said,

"Domestic architecture has not shown a proportionate improvement. There has been a reluctance to accept the principle that technological advances must necessarily enforce a departure from the conventional house of a generation ago.

"It is hoped that local building and financing restrictions will not further foster the cause of conservatism and that the house of tomorrow may truly be of the twentieth century."

A considerable portion of the show devoted to the World's Fair drawings had met enthusiastic approval of most architects, according to Mr. Williams who says any one will take the time to examine the marvelous portrayal of studies that crystalize in the World's Fair plan will understand the architect's function. He stated that they prove the fallacy of public conception that all an architect has to do to create a design is to take it out of his sleeve.

Harvey Corbett has further characterized these drawings as "worth careful study because here is the imagination of both architects and designers playing with the greatest freedom, unharnpered by purely practical requirements of the building and unsettled by age-old precedents."

Wallace Harrison, of Harrison & Fouilhoux, stated that the World's Fair architects are developing and improving the architecture of the country and doing a wonderful job.

One Detroit building represented in the exhibition is the residence of Roy D. Chapin at Grosse Pointe Farms, designed by John Russell Pope.

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Remodel store., 9225 Grand River, for Wein- 
man Realty Co. 
2 sty. clinic, 60 W. Hancock. Det. Ind. Clinic.
Remod. 2 sty. bldg., Ypsilanti, Cunningham Drug Stores.

Same.—Contracts let on the following: 6 one sty. 
stores, 17730-50 Grand River for M. H. Soble; Exc., 
Bruce Exc. Co.; Masonry, Great Lakes Constr. Co.; 
Macotta, Maul Macotta Corp.; Struc. Steel, Acorn 
Iron Wks.

Beverly Theatre: Painting, C. M. Madsen; Air 
Cond., Harrigan & Reid; Hrdwe., John H. Freeman; 
Plastering, Samuel Dickman & Son.

Cunningham Drug Store, Ypsilanti: Barricade and 
remove 3rd sty., Harry Felsot and Louis Lapidus.

Same.—To prepare plans on the following: 1 and 
St. Rlwy. Ready for bids.

Ready for bids.

Insp. Unit and Garage, St. Jean and Kercheval, 
Dept. St. Rlwy.

Add. to Garage and Insp. Unit, Schaefer Rd., 
Dept. St. Rlwy.

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Remodel. 2 sty. store, Oakman and Gr. River for 
Davidson Bros.

2 sty. Mercantile Bldg., Jos. Campau and Yeands 
for Federal Dept. Stores.

Remod. 7 sty. bldg., 1448 Woodward for Russek's.

Remod. 2 sty. store, W. Allegan and S. Washington 
for, Lansing, Cunningham Drug Stores

Same.—Preliminary studies: 1500 seat theatre, 
Harper and Lakewood.

Apt. bldg., Covington Dr. and Second Blvd.

Bennett & Straught, 13626 Michigan Ave., OR. 
7750.—Plans for three projects for Board of Edu-
Training Dept., also 4 Placing rooms, etc. 
Plans submitted to WPA. Work done under their 
regulations. No contracts let yet.

Same.—School, Corral, Mich. One story, contain-
ing four class rooms. Face brick with maple floors, 
asphalt tile corridors, steam heat, composition roof-
ing. WPA project.

Same.—Remodeling of theatre, Sandusky, 600 
seats, about 60x110', new steam heating and air 
cooling system, new electrical wk. Entirely new 
interior. Contracts let. General—Kruger & Finn;

El. wk.—Dearborn Eng. Co.; Plmbg.—Theodore 
Gust.

Same.—Bids closed on Congress Theatre, Michi-
gan Ave., Detroit, 100x90'. Metal front lobby, steam 
hlg., air cooling, cement floors.

Same.—1300 seat theater, Monroe, Mich., 63x150, 
auditorium and balcony, 2 rental shops, air cooled 
system and steam heat, enamel metal, exterior—
cinder block, interior. Excav. and Footings let to 
Patterson Eng. Co.

Same.—Prep. plans for 400 seat theatre, Lake 
Odessa, Mich. One story, 2 shops, glass front, cinder 
block interior, steam heat, gas fired boiler.

De Rosiers, Arthur, 1414 Macabees Bldg., OR. 
2178.—Plans completed about June 15 for add. to 
St. Philip Denpri School, cor. Charlevoix and Dick-
eron. Rev. Dr. J. C. Vismara, Pastor.

Derrick & Gamber, Union Guardian Bldg., CA. 
3175.—Residence, Providence Road. Owner—Charles 

Same.—Preparing plans for residence, Cloverly 
Road, G. P. Farms.

Same.—Alt. and add. to res., for Ledyard Mitchell, 
Ridge Road, G. P. F. Bids closed.

Same.—Figures closed on res., Lothrop Rd. Own-
er—Wilfred F. Thompson.

Diehl Geo., 120 Madison, CH. 7268.—Alteration to 
Sufferin's Store. Bids closed.

Same.—Warehouse—Idaho near Fenkell. Contract 
let to Ray Luckenbill.

