THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Seventy years, seventy chapters. The newest one, Arizona in the land of Indians and sunshine, received a special welcome from this convention, and San Antonio is the only chapter that has a branch (at Austin.)

The flying squadron; the Ditchys, the Harleys. The Detroit Delegation; Raseman, Harley, Ditchy, Gambar, Lorch, Hughes, Bennett, Hebard. Producers' Council's O'Neill and Bishop, Grand Rapids' Kenneth Welsh; and George Haas arriving late—looking for the American Consul. Expected Carl Mills, sorry he was unable to attend and receive in person the Fine Arts Medal, and too bad the publicity didn't mention Cranbrook.

If this is a column. Well, what the 'ell did you expect? With a floor of the Roosevelt roped off as the press gallery and newspapers competing with each other for the largest headlines. Reports all printed and distributed in advance. How can one compete with that, especially with such a distinguished galaxy of architectural editors? The only competition we had were the Southern Beauticians and the new slot machines that dispense razor blades. I am not certain there was no connection. We miss Rod Allen. Maybe he could tell a poor cub reporter how to get a word in edgeway. I have been tickled to get a two inch paragraph.

There were, of course, Cret, Milles, Dawes, Lonne, Curtis, Koch, Ditchy, and many others who come in for honors, but our own Detroit Delegation had our own Honor Awards. They went to Bernice Ditchy, Jean Harley, Sybil Bennett, Peggy Hebard and Helen O'Neil. And they didn't have to call on any escort bureau either. Al Harley flew down with his daughter, Jean. Al has so consistently carried off all honors for being the best looking, it was only natural that he should make a hit with the only woman member of the Institute in attendance, Miss Olive F. Tjadcn, of Garden City, Long Island, a member of the Brooklyn Chapter. On this trip he went under the name of Dietzgen, so he wouldn't have to autograph so many T. squares. Maybe he could tell a poor cub reporter how to get a word in edgeway. I have been tickled to get a two inch paragraph.

We also missed Bill Palmvr, and Lance Sukert, and our own Frank O'Neil, and if I have forgotten anyone at the Roosevelt roped off as the press gallery and newspapers competing with each other for the largest headlines. Reports all printed and distributed in advance. How can one agree on both counts. Why, everyone at the Roosevelt seemed to be there for his health—except the proprietor. I think I know what they mean by their Latin Quarter.

Past presidents Hammond, Kohn, and Voorhees sitting in a row. Kohn has a cynical smile.

ARCHITECTS' LUNCHEON

Hotel Norton Cafeteria

Griswold and Jefferson

Every Wednesday, 12:15 P. M.

Ormond E. Loomis' quotation from the American Architect, and the Detroit Delegation; Raseman, Harley, Ditchy, Gambar, Lorch, Hughes, Bennett, Hebard. Producers' Council's O'Neill for interesting ruins, and so it may be that we shall continue to build walls, as it is the walls that survive and not the space.
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WED. - THURS. MAY 4, 5
Spencer Tracy — Joan Crawford "MANNEQUIN"

FRI. - SAT. MAY 6, 7
Robert Young — Frank Morgan "PARADISE FOR THREE"

SAT. — 11 P. M. Mae West
"EVERY DAY IS A HOLIDAY"

SUN., MON., TUES., WED. May 8, 9, 10, 11
Nelson Eddy — Eleanor Powell "ROSALIE"

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LEAGUE ANNOUNCES AWARDS

Milles of Cranbrook Receives Gold Medal in Sculpture

Carl Milles of Cranbrook Academy of Art was awarded the Gold Medal in Sculpture at the Fifty-second Annual Exhibition of The Architectural League of New York, "for his great contribution to sculpture." His exhibition is a photograph and a model of his Peace Memorial in the Ramsey County Court House and St. Paul City Hall, St. Paul, Minn. Milles also recommitted its Silver Medal of the American Institute of Architects to their seventeenth Convention in New Orleans, April 22, 1938.

Aymar Embury II, of New York, and Perry, Shaw & Hepburn, of Boston, won silver medals "for works of major importance." Richard Koch, of New Orleans, received a silver medal for buildings "of minor importance." Mr. Embury's citation was for such projects in New York as the Triborough Bridge and the city zoo. The Boston concern's citation mentioned its design of the Williamsburg, Va., Inn, and Mr. Koch's his excellent houses.

Other awards were:

Gold medal in sculpture to Carl Milles, Cranbrook Academy of Art.

Henry O. Avery Prize, of $50, for small sculpture to Perna Krick, of Baltimore.

A medal of honor in design and craftsmanship in native industrial art to Henry Varnum Poor.

