REUNION OF ALUMNI
College of Architecture—University of Michigan
June 18-19, 1937

It has become the customary and proper thing for varying numbers of graduates and
former students of the College of Architecture to return to Ann Arbor each year at or
about Commencement time and browse around their old haunts. The incentives back of
these trips have probably varied with the individuals but it is certain that each alumnus
has returned with the hope that he or she would meet some old pal of drafting and lec­
ture room. This fond hope was realized for many this year probably to the fullest extent
in the history of architectural reunions; for the 1937 reunion was imposing in the num­
bers returning and in the dignity bestowed upon it by the faces of many old timers. Reg­
istrations dated from 1909 to 1933.

Perhaps the high point in the festivities was the
Friday night get-together and dinner at Huron
Hills Country Club where an exact count showed
61 at the tables. The class of 1927 celebrating its
ten­th anniversary had a select table with twenty
present. After dinner with President Ernest Lang
as toastmaster an epoch-making meeting got under
way.
The events of the meeting started with a talk by
Professor Wells I. Bennett, Director of the College
of Architecture who discussed the method of selec­
tion of members and the operation of the committee
form of administration which now directs the affairs
of the College. After this interesting and illuminat­
ing discussion each alumnus introduced himself and
herself and made brief mention of their activities
since leaving Ann Arbor. President Lang then
brought up the question of disbanding as a general
alumni group on account of its unwieldiness and
carrying on as class groups or otherwise. He sug­
gested that the general Alumni should have an
annual gathering, in the form of an educational
conference. This idea is now being carried out suc­
cessful­ly in other colleges on the campus and is
often held while school is in session so that those
returning could have contact with and observe the
college in actual operation. It was suggested that
a couple of outstanding men in the profession, pre­
ferably Alumni, should address such meetings on
subjects of vital and timely interest. Along with
these meetings a question and answer clinic was
also mentioned as a valuable feature. Other speak­
ers favored the conference idea and Professor Ben­
nett (Continued on Page 4)

AN ERROR

In our last issue it was stated that Albert Kahn,
Inc. was awarded second place in Pittsburgh Glass
Institute Competition for examples of glass in
architecture, decoration and related subjects.
Instead the Kahn office was awarded first prize
in Class Three (Industrial Buildings). The entry
was a photograph of the press shop of the De Soto
plant in Detroit.

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LOW COST HOUSING FOR DETROIT

The recent naming of a housing committee by the mayor of Detroit, and the initial publicity preceding from the committee will at least focus attention on this subject which is vital to the progress of Detroit, but if it does no more than that, it after all will be quite futile.

There are some straws blowing about in the wind which suggest that we must have action on the subject. It will not be enough to wall that building costs are high, that the industry is old fashioned, and let it go at that.

Speaking entirely from my own observations, I believe the answer lies in group acquisition of land, group financing, and mass building of substantial but inexpensive homes.

This, it seems to me is the only answer. For in such an answer is the key to cutting costs.

Two how do we want this done? Do we want the government to do it? Do we want the city to do it? Do we want the manufacturers to do it for their employees? Or do we want to interest the formation of corporations of citizens to conduct this as a private venture with quite a bit of civic responsibility mixed in with the profit motive? The overwhelming answer would be to have it done by private corporations—but—who is going to step up and sign on the dotted line? The answer lies in the probability of such a taking of responsibility by a group of citizens.

Let us pursue the general idea of such a corporation.

After acquiring capital the first step would be the acquisition of land suitable and economical for the venture. Then the production of individual houses in the manner figured out to be the most economical.

Perhaps having several house builders take two or three apiece would be the best way, possibly letting in larger chunks would work out best. Then to sell these houses on long time amortizing contracts. Or possibly to build groups to be rented.

The expected savings from such a corporate movement would be in the acquisition of land, possibly some saving in the construction, and a sizeable saving to the buyer or the renter because of all the financing charges being those of the corporation.

One ramification of the idea which if pursued would result in saving on construction costs would be to discard the idea of diversified plans and build the houses all alike. While such would not be any contribution to beauty, perhaps the sacrifice would be justified—perhaps not. Certainly many people would rather live in a clump with the material suggested in this after article than live in quarters now available to those who can not afford much per month. There would still be room for individuality in fixing up the front yards.

Research and planning naturally would precede formation of such a corporation. And "ifs" creep into the picture. If it cannot be figured out pretty conclusively that such a corporation would make a modest profit there is no possibility of such a corporation without subsidy.

A subsidy is the next possible way out. If that gets tangled with "ifs" which strangle the idea there is nothing left but for some government agency to take over—and that never can be the satisfactory way here in Detroit.

The above article considers only low cost housing—housing so low in cost that individual builders do not undertake it because there is not enough profit in it. To be sure, in the above article has been omitted any analysis of whether wages are too low or too high or whether materials are too low or too high. We all know what the cost of a home may be broken down into. And we all know that the house itself is composed of a certain mass of materials which have to be bought and a certain number of man hours which have to be paid for. Plus certain overhead items. The mayor's committee will doubtless take all these into consideration and while they are doing it some of us can damn the unions and some people can damn the builders but none of that consideration or that condemnation will build even one low cost home. Therefore the above article does deserve some consideration with the suggestion in this after article left out, although it might be suggested that if citizens of Detroit looking ahead to its dynamic future do form such a corporation it would not be surprising if considerable cooperation could be enlisted in its efforts from the unions and from the builders.
ROGER ALLEN SELECTED ON MUSEUM PROJECT

Roger Allen was named by the special museum project committee, as the group's choice as architect on the new Grand Rapids Public museum project to be sought with federal financial assistance. Allen was one of three architects to present tentative plans and sketches for the project. The others are Osgood & Osgood and Knecht, McCarty & Thebault.

When the city commission has taken official action toward adoption of architect's plans the $145,250 project will be sent to PWA or WPA officials for federal approval. It is proposed to construct the museum on the present site at Jefferson-av. and Washington-st., S. E.

Others approving Allen were Emerson W. Bliss, president of the museum board; Paul J. Averill, board member, and City Commissioners Perry W. Greene, Joseph A. Kozak, John McNabb and Henry W. Walstrom.

The city has been advised by Allen to seek WPA financial assistance because, he said, this would give the city more federal assistance. The city plans to spend $80,000 from the Provin estate as its share of the cost. Tentative plans provide for a memorial to the late Mrs. Estelle H. Provin, donor of the estate.

Allen's plans provide for a windowless structure of semi-memorial design to have 148-feet frontage on Jefferson-av. and 100 feet on Washington-st. The structure would be two stories high and would include just sufficient basement for heating and ventilating.

Allen told the commission that later an auditorium could be built on the rear part of the site. Thirty-two thousand square feet of floor space would be in the building, which would be erected on a polished granite base with Indiana limestone. The walls would be broken by display cases. Frank L. Dundon, director, would work out the interior plans.

The museum commission decided that while the construction work is under way the vast displays of materials in the museum might be stored in closed school buildings. Allen said bricks in the present museum would be used in the new structure and that actual construction would require nine or ten months.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AWARDS IN THE PENCIL POINTS - SUNTILE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

First Prize ($1000)  
Hays, Simpson and Hunsicker, Cleveland, Ohio

Second Prize ($400)  
Alexis Dukelski, Jersey City, N. J.

Third Prize ($200)  
Robert J. Mayer and Kazumi Adachi, Los Angeles, California

Fourth Prize ($100)  
Ben H. Southland, Los Angeles, California

Mentions ($50)  

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net brought out the fact that it would bind students and alumni closer together. In this connection he mentioned the interest of the students in the competition held in the Junior classes for a design for this year's Alumni program. President Lang gave cash prizes for this competition which was won by Lawrence Lackey, Class of 1938.

Walter Lentz, 1911, spoke of the lack of knowledge among the general public regarding the profession of Architecture, especially with reference to the requirements and operation of the State Registration law. He also stressed the part the college should play in increasing its prominence and publicizing its being and its ideals which would in turn reflect favorably on the character of men in the profession. He stated his belief that from his own experiences in the matter only about 5% of the profession is greatly interested in improving and enforcing the registration law. He suggested that valuable assistance should be obtained from the younger men just embarking on their college careers if the importance of this subject was impressed upon them in the College along with a schooling in the high ethics and ideals which the best of the profession stands for.

Mr. Schafer made a motion which was supported by Mr. Harold V. Maurer of South Bend that the President appoint a committee to organize an educational conference for some period during the year to be determined by the committee and Alumni officers; and further that June meetings should be gatherings according to classes or to cycle groups (those in school during the same four year period). This motion was carried. During the discussion a further suggestion was made that an evening meeting during the conference should be combined with a meeting of the Michigan Chapters of the A.I.A.

Mr. H. D. Davenport of Detroit suggested that it should also be possible to collect the nucleus of a scholarship fund from among those present. President Lang made the generous offer that he personally would equal the total amount subscribed by all others present. As a result of this happy combination of efforts a total of more than $100.00 was made available for the scholarship fund. Professor Bennett said that this was a very satisfactory amount for a scholarship and the administration of the fund by unanimous consent was left to the Faculty and Alumni committee to be appointed. Mr. Huesman's suggestion that the scholarship be awarded to a needy student of promise was agreeable to all and there was also discussion indicating that the scholarship committee should consider ways and means of perpetuating the fund and also as to whether it should be a loan or an outright gift.

President Lang appointed a spring conference committee of Gilbert P. Schafer, Cleveland, Ohio; Lawrence W. Oliver of Madison, Wisconsin, and William D. Cuthbert of Ann Arbor, A scholarship committee was also to be appointed at a later date. As a special social item, Cliff Randall was among those missing at the dinner but he was taking part in the big celebration of the 1912 Engineers. Saturday morning was devoted to a visit to the College and an inspection of student work placed on display. Various members of the faculty discussed the present school curriculum and instruction methods. At this time also a number of awards were made to various senior students. The A.I.A. medal went to John Van Dis and the A.I.A. Book Award to Chester G. Anderson. The Alpha Rho Chi medal was awarded to Philip Haughey and the I. K. Pond Book Awards went to Chester Moy, Emery Leland and Clark Teegarden. Altho previously awarded mention might also be made here of the Booth Travelling Fellowship, won by Ernest Schable of Gary, Indiana and the Ruerson Travelling Fellowship won by Joseph T. Daverman, 38-A of Grand Rapids. This latter award is competed for by students from the Ohio State University, University of Illinois, University of Cincinnati, Armour Institute of Technology, University of Iowa, University of Minnesota and University of Michigan.

President Lang suggested that possibly it would be satisfactory to have the present Alumni officers continue until the time of the educational conference when the matter of future organization could be settled upon. This suggestion was approved as well as one that each one present contribute $1.00 towards the expenses of the general Alumni organization including arrangements for the conference. The officers are President Ernest Lang, Detroit; Secretary Wm. D. Cuthbert, Ann Arbor; and Treasurer W. V. Marshall, Ann Arbor. All paid up it appeared and the treasury is in the best shape in many moons.

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This display of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company sponsored by the Producers' Council Club of Michigan should prove of special interest to architects.

Modern Store Front Models will be displayed in the Crystal Ball Room of the Book Cadillac Hotel on Monday afternoon, July 12 from 4 to 7 P. M. This exhibit will be open to the public in the Washington Room on the 6th floor of the Hotel July 14 to 16 inclusive. All business men are invited to attend.

The project is intended to bring to architects, merchants and property owners all over the United States, the possibilities of store front modernization as a means to increased prosperity. The remodeling and modernization of store fronts has gained considerable impetus during the depression. Merchants have been forced to find new ways to attract new customers and better ways to keep old ones. Up-to-date and attractive store fronts have played no small part in this.

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The exhibition is planned to cover most types of stores and shops, the following and similar businesses being represented: Bakery, Gift Shop, Grocery or Food Store, Hardware, Shoe Store, Haberdashery, Drug Store, Bar, Tobacco Store, Jewelry, Five and Ten Cent Store and Perfume Shop.

This Caravan is on a 50,000 mile tour covering 75 cities in the United States, and has already been shown in 57 principal cities. It is recommended that all merchants and business men avail themselves of the opportunity to visit this unique display.

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- Inspection Unit and Garage—St. Jean and Kercheval, Dept. of St. Rys.
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- Remodeling store, 1065 Woodward Ave. Cunningham Drug Stores, Inc.
- Remodeling 2-story and bmt. store bldg., Oakman Blvd. and Grand River, Davidson Bros., Inc.
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- Addition to Garage and Inspection Unit, Schaeferrd., Dept. of St. Rys. Up to 3 P. M. June 28.
- Remodeling store front at 1448 Woodward Ave. for "Russek's" Inc.—Owners.

Contracts let:

- Prepar plans for add. to Our Lady of Heaven Parish School, Van Dyke Ave.

Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Associate, 1000 Marquette Bldg., CA. 3175.—Prep. plans on the following:

- Stable for Louis Braden, Metamora.
- Alt. and addn. to factory bldg. for Universal Products Co. Contract let to Gallagher Const. Co.
- Alt. and addn. to greenhouse and out bldgs. on the estate of Wesson Seyburn. Taking figures.

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Harley & Ellington, 1507 Stroh Bldg., RA. 9030.
—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.

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

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

Herman & Simons, 710 Owen Bldg., RA. 8788.
—Preparing plans for Bushnell Congregational Church.


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

Same.—Figures on revised plans for Zack Garage closed.

Same.—Taking fig. on alt. to Store. Owner—J. Miller.

—Prep. working drawings for Kalamazoo Post Office.