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perience, able to estimate from plans. Salary 
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- Sand drying and cooling bldg.
- Addn. coal storage and shipping bins.
- Modernization, smoke collection and ventilating systems for foundry, Oakland County. $35,000.00 fireproof home, Northern Michigan.
- Several modern houses, $20,000 to $30,000, Detroit suburbs.
- Mfg. and office bldg. addn. to local plant.
- Water pumping and filter sta. local manufacturer.
- Stone washing installation for local material yard.
- Preparing working drawings for grain storage building for John Eichler Brewing Co. Structural steel and fire proof concrete construction, steel grain storage bin and grain handling equipment.
- Sketches for bottling works for Schmidt Brewing Co.
- Sketches on residence, Sherwood Forest, completed.
- Sketches on three story apt. bldg., 110x130.
- Sketches for remodeling of five story apt. bldg.
- Sketches on 1500 seat theatre.
- Sketches on the following: 36x100 add. to auditorium; 40x70 2-sty add. to Veterans' Home.
- Sketches on the following: 2-sty. and basement store and office bldg.; 2-sty. store and office bldg.; res. for Mr. J. Dubyk.
- Sketches on the following: 2-sty. and basement store and office bldg.; res. for Mr. J. Dubyk.
- Sketches on two store fronts.
- Sketches on Harrison Store add., Jos. Campau, closed.
- Sketches on 1500 seat theatre.
- Sketches on Harrison Store add., Jos. Campau, closed.
- Sketches on the following: 2-sty. and basement store and office bldg.; 2-sty. store and office bldg.; res. for Mr. J. Dubyk.
- Cases storage frame bldg. for Koppitz & Melcher Co. Figures closed.

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NEW YORK BUILDING SHOW TO MAKE NATION HOME CONSCIOUS

The Modern American Homes Exposition running currently at Madison Square Garden in New York, will constitute a “suburb of New York”.

Concrete floors are to be transformed into garden spaces, and the walls will appear as facades of homes, modern apartments, penthouses, and room interiors of new multiple dwelling projects will also be constructed as well as replicas of slum dwellings. It is said more than $1,000,000.00 will go into these exhibits. The show is running from May 12 to May 23, and is with the cooperation of the Federal Housing Administration.

The “house of tomorrow” a sleek, shining full-size home of bronze and curved glass designed and supervised by Wallace K. Harris & J. Andre Fouilhoux, architects, will be a feature. The house model will cost $75,000.00, though it is said its replacement cost would exceed that figure more than one-third. The furnishings and interior decorating were done by W. and E. J. Sloane. The Ladies Home Journal is sponsoring this display.

Another home designed by Royal Barry Wills, architect, was built. This was furnished and decorated by James McCreery & Co. The estimate of its cost is $16,000.00.

The Federal Housing Administration has contributed a design of a low cost house now being built in hundreds of cities throughout the country, in cooperation with the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and National Retail Dry Goods Association. It is said that this house can be erected for from $2,150.00 to $3,000.00, depending on the locality. It has four rooms and bath, including a complete kitchen. It was designed to meet the estimated shortage of some one-million homes.

Gardens, too will be streamlined as exemplified by the contribution of Ethelbert E. Furlong, landscaper architect for the “House of Tomorrow”. The plants, flowers and shrubs have been forced into bloom for the display, in which more than 100 square feet of sod has been used.

While most of the exhibits have to do with the suburban home, the real New York dweller has not been neglected. A modern New York apartment is done in a spring and summer manner, erected full size and completely decorated and furnished.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR REGISTRATION

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The Michigan State Board of Examiners for Registration of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors announces the next examination for Architects to be given at the University of Detroit, and the examinations for Engineers and Surveyors to be given at the University of Detroit, the Michigan State College, the Michigan College of Mines and at Ironwood on June 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1937.

Application blanks and full information may be obtained by writing to the office of the Board, 306 Transportation Bldg., Detroit.

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NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE

The National Planning Conference to be held at the Statler Hotel in Detroit May 31, June 1, 2 and 3, will be the first joint conference of the four national planning organizations—the American City Planning Institute, the American Society of Planning Officials, the American Planning and Civic Association, and the National Economic and Social Planning Association.

Monday, May 31 is a holiday given over to the American City Planning Institute for their business meeting and planning education subjects. In the afternoon a visit will be made to The Cranbrook Academy of Art.

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Tuesday, June 1—The morning session will be given to consideration of various phases of planning within cities by national leaders. At the 12:30 luncheon it is expected that Clarence A. Dykstra will respond to “The Challenge of Urban Life.” The afternoon session will be given over to Metropolitan and County Planning. At 6:00 P.M. the American Planning and Civic Association will hold their annual meeting supper and have a presentation on “Community Organization for Planning.”

Wednesday, June 2 begins with an 8 o'clock breakfast Round Table Zoning conference and discussion. The forenoon session will give consideration to State Planning. The noon luncheon will be the annual meeting of the American Society of Planning Officials and the whole afternoon will be devoted to a trip around Detroit to major points of city planning interest. A Civic Dinner will be held at 7 P.M. with greetings of welcome by city and state officials and addresses by speakers of national renown.

Thursday, June 3 will be National Planning day. Both morning and afternoon there will be addresses and discussions by national leaders on National Planning subjects.

The Conference sessions are open to all who are planning-minded and planning-interested and not only a welcome but a valuable, interesting and entertaining treat will be assured to all who avail themselves of the opportunity.—The Planner.
BUILD FOR USE ADVISES LEAGUE

"Pretty pictures" should be discarded in rebuilding America, and only the needs and purposes of the population should be considered, William Lescaze, New York skyscraper architect, declared in a recent address to the Friends of the Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decoration.

"We are slowly beginning to realize that we have not had any architecture deserving of the name during the last hundred years," Mr. Lescaze said. "We have been giving ourselves so wholeheartedly to the thrilling task of pushing frontiers and making mechanical discoveries that there has been no time left for thinking about real architecture and doing it the way it should be done. Instead, designing buildings has become a genteel game of looking at pictures in books and trying to fit our needs into these pictures.