Honorable mention in sculpture to Henry Kreis.

Honorable mention in landscape architecture to Charles F. Gillette, of Richmond, Va.

Honorable mentions in decorative painting to Dean Cornwell, of New York, and Eric Mose, also of New York.

Richt Burdette Long Prize, of $100, for architectural renderings to Theodore Kautsky, of New York.

Honorable mentions in architecture for "works of major importance" to William P. Henderson, of Sante Fe, N. M.; A. E. Doyle Associates, of Portland, Ore., and Bebb & Gould, Seattle.

Honorable mentions in architecture for "works of minor importance" to Mott B. Schmidt, of New York: Reinhard & Hofmeister, of New York, and Wyeth & King, of Palm Beach, Fla.

High commendation of the jury of award to H. Roy Kelley, of Los Angeles, for residential architecture; to Cameron Clark, of New York, for residential and civic project, and to the architects and allied artists of Seattle, for their comprehensive and vital exhibition at the fifty-second annual exhibition of the Architectural League.

MORE AND BETTER LUNCHEONS

If it isn't one thing it's another. Last Wednesday George Diehl brought along a clipping about six-point Ditchy, which he said he had cut out of The Detroit News so the children wouldn't see it. Anyway Doc Rosinger did a swell job and we hope we see him again sometime—I'll buy his lunch any Wednesday.

VERN WHEELER MADE CAPTAIN

Vernon L. Wheeler, 5809 Fourth avenue, has received notice from the War Department of his promotion to captain in the Quartermaster's Reserve Corps. Capt. Wheeler was graduated from Highland Park High School in 1923. Since then he has devoted his time to architecture. In 1935 and 1936 he was chief draftsman for the Brewster Housing project. He later helped supervise the Chandler Park housing project. He has been assigned to the Quartermaster Depot at Chicago. Wheeler is a member of the William Mulr Russell Chapter of the R. O. A.
Mr. Wenzell's Shakespearian question published in THE BULLETIN, November 2, 1937, has been very interesting. Unquestionably, the discussion has been a healthy one in general. Every such discussion, even with the light touch which has been mentioned, must develop a great deal of merit in its various actions, if followed, will lead far away from the proper course. The fact that tangents appear need not be disheartening provided they are recognized in time. Without them, there would be no discussion and no action.

In the last analysis, action and the course of that action in relation to existing factors is what determines the result. The finest structure ever dreamed of is only of value as that dream was interpreted in some detailed manner into the strength and beauty of design and material and the labor of mechanics to form a completed whole.

Similarly the discussion now in progress will only be of value to the extent that it resolves its best findings into action, individual or group. And my hope is that these thoughts will help in a small way to mould that action, large or small, into a form which will accomplish the best result for the industry and the architects. Perhaps you would prefer that I say for the architects—and the industry.

Please let it be distinctly understood that any remark I make is not intended as destructive criticism either of any person or of any group. Any attempt to point out possible flaws which tend to tear down, unless avoided, should be considered, it seems to me, in the same light as any attempt to point out possible paths of progress.

Architects cannot be separated from the building industry. Further, I believe architecture is a business as much as any profession can be. True, the architect's standards should always be above reproach, but the standards of the contractor, the doctor, the manufacturer, the merchantiser, or an association secretary. It is just as possible and as usual for the latter men to take a tremendous ride in their product, as does the architect, and with all of them their product is a means of earning the best standard of living they can, therefore, a flaw that tends to tear down respect for the building industry in the eyes of the public, from which come its clients (potential and actual), tends also to tear down the architect with it.

Remember that the discussion has been entirely within the industry so far. The BULLETIN has a wide circulation among contractors and I presume material men, but still within the industry. And you are now considering some method of presenting the value of an architect's service to the public in a manner interesting enough so that it will make the proper impression.

Frankly, I do not like to see so much talk of the uselessness of a general contractor. The general contractor deserves to stay in the business, if his existence, he has. The general contractor system has been in effect long enough so that it would be in the discard now if it had not been fully effective.

In every large city of the country, the general contractor has a strong trade association (sometimes more than one, according to type of work) and it is one of the most effective national associations in the country.

Our National Association, the Associated General Contractors of America, is just 20 years old. This local Association, the General Builders' Association of Detroit, is nearly 23 years old. Many of our local members were charter members. Quite a number of the second and even the third generation are active in their firms. Surely no lack of responsibility can exist under those circumstances.

I know of none of the local building chapters that have not worked with the architectural groups, arguing with them at times over policy, working shoulder to shoulder with them on common problems. I know that architects as a group have profit by the group action of the general contractors, and probably vice versa, but of course that is neither here nor there, if the business status of either group is not fully earned by its service, it will cease to exist.