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

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

Same.—Westminster Presbyterian Church, Lansing, Mich. Revising plans.

Same.—Taking fig. on three class room add. to school, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.


Schley, Cyril E., 605 Lafayette Bldg., CA. 8499.—Sketches on three story apt. bldg., 110x130.

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

Same.—Sketches on 1500 seat theatre.


Same.—Taking fig. on alt. to locker room—Motor Products Co. Held over.


Stachowiak, Stephen J., 3005 Caniff, TO. 8-7122.—Preparing plans for the following:

Two story store and office bldg., Dearborn; alterations to offices; 60x100 Warehouse; store front; five room residence.

Same.—Preparing sketches on the following:

36x100 addition to auditorium; 40x70 two story addition to Veterans' Home.

Same.—Taking figures on the following:

Sausage factory; two story and basement store and office bldg.; two story store and office bldg.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTS GIVE UP
FAMED RESIDENCE BY RICHARDSON

Members of the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects voted to return to the Glessner estate the residence at the southwest corner of Prairie avenue and 18th street, Chicago, deeded to them in 1924 by the late John J. Glessner, one of the founders of the International Harvester company. Inability to finance the project in compliance with the donor's wishes was given as the reason.

It was built in 1886 from the plans by the late Henry Hobson Richardson, noted Boston architect, who also designed the Marshall Field & Co. wholesale building, razed several years ago.

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REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS

Fundamentals of the Law are Definitely Defined

By C. Julian Oberwirth, A.I.A.

Throughout all the ages men have sought the utopia of utter freedom. We claim that one of the shining attributes of American life is “liberty,” and that here above all places this luxury may be enjoyed to its fullest extent. Yet we know that we are not, that we can never be, free; that, in truth, the very happiness of mankind, wherever we are, either by necessity or choice, grouped together depends upon human restrictions.

There are too many instances in which people differ honestly as to what is fair, and too many selfish people, some of them mentally incapable of “playing the game,” to make any form of unrestricted society possible. We must set up rules or laws, and these, to be just, must be for the good of the majority.

Liberty, in its more practical sense, has come to mean that any man may do whatever he pleases—but only insofar as his actions have no adverse effect upon anyone other than himself, or that such effects are justified in the eyes of his fellow men. Even in what might be called the beginning of American liberty, our forefathers gathered to write a Constitution, setting up rules to bind them to righteous actions and to provide a guard that would insure them that all those laws which they knew were yet to be made, would be in a righteous manner.

America was a new country, and independent, so we started from the bottom. We observed when and how the actions of men, in following the dictates of their own desires, caused material losses or unjust annoyances to others, and we made laws to prevent repetition of these acts.

And the older the country became the more we realized that there were, after all, things which needed no restriction. Property and the right of the property holder were the most jealously guarded of all against the encroachment of restrictions, and even down to recent years men have held tenaciously, though blindly, to the thought that the free use of their own property was a last sacred stronghold of liberty and not to be molested. In only comparatively recent years has the public come to realize that it is one of the most dangerous liberties men can have in an organized society. So all of a sudden we start passing city planning laws, zoning laws, slum clearance laws, and registration laws, to try to give some small amount of correction to the errors of the past, and to give future building the legal guidance which it should have had from the beginning of American history. And, like all other laws, there are many who don’t like it and some who fight against it.

I don’t blame those who don’t like it—I don’t like it either—but I concede the necessity of the evil. Therefore, I do blame those who strike out against such laws in the blindness of rage and those who sometimes are committed to violation, or even to violence, in their opposition to laws which, more often than not, are of greatest benefit to the loudest objectors.

Down in Louisiana a sheriff and his chief deputy went out to quell an organized opposition to a law providing for the compulsory dipping of cattle to prevent ticks. These very people for whom the law was passed and for whom it would have been of infinite benefit yielded to unsound leadership, struck out in their wrath, and murdered the sheriff and his chief deputy who wanted to enforce the law. I say this is a display of cowardice and senselessness that sometimes typifies the “die hard” exponent of utter freedom of individual action regardless of where the burden might fall.

I give you this argument in behalf of registration laws because it is absolutely necessary that anyone who sits upon an examining board created by such laws, must have some kind of a true picture of its foundation. And it is even more necessary that he realize, from beginning to end, that all registration laws must have, for their raison d’etre and for a background of operation by the examining body, the good of the majority of people of that State.

I know that many of us have the feeling that the reason for passing these laws is to elevate the standards of the profession of architecture; or, more frankly, to keep business in the hands of reliable architects. Some even go so far as to admit

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Walter Winchell—Ben Bernie in
"Wake Up and Live!"
that the reason they think registration laws are passed is so there won't be so many architects, and those who are practicing will get more work. Even the ears of legislators are held open when you tell them that the real reason you want a law passed is to enable the architects of your home State to hold the axe over the heads of architects of other States in the same manner and to the same extent that it is held over their heads.

Registration Improves Professional Standards

And registration laws do all of these things. Professional standards are raised, because that is a necessary step in assuring to the public professionally qualified men. Business is increased, because many unqualified men who would be doing work are eliminated from the picture in the public interest. Certain forms of reciprocity are set up to protect the State against the practice of unqualified men from that direction. All are, happily I grant you, a necessary part or result of the legal procedure, but never the reason for the law. There is no legal justification for any other conclusion. Let the public and the profession beware of the examining boards which does not acknowledge these facts, for such a board is apt to turn quickly into a mere political power, dishing out licenses with a background of selfish purpose, with the public and the real good of the profession forgotten. A law that does that is a bad law and should not be tolerated. We must assume from the first, therefore, that a fair, impartial, unselfish jury of qualified professional men will form the body of examiners to be set up under the provisions of the Registration Act.

We must also understand that the true duty of the examining body is to test, preferably by examination, the qualifications of applicants for practice for the purpose of admitting all who are qualified and preventing all who have not proven their qualifications. In other words, all men must of necessity be rated as unqualified until they have proven themselves otherwise. And right here I want to say that that is the whole job, minus the details with which each board is entrusted. I have yet to see why or how there can be any real justification for, or wholesome effect from petty arguments over so-called "reciprocal agreements" between States, or how they can benefit the public! I think it is absolutely essential that we recognize our own State borders as a barrier to nothing but incompetence.

Essentially, a good registration law is a carefully written legal authorization for fairly, efficiently and practically carrying out the job of determining who, among those who wish to practice architecture, are qualified for such practice; of admitting all of these and preventing practice by all others; for doing all of the routine, detail and other work; and for operating under the procedures which years of experience have taught us to be best.

Back in the time when the first registration law for architects was passed it was difficult, if not impossible, to pre-determine what these provisions should be. But now, with registration having progressed through a period of nearly forty years of practical operation, and with the experience of nearly forty boards of examiners from which to draw, we are in a position to write a law that is reasonably fortified with practical conclusions and enforceable requirements. Such a law should be purely a grant of power within the constitutional limitations of the particular State. Since we have assumed an honest qualified examining body, we may assume a fair administration of such power. It is not necessary then that the law require that certain things be done in a certain way, but rather that the examining body be authorized to do the necessary things in the way it deems best, with as much latitude as is possible in the handling of each problem.

Following this line of reasoning our laws should provide the examining body with the power to make

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just rules under which all architects shall practice, and I hold that this grant of power is one of the most important parts of any law if judiciously and militantly used.

Examining Body Should Have Latitude

You will note that throughout a good law you will find the terms “satisfactory” experience, “capable” architects, “equivalent” training, “recognized” schools, etc. These words are purely and simply for the purpose of qualifying certain requirements with a word which gives the examining body the final right to determine whether or not any of these come up to the standard which that particular body acknowledges. The attorney-general of Kentucky, and I dare say of many other States, has ruled that in all such cases these terms leave the final decision to the examining body.

In a few cases a good law will be found to have provisions that an examining body shall do certain things, instead of saying that it may do them. There is a definite reason for this breaking from the principles already set out. They are for a double purpose. First, to prevent an unscrupulous board which might possibly find its way into office, from dishonest or unfair collection or disposition of money before it could be checked; and, second, to require that it keep sufficient records of its procedures and reports of them, that it would be impossible for such a board to long continue any unscrupulous acts or abuse of lawful power. Therefore, the good law must require publication of lists of architects so that all may know to whom they have given the right to practice. A limitation is placed upon the amount of all fees, allowing the board to collect such funds as is necessary for its operation, but without power to exceed reasonable limitations. A record of proceedings must be kept in order that a check upon its actions is always available.

In a few instances the word “shall” is used in preference to “may” in order that anyone reading the law will understand it is intended that those things be done, and that the board is not merely exercising its right of power, but is carrying out a demand in the law. This is usually true, for example, where a law says that an examining body shall make necessary rules and regulations. While this is practically a demand that it be done, it leaves entirely to the examining body the text of such rules or the decision as to whether or not any are necessary.

It may be seen from these statements that close coordination of all parts of any law and a clear use of the English language is essential. It is indeed disastrous, to say nothing of being confusing, to find, after passage of a law, that in one place it says one thing, while in another it requires an exactly opposite action. Then you have the only perfect example I know of an irresistible force meeting an immovable body.

And it is just as disastrous to find, after passage of a law, that a devilish little comma has upset the entire meaning—a thing that has actually been known to happen. In pondering these matters one day I went to our Attorney General and asked him how to go about writing a good law. “Do you know what power and authority you want the law to provide?” he asked. I said: “Yes, I believe I will know with a little more study.” “Then,” said the Attorney General, “put all of it that is constitutional down in honest-to-God good English, and you’ve got it.” “Remember,” he added, “that what the law says is going to count, and not what you intended to say.”

As we have already seen from our preliminary discussion of essentials, the most important perhaps of all the powers and duties written into a registration law is that of examination. In my humble
opinion it is a grave mistake to do anything more than state in any law that the examining body shall have the power to set up its own examinations. Standards are forever changing. What is today a fair and comprehensive test of knowledge in the practice of architecture may tomorrow be a poorly devised, outmoded examination. Since we who are members of the Council have acknowledged examination credit as the basis of all transfer of registration between States, and since such transfer is more prevalent in our profession than in any other, the examining body which is without power to go ahead with the demands of time it not only un­equipped to properly carry on the work of examin­ing candidates but is at an extreme disadvantage in the process of making transfers of registered men to other States.

Scope of Boards Authority Questioned

There are those who hold, perhaps correctly so, that the law itself should set out at least the two divisions of Senior and Junior classifications for examination. In this I am forced to disagree. Time may as easily cause a change in this procedure as in the examination, and I remind you that the entire matter of a Senior examination, while intended to be the full practical equivalent of the Junior examine­tion, is, in fact, merely a part of our adopted formula for "reciprocity," or, as we prefer to call it, for transfer of registration by those men of long years of proven qualification and experience who were admitted to practice by some method other than examination, or by an examination not the equivalent of that in the State to which transfer is desired.

There are others who hold that to give the exam­ining body full authority in the matter of examina­tions is an unconstitutional grant of power. In dis­pelling this thought the Attorney General of Ken­tucky cites the following decision of the Supreme Court of California of October 1930:

"It is concluded upon this proposition that the Legislature has the power to delegate to a com­mission or board, trained in a given profession or skilled in a given art, the right to fix the qualifications of applicants desiring to practice such professions or art. The Legislature itself is not obliged to fix the standard of excellence of knowledge in the given profession which an applicant for admission thereto shall be required to possess. Such requirements may be left to the sound discretion of the commission or board, which will be accountable in the courts for any abuse or unjust exercise of discretion with which it is vested. A familiar instance of this is found in the law touching the admission of attorneys to practice before the courts of this State."

In closing this paper I want to say that I have tried to outline the essentials of a registration law as seen upon the background of thought that has gone into the preparation of the Report of the Com­mittee on Registration Laws to The American Insti­tute of Architects.

It was enlightening to find that so many of the members of that Committee were so unselishly in accord upon the basis of registration laws as herein related.

AIR FILTERS RELIEVE HAY FEVER

Relief from hay fever, asthma and other respira­tory afflictions is possible through proper installa­tion of air filters in home air conditioning systems. Detroiter are rapidly learning that devitalized air and air laden with dust, pollen, grit and soot are definitely injurious to health and aggravate hay fever and asthma sufferers particularly.

"This is one of the many important reasons for the increased demand for proper air filtering sys­tems," says F. E. Ritzenheim, president of the Do­mestic Air Conditioning Co., 20 Bartlett Ave., High­land Park, distributors of Capitol Season-Aire air conditioning units.

"The toll unconditioned air takes is not evaluated in dollars and cents alone—and it takes plenty of these—but in the greater losses resulting from a lessen­ing of resistance to disease processes," he says.

"According to the best authorities, the air in the average community contains from one to four grains
of dust per 1,000 cubic feet. Under normal conditions of ventilation by air leakage, the air entering a single small room at the rate of four changes an hour, contains more than a pound and a half of dust and dirt in a month’s time. In industrial communities this amount would be proportionately greater, according to the type of the neighborhood.

"Heretofore, only the largest of ventilating systems were equipped to filter the air. With air contamination steadily increasing, the public is demanding the comfort and health protection afforded by proper home air filtration."

"Thousands of people who find it necessary each year to leave their homes and business to escape the dreaded ‘hay fever season’ may remain at home and not be kept from their duties; they need only to spend from eight to twelve hours daily at home, provided the home is supplied with an abundance of fresh, pollen free air," Ritzenheim declares.