"What has been the trouble? We have forgotten to practice 'thinking'—thinking for ourselves and for the benefit of our fellow men, thinking what architecture is all about. If we had done a little bit of thinking, surely we would not have let things reach that kind of pathetic chaos which they have reached today.

"A serious effort at sensible readjustment between ourselves and the forms of objects, of houses, of cities is being made. That readjustment is modern architecture.

"Basically, it is a philosophy of life. It is the idea that we need not be ashamed of our mechanical civilization that we need not pretend and camouflage, that we need not accept dark and gloomy houses, impossible traffic conditions, blighted areas. On the contrary, we know now that intelligent analysis can help us solve the problems of our new civilization. We know that planning, sensible, up-to-date planning, can create order and beauty for the welfare of all of us.

"This is not as new as it sounds. Any good period architecture is the modern architecture of its time, fully aware of its requirements, making use of the available materials, of known methods of construction, to create forms beautifully appropriate to the period. Word for word, this can be said today of good modern architecture.

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"Corner windows, flat roofs, tubular furniture do not necessarily make a modern house. While indeed there is a pattern to follow in a Georgian or early American house, there is no such thing in a modern house. And the reason is simple. A good period house built in 1837 is the more successful the more closely it approaches the best examples built a century ago, which have an established pattern of red brick, white trim, and symmetry.

"This does not hold at all for a modern building of any type. There is no pattern, no mould. There never should be. A building is not modern because it has a flat roof or a corner window. It is only modern and good modern if it meets in every requirement the needs and purposes of the people living in it. It starts from their list of requirements, not from a pattern.

"The greatest part of our lives is spent in buildings, surrounded by buildings. May I suggest that, first, we become more aware of our surroundings; and, second, that we greet with a little less deadly indifference the announcements of public buildings reported in our press. These two suggestions will help every one of us to a clearer understanding of what architecture is all about."

The Museum, which will carry out an enlarged program of public service and education, has acquired more than one hundred architects' working drawings and sketches, adding a modern chapter to its collection, going back to the sixteenth century. Sketches of the Chapel of Our Lady at St. Patrick’s Cathedral by the late Charles Matthews, the architect, and pencil drafts by the late Stanford White for the tomb of Peter Cooper and the monument to him in Cooper Square are included.

**POND SOMERSAULTS ON EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY**

Irving K. Pond, famous Chicago architect, turned somersaults on his eightieth birthday, May 11. On his previous birthdays up to this time he has turned handsprings, but a few months ago Mr. Pond sustained an injury to his arm in a fall, which has limited him to the lighter form of athletics.

After more than fifty-five years as a practicing architect, Mr. Pond states that he will soon execute his final commission, the drawings for the new Union Building at the University of Michigan, where he won fame as the first to score a touchdown for the Maize and Blue, in inter-collegiate competition.

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FOREWORD

The Air Conditioning Industry has recognized the necessity for standard minimum requirements that all branches of it would endorse, to eliminate as far as possible, the confusion that has been created in the mind of the public by the wide variation in capacities of equipment offered for specific problems of Air Conditioning.

For this purpose a committee was selected, each member representing a different technical Society or Association interested in Air Conditioning. The Chicago Standards for Comfort Air Conditioning are the result of this committee’s deliberations. They may be revised from time to time as further research and progress in the industry indicate such revisions to be desirable.

A Supplement contains explanations and suggestions for engineers who are interested in designing systems that comply with these standards. This Supplement may be secured on application to any of the organizations listed below, which are the organizations that have endorsed the Standards:

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers (Illinois Chapter).
The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (Chicago Section).
Chicago Association of Consulting Engineers.
Chicago Master Steam Fitters’ Association.
Illinois Society of Architects.
The Refrigerating Machinery Association (Chicago Section).
Ventilating and Air Conditioning Contractors Association of Chicago.
Western Society of Engineers.

1. SCOPE—These standards are intended to set forth minimum application resign requirements for comfort air conditioning and are not to be construed as limiting good practice nor preventing progress in the art. These standards are intended to be applied only to systems provided with mechanical circulation of the air and are not to be construed as applicable to air conditioning for private residences.

(Continued on Page 3)
THE CHIEF TOPIC OF CONVERSATION THESE DAYS IS LABOR RELATIONS. ON THIS SUBJECT A MAN NOTED AMONG HIS FELLOWS IN THE INDUSTRY AS BEING PRETTY FAR SEEING SAID, "LOOKING AT THE WHOLE SEETHING PROBLEM FROM A LONG RANGE VIEWPOINT, WITHOUT DOUBT THE WISEST SAID, "LOOKING AT THE WHOLE SEETHING PROBLEM FROM A LONG RANGE VIEWPOINT, WITHOUT DOUBT THE WISEST..."

There's a lot in that.

The more we can keep our labor difficulties and vexing problems out of the press the better off the whole industry will be. For no matter what is said, the average public will not believe we are fighting for them. They will not choose to believe that. On the other hand, they will magnify the importance of rising costs, and will lose their confidence in our industry (some do not have overmuch to lose). We all know that building costs have gone up some and will go up some more. No one could expect other­wise. But have they gone up out of proportion?

P.W.A. expires June 30, 1937. There is pending before the House Appropriations Committee a resolution to extend it two more years. The opposition wants to let the P.W.A. expire and turn everything over to W.P.A. So far as the construction industry is concerned the difference between the two is that P.W.A. work is done by contractors who bid on jobs and the W.P.A. is force account work. There are also differences so far as municipalities are concerned, but we won't go into that.

The main argument of the W.P.A.ers is that P.W.A. piles up the biggest employment and therefore keeps men from getting on relief.