Detroit has a number of vigorous patriarchs among the architects, men whose experience reaches well back, over decades of gradual change in construction methods. Nearly all of those men have business today and I believe all of them award their vote to general contractors.

I would not deny that in their earlier days there were many projects built by separate contract, but the "chain-line production" factory had not come into existence. Large institutional structures were built but time was not particularly a factor. The correlation of labor policies was not the problem then that it became later on.

Commenting upon the possibility of saving a contractor's profit, the recently published figures of the United States Treasury Department for 1934 tax returns for general contractors were:
- 17,751 general contractors filing returns.
- 3,353 general contractors showed a gross income of $415,877,900 of which $31,894,000 was net income (profit).
- 12,588 general contractors showed a gross income of $861,905,000 which resulted in a net deficit (loss) of $66,482,000.

About 1500 contractors reporting were inactive. The total result was $1,229,745,000 of construction showing a net loss of approximately $35,000,000.

Yes, 1934 was a bad year. But returns of so-called good years show a poor record for profit in construction. Page 101 of the January 20, 1935 issue of the Engineering News-Record under the heading "Red Ink Reflections" quotes the Department of Commerce table showing contractors losing $13,000,000 in the eight years of 1929-1936; with $2,000,000 lost in the boom year of 1929; $322,000,000 as a top loss in 1932; and in 1936, a loss of $681,905,000.

I agree with the News-Record in its last statement that "Construction ought to do a bit of introspection to find out what type attitude and practice is right for them. The time is passed when it is possible to proceed to a cure." And that "introspecting" would certainly lead to the conclusion that one of the substantial reasons the losses of the industry have been so great is the manner of some architects and engineers (not all) condoning conditions which are obviously unfair, and in many cases not only condone them but sometimes take part directly.

No amount of selling will convince contractors that "specifying both method and result" is fair. Nor to specify that either architect or owner has the privilege of calling for the discharge of men or removal to some other part of the job. Specify any reasonable result you want and the good contractor can give it to you. Or—specify the method and take...
full responsibility for the result. But not both.

It is eminently unfair to make the general contractor responsible for all delays or damages caused by actions of the owner, the architect, or separate contractors whose work is not subject to the correlation of the general contractor. "The responsible contractor" means just that and most will be responsible for their own actions. If a few will not, they should be forced to or classed as irresponsible. But too often the job is tangled up by someone else and then a specification clause invoked to load the contractor with the responsibility of cleaning it up at no compensation or even with no extension of time or penalty date.

Occasionally separate bids are taken on a portion of the structure by the lowest possible price, and then handed to the general contractor for him to use in trying to produce an efficient up-to-schedule, workmanlike job.

Architects frequently cite the complaint of subcontractors against "bid shopping." Of course, it takes two to "shop" and usually the subcontractor is also guilty of "bid peddling" as the complement of the "bid shopping" transaction. But an architect has been known to send out written word that bids should be lower because the contractor could shop to his heart's content. And while the spectacular cases of this type may be few, the cases are many where an architect will concoct to use my former word, or even aid and abet an attempt on the part of the owner to drive prices below the minimum at which anyone can produce good work.

Construction is all "custom built," each job having different factors, but it is an old enough science so that costs among the efficient organizations cannot vary in great percentage. There are no miracle workers even among contractors. The responsible contractor will go through with his contract according to plan and specification. Perhaps an individual owner may occasionally succeed in getting a good building below cost, but it does not help the owner to drive prices below the minimum at which anyone can produce good work.

A fair, efficient policy instead of increasing cost would save the composite owner money if once put into effect. The history of industry shows that money is wasted by inefficiency and confusion and that where an industry can get its operation down to a fair, efficient, and remunerated basis, it turns out a product of greater value to the world and reduces the dollar cost of that product.

These matters have been discussed many times with individual architects. We have been told at times that as long as they could get contractors to bid under these conditions, they felt the conditions must be—otherwise they have told us they did not like the conditions, but since such conditions existed in some quarters, they had to use the same tactics or get no work.

You may feel that it is not your business if contractors are foolish enough as a group to bid below cost or submit to shopping on the part of an owner or architect. I admit their collective foolishness on this matter will be an extenuant your business for I am positive that architects as a group CANNOT assume the position of leadership to which they feel they are entitled while such conditions exist to any degree. They must be real leaders if they are to be acknowledged as such.

An essential part of their position is absolute fairness and impartiality and they must be big enough to demand from the owner, instead of independent professional or business men. And, of course, the contractors caught by some of the conditions mentioned will attempt to go around the architect. As in all human relations, those who have not used such practices, and there are many who have not, will suffer with those who have.