"In addition to the advantages afforded hay fever suffers, proper filtration of air also eliminates the drudgery of constant cleaning of home furnishings and wearing apparel," he added. "While many air conditioning units are equipped with ‘throw-away’ filters—which is not an insignificant item—Capitol Season-Aire filters are of the washable type, easily removed, cleaned and sterilized in the weekly wash and replaced at no extra cost."

"These washable fabric filters save cleaning and decorating costs that are items of no small consideration."

FREE SUNSHINE AND AIR ??

We make common use of the expression, “as free as the air and sunshine.” There is enough of fact to warrant the expression generally but strictly speaking there appears something of a misnomer in its true significance, particularly in the crowded, densely populated centers of our cities.

The larger cities that have made adequate housing surveys have disclosed astounding and almost incredible conditions of living where the ordinary requirements of health, sanitation and even decency have been almost completely ignored. As a result of these disclosures special scientific attention and research have been centered on the problem of health and morals amid such conditions. One of the most important findings revealed is the fact that lack of fresh air and sunshine has been the most potent cause of a very high rate of mortality. Comparisons show the rate to increase from five to fifty times the normal rate, depending on the lack of proper air, light and ventilation.

This keener realization of the vital need of sunshine and air has greatly awakened interest and attention in correcting such intolerable conditions, not alone in the humanitarian interest of those in the blighted areas but also in the general civic interest of the city as a whole. Such blighted districts are a real menace and hazard. A recent limited survey in Detroit has shown startling conditions in apartment areas that once were our pride but now, due mostly to their dark, dingy, poorly-lighted, insanitary rooms, have become uneconomic and partially blighted.

All habitable lot areas are entitled to their proportionate share of air and sunshine. Our assessors are justified in their tax assessment methods based on such a policy. With such complete and substantial proofs of the value and importance of proper air and sunshine our cities can well afford to profit by the sad experience of others and insist on adequate and ample provisions for health-giving, life-extending wholesome air and sunshine.

The expression, “as free as the air and sunshine” should be a fact in Detroit rather than a fiction.—The Planner.
HOUSING MAJOR THEME

Institute Convention Indorses Nation-Wide Program to Meet a 4 Million Dwelling Shortage

More than 1,000 architects, builders, producers of construction materials, educators and representatives of allied arts participated in the sixty-ninth convention of the American Institute of Architects in Boston June 1 to 5.

Housing was the major theme of the assembly, and plans were made to develop a nation-wide program to advance the construction of homes, now impeded by costs and other factors, under the leadership of the architectural profession. The architects propose to launch studies of large-scale low-rent housing which will clear the way for concerted action to meet the shortage, which, it is estimated, will require 4,000,000 dwelling units and an expenditure of $12,000,000,000 in the next decade.

Anticipating "a tremendous forward movement in housing construction of all types," the Institute will build up a housing policy which will be carried out through committees to be organized by each of its sixty-eight Chapters throughout the country, and in which the Federal Government and the construction industry, as well as civic and other groups, will cooperate.

"Second only to the doctors, the architects are more necessary to the health, safety and economic security of the American family than any other group," says a statement by the Institute's Housing Committee, of which Walter R. McCormack of Cleveland is chairman.

"Yet we have submitted and have allowed the public to submit to all sorts of abuses from commercialized quack plan services which, while they may not reach a large field, are definitely destroy ing the confidence of the public in the integrity of the building industry and in the practical value of architectural service."

Favoring the passage of the Wagner-Steagall Bill, the Committee points out that if a National Housing Authority is set up it will be possible for the first time to have a single point of housing contact with the government. This Authority, according to the Committee, will enable organized architecture to work effectively in behalf of programs of housing in the arious regions of the United States.

Stephen F. Voorhees, President of the Institute, and Chairman of the Board of Design of the New York World's Fair, presided at the opening session at the Somerset Hotel. Following an address of welcome by the Right Reverend William Lawrence, retired Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, Mr. Voorhees delivered the president's address. Edwin Bergstrom of Los Angeles submitted his report as treasurer, and the report of the Board of Directors was presented by Charles T. Ingham of Pittsburgh, secretary of the Institute.

On Tuesday afternoon the architects visited Gore Place in Waltham, Mass., where a reception was held by Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees. The Institute will lend its aid to the preservation of Gore Place, seat of Governor Christopher Gore (1758-1827), which is called "one of the half-dozen outstanding houses in the United States," Lexington, Concord and other historic cities, and the routes of Paul Revere, were included in the itinerary.

Wednesday's session opened with the report of the Credentials Committee, followed by the nomination of officers and directors.

Dean William Emerson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman of the Institute Committee on Education, welcomed the architectural students and read the report of his committee. Dr. Walter Gropius of the Harvard Faculty of Architecture spoke on "Essentials for Creative Design." Dean Everett V. Meeks of Yale University discussed "Foreign Influences on Architectural Education in America."

The report of the Committee on Housing was presented by Chairman McCormack, the central theme being "Rebuilding America." Practically every aspect of housing was considered. New methods of construction to meet the housing shortage were considered.

The architects will move to supply the need for architectural advisory and supervisory service in the small home field. "The greatest volume of home building occurs in the $4,000 to $8,000 price range, centering around the $5,000 house," it is explained. "The reason why competent technical advice and supervision seldom filter down to this field is relatively unimportant."

"The vital fact is that thousands of small homes go wrong because the owners rely on ready-made plans 'that just need a little shifting around.' Perhaps the contractor roughs out what he thinks they (Continued on Page 3)
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should have. In any event, the results are all too often quite different from the owner's original conception and too many such homes start to disintegrate at a surprisingly early date."

A joint meeting of the Institute with the Producers' Council, an organization of manufacturers of building materials and equipment representing an invested capital of nearly $2,000,000,000, was a feature of the convention. The principal speaker was E. Kent Hubbard, President of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, whose subject was "The Relation of the Building Industry to Recovery from a Business Angle." William Stanley Parker of Boston, chairman of the Institute's Committee on Construction Industry Relations, presided.

Thursday afternoon the architects visited Harvard College and attended a tea at Lowell House. They also visited Longfellow House, Elmwood and the Judge Lee House, the home of Dean and Mrs. Emerson.

On Friday afternoon a reception was held at Fenway Court, the annual dinner of the Institute taking place in the evening. Fellowships and honorary memberships were presented and the new officers were inducted. Among those honored with a Fellowship was Harris Allen, former president of Northern California Chapter, San Francisco. Saturday was devoted to an inspection of notable old houses in Rhode Island and to a social program at Providence. Other cities visited included Newport, Bristol, Portsmouth and Middletown.

Many other subjects affecting architecture and building were discussed at the Boston convention. They included 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 Capitol. More than a score of committee reports dealing with progress in these and other fields were submitted.

The Producers' Council held sessions during the A. I. A. convention, the president, F. R. Gilpatric of the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., presiding. A proposal to consolidate the Manufacturers Housing Promotion Council and the National Housing Advisory Council was acted upon. The plan contemplates the creation by the Producers' Council of a Sales Promotion and Education Division. On Friday, the Council's directors met. J. C. Bebb of the Otis Elevator Company, New York, is chairman of the Board.

Educators Participate in Sessions

Educators from all over the country attended the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture in Boston May 3-31, and took part in the sessions of the Institute's Committee on Education.

Professor Sherely W. Morgan of Princeton University, president of the Association, spoke on the opening day, when deports of committees were received. Dean George S. Koyl of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Pennsylvania, reported on a proposed exhibition of fine arts, collegiate grade, in the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. Professor Roy Childs Jones of the University of Minnesota discussed "The-Inter-School Problems in use at Minnesota, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell and Armour." Adresses were delivered by Professor L. C. Dillenback of the Department of Architecture, Syracuse University, and Professor Charles W. Killam of Harvard.

A feature of the second day's meeting of the Association was an open meeting on professional examinations, at which construction, professional practice, and design were topics.

The Boston Society of Architects, of which Henry R. Shepley is president, was host to the American Institute of Architects and to the allied bodies which were meeting in connection with the Institute's convention. The Institute last met in Boston forty-five years ago. At that time Benjamin Harrison was President of the United States and the country was looking forward to the World's Fair in Chicago. At the 1937 convention, national as well as architect-
tural interest is centered on the New York World's Fair of 1939, and the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco the same year.

**Nation Wide Housing Program**

An eight-point nation-wide housing program was outlined in a report made public by the Board of Directors at the opening session. More than 200 delegates from the organization's sixty-nine Chapters throughout the country participated.

Recommended by the Institute's Committee on Housing, of which Walter R. McCornack of Cleveland is chairman, and approved by the Directors, the resolutions provide for a working alliance between architects, builders, and Federal agencies, entailing both cooperative and independent studies of the nation's housing problems, allocation of $200,000 to the Department of Commerce for development of a new technological approach to construction with a view to lowering costs, and creation of a joint national investigating committee to inspect completed Federal Housing projects.

Other suggestions in the report, which was read by Charles T. Ingham of Pittsburgh, secretary of the Institute, included preparation of a real property inventory "necessary in the replanning of American cities," organization of a committee of architects to cooperate with the National Housing Authority in formulating a code of basic principles for the national housing movement, a study of unemployment in the building industry, development of mod-

erate cost housing for rent rather than for sale, and inauguration of a campaign for a general minimum standard for dwelling units.

The Board also went on record as favoring the appointment of a commission to pass on the qualifications of architects seeking national employment under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, but advised that the Convention take no official stand with regard to proposed alterations on the national capitol.

Citing the reports of regional directors as indicating a general improvement in the building industry throughout the country, the directors urged the necessity for a unified program "which will demonstrate that the Institute is prepared to meet the problems of the day with continued vitality." The convention marked the completion of eighty years of service by the Institute.

"Jerry" Building Must Be Curbed

A sweeping program of detailed and continuous cooperation between the architectural profession and the construction industry to eliminate "jerry-built houses and slap-up commercial and industrial structures" during the "steady climb toward prosperity in building" was urged by E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association.

Speaking at a joint luncheon meeting of the American Institute of Architects and the Producers' Council Mr. Hubbard pointed out that the building industry recovered in 1936 approximately a quarter of the ground lost during the depression, and that while it still failed by 60 per cent to reach its pre-depression peak, "normal construction has begun." The return of sound economic conditions in the industry, he said, is dependent upon "stimulation of sound expansion in private building."

"The challenge, therefore, to the architectural profession and to the Producers' Council is a real one." Mr. Hubbard told the meeting.

"It is provoked, first, by the present faith in the fallacy that modern science and the machine age can produce miraculous prosperity for all—without end and without effort; second, by the general superstition of the omnipotence of a providential and paternal government; third, by the burden of a new cost of the enlarged state and its waste of national income at the expense of the consuming public; and fourth, by the passing of the control of so many factors of creating national income from efficient business management to wasteful political direction."

"So far as the building industry is concerned, a closer cooperation between the architect and the producer to avoid waste and mistakes will do more today than at any time in the history of this affiliation between the American Institute of Architects and the Producers' Council. The individuals in both groups are, because of their training and viewpoint, able and, I know, willing to meet the challenge."

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"Normal construction, as we knew it, would be the case, has begun with the construction of homes, because that is the greatest need. The home instinct and the desire not to be doubled up gave rise to this beginning. Following closely upon it, even in some cases an endeavor at home construction, was construction of factory buildings, with the result that new jobs were opened up and wages began to rise.

"That we shall avoid jury-built houses and slap-up commercial and industrial structures, is a responsibility of the two groups that are meeting here today. Such a method of conducting what is perhaps the greatest single business in the United States must be avoided at all costs—a business which in 1930 employed over 3,000,000 workers in direct construction alone.

"This can be done only by year-round day-in-and-day-out cooperation and by continuing conferences between the two groups where more than mere words will be passed. It can be done if you of the architectural profession organized as you are in the American Institute of Architects, will make recommendations in specification form to the makers of builders' hardware, to the manufacturers of roofing materials, to the suppliers of electrical appliances, and to all those engaged in producing what you must fit into your ideas and the needs of the pocketbooks of your clients. It can be done by you if the Producers' Council will not depend solely upon what many of you feel is your infallibility in telling the architect what materials he should use, but will request of him his opinion and submit to him in specification form the product that you have conceived before you enter production.

"There is no need for additional expensive organization to bring about direct and frequent cooperation. The American Institute of Architects is already well organized, and it merely awaits more intimate approaches from the various groups in the Producers' Council, already organized. Neither the profession nor the industry can go it alone. Individually, they cannot meet the challenge. But collectively, the world is at their feet."

A Plea for Sound Home Expansion

"The building industry depends upon the construction of homes. The construction of homes depends in turn upon sound economic conditions generally. Therefore while we have a cycle or circle, we must regard the building industry as the neck of the economic bottle. Consequently it is up to those who are allied in this great industry to eliminate any friction which might exist and work wholeheartedly toward a common end. This common end can best be attained through the stimulation of sound economic conditions generally.'

A real start was made in 1935 when privately financed construction rose to 45.4 per cent from the 1934 low of 36.8 per cent. I presume that for the first quarter of 1937 the percentage of privately financed building has risen well toward the 65 or 70 per cent mark. Surely there is evidence everywhere that conditions have become more favorable for private enterprise. More people want new homes and are securing them. The construction of productive buildings has materially increased.

"Great numbers of people have regained their purchasing power and are utilizing no small part of that purchasing power to house themselves properly. How rapidly we shall approach the peak in all types of building construction depends upon the individuals in both of our groups working together to improve the condition which exists at the neck of the economic bottle, to the end that complete recovery will be attained.

"I point to these facts and present these figures to indicate that while we are on the upgrade, we still have a considerable way to go. The heartening part of the entire situation, however, is that the profession and the industry still have time to build solidly before we are materially under way."