So far as Michigan is concerned, if the P.W.A. is knocked out, there are approximately 97 projects amounting potentially to about $37,000,000 worth of work which will not go ahead at least as P.W.A. projects with government grants. Of course, that is a lot of work to lose, but on the other hand it is not a healthy thing to expect the P.W.A. Grants to go on forever.

Congressmen are being besieged with letters from those who want the P.W.A. to continue, and doubt­less with letters from those who want more of the money spent for relief in the form of W.P.A. and for those who want the expenditure cut out in both directions. Many municipalities have sent representa­tives to Washington to urge continuance of the P.W.A.

The personnel of the State Tax Administration which administers the sales tax has, of course, been changed during recent months. New problems may come up on account of this. Various members of the Builders' and Traders' have had such problems recently. The Exchange endeavors to help its mem­bers with their sales tax problems.

Within a few days or weeks you will hear of a "Use Tax" for Michigan. This if passed as is most likely will be will add some more problems. The Exchange bulletin this week carries to the members a resume of what this tax will be.

The first outing of the Architects, Builders and Traders at Rammlers was a complete success. Probably much more news about this in next week's issue.
THE CHICAGO STANDARDS FOR COMFORT AND CONDITIONING

(Continued from Page 1)

2. DEFINITION OF AIR CONDITIONING. For the purpose of these standards, Air Conditioning is defined as the process by which the temperature, moisture content, movement and cleanliness of the air in enclosed occupied spaces intended for human occupancy are maintained within definite required limits.

Note:—For the purposes of public protection these standards recognize apparatus which performs: (a) All of the above functions in winter, (b) All of the above functions in summer, (c) All of the above functions in all seasons. If an installation does not perform all of these functions it shall be called by a name which describes only the function performed. For instance, neither a temperature controlling nor an air moving apparatus may be called an air conditioning apparatus.

3. DESIGN COEFFICIENTS FOR HEAT TRANSFER THROUGH CONSTRUCTION BARRIERS AND FOR HEAT GAINS FROM PEOPLE OR APPLIANCES—shall conform to the standards recommended by the current issue of The Guide, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

4. MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR REFRIGERATION APPARATUS—shall conform with the current issue of the Refrigeration Data Book, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

5. MINIMUM DESIGN TEMPERATURES AND HUMIDITIES FOR HEATING—shall be: 10°F outside and 70°F inside. The humidifying apparatus shall be designed to furnish at least 35% Rh. when the outside temperature is 30°F.

Note:—In buildings of ordinary construction a Rh. of 35% will cause sweating at outside temperature below 30°F.

6. MINIMUM DESIGN TEMPERATURES AND HUMIDITIES FOR COOLING—shall be such as to cover both of the following conditions:

(a) Outside 95°F Db and 75°F Wb: Inside 80°F and 50% Rh. or equal effective temperature as determined from the summer comfort chart in ASH&VE Guide in relative humidities between 35% and 65%.

(b) Outside 80°F Db and 75°F Wb: Inside 78°F and 65%.

7. INFILTRATION AND LEAKAGE. Design capacity to care for infiltration of air from outside shall be provided in all systems in accordance with the latest issue of the ASH&VE Guide. Infiltration allowance for revolving and swinging doors shall be in accordance with tabulation in the Supplement.

8. DESIGN LOAD CALCULATIONS. (a) For winter air conditioning shall include allowances for heat loss through:

(1) Physical barriers such as walls, doors, windows, ceilings, floors, etc.

(2) Infiltration.

(3) Outside air for ventilation by mechanical means.

(b) For summer air conditioning shall include pertinent allowances for heat gain from the occupied zone through:

(1) Physical barriers such as walls, doors, windows, floors, etc.

(2) Infiltration.

(3) Outside air ventilation by mechanical means.

(4) Sun heat.

(5) Heat and moisture from occupants.

(6) Heat and moisture from appliances, illumination, combustion, etc.

The basis of all these allowances shall conform with the coefficients in the current issue of The Guide, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, except where these standards give other specific requirements.

9. DESIGN ALLOWANCE FOR SHADING FROM SUNSHINE—shall be made only when the plans and specifications specifically show such allowance, and when they give assurance that the owner is cognizant of the reduction in capacity on this account.

10. DESIGN AIR QUANTITY. If the heat is to be transported into the room or out of the room by the air, either when heating or when cooling, the quantity and temperature and moisture condition of the air must be such as assuredly to accomplish the work. In addition:

(a) The basis of design for heating equipment, air volumes, duct work and outside air connections

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shall be not less than the requirements of the Chicago Municipal Code.

(b) Summer air conditioning not covered by the Chicago Municipal Code when refrigeration or other cooling equipment is used, shall provide for the positive introduction of at least 10 C.F.M. of outside air per stated occupant, and for restaurants, beauty parlors, rooms with heavy smoking, and other rooms with special sources of contamination, this shall be increased to a minimum of 15 C.F.M. per stated occupant.

Where the occupancy is not known, or where the stated occupancy is below the Chicago City Code stipulation, the latter shall govern in determining occupancy.

11. DESIGN DUCT CAPACITY. Provision may be made in the duct design for recirculation of 100% of the fan capacity.

Note:—This is for economical heating or cooling prior to occupancy.

The inlets, outlets and ducts shall have sufficient capacity to permit the introduction of 100% of air from outside and its removal.

12. DESIGN AIR DISTRIBUTION—shall be such that:

(a) There shall be no mechanically produced air velocity within the occupied zone exceeding 50 linear feet per minute.

(b) The difference between the temperature of air currents in the occupied zone and the average temperature of the occupied zone shall not be greater than as shown below for the various air current velocities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air Current Velocity</th>
<th>Temperature Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linear Feet Per Minute</td>
<td>Aver. F Minus Current F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 and over</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 40</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The temperature shall not vary more than 2F at the same level within the occupied zone.