There is no venom intended in these thoughts. It is merely an attempt to follow the analysis of what is wrong with architecture— and contracting— as a prelude to the possibility of doing something toward righting it.

At any rate, I take little stock in any thought that the architect may save the contractor's profit. If he assumes the function of a contractor as well as an architect, belief in both supervisor and executor, perhaps he can cure corners and specifications to come within his estimate, but the building will not be that which he would require of a contractor for the same money. Working together, giving the owner proper design, intelligent supervision and efficient well-organized construction, they will both save the owner far more than their combined fees, or profit if there is one.

To get back to the action necessary to bring architects any result, and reminding ourselves that that contemplates going to the public, I think the suggestion of a national advertising campaign would be well considered. However, action developed to the point where a star cinema was produced on a basis of "Mr. Shyster, the Contractor," the reaction would certainly engulf architect, general contractor, subcontractor and material man alike.

I failed to see "Men in White." I did hear it was a good picture but I know nothing of its detail. Yet I warrant that it did not have any particular class or profession as a villain. A play must necessarily have a villain, but I would gamble that the picture showed the unfailing sacrifice of the medical profession in battling the Big Bad Germ as its villain.

The medical profession has made great strides, a good deal of it through concerted action. But yesterday (as this is written) I heard a remark that the advertising on half the radio programs seemed to be about one's insides. So perhaps they are not as far ahead of the architects from the standpoint of satisfactorily selling their services as might be imagined.

There are probably shyster lawyers, and quack doctors, and get-rich-quick salesmen, and gyp architects and shyster contractors. And in our industry, we should certainly bend every effort as we have in the past to eliminating them. As general contractors, we have been active for years in doing that through our attempt to sell "Skill, Integrity and Responsibility," through prequalification, through cooperation with the Bureau of Contract Information, etc. We know the architects have been active in their own field. But silence is far better than going to the public with anything that will anathematize the whole industry or any substantial portion of it and so add to the public's distrust and confusion regarding construction.

In this Great America, any product that is good enough can be sold if the selling is right. And sold without medicine-show tactics. In fact, the better the product, the more dignified the method used.

There certainly can be no question that the finest talent in architectural history exists. If it is not used, it is because of a lack of proper presentation.

The construction industry is difficult to even define, it has so many ramifications. And it is even more difficult to focus attention of its various elements toward a common goal. Yet on some sort of parallel effort toward a common goal depends the marketing of our product, the outlet for the energies of both architect and contractor, and their means of subsistence as well.

As an industry, construction is largely inarticulate. When it is articulate in certain and various quarters, it is somewhat incoherent. Its need is

Continued on Page 8
ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

AGREE, CHAS. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263. Prelim. studies, Community Center, Detroit.


DELSIERS, ARTHUR, 1414 Macarabees Bldg., CO. 2178. Church, Allen Park, Mich., taking fig. by invitation.


Prep. plans factory, local manufact. Name withheld.

HERMAN & SIMONS, 710 Owen Bldg., RA. 7888. Bushnell Congregational Church, Bids closed.

JAMESON, LAWRENCE E., 8580 Jos. Campau. TR. 3-1230. Prep. plans:
- 1500 seat theatre, store, office bldg., 150x100.
- 1300 seat theatre, store, office bldg., 150x100.
- Garage 100x200. Ready soon.
- 20 Rm. Hotel. Ready soon.

MORTUARY. Ready soon.

Revising plans, add. to Sausage factory 60x100.

Bids closed on Charles F. Barton res.


Figs. for Kitchen equipment, Western State Col., Kalamazoo, Mich. Closed.


SARVIS, LEWIS J., Battle Creek, taking bids. School add., School District No. 3, Bedford Township, Calhoun County, $50,000.

Plans completed, seven bldgs., W. 1, Kellogg Foundation High Camp, St. Mary's Lake, Battle Creek. Prep. plans, $100,000 a. addn. to school, Gull Lake, Calhoun County.


Prep. sketches, 50 bed hospital, contagious diseases, Administration bldg.


Prep. plans for school, Chasenong, Mich.

WRIGHT, FRANK H. CH. 7414—418 Fox Bldg. Alt. to front and lobby to Uptown Theatre—Mack and Chalmers—Bids taken.

HOUSING AND STREET PLANNING

Ever since the 1909 Burnham plan for a Chicago beautiful, a lively discussion in newspapers and among civic groups has continued, says Elizabeth Wood, Secretary, Chicago Housing Authority, writing in the April-May issue of the Monthly Bulletin of the Illinois Society of Architects.