Material progress must come before private initiative, Mr. Hubbard warned. The government did "prime the pump," he said, "but there must be a tapering off.

"The omnipotent, providential, and paternal state must of necessity cease being omnipotent, providential, and paternal."

(Continued on Page 8)

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Remodeling 2-sty. and bmt. store bldg., Oakman Blvd. and Grand River. Davidson Bros., Inc.
1,500 seat theater, Harper and Lakewood Aves.
Royal Theater Company, owners.
Prelim. studies, apt. bldg., Covington Drive and Second Blvd.

Same.—Prep. plans for add. to Our Lady of Heaven Parish School, Van Dyke Ave.
Derrick & Gamber, Union Guardian Bldg., CA. 3175.—Prep. plans on the following:
Stable for Louis Braden, Metamora.

Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Associate, 1000 Marquette Bldg.—Preparing plans for extension to power house for local manufacturer.
Prep. plans on following:
Mfg. bldgs. in New Jersey, assembly plant, air conditioned precision instrument bldg., office bldg. with ornamental enclosed water tower, foundry, garage, warehouse, personnel bldg., engineering bldg., power house and outside facilities such as gate houses, fences, railroad facilities, grading, drainage, pumping stations, sewers, etc.
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3 body conveyor bridges, 2 sub-stations and air compressor installation for local Auto Company.
High pressure boiler and turbo-generator for local Auto Company.
2 power transformer stations for local Auto Co.
Cold mill facilities for local company.
Pickling tank installation and manufacturing facilities for local tube co.
Balconies and conveyor installations for local co.
Taking figures:
Factory extension, local manufacturer.

Additional office facilities for Automobile Club.
Contracts awarded:
Gen. cont. extension to plant of King Seeley Corp. to Ann Arbor Construction Co.
Gen. cont. extension to plant of Mich. Electrotype and Stereotype Co. to Krieghoff Co.

Harley & Ellington, 1507 Stroh Bldg., RA. 9030.—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.
Same.—Preparing plans for St. Vincent Orphanage, Brighton, Mich.

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The Detroit City Plan Commission and staff gave its particular attention to the National Planning Conference June 1, 2 and 3. The end of the conference was not the end of our Commission's work, however. There are still accounts to straighten, reports to correct and papers to circulate. With all of the extra work, headaches and responsibilities, the Conference was a real success and was of great value to Detroit and the City Plan Commission.

The Trailer Car and Trailer Camp Ordinances have required considerable attention of the staff. The Trailer Camp Ordinance particularly should have more than superficial consideration. The problem is really intricate and careful analysis is needed and was given in its drafting. The responsibility of city officials for the present and future best interests of its citizens is involved in these ordinances and should be recognized.

Detroit's housing shortage is so acute as to prompt additional interest and attention to that phase of city planning. The City Plan Commission believes that the proper approach to this civic problem is in a large and representative Citizens Housing Council in collaboration with the City Planning Commission and the City Plan Commission and other interested city departments. A glaring need now apparent is proper, adequate, accurate, and dependable data for use in the requisite analysis on which to base reliable deductions and corrective plans and methods.

To this end the Detroit City Plan Commission is assisting the Detroit Housing Commission in the preparation of a WPA project for a comprehensive survey.

On Friday afternoon, June 25, the Levi Barbour Memorial was formally and officially unveiled and given to the City. Mr. Marshall Fredericks, the sculptor, gave a fine explanation of his interpretation and concept of this memorial. Mr. James O. Murfin gave the principal address in a most appropriate manner. Commissioner Busch, representing the Mayor, officially received the gift of the memorial in a very brief but exceptionally well presented acceptance. This Levi Barbour Memorial, as the central figure in the Rose Garden on Belle Isle, is rated by our nation's leading sculptors as an outstanding accomplishment in creative and inspirational sculptural work. Detroit has the best reasons for being proud of this memorial.—The Planner.

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Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor in "Personal Property"
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES YIELD MANY DIVIDENDS

The following article, which has been syndicated throughout the country, is typical of the helpful hand extended to the architectural profession by the Federal Housing Administration.

It is estimated that approximately 80 per cent of the houses erected in this country are built without architectural service.

The employment of an architect, however, usually results in a more artistic and practical house and tends to effect economy in materials, labor, and general construction costs.

His supervision is invaluable in assuring satisfactory building results. In making his plans he can consider not only the immediate needs of the persons who will occupy the building but can arrange to facilitate alterations that may be contemplated in the future.

The fee earned by the architect is paid usually many times over in the benefits his experience and knowledge bring to his clients.

Homes financed under the terms of the Federal Housing Administration program must be constructed according to certain standards, and the employment of an architect will assist in meeting these requirements.

SHEETS TO HEAD PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Election of Frank T. Sheets as president of the Portland Cement Association, effective September 1, was announced in Chicago by Charles L. Hogan of New York, chairman of the Board. He succeeds Edward J. Mehren, who resigned last month to take care of his personal interests.

Mr. Sheets for the past four years has been consulting engineer and director of development of the Association.

Prior to that time he had been associated with the Illinois Highway Department for twenty-three years and for twelve years as superintendent of highways and chief engineer.

Coming out of high school Mr. Sheets started to work in the Department of Highways as blueprint boy and file clerk. He then took time off to go to college, working his way through, being employed by the State Highway Department during the summer in order to get additional revenue for his education. At the completion of his college course he entered the Highway Department and in successive civil service examinations became assistant engineer, assistant bridge engineer, assistant maintenance engineer, bridge engineer, engineer of design and finally the top position of superintendent of highways and chief engineer. His selection for this position was based solely on his outstanding ability and the success with which he handled his successive jobs.

Mr. Sheets has served as president of the American Association of State Highway Officials, of the Mississippi Valley Highway Conference, of the Central Illinois section of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was an official delegate from the United States government to the Pan-American Highway Congress at Rio de Janeiro in 1929.

His experience in the highway field covers practically all phases of highway financing, design, construction, maintenance and administration. During the twelve years ending January 1, 1933, he directed expenditure of over $450,000,000 for highway and bridge construction and maintenance and supervised construction of approximately 11,600 miles of highways in the state of Illinois of which 8,356 miles were high type primary roads.

He is the author of "Concrete Road Design, Simplified and Correlated with Traffic" presenting sound and simplified methods of designing pavements to meet traffic expectancy. He has, during the past few years directed the administrative and technical policies of the Highways Bureau of the Association, and has directed industrial research to develop new and improved uses of portland cement and concrete, in addition to performing his duties as consulting engineer.

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Detroit, Michigan
FRANK STANTON WINS 1st PRIZE IN H. & G. COMPETITION

Through Clair W. Ditchy word has just been received that Franklin C. Stanton of Bellingham, Washington has been awarded First Prize in House & Garden's competition.

The award is for Class Two, covering houses of six rooms and under.

Mr. Stanton graduated from the University of Michigan, College of Architecture in 1916. He worked in Detroit for several years with C. Howard Crane and with George J. Haas.

INTERIOR DECORATING FOR THE SMALL HOME

A six weeks lecture course in interior decoration is being given at Wayne University under the direction of Henry H. Morton.

The course is designed especially to teach planning, furnishing and landscaping the small home. Particular attention will be given to contemporary use of color, wallpapers, window treatments, furniture arrangement, and lighting in the average home today.

Classes meet every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 1 to 3 in Room 158. Two hours of university credit will be given upon satisfactory completion of the course.

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COOLING COMFORT EASILY OBTAINED
Winter Systems Cool In Summer

"Today's modern residential automatic heating and air conditioning system, in addition to providing filtering, ventilating, heating and humidifying in winter, has three importance summer functions, such as filtering, ventilating and blower cooling," Norman Saylor, Detroit branch manager, air conditioning division of Gar Wood Industries, Inc., said. "The simple operation of the blower fan provides the air cleaning and air circulation. The third function, that of cooling, in most cases is taken care of by a rather ingenious handling of the return line system to the blower, by taking advantage of the natural phenomenon of the weather.

"Weather bureau statistics and records compiled over a period of many years, show that the night temperature almost invariably drops to twenty degrees below that of the day temperature during the hot months of summer," he said. "It is a matter of common observation that at midnight, when the temperature in the bedroom is sweltering, it is usually quite comfortable outdoors.

"In order to obtain comfort, the hot air should be blown out of the house and replaced with the cool night air. Steps should be taken to reduce the gain in heat during the day as much as possible. A rise in temperature during the day is due almost solely to the sun. There are two methods of reducing the heat gain. The first lies in the use of awnings to prevent the direct rays of the sun entering the house. The second way calls for insulation of the second floor ceiling and side walls, and the ventilation of the attic space to prevent the radiation of heat into the bedrooms. The insulation will eventually pay for itself in fuel saving in the winter. In summer it produces a result that cannot be obtained in any other way. The use of this method frequently results in a variation of inside day temperatures averaging ten degrees below the outside temperature."

NEW BUS GARAGE FOR SAGINAW

A city permit has been issued for construction of a new bus garage for Saginaw City Lines, Inc., at 515 North Water street.

The building, estimated to cost $22,900, will be a one-story structure, 82-180 feet, of concrete block and steel truss construction, according to the permit. Carl E. Macomber is the architect and Arthur Vollmer is listed as contractor.

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JENSEN HEADS ILLINOIS SOCIETY
4th TIME

Elmer C. Jensen of the architectural firm of Mundie, Jensen, Bourke & Havens, has been elected president of the Illinois Society of Architects for the fourth time. He headed both the administration and members' tickets. Arthur Woltersdorf, also on both tickets, was elected first vice-president for the third time. The election was announced at the annual meeting and dinner of the society at the Architects' club, 1801 Prairie avenue.

Other officers on both tickets are Herman L. Palmer, financial secretary, and Stanley D. Fairclough, secretary. Ralph C. Llewellyn is on the administration ticket for treasurer and Ralph C. Harris, now of Springfield, is slated for second vice-president. Carl Hauber is on the members' ticket for treasurer and Ernest L. Stouffer of Urbana, for second vice-president.

Past presidents of the Illinois Society of Architects as well as heads of kindred organizations in the Chicago area were in attendance at the annual dinner.

COURTHOUSE ARCHITECT TO SERVE GLADWIN COUNTY

After visiting Genesee's county buildings early last week, the Gladwin county board of supervisors has selected Frederick D. Madison, of Royal Oak, as architect for the proposed new Gladwin county courthouse. The new structure is to cost about $100,000.

The 20 members of the Gladwin board were guests at Genesee's courthouse, jail, infirmary and juvenile home on June 16. They also visited buildings in other counties. Mr. Madison served the Genesee county board of supervisors as architect during the construction of all the buildings visited.

HOME OWNERS' CATALOGS DISTRIBUTES BUILDERS' SUPPLEMENT

4,000 copies of a Builders' Supplement to Home Owners' Catalogs is now being distributed by F.W. Dodge Corporation, New York, to a select list of residential builders, throughout the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains. This supplementary edition provides local builders with consumer catalogs to manufacturers of building materials, equipment and furnishings which are contained in regular editions of Home Owners' Catalogs. Later in the year a Dealers' Supplement is planned to provide dealers who sell products represented in Home Owners' Catalogs with these manufacturers' literature. It is estimated that more than 60,000 copies of Home Owners' Catalogs—each weighing several pounds—will be distributed to private individuals who will build homes for their own occupancy within the year.

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PASS ON THE TORCH
By Florence Davies
(From The Detroit News)

From earliest times fire from Olympus has been considered a sacred trust. The early Greeks “passed on the torch,” from hand to hand, the riches of the mind or the genius, of one generation being handed down to the next.

Last week in Detroit a visitor to the Institute of Arts, might have seen a fine example of passing on the torch, of knowledge and experience being handed down from master to pupil.

A case of pottery made by students at Wayne University bears eloquent evidence of the genius of the instructor, Mary Chase Stratton, creator of Pewabic pottery, and for years a keen and brilliant student of ceramics.

These students, most of them teachers, have learned the methods of working with clay, the secrets of glazes and firing.

Some have followed individual lines of museum research. One student chose Persian pottery as her particular field of study and reproduced striking characteristics of the ancient Persian pottery. Another entered the difficult field of high-fire porcelains, others of colored slip decorations and so forth. Some of the sculptured pieces have had the benefit of criticism by Sten Jaconsen, instructor in sculpture. In developing this course, Wayne University pioneers in the field of ceramics as a subject, only one or two other colleges in the country carrying on the study of ceramics under actual working conditions.

GRAND RAPIDS ARCHITECTS GRADE DESIGN PROBLEMS FOR REGISTRATION

Drawings submitted recently by candidates seeking registration by the state board of architects were studied and graded by members of the West Michigan Society of Architects, meeting in the Rowe hotel.

The drawings were submitted June 23 at examination held in Ann Arbor, the design problem being a furniture trade school. The problem was drawn up by a committee of the local architects group headed by William H. McCarty, chairman. Problems for the examination of candidates on the history of architecture were prepared by another local committee headed by James K. Haveman.

After grading the drawings and other examination papers, the local group sent them to Detroit architects for grading, the third group to grade the papers.

Grand Rapids architects were dinner guests of the Wood Conversion Co. of St. Paul, manufacturers of insulating materials, at the Rowe hotel Wednesday evening.

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INDUSTRY’S AID SOUGHT TO CUT HOUSING COSTS

A long-range program of housing reform was formulated recently at a meeting of the National Housing Committee. Monsignor John A. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, was elected chairman of the committee, which includes General Hugh S. Johnson; Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York; David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America; William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and other leaders of industry and labor.