Note:—Nothing herein shall be taken to prevent use of deflectors, diffusing grilles, nozzles and the like with comparatively high velocity air currents above the occupied zone.

13. REFRIGERATING APPARATUS AND REFRIGERANTS. All refrigerating and cooling equipment, piping and specialties used in connection with air conditioning shall be designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of the City of Chicago, Department of Boiler Inspection and Cooling Plants, and the rules of the Chicago Board of Health.

The following are minimum acceptable capacities for various parts of the refrigerating apparatus to be used in cooling.

(a) Assumed condenser cooling water temperatures 70 degrees F for city water and 80 degrees F for cooling tower water.

(b) When the refrigerant is flammable, irritant or toxic, a receiver of sufficient capacity to contain the entire operating charge of refrigerant shall be provided. Under such conditions adequate valves and facilities shall be provided for storing all of the refrigerant within the receiver.

Note:—Should the apparatus be required for both cooling and heating at intervals during the same season, the evaporator shall be so arranged that it is not exposed to temperatures which will cause a pressure greater than that for which the evaporator was designed.

(c) Apparatus such as evaporators, condensing units, expansion valves, etc., shall be installed with sufficient line valves and with proper fittings to permit efficient servicing or quick replacement of operating parts without exposing the interior of the refrigerant-containing parts to air and moisture where such exposure would affect the system adversely.
 Accessibility for servicing and repairing of all parts of the air conditioning system must be provided.

A leak-detecting device approved by the Chicago Board of Health must be provided where required.

The parts exposed to moisture shall be made of material at least equal to galvanized steel, and the gauges and weights of sheets and structural bracing shall conform with the recommendations of the ASHVE Guide.

Each branch of a duct system shall be provided with means for adjusting the air volume delivered.

**15. HEAT TRANSFER APPARATUS.**

(a) All convectors where condensation might occur when cooling shall have drain pans with tubing running to a drip with air break above a trapped sewer connection or its equivalent.

(b) No fixed spray humidifier or spray dehumidifier shall be installed above the basement of a building unless there shall have been installed under it a water-tight safting graded to a drain so that in case of leakage or overflow there shall be no danger of water damage to the rooms under the apparatus.

Eliminator plates shall be provided for spray humidifiers, for spray dehumidifiers and shall be made of some durable material and so designed as to be easily replaceable.

Air filters shall be easily accessible for inspection and removing without danger of spilling dust to the leeward of themselves when the substitution is made.

**16. NOISE CONTROL.** No noise resulting from the operation of an air conditioning system shall exceed the loudness level of the noise in the room when the normal activities in the occupied space are in progress and no part of the air conditioning system is operating. The loudness level of both the noise in the room and noise produced by the air conditioning system shall be expressed in decibels and measured with a sound level meter constructed according to American Tentative Standards for Sound Level Meters Z24.3—1936. Noise measurements shall be made at a height of five feet from the floor of the space to be air conditioned and no reading shall be taken closer than five feet from any wall, register face, window or ventilation equipment.

**17. INSULATION.** In air conditioning work in which refrigeration is employed, all chilled surfaces exposed to temperatures and humidities which cause deposition of dew shall be insulated to such an extent that no condensation shall gather outside of the insulation.

**18. GUARANTEES.** Guarantees of performance when required shall be limited to capacities or conditions that are described and can be measured accurately and the guarantees shall state the condition under which such capacities or results are to obtain.

**19. EXCEPTIONS.** If a proposed installation differs from the provisions of this code, the particular in which the design departs from the code shall be stated in the specifications and proposals.

A Supplement to these Standards will be published in our next issue.—Ed.
Architects' Reports

Chas. N. Agree, 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263.—
Taking bids on the following: Air conditioning, Trenton Theatre, Trenton, Mich. Remodeling store, 9225 Grand River, for Wine-man Realty Co.

2 sty. clinic, 60 W. Hancock, Det. Ind. Clinic. Remod. 2 sty. bldg., Ypsilanti, Cunningham Drug Stores.

Cunningham Drug Store, Ypsilanti: Barricade and remove 3rd sty., Harry Felsot and Louis Lapidus.


Same.—Bids closed on Congress Theatre, Michigan Ave., Detroit, 100x90’. Metal front lobby, steam htg., air cooling. Repl. fire damaged theatre.

Same.—1300 seat theater, Monroe, Mich., 63x150, auditorium and balcony, 2 rental shops, air cooled system and steam heat, enamel metal, exterior—cinder block, interior. Taking bids. Same.—Prep. plans for 400 seat theatre, Lake Odessa, Mich. One story, 2 shops, glass front, cinder block interior. framed hext, gas fired boiler.

Same.—Gen'l. con. on alt. to Henry Ford School let to Nowicki Construction Co. Brandt, C. W., 401 Madison Theatre Bldg., CA. 6319.—Gen. con. on add. to L. A. Young Co. Plant No. 3 let to O. W. Burke & Co.


Alt. and addn. to greenhouse and out bldgs. on the estate of Wosson Seyburn. Diehl, C. W., 120 Madison, CH. 7268.—Alteration to Sufferin’s Store. Bids closed. Same.—Fig. on revised plans for alt. to McKesson & Robbins Store Bldg. closed. Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Associate, 1000 Marquette Bldg.—Preparing plans for the following: Extension of paper mill. Sand drying and cooling bldg. Addnl. coal storage and shipping bins. Gen. cont. work, 4-sty. tool and die plant. Modernization, smoke collection and ventilating systems for foundry, Oakland County. $35,000.00 fireproof home, Northern Michigan. Several modern houses, $20,000 to $30,000, Detroit suburbs. McGill and office bldg. addn. to local plant. Water pumping and filter station, local manufac. Levigating system for local manufacturer. Stone washing installation for local material yard. Harley & Ellington, 1507 Stroh Bldg., RA. 9030.—Preparing working drawings for grain storage building for John Siehiler Brewing Co. Structural steel and fire proof concrete construction, steel grain storage bin and grain handling equipment.