The general public has the false idea that mere extent of milege of streets is of major importance, when the fact is that certain sections have too many streets, she states.

The writer further points out the fallacy of the idea that widening increases values of abutting and that owners can afford to pay the entire cost, which idea was expressed in the Burnham plan. Good housing is the result, she states. Today there are fewer advocates of this and special assessments for widening are practically over.

The zoning of an extensive amount of commercial property on such highways has resulted in empty stores and has not brought more customers.

Beautiful highways passing through slums do not cure slums although this thought was expressed in the Burnham plan which stated, "The remedy (for slum conditions) is the same as has been resorted to the world over; first the cutting of broad thoroughfares throughout the unwholesome district."

The writer quotes from the book "Tenements of Chicago" by Miss Edith Abbot who states that the only benefit resulting from paving more streets is that no longer so much mud is tracked into buildings. Buildings themselves are not improved. The simplest approach to this subject, states Miss Wood, is the recognition of what a street is for, merely a runway. for the flow of traffic from one point to another, that is between place of residence and places of business and shopping districts. This being true, an increase in the number and extent of highways increases the amount of property development and increasing the need for more highways because the extent of developed property leaves little that is desirable for residential purposes.

The writer points out that thinking of a development of a city plan must begin by thinking out a housing plan for a city with definite near-in areas that can be used permanently for residential purposes. Modern city planners are beginning to face the fact that commerce and industry cannot absorb nearly all the land zoned for its use and it has been found, after thirteen years in Chicago, practically none of the increased use anticipated has occurred. Therefore Chicago must be re-zoned and it will be necessary to delete miles of such commercial zoning and replace it with residential districts. Miss Wood quotes Mr. Oscar W. Rosenthal, prominent Chicago contractor as saying that factory buildings, as long as they do not exceed noxious odors and noises, do not constitute a blight but may be surrounded with beauty suitable for a desirable home development. Not everyone, he states, can be removed permanently from such sections. We must, therefore, he says, devise ways of preserving and restoring the center of the city for interior residential areas and then the highway planning will follow as required.

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Greetings and salutations to all members of this great fraternity of ours, and there is none greater than the golfing fraternity of the Architects-Builders' and Traders' and their friends.

The sun is getting high in the heavens once more and all of us are getting anxious to get out in the wide open spaces and try our skill in golf's green pastures.

Probably there has never been a season when so many inquiries have been made as to when do we have our first tournament.

Well here goes, the lid will be pried off Wednesday, May 18th, at Ramblers, our usual jumping off place. Bert Ramler has got the club in fine shape and promises a fine steak dinner — well served. The charges for the works will be $2.75. No you can't even tie it.

Your Chairman is starting his 11th season at the wheel and as a favor (no not to him) but to each one of you, he is requesting that you either call or write in your dinner reservations. This is of the utmost importance.

Golf clubs are not hotels and cannot carry large stocks of goods. They must prepare for each tournament as it comes and it is very unfair to the various clubs for us to make reservations for 75 dinners and have 130 demand food when dinner time rolls around. This happened as some of you will remember who were at Tam-O-Shanter last year. I sincerely hope I never have to go through another affair like that. Fellows, these tournaments are designed for your pleasure. None of you who enjoy them have to lift a finger to put them across. Now in all fairness to everyone concerned is it asking or expecting too much for us to say demand that you get your dinner reservation in not later than 4 p.m. on the day before the outing. I knew you'd do it. Thanks!

For your calendar record we are listing herewith the tentative dates for this season's outings — May 18—June 15—July 13—August 10—Sept. 14—October 12. There may be a change of a day or possibly a week on some of these dates, depending on what our weather operatives in certain sections of the globe report. Sun spots are bad this year and who knows what it will do to the weather, they are certainly raising Hell with the telegraph systems to say nothing about radio.

Many of you will find a change in your handicap this year, yes for the better, it will be larger for you. Miss McFarland has combed the list and made revisions on the basis of last year's scores for those of you who have been shooting better it will be less for those who shot worse it will be better. Sounds paradoxical, doesn't it? Well come out and see how it works. If you are not getting your notices, drop us a card or telephone RANDOLPH 5500, also send in your works. If you are not getting your notices, drop us a card or telephone RANDOLPH 5500, also send in your works.

These outings are growing bigger and better thanks to you guys who make it possible, but with growth more responsibility ensues, it is harder to get suitable accommodations and keep the price down, so don't forget — RESERVATIONS.

One other thing that will help a lot to get into dinner early is for each one that plays golf, TURN YOUR CARD IN WHEN COMPLETING YOUR 18 HOLE MATCH, we play more if you like. This will facilitate the recording of the scores. Start playing as early as you can and let us have the card when through.