The committee discussed the need for bringing together producers of materials used in housing, among whom there appears a desire to reduce costs to the consumer, that expansion in building may result, with the accompanying rise in consumption of such materials. Toward that end, a committee on industrial co-operation was authorized.

Monsignor Ryan attributed present high cost of homes to “the part played by speculative realtors, the high cost of financing, the present wasteful methods of construction and the fads or fancies of architects.”

“The housing dollar,” he said, “brings less than any other dollar, whether spent for necessities or luxuries. The consuming public gets much more for a dollar spent for food, clothing, transportation or amusement than for a dollar spent on housing.”

Characterizing this condition as “outrageous,” Monsignor Ryan declared that very little had been accomplished in the three years since the desperate need for housing in the United States became apparent.

The committee declared its support of the Wagner-Steagall bill and other acceptable housing legislation.

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THE HOME COUNSELOR

The Home Counselor on the radio program of S. C. Hadley, Inc. each Sunday at 12:15 over radio station WWJ is well worth hearing. In a broadcast on Sunday, July 4 he had, in part, the following to say:

Today and tomorrow throughout the length and breadth of our land—we are celebrating our greatest national holiday—the Fourth of July, or Independence Day. I wonder how many of you can tell me exactly what event took place on the Fourth of July in the year 1776 which caused us to celebrate this date down through our history? The Fourth of July is popularly understood to be the date on which we declared our Independence from Great Britain. But such is not the case, for as early as December 6, 1775, our Congress had formally disavowed allegiance to the English Parliament. And two days before the Fourth of July—Congress adopted the resolution of Independence. Nor is it the date on which the Declaration of Independence was signed—as many have believed. For most of the signatures were not attached to the document until August 2nd. And, as a matter of fact, one of the signers—by name, Thomas McKean—did not attach his signature to the important document until 1776—or five years after the Fourth of July which we celebrate! But this date, July 4th, has been celebrated because it is the date that Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence—as drawn up by Thomas Jefferson. This document remains today one of the greatest papers ever written about the rights of man. The first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence is a masterpiece of English prose—and it tells the whole story of our decision to achieve independence in clear, yet dignified and impressive language. Just note the beauty and clarity of the following words: "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nations and of nature's God entitles them—a decent respect to the opinions of mankind required that they should declare the cause which impel them to the separation". Then in the next paragraph comes a phrase which all of us have known since we were schoolboys—a phrase which has become the very cornerstone of our governmental structure. I refer to that phrase—"life, liberty and a pursuit of happiness". "Yes—life, liberty and a pursuit of happiness. Doesn't that sum up pretty much all of what we strive for in our daily labors? And I think it not inappropriate to point out to you on this fourth of July, 1937, that the owning of your own home is one of the surest ways to attain your share of life, liberty and a pursuit of happiness. On behalf of the S. C. Hadley organization—I take this occasion to send best wishes to all home owners and all home seekers on this national holiday. May all of you attain through home ownership a greater measure of independence and a greater measure of happiness in the years to come!

Our city this past week was the scene of another great convention. We were hosts for several days this week to ten or twelve thousand school teachers meeting in Detroit for the 76th annual convention of the National Education Association. They came—these educators—from every state in the Union and from most all the United States possessions. (Continued on Page 7)
According to information we are given permission to publish by the authors, the Dow Service Cubic Foot Cost Standard Calculator published by the Dow Service of New York City, Detroit ranks thirteenth from the "tops" in building costs among 47 selected cities of the United States and Canada. Our sister Michigan city, Grand Rapids registers the lowest cost of the 47 and Pittsburgh registers the highest cost.

In working out the computations costs in New York City are taken as 100 per cent and the percentages for the other cities worked on that. The tabulation follows herewith and in turn followed by explanations issued by Dow Service.

THE DOW SERVICE

General Building Cost Differential Table
JUNE 30, 1937

Indicating Average Percentage Relationship of 47 Cities to New York, N. Y.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albany, N. Y</td>
<td>90.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, Ga</td>
<td>70.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, Md</td>
<td>80.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, Ala</td>
<td>85.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Mass</td>
<td>99.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, N. Y</td>
<td>90.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte, N. C</td>
<td>65.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, Ohio</td>
<td>88.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, III</td>
<td>98.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
<td>84.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, Ohio</td>
<td>97.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td>91.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, Colorado</td>
<td>98.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, Michigan</td>
<td>97.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Des Moines, Iowa</td>
<td>94.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Rapids, Michi</td>
<td>64.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackensack, N. J</td>
<td>96.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemstead, N. Y</td>
<td>30.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Houston, Texas .......... 84.52
Jersey City, N. J.      103.66
Kansas City, Mo.        95.07
Lafayette, Cal.         99.16
Minneapolis, Minn.      100.85
Montreal, Canada        78.16
Newark, N. J.           98.20
New Haven, Conn.        97.45
New Orleans, La.        84.65
New York, N. Y.         100.00
Omaha, Nebraska         95.23
Paterson, N. J.         97.10
Philadelphia, Pa.       89.80
Pittsburgh, Pa.         105.20
Providence, R. I.       89.70
Richmond, Va.           66.66
Rochester, N. Y.        96.10
St. Louis, Mo.          106.20
St. Paul, Minn.         102.00
San Francisco, Cal.     79.90
Seattle, Wash.          78.80
Shreveport, La.         84.28
Syracuse, N. Y.         92.65
Toronto, Canada         75.00
Utica, N. Y.            82.69
Watertown, N. Y.        97.65
White Plains, N. Y.     96.45
Wilmington, Del.       92.92
Wyandotte, Michigan     90.90
Yonkers, N. Y.          101.97

"These differentials reflect the average difference in cost between New York, N. Y., and each city listed. When applied to a specific class of building they may be in error, but when used for general purposes will be found quite accurate. The Albany Differential of 90.98 means that Albany costs are 9.02 percent less than New York. The Atlanta Differential of 70.32 means that Atlanta costs are 29.68 percent under New York."

"It is possible with a little arithmetic to arrive at the cost differences between your city and all the others by simply considering your city as base at 100 and using your city's differential as the divisor in the series of arithmetic examples. Thus the Albany party would use the Differential of 90.98 as divisor. When divided into the Atlanta Differential of 70.32 the answer is .7809 plus, giving a Differential of 78.70 in ratio to Albany. The interpretation is that Atlanta costs are 21.3 less than Albany (100 less 78.70)."
It was my good fortune this past winter to visit Los Angeles. Having heard for some years past of the progressive accomplishments of the State Association of California Architects, I determined to obtain at first hand the information surrounding the activities of this group.

The treasurer was most cordial in his reception and gave unselfishly of his time in a resume which I believe will be both informative and instructive to my colleagues in Pennsylvania. Perhaps the ideas which these men have so successfully placed in operation are worthy of duplication by the Pennsylvania Association of Architects; at least they should stimulate thought and discussion among the readers of The Journal.

The State Association of California Architects was not formed until February, 1928, at which time the growing dissatisfaction with the State Act of 1902 regulating architectural practice, culminated in an awakening of the local practitioners.

This law, for over a quarter century, had required of each a license fee, but in return gave no semblance of protection other than the routine examination of applicants. Successive State Boards had chafed at their impotency through lack of teeth in the original act, and it remained for the newly formed Association, through district organizations, to arouse some 1200 architects in all parts of California to the point of action expressed in the first convention held in July of that year.

The changes to the act as agreed upon at this convention, all well established as in the interest of the public welfare, were passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor by April 8, 1929, just thirteen months and eleven days from the date of the first meeting called to organize the architects.

After this initial victory, some felt that the purpose of the State Association had been fulfilled and that the group should be disbanded; fortunately, the spirit of accomplishment served as an encouragement toward other ideals. Thus those in the northern section of the state embarked upon the sponsorship of an advanced construction news service—an idea fostered by some of the nation’s leading architects some twenty years ago, but which, up to this time, had not been practically demonstrated.

Now faced with a lack of funds with which to accomplish the many desirable undertakings, and with the realization that those architects who had contributed of their time and efforts could no longer afford the expense of trips and incidentals necessary for conference purposes, this manner of obtaining the required revenue became the only practical solution.

Once the subject was broached, all of the architects realized that they had a valuable by-product, which, as one member of the profession expressed it, “was going up the flue.” Those comprising the building industry were very much interested in what was going on in the architects’ offices—so much interested, that they willingly paid for such information.

On the other hand, the individual architect had been for years, with or without his knowledge, supplying this information gratuitously and then giving generously of his time in receiving the many
callers who came as a result of the dissemination of the news.

News Agencies

Often he was besieged by a multitude of news agencies; if he declined to volunteer information it went out surreptitiously, through divers channels and often in such garbled form as, on many occasions, to embarrass both the architect and his client.

Enthusiastic endorsement of the proposal brought about concrete results whereby, in return for office recognition and co-operation in making available news authoritative and authentic the Association was compensated. The news service, which came to be known as "Architects Reports", is now contracted for by the Architect and Engineer in San Francisco, and Southwest Builder and Contractor in Los Angeles; and managers of both publications have expressed themselves as fully satisfied, despite the hardships of the depression year, with the arrangements which have been made. An additional precaution taken by members of the southern section has been the incorporation of "Architects Bureau, Ltd.", which is designed to protect the individual architect from personal liability in the operation of the Daily Report Service.

The Bureau also sponsors and publishes a four page Architects Department in the Southwest Builder and Contractor, and has recently undertaken a sales service comprising Standard Documents of the American Institute of Architects with full page advertising carried at no expense in its favored publication.

"A Good Soldier"

There is no doubt in my mind that the results accomplished by these energetic gentlemen from California can equally well be obtained by us in Pennsylvania, and I for one would like to see a start made in a similar manner by the State Association without undue delay. In the financial condition which the past lean years have left us, there is not much hope of accumulating an appreciable sum with which the State Association can carry out the service due its members, nor the promulgation of much-needed legislative reforms and like enterprises. Accumulation of money is certainly the goal of our endeavors, but, in the battles which lie before us, and in the words of Shakespeare, "Money is a good soldier, sir, and will on."

LATENTLY VALUABLE PROPERTY OFFERS OPPORTUNITY FOR MODERNIZATION

Reconstruction and modernization of outdated but latently valuable property is featuring the first stages of the building trades revival already underway as a part of the general business upturn throughout the country, declares Ely Jacques Kahn of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Allied Arts of the American Institute of Architects.

Reviewing the field in a report to the Institute, Mr. Kahn says that only by installation of modern improvements, in many cases amounting to almost complete redesigning, can the "actual value" of many neglected structures be brought to light. Included among the improvements he mentions are up-to-date elevators, air conditioning, proper lighting, and effective fire safeguards.

"For many years little has been done to preserve existing buildings," explains Mr. Kahn. "There are countless homes, schools, churches, office buildings, and factories that need modernization urgently. The actual value of so much property can be brought to light by minor or major improvements, additions, or possible rebuilding. So much is being done successfully at this moment that it is not an exaggeration to assume that a great number of buildings will come under similar scrutiny in 1937. New elevators, air conditioning, proper lighting are but a few of the features that will be considered. Many stores will be redesigned completely. They are dingy, old fashioned, and lack modern conveniences.

"Many office buildings cannot compete with the newer ones—their lowered incomes are directly the result of physical conditions that need correction. The owner who refuses to analyze his investment is like the man who insists on preserving worthless
stock certificates because he likes the paper on which they are printed.

"The pressure is here, and there will be more of it. There is a French saying that when building develops, everything develops—note the reports of the steel industry and the great companies who supply other building materials. The architect's function is to direct this work of building and rebuilding not only so as to obtain beauty, but to insure intelligent use of materials and money.

"A year or more ago, architects were very much interested in the possibilities of a real housing program coming to fruition. They gave of their time, and spent large sums at the request of various bodies—particularly the Federal agencies dealing with this most necessary feature of shelter for the vast number of people of moderate income. Little resulted beyond more experience, more study, and more expense.

"It is realized now that housing cannot be handled so casually. If the government does not propose to sponsor this activity it will undoubtedly be shifted to private enterprise, based on a definite knowledge of demand, available rentals, available financing and more particularly a determination that protection for those who deserve it is as important a public responsibility as hospital or police service.

"As building progresses it is essential that every building be controlled. One of the important building news services is now agitating a demand that the loaning institutions insist on proper supervision of buildings erected with their money. The situation is so elemental that there can be little argument against its acceptance for we have seen enough of amateur building, where return is the only consideration.

"The public is interested, for it has seen collapses and deaths and knows that shoddy buildings are the result of carelessness, due primarily to the laxity of those who sponsor such strange investments. If another urge of building does develop, some agency must assist the building departments in producing proper work; it does not appear that the type of builder who scrambles into construction because it offers opportunities for a quick grab at profits should be stimulated. He slashes at professional fees, proper control and accomplishes nothing of permanent value."

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**MICHIGAN'S ONLY LADY ENGINEER**

Elinore L. Tarbell of Jackson is the only woman in Michigan to hold an engineering degree from the University of Michigan. She graduated last June in Civil Engineering.

While Miss Tarbell is deeply interested in her profession, she has some apprehensions regarding advising other women to take up this course.

"I am not complaining about the University or my professors. At Tri-State they told me I was taking a long gamble, and at Michigan they told me I was plain crazy. It was a lot of fun but one expects more than fun out of a college education.

"I know a number of women who have found geology an attractive profession and who are making good in it. I've done my field work and more. I have learned I can take it so perhaps I shall find my opening in that line."