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WANTED—A man with architectural experience, able to estimate from plans. Salary to start $30.00 weekly, excellent opportunity with an important national concern. Address or call Weekly Bulletin.
Same.—Preparing sketches for St. Vincent Orphanage, Brighton, Mich.

Same.—Preparing sketches for bottling works for Schmidt Brewing Co.

Same.—Modern factory and air conditioned office bldg., 200x250 for Evans Products Co., Detroit. Taking bids by invitation.

Haughey, Harvey J., 112 Madison, RA. 1047.—Residence, Redford, Mich. Brick veneer, air conditioning. Fig. closed.

Herman & Simons, 710 Owen Bldg., RA. 8788.—Sketches on residence, Sherwood Forest, completed.

Hughes, Talmage C, 120 Madison, CH. 7660.—Alt. to 5829 West Vernor Hwy., for Terry McGovern, Undertaker. Gen. contr. let to Atkin & Stock. Heating—Nelson Bertosa; Air-Conditioning—Charles J. Burns; Gen. contr. let the following: Plastering to Archie Young; Glass—Howie-Martz; Plumbing—Charles J. Burns.

Same.—Prep. working drawings for Kalamazoo Post Office.


Same.—Sketches for remodeling of five story apt. bldg.

Same.—Sketches on 1500 seat theatre.


Same.—Taking figs. on two store fronts.

Same.—Sketches for remodeling of five story apt. bldg.

Same.—Sketches on 1500 seat theatre.


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CHAPTER MAY MEETING

Walter McCormack Guest Speaker; Delegates to Convention Elected

At the monthly meeting of the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held at the Inter-collegiate Club, Thursday evening, May 20, Messrs. Branson V. Gambr, William G. Malcolmson and Clair W. Ditchy were elected as Chapter delegates to the 69th annual convention of the Institute to be held in Boston, June 1 to 4. President Alvin E. Harley and secretary N. Chester Sorensen are ex-officio delegates.

The feature of the evening was a talk by Mr. Walter R. McCormack of Cleveland, Great Lakes Regional Director of the Institute and chairman of the Institute's committee on Housing. Other members of Mr. McCormack's committee are Robert D. Kohn of New York, William Stanley Parker of Boston, E. Philip Schreier of Washington and Richmond A. Shreve of New York.

Mr. McCormack gave a most interesting insight into the workings of the national body. It was his first appearance as a director before the Detroit Chapter and he expressed regret that present conditions do not permit a more intimate relationship. He stated that a director is in the nature of a liaison officer between the Chapters and the national board of directors. He would like to see the directors visit the Chapters at least twice a year, once in the fall after the convention, and once in the spring before the convention, in order that the local groups could be better coordinated with the national body.

He stated that it was about time for the Institute to take a good strong stand in public regarding many matters that have so far been dealt with only casually. "This is going to be absolutely necessary," he said, "if the Institute is to hold the respect of its members; particularly, with the outlook of twelve million housing units within the next ten years and the rebuilding of our cities." These things he believes are not idle dreams, but are to become realities.

He commended the work of Eliel Saarinen, chairman of the Institute's committee on civic design, stating that this was a wide field of first importance. Mr. McCormack said The importance of the housing committee at the coming convention would not be in the nature of a report only. He feels we have had enough of this. Formerly, there has been a great deal of criticism which is useless without a definite program.

He states that architects should cease to ask alms in the way of jobs, but propose a definite program and offer their cooperation with the central group.

The proposition to install another bureau to study housing and prepare preliminary plans has been opposed by the Federal Housing Administration, Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the American Institute of Architects.

Considerable progress has been made with the lending institutions toward getting their cooperation in recommending architectural services, and they have come to realize that this is an important factor in the house they finance.

A fight is being made against certain large manufacturers who offer stock plan service in its various forms. This extends even to the pre-fabricated house, and in many instances the speaker said manufacturers were promoting houses that were loaded with their own materials, but in other respects of such poor construction to be almost inhabitable. As an example of what is taking place he quoted from a talk recently made at a meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in New York, to the effect that one of the most important things that goes into a house is the architect's service.

Maurice V. Rogers
General Construction
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DETROIT, MICH.
Mr. McCornack spoke highly of the work done by the Producers Council which is affiliated with the Institute.

He touched upon the rackets in the building industry, stating that crime in this country is taking a toll of twelve billion dollars which is more than all of the taxes collected by national, state and local governments.

He mentioned that in the Christie-Forsythe slum clearance project in New York, some of the short-sighted ones favored replacing them with tall buildings housing as many people as possible, but some of the others had vision enough to oppose this and to convert the property into a park. It was found that after the park development juvenile delinquency in that district had been reduced by more than 60 per cent. All of these things are architectural problems and yet the architects have so far done little about them. Architects are often left off civic committees because they are inactive.

He mentioned one large city where a new development was recently completed in which only $900,000 was allowed for playgrounds. The cost of police protection had been $225,000,000, and the only way that any playground facilities can be provided is by roping off streets during certain hours of the day.