This should be a record season, notwithstanding F. D. R. or the recession, so pack up your clubs in the old golf bag and Swing, Swing, Swing. Not too many times I hope — I hope — I hope.

With best of wishes for the lowest scores to the grandest bunch of golfers anywhere.

Sincerely yours

BILL SEELEY, Chairman

SCHOOL LAW COMMITTEE

In accordance with a motion passed at the Battle Creek convention, President Black has appointed the following committee to confer with state officials in an attempt to secure a mutually satisfactory interpretation of the new School Building Law.

Henry H. Turner, Grand Rapids, Chairman.

Henry H. Turner, Grand Rapids, representing the MSA Board of Directors.

Frederick Beckbissinger, Saginaw.

Lee Black, Lansing.

Lynn W. Fry, Ann Arbor.

Maynard Lyndon, Detroit.

This committee is planning to complete its task in time to make a report to the Board of Directors about the 20th of May, and all members of the profession who have any questions regarding this law on which they wish to have a ruling should get in touch with the member of the committee living nearest them immediately. This is your committee. It will speak for the Society and the results of its conferences will, after submission to the Board of Directors, be published in the Bulletin for the guidance of the entire profession.

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Mr. Tebbs will be here the 1st of June
cohesion and coherence. Let us not add to the confusion and incoherence by any statements to the public which the public is almost sure to misconstrue.

We, in contracting, have struggled with the problem of publicity. It is one of our most difficult problems. A Committee of our National Association is working on it at present, the Chairman being a Michigan contractor, and a Committee member being a Detroit contractor.

Attack the shyster architect if you will. Attack the shyster contractor. I reiterate that it is really up to us to keep at the job of cleaning up our own industry. But let us be sure, VERY sure, that in any public attack, we have the method of making it plain to the simplest mind that it is only the few recalcitrants we are attacking, as a service to the public, and that the majority of the men in the industry are hard-working, intelligent, technically-trained, God-fearing business men who give a dollar's-worth-plus of value for every dollar they take in. Positive selling is always better than negative selling. And that, it seems to me, is the positive side of the picture, the story that must be put across. Otherwise, and with no malice on the part of anyone, we may all be "hoist on our own petard."

I hope you take action, but only after careful study and with the right ammunition.

Experienced Secretary wishes position. Lengthy experience handling Architect's work. Willing to work for reasonable salary. Call or write the Weekly Bulletin.

QUALITY IN SPECIALIZED STOKERS FOR FORTY YEARS

It is estimated that the North American Continent holds two-thirds of the World's supply of coal. For this reason, coal is even more the basic fuel in the United States than in foreign countries. When coal is burned with a good mechanical Stoker, an efficiency is obtained which so closely rivals the efficiency of oil burning equipment; that coal proves to be the more economical fuel, except in a comparatively few cases where the cost per B. T. U. is practically as great as the cost per B. T. U. of oil.

It is only natural, therefore, that the Stoker Industry that contributes so much to the economical use of coal should enjoy a very satisfactory growth through the years and although automatic Stokers were almost a curiosity forty years ago and engineers and firemen had to be educated to the Stoker idea and boilers were then wastefully fired by hand, Stoker equipment is now considered as an absolute necessity in the interest of eliminating waste and smokeless operation of boilers. Progress of design and application in the first mechanical Stokers was slow and operating difficulties were encountered with the use of the early Stoker designs.

The industry survived only because of the fortitude and vision of its leaders and the great economy which Stokers have brought about in the conservation of fuel, is well known.

A Company that has contributed a great deal to the development since its establishment in 1898, is the Detroit Stoker Company, who this year is celebrating its Fortieth Anniversary. From a small beginning in a very modest factory in Detroit, they have grown to one of the largest concerns in the Industry and through the years have developed many Stokers since the early beginning and building of the Detroit V Type Stoker.

Changing coals and changing load conditions have made it necessary for this Company to be prepared to fulfill the needs as they arose, and many types and sizes of both Underfed and Overfed Stokers, of which many thousands of installations have been made in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe have been developed.

The economy and dependability of Detroit Stokers, we believe are the direct results of careful design, construction and installation. Probably no class of machinery operates under any more difficult conditions and is subjected to as much hard service as a Stoker. If Stokers, therefore, were to be successful, they had to be built to withstand hard service and continue through the years to give dependable results. The manufacturing facilities of the Detroit Stoker Company at Monroe, Michigan (near Detroit) are unequaled and are devoted to Stoker manufacture exclusively. They include a plant having a large modern foundry, with core ovens, cleaning department, fully equipped to produce the highest grade castings. Parts which are subjected to the heat of the furnace are made of a special mixture of iron. Thoroughly up-to-date machine and assembly shop where all Stokers are completely assembled prior to shipment are also located at Monroe, Michigan. Detroit Stokers for Canada are built in London, Ontario.