Miss Tarbell is a cousin of Ida M. Tarbell, famous woman writer.

She first started studying architectural engineering at Tri-State University, and changed to civil engineering and now looks toward the geological field.

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MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

Agree, Chas. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263.—Preparing plans on following:
Inspection Unit and Garage—St. Jean and Kercheval. Dept. of St. Rys.
Preliminary studies, apt. bldg., East Jefferson Ave. and Seminole.
Remodeling store, 1065 Woodward Ave. Cunningham Drug Stores, Inc.
Remodeling 2-sty. and bmt. store bldg., Oakman Blvd. and Grand River. Davidson Bros., Inc.

Prelim. studies, apt. bldg., Covington Drive and Second Blvd.
Remodeling of a 4-sty. and bmt. bldg. into a warehouse bldg. at 444 W. Willis Ave. Davidson Bros., owners.


Plans completed:
1,500 seat Harper Theatre to be located at the corner of Harper and Lakewood Aves. Will be asking for bids this week.

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Contracts let:
Russek's, Inc. store at 1448 Woodward Ave.—Contract for all the Architectural Trades to Federal Builders, Inc.; Electrical Wiring to M. Van Norman; Ornamental Metal and Bronze Work to Moyhahan Ornamental Metals Co.

Bennett & Straight, 13526 Michigan Ave., OR. 7750.—Congress Theatre, Michigan Ave., Detroit, 100x90. Metal front lobby, steam htg., air cooling, cement floors. Held over.
Same.—1300 seat theatre, Monroe, Mich., 63x150, auditorium and balcony, 2 rental shops, air cooled system and steam heat, enamel metal, exterior—cinder block, interior. Taking fig. on revised mech. trades.
Same.—400 seat theatre, Lake Odessa, Mich. One story, 2 shops, glass front, cinder block interior, steam heat, gas fired boiler. Bids closed.
Same.—Taking fig. on theatre, Milford, Mich.
Same.—Add. to Our Lady of Heaven Parish School, Van Dyke Ave Contract let to Hazelton & Clark.
Derrick & Gamber, Union Guardian Bldg., CA. 3175.—Prep. plans on the following:
Stable for Louia Braden, Metamora.
Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Associate, 1000 Marquette Bldg.—Preparing plans for edition to power house for local manufacturer.
Preparing plans on following:
Mfg. bldgs. in New Jersey, assembly plant, air conditioned precision instrument bldg., office bldg. with ornamental enclosed water tower, foundry, garage, warehouse, personnel bldg., engineering bldg., power house and outside facilities such as gate houses, fences, railroad facilities, grading, drainage, pumping stations, sewers, etc.
2 heavy press pits for local manufacturer.
3 body conveyor bridges, 2 substations and air compressor installation for local Auto Company.
High pressure boiler and turbo-generator for local Auto Company.
2 power transformer stations for local Auto Co.
Cold mill facilities for local company.
Picking tank installation and manufacturing facilities for local tube co.
Balconies and conveyor installations for local co.
Taking figures:
Factory extension, local manufacturer.
Additional office facilities for Automobile Club.
Contracts awarded:

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Preparing working drawings for bottling works for Schmidt Brewing Co.

Preparation plans for Bushnell Congregational Church. Held over temporarily.

Preparing plans for the following:

- New bar and cocktail room for Webster Hall, in-store and office building; two story store and office building.
- New girls' dormitory and Union Building for Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Double dormitory; 30x100 addition to auditorium; 40x70 two story store and office building; two story and basement store and office building, Dearborn.
- Preparing remodeling plans for remodeling Iola Restaurant.
- Preparing plans for remodeling Iola Restaurant.
- Preparing sketchs on the following:
  - Sausage factory; two story and basement store and office bldg.; two story store and office bldg.
- Preparing plans for remodeling Iola Restaurant.

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Architects and Builders

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THE HOME COUNSELOR

(Continued from Page 1)

And they represented one million school teachers from coast to coast who use this association as a clearing house of information. I call this convention to your minds for a purpose. Of all the different groups and professions among our citizens—none can testify better than the schoolteacher to the value of home ownership. Their daily work with the children of our nation gives them practical and first hand experience in determining the importance of good home surroundings. The teacher can usually tell—without any investigation—what kind of a home each child has come from. And the teacher also has a pretty accurate idea of what type of a citizen that child will grow up to be. Owning their own home on the part of the parents is a distinct asset to their children. For it keeps before the children an example of pride in home—congenial surroundings—beauty, orderliness and security. I want to make clear, however, that I am not talking about the size, the cost or the newness of the home. A small bungalow with well kept lawn and shining windows and spotless curtains can be the best possible source of good citizenship. The very desire to own a home and keep it in good condition—even when it involves sacrifices on the part of both husband and wife—has a value and significance far broader and more lasting than the hard-earned money they put into it. For by their act of taking the step towards home ownership—this American family draws closer to their community and their nation—and they achieve a self-respect and independence which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. They set an example to their children which will be priceless in the years to come.

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Robert Montgomery—Rosalind Russell in

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FRIDAY—SATURDAY JULY 22-24

Mudge Evans—Lewis Stone in "The 13th Chair"

Sat. 11 P. M.—Boris Karloff in "Night Key"

SUN. — MON.— TUES. JULY 25—26—27

Norma Shearer—Leslie Howard in

"Home and Juliet"
SOLVE ODOR PROBLEM IN AIR CONDITIONING

Discovery of a process to remove odor concentration in air conditioned buildings is reported to the American Chemical Society by Dr. V. A. Gant of the University of Illinois College of Medicine, and H. D. Shaw of the Pullman Company. Activated carbon, described as a more efficient kind of charcoal, purifies the odor-laden air in which danger to health may lurk.

"In air conditioning any structure where certain percentages of fresh air and recirculated air are utilized, in time the odor concentration will increase to the point where it is very objectionable, and may present a health hazard and industrial problem," the report explains. "It then becomes necessary to remove the odor or its cause. If complete removal is impossible, the odor concentration should be reduced to the point where it is no longer noticeable.

"Complete air conditioning involves the control of temperature, humidity, dust, and odors. These factors cannot be controlled satisfactorily unless we have scientific and practical proof as to the efficiency of the equipment. Temperature can be observed on a thermometer humidity on the hygrometer, and dust by suitable dust-counting apparatus. Methods are known whereby odorous substances known to exist in the air can be determined quantitatively, but information obtained in this way is not satisfactory for obvious reasons. The odors may be so complex and derived from so many different sources that simple chemical determinations of odor or more odoriferous substances may represent only a small percentage of the total amount present.

"Solution of the problem resolves itself into the following steps: (1) to determine the total odor concentration by a scientific and practical method; (2) to reduce the concentration effectively by some efficient and economical material; and (3) to prove by the developed method how much the odor concentration is reduced by using this material."

The chemists devised a freezing-out method for determining the concentration. Solid carbon dioxide contained in a properly insulated box, was the refrigerant used in the experiments to freeze out moisture and odor in an efficient condenser through which measured amounts of air were drawn at a low velocity. Liquid air was not used on account of the expense and danger involved. An osmore scope was employed to determine the relative odor value of the condensate by the air-dilution method.

"Activated carbon was demonstrated to be a safe, very efficient, and economical means of removing the odor in an air conditioned structure," the report concludes.

HOUSES OF MODERN DESIGN DO RECEIVE MORTGAGE LOANS

Growing acceptance as good mortgage risks of well-planned houses of modern design is indicated by Howard P. Vermilya, Technical Director of the Federal Housing Administration, in an article "Houses of Modern Design Do Receive Mortgage Loans," appearing in the July issue of Architectural Record.

"In appraising modern design in domestic architecture," says Mr. Vermilya, "it must be admitted that such design is in an initial stage. Much of it has been paper architecture; some has been built particularly in Florida and California where conditions for public acceptance has been favorable; and there are a few examples elsewhere. Such evidence as does exist indicates that modern design has considerable vitality, one that cannot be dismissed as a temporary fad. Modern design has reached a development deserving serious attention not only by architects but by mortgage lenders and appraisers."

Mr. Vermilya cites as a particular example a house of modern design in Long Beach, California, characterized by him as an exceptionally fine solution of the particular problems of site and living requirements of the owner, on which a mortgage was written by Farmers and Merchants Bank of Long Beach, and insured through the Los Angeles District office of the Federal Housing Administration.
Only with considerable compromise can the requirements of modern living be compressed within the shell of the traditional house, according to Mr. Fennyla. Arguing, not for blind acceptance of anything that is labelled new, but rather for open-mindedness on the subject of architectural style, he concludes: "The future of this style is not clear nor is the way easy. The forces of prejudice, ignorance, and conservatism are aligned against its acceptance. The majority of houses today are built for the market on speculation and must therefore meet an average rather than an advanced taste. Few persons own their homes without financial encumbrances. There is a tremendous vested interest in existing housing. Mortgage interests, because of their dependence on marketability, which in turn depends on consumer acceptance, prefer to follow than to lead. If this movement toward a modern architecture is fundamentally sound, it seems that consumer acceptance must be inevitable. Then no man or institution can stop the new development. What is most needed at this moment is a stay of judgment and the willingness to examine the new architecture nationally, together with the willingness to recognize its worth where it has been well done."

**MUST WE COME TO THIS?**

There was presented to the Pre-Convention meeting of the State Societies at Boston, Mass. a letter from the president of the Seattle Chapter which read in part as follows:

"The architects of this city have received an ultimatum from the Local 17 of a so-called Association of Technical Engineers and Architects giving them until July 1 to unionize their draftsmen. This local apparently is sponsored by the A. F. of L. and has the endorsement of the Central Building Trades Council. It sets up a category for every architectural draftsman and architect and establishes a minimum wage scale. They will lend a union stamp to all 'fair architects offices' and union labor will refuse to build from any working drawings not thus stamped.

"In order to understand the gravity of the situation, one must understand that Seattle is now completely unionized. All of the master associations of technical trades such as plumbers, plasterers, etc., have now reached an agreement with union labor so that all bids will be pooled and any bids lower than five per cent of the average are automatically thrown out. Thus it is impossible for any new man to enter business as a plastering contractor, etc. This practice has increased the cost of building here far more than have increases in wages for labor or for increased cost of materials. These two items have increased approximately ten per cent since the first of the year while building costs have risen practically thirty-five per cent. All of this is strictly enforced by the strength of the teamsters union and he fact that we have a union city administration. "The union of engineers and architects offers a similar status to architects if they will sign up. In other words, they will enforce standard fees for a group and allow no other architects to practice. A small tribunal would decide whether an architect could practice or not by the simple expedient of allowing him to use the stamp or withdrawing it."
The following information furnished by Lancelot Sukert, chief architectural supervisor, Detroit Insuring Office, is called to the architects' attention because of the fact that the various types of wall board are now being extensively used for exterior sheathing, without the covering of water-proof building paper. It is pointed out that FHA construction inspectors have had to require the removal of partially brick veneer and the application of water-proof paper over wall board sheathing because the Technical Division at Washington has ruled that such paper is required over all types of sheathing except sheathing clay plywood made by the Phenol Resin process.

In the following bulletin the paragraphs in bold type bear particularly on this subject.

TO: All Architects, Builders, Lumber Dealers and Approved Mortgagees.

SUBJECT: Composition Wall-Board, Insulating Fiber-Board, Gypsum Wall-Board, Gypsum Plaster-Board.

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THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

A Ruling of the Technical Division, being No. 64 and dated February 1, 1937, reads as follows:

The Technical Division rules in regard to the use of the above named materials in dwellings otherwise eligible for mortgage insurance that:

1. Composition Wall-Board not less than \( \frac{3}{4} \)" thickness conforming to Federal Specification UU-W-101a for "Wall-Board; Composition" is acceptable for interior finish.

2. Insulating Fiber-Board not less than commercial \( \frac{5}{8} " \) thickness, conforming to Federal Specifications LLL-F-321a for "Fiber-Board; Insulating" is an acceptable material as a base for interior plastering and as interior finish, and is acceptable for exterior wall sheathing in lieu of either horizontal or diagonal wood sheathing, subject to the following limitations:

(a) The corners to have diagonal 1"x4" braces let into the faces of the studs and extending across not less than three stud spaces, and wherever possible extending continuously from the sill to the plate. Such braces shall be securedly nailed to each stud and to the sill and plate. Where openings occur near corners 1"x4" knee braces let into the faces of the studs shall be installed above and below the opening, extending across not less than three stud spaces.

(b) In localities where a structure is subjected to unusual lateral forces caused by earthquakes, hurricanes, etc., additional forms of bracing may be required to comply with local building ordinances and Federal Housing Administration Minimum Construction Requirements for the District.

(c) All insulating Fiber-Board, where used as wall sheathing, shall be covered with water-resistant building paper or saturated asphalt felt, lapped not less than 4" on the felt at all joints and around all openings.

(d) Where Insulating Fiber-Board is used as sheathing behind masonry veneering, required brick ties shall be fastened to the studs. Where shingles are applied over insulating fiber-board as sheathing, 1"x2" nailing strips nailed to the studs over the building paper and spaced according to the shingle exposure shall be used.

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3. Gypsum Wall-Board conforming to Federal Specifications SS-W-51a for “Wallboard; Gypsum” when not less than 3/8” thickness is an acceptable material for interior finish, and when enclosed in a moisture-resistant covering and not less than ¾” thickness is acceptable for exterior sheathing subject to all limitations specified for “Insulating Fiber-Board” for sheathing.