Mr. McCornack touched upon the Buffalo Chapter’s plan for providing limited architectural service to the small home owners. He said the plan seemed to be working very well, and the newspapers were cooperating in giving it publicity, and leaving out advertising that is questionable. The Indianapolis Chapter has a somewhat similar plan and the Institute recommends that all Chapters endeavor to work out some means of reaching this field that has heretofore been neglected by the architects. In this way he believes that the Institute may ultimately be able to control conditions and be responsible for the cost of small homes.

The Institute is in need of a fund to carry on the work of Mr. Parker’s committee. The Bureau of Standards has now a fund of $200,000.00 to study means of lowering costs in the small house. Mr. McCornack believes building codes in general should be changed and brought up-to-date in an effort to lower costs. All together it would seem, according to the speaker, that the architects of today have the greatest opportunity in ages. He states that in England 2½ million units have been built with lower costs. All together it would seem, according to the speaker, that the architects of today have the greatest opportunity in ages. He states that in England 2½ million units have been built with lower costs. All together it would seem, according to the speaker, that the architects of today have the greatest opportunity in ages. He states that in England 2½ million units have been built with lower costs.

For the initial four months of 1937 the total volume of residential building started in the 37 Eastern States amounted to $339,782,400; this represented an increase of 78 per cent over the figure of $190,986,600 for the corresponding four months of 1936. Total construction started in the 37 states during April (inclusive of both residential and all other types) amounted to $270,125,200. This was a gain of about 17 per cent over the March figure and was about 16 per cent better than the figure for April, 1936. Incidentally, the April 1937 total was the biggest monthly figure since that recorded for August, 1936. Besides residential building, the April 1937 figure included $96,179,300 for non-residential building and $65,741,500 for heavy civil engineering projects, i.e., public works and public utilities.

Total construction started in the 37 Eastern States since January 1, has amounted to $932,455,400. This represents an increase of 18 per cent over the figure of $788,605,400 reported during the initial four months of 1936.

**APRIL BIG MONTH IN HOUSING**

Not since May 1930 has residential building been undertaken in such heavy volume as was reported in April of this year. According to F. W. Dodge Corporation the value of residential building operations started during April in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $108,204,400, marking a gain of 20 per cent over the March figure of $90,167,600 and an increase of 61 per cent over the total of $67,151,000 reported in the same area during April, 1936. The improvement over last April was generally shared by each of the 13 Dodge geographic districts; the most important quantitative gains occurred in the Metropolitan Area of New York and the Middle Atlantic States (Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia).

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RITZENHEIM REPORTS
SALES GAINS

Improved building conditions and increased demands for efficient air conditioning have stimulated an unprecedented interest in the graduated trunk line system of home air conditioning, reports F. E. Ritzenheim, president of the Domestic Air Conditioning Co., 20 Bartlett Ave., Highland Park.

As evidence of his assertion, Ritzenheim points to the 277 per cent sales increase over April, 1936, of Delco Conditionair and Capitol Season-Aire units in the metropolitan district of Detroit during April of this year.

During the first 4 months of this year, he adds, sales show an increase of 210 per cent over 1936. "Builders and home buyers are rapidly coming to recognize the economical advantages of the graduated trunk line system of air distribution in the home, and the necessity for house insulation to insure fuel savings," Ritzenheim states.

"Heating engineers, having established the essentials of proper home heating and air conditioning, evidently are achieving success in getting the public to take advantage of their research. The average careful buyer today knows that heating a home requires steady heat, proper circulation of air, excellent filtration of air and accurate humidification to produce the best, least expensive comfort in the home."

While sales last year were principally on contract jobs, retail sales this year have exceeded manufacturers' estimates, which is sufficient evidence of the public's conviction that air conditioning of scientific efficiency is what home owners want—and buy, Ritzenheim says.

ARCHITECTURAL CLUB OF GRAND RAPIDS REVIVED

May Be "Western Michigan Chapter"

The first step in the revival of the old Architectural Club of Grand Rapids was taken on Friday evening, May 14, when an encouragingly large group of architects met at the Moose Temple and discussed the steps to be taken to provide a strong and aggressive organization of architects in western Michigan.

Roger Allen was made temporary chairman of the group and John P. Baker appointed temporary secretary. Mr. Allen described the work done by a committee of the Michigan Society of Architects, headed by William D. Cuthbert of Ann Arbor, in attempting to localize the work of the state society by working through local groups. A discussion followed in which it appeared that a large majority of the men present were in favor of calling the new organization by some such title as "The Western Michigan Chapter of the Michigan Society of Architects," feeling that the words "Grand Rapids" in the title would be inappropriate as it is intended, with the consent of the state society, to invite architects from other cities in the western Michigan area to become members of the club.

The next meeting of the group, at which an even larger attendance is anticipated, will be held at the Moose Temple on the night of June 4. Arrangements for this meeting are being made by Harry L. Mead. A nominating committee consisting of Emil G. Zillmer, Pierre Lindhout and Walter W. Pearl will present a list of candidates to be voted upon at that meeting. Wm. H. McCarty and J. K. Haverman were appointed chairmen of two subcommittees to work with the state board of examiners in connection with certain matters regarding the next examination, to be held June 23.

The opinion was repeatedly expressed that the time is now ripe for the creation in western Michigan of an organization that can accomplish a great deal for the profession. The attitude of the M.S.A. in expressing a desire to co-operate with local groups was commended, several speakers stressing the fact that the M.S.A. is the logical organization to co-ordinate the work of local organizations in the state.
FLAVOR LASTS IN NEW ENGLAND

Modernism has failed to sway New England architecture, in which provincialism still rules. William Roger Greeley of the Boston Society of Architects says in a survey of trends made public by the American Institute of Architects, which holds its sixty-ninth convention in Boston, June 1 to 5.