The proper installation of any Stoker and servicing of it afterwards is vital to its success. The Detroit Stoker Company maintains a staff of trained Service Men and Erecting Engineers, who go through a course of study in the Engineering and Manufacturing Departments before being sent out to supervise the erection of Stokers. Extreme care is exercised by these men to see that the equipment is properly handled, installed and placed in operation and the permanent operator is carefully instructed. It is the policy of the Company to visit periodically all plants where Detroit Stokers are in operation, to instruct new operators.

Bituminous coals from all sections may be burned without expensive preparation, high plant efficiency is obtained and the capacity of the present boilers is increased, power requirements for operation is reduced and a higher return on the investment of the generating equipment secured.

ADVERTISMENT

The economy and dependability of Detroit Stokers, we believe are the direct results of careful design, construction and installation. Probably no class of machinery operates under any more difficult conditions and is subjected to as much hard service as a Stoker. If Stokers, therefore, were to be successful, they had to be built to withstand hard service and continue through the years to give dependable results. The manufacturing facilities of the Detroit Stoker Company at Monroe, Michigan (near Detroit) are unequaled and are devoted to Stoker manufacture exclusively. They include a plant having a large modern foundry, with core ovens, cleaning department, fully equipped to produce the highest grade castings. Parts which are subjected to the heat of the furnace are made of a special mixture of iron. Thoroughly up-to-date machine and assembly shop where all Stokers are completely assembled prior to shipment are also located at Monroe, Michigan. Detroit Stokers for Canada are built in London, Ontario.

The proper installation of any Stoker and servicing of it afterwards is vital to its success. The Detroit Stoker Company maintains a staff of trained Service Men and Erecting Engineers, who go through a course of study in the Engineering and Manufacturing Departments before being sent out to supervise the erection of Stokers. Extreme care is exercised by these men to see that the equipment is properly handled, installed and placed in operation and the permanent operator is carefully instructed. It is the policy of the Company to visit periodically all plants where Detroit Stokers are in operation, to instruct new operators.

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MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Friday, May 20, 1938 . . . 2:00 P. M.

COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, ANN ARBOR

Members of the Board are requested to remain in Ann Arbor for a dinner meeting in conjunction with the Ann Arbor Society of Architects and the College faculty and alumni at 7:00 P. M. Save the date. More details in the Bulletin on May 16th.

WEEKLY LUNCHEONS

NEW PLACE — NEW PROGRAM

Wednesday, May 11, . . . 12:15 P. M.

FAMOUS ITALIAN CAFE

2224 Woodward Ave., (Second Floor) Opposite Fox Theatre

SPEAKER, HENRY E. BEYSTER, COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF DETROIT

Beginning a series of joint luncheon meetings in which architects, producers and other groups in the building industry will in turn have charge of the program. This private dining room has a capacity of 80. Good Food, good service, very reasonable.
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THURSDAY, FRIDAY—MAY 12 and 13
William Powell — Annabella
"THE BARONESS AND THE BUTLER"

SATURDAY, MAY 14
Edward G. Robinson
"A SLIGHT CASE OF MURDER"
11 P. M.—John Barrymore
"Bulldog Drummond's Revenge"

SUN., MON., TUES.—MAY 15, 16 AND 17
Wallace Beery
"THE BAD MAN OF BRIMSTONE"

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FOX THEATRE

Week Starting Friday, May 6, 1938

STAGE PRESENTATION

The season's most remarkable entertainment scoop—Presenting Adrianna Casolotti, who is the singing voice of Snow White in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" with Harry Stockwell, the voice of Prince Charming. Other acts include Gali-Gali, comic Egyptian illusionist who remains a second week, the 16 Fox Dancersettes; and many other headline favorites.

SCREEN PRESENTATION: "Four Men And A Prayer" Introducing a new screen romantic hero, Richard Greene, who is paired romantically with Loretta Young in the film.

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PRODUCERS - ARCHITECTS MEET

The Producers' Council Club of Michigan were hosts to 75 Detroit Architects and others in the Building industry Monday evening, May 2, at the Detroit Leland Hotel.

Frank O'Neil of the Kohler Company, president of the club presided and introduced Clair W. Ditchy as master of ceremonies.

George F. Diehl, Detroit Vice President of the Michigan Society of Architects spoke for that organization and Branson V. Gamber for the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Chief topic of discussion was the grievances with the Building industry and what could be done to encourage more building now.