4. Gypsum Plaster-Board not less than 5/16” in thickness and conforming to Federal Specifications SS-P-431a for “Plaster-Board; Gypsum” is an acceptable material as a base for interior plastering.

5. When any of the above named boards, acceptable as sheathing, are used in connection with masonry veneers, a clear space shall be provided between such sheathing and the back of the masonry veneer of NOT LESS THAN 1”, and in cases other than those covered by special rulings a clear space shall be maintained by self-furring nails or similar means of not less than 3/8” between such sheathing and stucco.

6. Where Insulating Fiber-Board or Gypsum Plaster-Board are used as a base for interior plastering, especial consideration shall be given to the character and effectiveness of the bond between such base and the plaster.

7. Where any of the above boards are used for interior finish, special consideration shall be given to the appearance and probable durability of the completed finish and its advantages for insulation and sound absorption.

8. The manufacturers’ certification may be accepted as evidence of conformance to Federal Specifications.

The above ruling supersedes the ruling issued by the Technical Division on Composition Wall-Board, Gypsum Wall-Board, Insulating Fiber-Board and Gypsum Plaster-Board under date of October 14, 1936.

MILES L. COLEAN, Technical Director.

JAMES GIBLIN, Chief Underwriter.

"SHELTER" TO BE PUBLISHED AGAIN

We are happy to learn that long dormant “Shelter” will again be published regularly beginning August, next, after being suspended during the last four years of economic crisis.

It will contain 64 pages and will carry national advertising in keeping with an editorial policy devoted to modern art, architecture, and industrial design only as they relate to housing and community planning. It also promises to bring the layman only the best in technique and planning and will fight for a comprehensive Public Housing Program with facts rather than propaganda.

We wish “Shelter” success and prosperity in its fight for a worthy cause.—Pencil Points.

A kitchen should be “tailored to fit” the needs of the family it serves. Heart of the Kohler Planned Kitchen illustrated is the Camberley double drainboard sink of rigid enameled cast iron, acid-resisting clear through. An 8-inch deep basin may be converted, with a twist of the Duostrainer stopper, into a handy dishpan. The 3” ledge across the back holds tumbler, brushes, soaps, and powders. Swing-spout mixing faucet and disappearing rinse hose are added conveniences.

The big, roomy drawers and center compartment of the metal sink cabinet hold all sorts of kitchen utensils. Base and wall cabinets to match come in several sizes. Fitted and bolted together, they make practical use of every cubic inch of available kitchen work space. Kohler Co., Founded 1873, Kohler, Wis.
This new factory of The American Twist Drill and Tool Company, Detroit, presents to the world a handsome "face" of architectural concrete. Clair W. Ditchy, architect. Rennage and McKinistrie Company, contractor.

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A smart, modern "front" on a building is something that any bank, store, theater, office or factory building can have—at no extra cost for appearance—by building with architectural concrete. With architectural concrete, frame, floors, walls and ornament are molded into a monolith of great strength, rigidity—and beauty. The result is a firesafe, permanent structure that requires minimum upkeep. A structure in which protection against tornado, flood, fire and earthquake is inherent—and that costs surprisingly little to build.

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Let us send you the very attractively illustrated booklet, Beauty in Walls of Architectural Concrete.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Very little is generally known about the making of moving pictures with sound effects, for one reason because it would never do to let the public into the places where they are made. A cough, a sneeze, or a spoken word might ruin a thousand dollar shot. Of course there are exceptions.

One day, at a time when I was not employed in pictures, I was showing an out-of-town friend the sights, and through influence we had secured admission to one of the Hollywood lots; but all the entrance doors to the sound stages where the interesting work was going on had large signs posted before them reading “absolutely no admittance.” While wondering whether this difficulty could in any way be surmounted an employee came out and we asked him.

“They are not shooting yet,” he said, “go in and ask the director whether he will let you stay.” So we walked in, and were immediately transported from the blaze of a California sun outside to what appeared to be a poorly lighted cellar in an old house in France. Tough looking characters of both sexes were seated around a long table, at one end of which a man with a sinister expression on his face was toying with a small model of a guillotine.

In the dim light we were apparently unnoticed, and the director was so busy giving instructions that for the moment we did not dare interrupt him. Suddenly he got things as he wanted and called out “Camera!” whereupon absolute silence was enjoined. As a matter of fact it was made in a galvanized iron tank designed by the art department of the company for which I worked. There were holes in the entrance door was locked, and we stayed to witness the filming of a scene in “The Tale of Two Cities.”

At the producing company I learned how sound pictures are made—and so I am telling you.

First, good scenic backgrounds are necessary—sets they are called. Everybody knows what good photography does for a picture; and without a good set to photograph what can a poor camera do! The waste in connection with the building of these sets is enormous, because it is never known just how much of them will be used until the picture is directed. Only when many scenes have been photographed and assembled is it possible to determine which portions will best lend themselves to dramatic effect. Very often whole scenes that have been shot have to be discarded and the time of high-salaried stars, cameramen, technicians and other employees, and many costly portions of scenery become a total loss. I recall one set composed of two sides, much of the roof and part of the interior of an attractive English cottage. The rest of the house just wasn’t. But that part that was had been carried toward completion to an amazing extent. The roof was covered with tiles, and even gutters and downspouts had been installed. The trunk of a real sycamore tree stood out in front, but its leaves and branches had been artificially supplied. Real tiles paved the court, but the grass growing between its joints was of dyed excelsior. On the interior, the drapes, rugs and hardware were all genuine and of the best material. In spite of all this, when the picture was shown on the screen, so much had been deleted that one who had seen the set in the studio scarcely recognized it.

You may have seen an under-water picture which depicted the anchor of a vessel that had become fouled in the propeller of a sunken ship, and a diver being sent down to disengage it. You may have thought it was filmed somewhere in the channel between Los Angeles harbor and Catalina Island. As a matter of fact it was made in a galvanized iron tank designed by the art department of the company for which I worked. There were holes in the tank fitted with heavy plate glass through which the camera was pointed, and a portion of the stern of a wrecked ship with its rudder and propeller and with the anchor of a vessel caught in it was built in the tank before the water was let in.

Many difficulties were encountered in shooting (Continued on Page 3)
THE GLEN OAKS OCCASION

The third golf outing was all it was advertised to be, and when anything lives one hundred per cent up to its predictions—well, it's perfect.

Other golf courses were visited by cloudbursts in the middle of the afternoon, but for some reason it did not begin to burst on Glen Oaks until nearly seven p. m. Of course it then bursted pretty but Bill Seeley's luck had held—we played in the dry. But it was not what you would call a dry party.

In looking over the long list of names which follow, you will doubtless note many interesting developments if you have been following our golfers.

Herman Banbrook, president of the Builders and Traders, who has not missed a directors' meeting so far this year, played a 93 to beat by one point (stroke I mean) the only other director on the course. George Cruickshank. Each was well supported. Herman's partner Jack Gowan tied Herman and besides George Cruickshank from his firm was R. L. Ruhl with an 86. W. G. Squier with a 91, and A. H. DeCou with a 98.

Jess Stoddard who easily takes first honors among all the ex-presidents of the Exchange for attending functions of the Exchange, treked through with a 95 and enjoyed the full evening afterwards.

Donald Graham still holds that first place but Al Brodine who helps hold the sales record up for Huron Cement gave the doughty Scotchman a good run for his money coming in with a 78 as against Herman Banbrook. I'posilienf Edgar Leavenworth, Vice-Pre.s. ; Gage Cooper, Vice-Pre.s.; John Wenzel, Trea.s.; Directors: Geo. Cruickshank, Walter Gieseking, Bert Haberkorn, Ray Spitzley, Vern Taylor

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Edited by E. J. Brunner

The dinner guests were as follows:


Donald Graham, Graham Plastering Co.    77
Al Brodine, Huron Portland Cement Co.    78
H. J. St. Clair, St. Clair Sales    79
G. W. Jensen, Chas. D. Kelly Co.    81
J. Sandorf, Seyburn & Schulman    81
Philip Thomas, Philip Thomas Plastering Co.    82
Ernie Edge, Sibley Lumber Co.    82
Chas. Sextok, Jr., Fir-Tex Co.    83
H. H. Dickinson, H. H. Dickinson Co.    83
Wm. F. Seeley, Western Waterproofing Co.    84
Wm. Wilson, Wilson Brothers    84
S. L. Franklin, Cadillac Glass Co.    84
Larry A. Hume, Peerless Portland Cement Co.    85
Robert Aird, Aird Plumber Co.    85
A. W. Hardy, Economy Blue Print Co.    85
J. A. Norris, H. B. Culberston Co.    85
R. L. Ruhl, Krimmel & Cruickshank    86
Fred Hyme, Block & Brick Co.    87
H. B. Sutherland, Huron Lumber Co.    88
Gardiner C. Vose, Architect    89
W. G. Squier, Krimmel & Cruickshank Malow Co.    89
W. R. Akitt, Architect    91
Wm. J. Jaeger, Giffels & Vallet, Inc.    93
Herman Banbrook, Banbrook-Gowan Co.    93

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Frenchstick Lumber Co. — 1900 W. Grand Blvd., Lafayette 8500.

F. M. Sibley Lumber Co. — 4149 Kercheval Ave., Fizeroy 5190.
Wallerich Lumber Co. — 3741 St. Aubin Ave., Temple 2-6660.
Ironite Waterproofing and Resto-Crete

Western Waterproofing Co. — 419 Murphy Bldg., Cadillac 9646.
Plumbing, Heating, and Ventilating

E. B. Reid — 8817 Mack Ave., Plaza 2537.
this film, some of which were most amusing. First there was trouble with the propeller. It was made of wood, and apparently the combined specific gravity of it and its metal shaft had not been accurately figured; for when the diver cut the shaft from the wreck with an acetylene torch and the propeller was supposed to fall upon and injure him, instead, it rose to the surface! So it had to be taken out, weighted down with lead, and another shot made of that scene.

Then fish were at first put in the tank to enhance the deep-sea effect; but they were bad actors. They didn’t like Hollywood’s movie atmosphere. They refused to swim where they were wanted and also got in front of the lens just at the wrong time. An effort was made to overcome this difficulty by putting them in a smaller tank within the big one, but that proved unsatisfactory too, so finally they were taken out altogether. It was probably the first time in the history of Hollywood that one batch of actors ate and relished another batch!

But perhaps being eaten is not so bad as being worked nearly to death, as some movie employees are at times. It comes about in this way: Stars draw enormous salaries. Consequently when one set in which a star is engaged has been shot and they wish to transfer her or him to another the latter must be ready to the minute or part of an enormous salary is wasted. The result is that the designing departments of the studio are often called upon to work practically all night in addition to all day in order to have the set they are working on built and finished within twenty-four hours after work

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SOUND PICTURES
(Continued from Page 1)
on it is started; and this may be not a simple affair, but an elaborate structure requiring unusual talent and ready fertility in design. Then in contrast to this there will be weeks at a time when the drafting force has practically nothing to do. The head of the department will not dare to let the men off because he must be prepared for another onslaught from the producers at any moment. I have seen an entire room full of draughtsmen do not much more than play games for days at a time. The inactivity at such times is almost worse than the overwork. I am told that this high and low pressure business could be largely remedied if the higher-ups in these organizations were more familiar with the way good sets are produced and the amount of time and study which should be allowed for designing them. I am also told that in a few studios the trouble has been largely remedied—but it certainly prevails in many. So, if you see a poor looking set on the screen some time you will know what may have happened. It may have been designed about three o'clock in the morning, very hurriedly, when everybody was feeling pretty low.

A few years ago, when sound pictures first came in, the stages for their production consisted of large, inflammable, barn-like structures, anything but impressive to look at. But all this is now being changed. Recently several of the leading producing companies in Hollywood have erected substantial, fireproof buildings, and a glance at one of these

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will give a better understanding of the work carried on within them.

One with which I became familiar had in it two very large rooms which were called respectively, "Scoring Stage" and "Dubbing Stage." Just why they were called that I was not at first able to make out, but with further investigation I came to see that the uses to which these two rooms were put epitomized the whole science of modern sound pictures.

A stage in a theater is elevated, so that many people can see the picture or play presented. But in a producing studio the play is without an audience other than the director and his staff of assistants, so the stage is not elevated but the large hall or studio is itself called the stage and the director elevates himself if necessary.

Contrary to general supposition also, the sound features of pictures are frequently not recorded at the same time as the action. In the case of a musical play such as "One Night of Love," for example, a procedure somewhat like the following is carried out. A record of the music alone, or "score" as it is called, is first obtained. This is done by getting several records of the star's songs on a film called a "sound track." These tracks are then tried out and the one deemed best is adopted for use. All this transpires on the "Scoring Stage." This musical record or score then supplies the rhythm for the picture, and for that purpose is run off or played in what is called a "playback."

But perhaps several other sound tracks are made to obtain other sounds occurring in the picture at exactly the same time. For example, one track may be made for the noise of dishes rattling, another for the clamsors of a crowd, and still another for incidental sounds. As many as six sound tracks are sometimes made in order to record all the different kinds of sounds occurring in one picture at the same time. And all of these, of course, have to be finally combined in one track or film.

And that is not all. The sound effects of a picture are not always pleasant when first recorded. The noise of a fire-engine coming down the street, for example, may be too loud for the rest of the picture and may have to be modified. Other sounds also may have to be changed to properly fit into the scheme. All of this requires considerable synchronizing of the sound effects with the rest of the action, and is called "dubbing"—and takes place on the "Dubbing Stage."