"Boston and New England have too many visible architectural glories of the past in every village and town to permit any general movement toward a strange new cult," declares Mr. Greeley. "There is a strong sense of localism, and people who are building in Marblehead or in Peterborough want their houses to look like a Marblehead or a Peterborough house.

"New England progresses from Victorian New England not so much toward modernism as toward a less Victorian New Englandism. Provincialism is the word. It is akin to 'flavor'. In New England it looks as if the 'flavor' lasts.

"Boston is not New England, and cannot properly represent it, but there is nevertheless throughout this region, in and out of the metropolis, a pervading 'ethos' which is recognizable as characteristic of the group of states east of the Hudson, a group which, more than any area in the country, constitutes a distinct and complete culture of its own. "The architecture of this area has, in recent years, developed chiefly along three lines. First of these has been the cottage. The indications before 1929 pointed strongly to a renewed and widespread building up of suburban and village residential areas with small or smallish houses in the Cape Cod Colonial style. This trend has grown stronger and stronger, and the one and one-half story Cape Cod cottage has appeared in great numbers throughout the territory.

"Where architects have been employed, they have very generally used this simple reminiscent style. The bulk of the smaller houses has been in the hands of speculators, who, as usual, have wished to show a complete command of their field, and an easy familiarity with architecture of all kinds. The result, in their hands, has been dire. Aside from scattered repetitions of colonial prototypes, the countryside has burst out with a new rash of pseudo-English, pseudo-Spanish, pseudo-Modernistic 'homes' wholly incapable in their groupings of maintaining themselves as respectable neighborhoods, but apparently capable of being quickly unloaded upon an undiscriminating public.

"So this most important of architectural fields has its keynote—namely colonial-farm-cottage; but trailing along with it are masses of architectural illiteracy; not modest illiteracy, but vulgarly ostentatious and glaring illiteracy.

"Second to the development of houses has been the marked progress in Government buildings, notably in post-offices. The number of new post-offices is very large, and the architectural character which they exhibit is varied, reasonably in harmony with local traditions and with their immediate surroundings and far better than the average building produced by the community itself. In New England, of all sections, it should be a matter of chagrin, that the bureaucratic architect at Washington can send them better public buildings than they can create for themselves!

"These Federal buildings display varied styles and modes of architecture. Some are in the classic tradition familiar for so many ages. Some are in less familiar classic, with projections shaved off down to a smooth surface upon which the rudiments of classical ornament are reminiscently tattooed. Some of the buildings express themselves in a lisping, not a strident or loudly declamatory, Spanish, and some, let us say, are simply and decorously functional.

"All are constructed of local materials and so reflect the character of the once autonomous Yankee
town, rather than any giant over-lord-ship of a super-bureaucracy. So we find brick burned in the neighborhood, stone from the quarry next door, marble from the adjoining county, and native pine from the New England forest helping to give these Post Offices and Court Houses an air of 'belonging.'

"Local materials are legion in Yankeedom. Quarries yield granites varying from a highly polishable black, through greys, pinks, yellow and purple-grey seam-faced, and even a buff grey, to pure white; yield marbles from a serpentine equivalent of Verde Antique through the richest French grey to Vermont Statuary, and the unsteaked dolomitic white of Lee; yield limestone, puddingstone of the richest buffs, russets and lavenders, and the unique and various field stone, grey, moss-green, weathered to the softest and warmest tints and shades, ready-shaped to place in the wall.

"The kilns of New England burn the old highly prized hand-quality brick from Gonic and Epping and Cambridge clays, and from many more besides, and there is a strengthening and perfecting of this local product in many neighborhoods.

"The sawmills of North and Central New England are widely distributed, as the new forestation extends itself out across lands that were tilled a generation ago, but are now entering a timber-producing cycle. From these sawmills comes the richest-toned pinus strobus in the country—the 'pumpkin pine' of the early settler—easily worked, shrinking little, lasting forever, but weathering to a mellow tan color in a very short time, and an idea wood to take paint. The trend hereabout has been strongly toward the more liberal use of this native product, in window sash, in outside trim, and everywhere for interior paneling and trim.

"Locally manufactured asphalt shingles have become the most prevalent roofing material in the area, although local quarries provide a wealth of inexpensive slate of various shades and mottlings.

"The third category of buildings which has maintained an active growth during the last few years is the municipal and state group—the schoolhouse, gymnasium, city hall, hospital, institution class.

"The architectural trends in this field are conspicuously toward more refinement, elegance and restraint in detail, and more complexity in general mass. Design is coming to be accomplished by a study of block models, rather than by the proverbial classical decoration of the simple solid. This tendency has been exhibited within the local colonial and Georgian styles, although it shares some of the characteristics of the modernistic mode of architectural design.

"The Middlesex Tuberculosis Sanitarium is an example of the most masterful handling of general geometrical bulk in a class of building usually designed as a rectilinear parallelopiped. The Newton City Hall is another example of carefully studied mass in a building which formerly would have been given a rigorously simple mass and then adorned according to classic custom. Schoolhouses follow the same tendency.

"In all these fields the architecture tends to modify itself gradually along traditional lines, without making any direct break with the past. The new colonial is simpler in detail and more complex in geometry than what immediately preceded it. The architect feels the lure and the logic of some of the radically revolutionary forms which are being used throughout Christendom, but his New England client is not often sympathetic.

"Exceptions are noted, of course, especially in urban commercial fronts. This field is only now beginning to feel the revival of building activity, and so has not developed definite characteristics yet. The tendency seems to be toward entirely new forms, expressing new materials—glass and metal predominating.

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