In consequence of these delicate sound uses to which they are put, the walls of the Scoring and Dubbing Stages are lined with acoustical material and every possible precaution is taken to head off noises that might be carried into them from adjoining rooms. Located close to them are smaller rooms where sections of film not to be used are cut out and the remaining portions patched together;

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4 MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
and the partitions separating these rooms from the stages are packed with wool, doors are made of several thicknesses of acoustical material with air spaces between, and have rubber cushions for stops. Added to all this complexity of construction in the buildings are matters of scenery, lighting and camera technique to be taken care of, each of which has evolved into a highly specialized department. It will be obvious that, with operations of such delicacy going on, it is impossible to admit visitors indiscriminately.

They are frequently allowed in the outer lots, however—if you have a pull—and without one you are likely to be held by a slender thread which may at any moment be cut when a particular batch of work is finished; the hours are long and often, as I have said, extend into the night; while at other times there will be stark inactivity. I have known only one architect who liked that kind of work and he soon afterward was discharged; so probably he changed his mind!

There is another side to it, however. You realize when there that you are engaged in a new and very distinctive kind of work. It is a great and wonderful industry, and in spite of anything that may be said against it, it is constantly making the world happier. What if we had sound pictures of the time Oliver Cromwell or of Napoleon!—what a record that would be! That is what the movies are doing for the future. Their films are stored in fireproof vaults (I know because I planned one) and constitute an imperishable record in sight and sound of the interesting people and events of our day.

FRED CROWThER IN NEW LOCATION

Frederick Crowther, architectural illustrator, announces the removal of his office to 627 Michigan Theatre Building. The telephone number is CHerry 2234.

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Same.—Plans for res. for C. Barton.
Malcolmson & Higginotham, Inc.—Prep. dwgs. for new girls' dormitory and Union Building for Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich.
—Prep. working drawings for Kalamazoo Post Office.
Merritt & Cole, 1111 Collingwood, LQ. 2483.—Westminster Presbyterian Church, Lansing, Mich.
Revising plans.
Schley, Cyril E., 605 Lafayette Bldg., CA. 8499.—Taking fig. on three story apt. bldg., 110x130, beginning about July 20.
Same.—Remodeling of five story apt. bldg. Taking fig. on July 15.
Stachowiak, Stephen J., 3005 Caniff, TO. 8-7122.—Preparing plans for the following: Two story and office bldg., Dearborn.
Same.—Preparing sketches on the following: Hospital for Contagious Diseases; 36x100 addition to auditorium; 40x70 two story addition to Veterans' Home, postponed for three months. Same.—Taking figures on the following: Sausage factory; two story and basement store and office bldg.; two story store and office bldg.
Wright, Frank H., 418 Fox Bldg., CH. 7414.—New bar and cocktail room for Webster Hall, including exterior. Taking bids.
Same.—Prep. plans for remodeling Lola Restaurant.

LEWIS SIMPSON SOJOURNING IN ENGLAND

A letter from Lewis W. Simpson, well known Detroit architect, states that he is having a most pleasant vacation in England, where he is staying in nice old Cotswell cottages, visiting the cathedrals and delightful old Norman churches; and as he puts it, "almost rubbing elbows with William the Conqueror." He states that the ancient architecture is captivating and even to a practical chap most enchanting.

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Groundwork Carefully Developed

The groundwork for the program has been carefully developed through the field forces of the bank system and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, whose technical talent directed the reconditioning of 450,000 American homes and whose operations revealed the full extent of poor materials and flimsy construction in the low-cost field. Official brochures giving complete details for establishment and operation of the plan are being distributed throughout the bank system.

As pointed out by the bank board, the program is based primarily on the mutual interests of borrowers and the lenders. The local lending agency will be enabled to grant preferential loans and terms to those who build under the plan, because of increased security furnished by proper design and construction. The services of architects can be obtained at moderate costs because of the development of quantity supervision in a field where their services seldom have been utilized. Economies of construction and a sounder investment will more than compensate the home owner for the technical fee included in construction costs.

Lenders Must Foster Construction

Although the program was conceived primarily for the protection of the small home seeker, John H. Fahey, chairman of the bank board, emphasized the interest of lending agencies in its purposes.

"The principle that those who lend money on the security of residential building should be concerned with its structural quality now is generally endorsed," said Mr. Fahey. "But something more than mere endorsement of principle is needed. To achieve better housing and safer loans, lenders must actively foster better construction. As the building and home owning public is taught to insist on better home values and as builders are provided with an incentive to build to a quality rather than a price, many of the evils now present in the small-home field will be eliminated."

The board emphasized that the plan of supervised construction is not original. As early as 1930, the United States Building and Loan League indorsed the principle as the best means of safeguarding both lenders and clients. Numerous institutions have sought to raise financing and building standards by such means. But the Federal plan, the board pointed out, is intended to provide a single, practical pattern which can be applied throughout the country.

AUGUST "AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND ARCHITECTURE" TO CARRY DETROIT SECTION

In the August issue of American Architect and Architecture there will appear a Detroit portfolio of some sixteen pages. Included in this section will be an article by Professor Wells Bennett, illustrated by work of students in the College of Architecture, University of Michigan.

Several pages will be devoted to an illustrated article on perspective methods by Frederick Crowther, with diagrams, and also a reproduction of one of Mr. Crowther's water color renderings. A page will be given over to an article on the proposed Detroit Trailer Ordinance, prepared by Joseph P. Wolff, Commissioner of Buildings and Safety Engineering, City of Detroit.

The frontispiece will probably be a dramatic photograph of one of the great automobile plants, giving a flavor of Detroit.

Other offices represented in this section will be Derrick & Gamber, D. Allen Wright, John C. Thornton, Charles N. Agree, Giffels & Vallet, J. Ivan Disce, Herbert & Frances Schmitz, Albert Kahn, Donaldson & Meier, N. Chester Sorensen and Smith, Hinckman & Grylls.

The material was prepared by T. C. Hughes.
GENERAL HOUSING INTEREST
AND ACTIVITY

The present shortage of habitable housing facilities in Detroit has forced public attention and interest to this civic problem. As a result there is now under way the most potentially constructive approach to a good housing program that Detroit has ever experienced.

Many civic agencies have dabbled with this subject. Some have made a real study of it. Some interested agencies have accumulated their own independent data and information. The Press has done wonders in developing general public interest in the subject. Surprising, alarming and deplorable conditions have recently been revealed by the renewed activity. This can all be helpful.

Two particularly important and effective housing committees have been formed: one, the John W. Smith Housing Committee, appointed by Mr. John W. Smith, President of the Common Council; the other, the Citizen's Housing Council, sponsored by the Detroit Board of Commerce, representing a large group of interested citizens. Both of these Committees may be enlarged in number as interest and activity in housing increases. Closest co-operation and coordination of all civic agencies for better housing is essential to assure the desired results.

One of the most significant discoveries in the present housing activity is the astounding lack of sufficient accurate, dependable data and information on which to base immediate or permanent housing plans. One of the most important vital and essential present needs for a proper intelligent comprehensive housing plan in Detroit is a complete house-to-house survey covering all the physical, financial and sociological conditions. Such a survey would be not only of immediate use and value but also of inestimable value in all the years to come.

Many interesting and worthwhile suggestions are being presented and others undoubtedly will come. Careful consideration should be given to all and some composite plans can then be expected which will afford relief from the immediate disturbing conditions and provide both for some permanent prevention of a repetition of similar housing distress and also for better sanitary and living home conditions and construction in Detroit.—The Planner.

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ARCHITECTS FACE THREAT OF CLOSED SHOP

The "threat of the closed shop" for architects has been made for the first time in an American community, William Stanley Parker of Boston says in reporting to the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects a movement by an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor to organize the draftsmen of the architectural offices in Seattle, Wash. This development "brings into play the policy of organized labor in its most fully developed form," the report declares.

"Most, if not all, architects and their draftsmen will find the underlying idea repugnant to their conception of the relationship that should exist between architects and their employes," according to Mr. Parker, who as chairman of the Institute's Committee on Construction Industry Relations made an investigation of the Seattle situation.

"They will end to ask whether a profession can function as it should if the relation between employer and employe is not also on the basis of professional ethics rather than industrial trades union relationships.

"Draftsmen may appropriately ask whether they should be denied the protection of such organized bargaining if the professional relationship fails to secure for them what they consider to be fair conditions of employment. If they ask such a question, as they appear to be asking in Seattle the architects and their draftsmen as a group must answer it. The answer may lie in a new form of relationship between draftsmen and the Institute which, after all, is their national professional organization."

Draftsmen may join the chapters of the American Institute of Architects as junior associates, but they have no right to hold office or vote on chapter business, Mr. Parker explains. Such a draftsman when deemed qualified by the chapter may be advanced to full associate ship, but as such has no power to vote on Institute affairs nor can he hold office in the chapter.

"The present membership qualifications do not permit any such relationship of a draftsman to the Institute that appears to carry much significance to him, until he arrives at the point where he aims to start practice as an architect in his own name," Mr. Parker points out. "Many draftsmen never arrive at this point and never expect to from the early years of their drafting careers. Under the present program they can become members of state societies where they exist. This does not appear to be entirely satisfactory.

"The present situation suggests a fresh analysis of the relationship of draftsmen to the Institute in an effort to find a formula that will be satisfactory to the draftsmen and will bring about the affiliation with the Institute of a very substantial proportion of draftsmen. If this can be accomplished, it will be the soundest answer to those draftsmen who feel they need the protection of an outside unionized organization with national uniform affiliations.

"If this problem cannot be successfully solved, we may, with some reason, look forward to some form of draftsmen's unions in the larger cities. It does not appear likely that they will be found needed in smaller communities in which there are no large architectural offices."

The issue arose when the Seattle Association of Technical Engineers and Architects, Local number 17, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, notified the architects of Seattle that it desired to organize the staffs of their offices. The Association stated its belief that "in the near future the Seattle Building Trades Council will refuse to have its craft members work on a structure on which the

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plans were produced after a defined date, unless the union stamp appears on the blue prints."

"Architecture is in its essence a personal professional service," Mr. Parker observes. "The documents used are merely the necessary means of expressing the judgment of the architect. Collective bargaining is permissive, not mandatory. It is obviously non-existent in one man shops or offices."

"A lay opinion would suggest that action by organized labor that interfered with an individual's practice of his profession for and by himself would be illegal and properly subject to restraint by the courts. A similar opinion would seem to hold for an architect and his employees where such employees do not desire organized collective bargaining."

MICHIGAN SOLENS ENACT ACT TO AID NEIGHBORHOODS

Michigan has just enacted a neighborhood improvement act, first of its kind in the United States. The act, strongly supported by the Michigan Real Estate Association, is an enabling measure designed to open the way for co-operative action by property owners which would help cities to attack the problem of growing urban blight. It is designed to give an effective instrument through which neighborhood action may be undertaken so to establish the character of a neighborhood as to make possible its best economic use.

The act would authorize action in the various cities of the state to identify neighborhoods as such, and to work out a plan for protection of the character of the neighborhood and/or for its improvement, this action to be in co-ordination with the general city plan and using the existing city machinery.

The measure enacted by Michigan follows without amendment the proposed enabling act suggested for state study and action by the National Association of Real Estate Boards after more than two years' study of the problem cities now face in the rehabilitation of existing urban regions that normally would find their best economic use as home neighborhoods.

The plan is actively under study in a number of states.

GEORGE HASS IN DETROIT AGAIN

George J. Haas, well known Detroit architect, who has until recently been with the Brand-Whitlock Federal Housing Development in Toledo, has been transferred back to Detroit, where he again becomes project superintendent of Parkside Federal Housing project. George was formerly in charge of this project until it was held up during last winter pending re-taking of bids.

His many friends will be interested to know that he is again in our midst. His residence is at 243 North Main St., Plymouth, Mich., telephone Plymouth 65-J.

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F. L. Wright Guest of U.S.S.R.

One of the two American architects invited by the Soviet government to attend the recent All-Union Congress of Architects, Frank Lloyd Wright was forced last month to decline an offer of an honorary degree from a Connecticut college. "In a choice between the field of action and honors for action in the past there is no question but that I must choose the field of action," Wright wrote the college in explaining his position. Best known in Europe of all American architects, Mr. Wright's "Broadacre City" has attracted wide interest in the U.S.S.R. He believes that the Soviets "see the possibilities of it and are ready to spend some money."

On his way to Europe, Mr. Wright stopped in New York long enough to address the Architects' Section of FAECT. Speaking on "Economic Organization and the Professional," Mr. Wright warned that economic security was all right—he would like "to see the whole country unionized to the hilt"—but that it wasn't enough. "We must have a dynamic security—a freedom which comes from within—from internal order"—as well as from without.

Of current architecture, Mr. Wright was his usual caustic self. "Any building you build is only a preliminary study for the final form. You can never achieve an ideal, but you can grow toward it. A building is an interpretation of the life of the present looking toward the future. The man who can't build a building that is 25 years ahead of his time shouldn't be allowed to build it."—Architectural Record.

One Worry Saved Realty Agents Today

Renting agents who frequently find themselves at wits' end trying to fill the exacting requirements of individualistic home hunters can be thankful for at least one thing—few modern clients demand brew houses as part of the premises. But 'twas not ever thus. A brew house was an essential part of the household during the century following the Revolution, according to Miss Eloise Davison, home economist, in her brochure, "Beer in the American Home."

Before the development of large-scale scientific brewing, housewives used to cherish their own pet recipes, Miss Davison relates, and brewing apparently was as routine as spring cleaning.

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