Among others who spoke were Leo Richardson, president, General Builders' Association of Detroit; Edmund Kuhlman, president, Greater Detroit Home Builders' Association; Bert Haberkorn and Herman Bantbrook, president and past president of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

Paul R. Marshall, past president of the club and chairman of their program committee, who arranged the meeting, has announced that other meetings of a similar nature will be held.

ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION

The following unsigned communication in mimeographed form was mailed from Pontiac, Michigan. April, 1938

Prof. Henry C. Anderson
Dean Engineering College
University of Michigan

Dear Professor Anderson:

As a member of the Board of Registration for Architects and Engineers you are undoubtedly interested in raising professional standards. One helpful method of accomplishing this end is to prohibit the immense amount of illegal encroachment in the market for this type of professional service. What is the best way to do this? Surely it isn't just for the man, who is keen enough to draw these violations of this Act No. 68 to the Board's attention, to be crucified to the advantage of the professions and make for an uncle for as good he may do in notifying the board of same.

Our greatest offenders today seem to be the manufacturers of materials used in the construction and operating projects, who attempt to combine the services of a Professional Engineer or Architect with that of selling his product without competition. This as I understand it is illegal under the new law? If their interest cannot be developed let us form another society, or a committee with this immediate goal in view, at once!

SAGINAW VALLEY MEETING

The Saginaw Valley Society of Architects met in Bay City Monday evening, May 2. Members present were Messrs. Frantz, Spencer, Mangier, and Lenk. Kenneth C. Black, president of the Michigan Society of Architects, was a guest.

Experienced Secretary wishes position. Lengthy experience handling Architect's work. Willing to work for reasonable salary. Call or write the Weekly Bulletin.
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION DUTIES

A Declaration for Cooperation in Building Which Would Benefit the Designer, the Constructor and the Owner

From the Manual of Associated General Contractors of America

The performance of construction under the day labor plan by public officials who underestimate the value of a constructor’s managerial function, combined with the tendency of contractors and designers to confuse their own respective functions, need for a little more clear thinking concerning their respective services.

“Modern Construction embodies fine architectural symmetry and aesthetic design developed through past ages and now reared upon tested scientific engineering principles of strength and proportion of materials gathered throughout the world, stored for prompt delivery, fabricated in special shops, and speedily and economically erected with skillful methods by experienced artisans into a beautiful, practical structure for a useful purpose.”

To carry out this conception of construction, the artistic, the technical and the managerial functions must be properly performed; and they can be so performed if each element will recognize its own limitations as well as its own responsibilities. Acceptance of the following principles would undoubtedly mark great progress in this direction.

The Constructor
 Will insure completion of project
 Will make quantity survey of plans
 Will submit bids at stated periods
 Will bid freely in competition
 Will base bid on his previous unit costs
 Will submit evidence of responsibility
 Will guarantee cost of the work shown on plans and specifications
 Will warrant time of delivery of structure
 Will develop adequate financial credit
 Will supply adequate construction equipment
 Will furnish ample tools
 Will furnish bond for faithful performance to owner
 Will sign Joint Committee form of contract
 Will perform portions of work with his own construction force
 Will supply experienced superintendence
 Will protect owner against liens
 Will insure owner against all accidents
 Will be fair to subcontractors
 Will be always fair to labor
 Will keep quality standards high
 Will guard public interest in labor rates and conditions of employment
 Will cooperate through local chapter of contractors
 Will display skill in construction methods
 Will through integrity inspire business confidence
 Will support rulings of National Board for Jurisdictional Awards
 Will be loyal to designers
 Will help train apprentices
 Will assume responsibility for errors in construction
 Will develop sound commercial practices
 Will charge legitimate construction fees
 Will shake hands with Designer upon receipt of final estimate

The CONSTRUCTOR would not then have the time or the trained professional technique to adequately design work

The Designer
 1. Will design complete throughout, including structural design
 2. Will permit ample time for bidding
 3. Will open bids in public
 4. Will specify materials freely competitive
 5. Will award work at the bid price
 6. Will permit only responsible contractors to bid
 7. Will give complete information as to dimensions, quantity, quality and design
 8. Will furnish detail plans without delay
 9. Will approve estimates promptly
 10. Will allow equipment rental on monthly estimates

11. Will furnish ample details
 12. Will fearlessly demand justice from the owner
 13. Will submit Joint Committee form of contract
 14. Will supervise work with his own force
 15. Will supply practical supervisors
 16. Will examine specified patented products for prescribed royalties
 17. Will allow insurance premiums as part of actual costs
 18. Will let General Contractor award all sub-contracts
 19. Will make specifications clear for all divisions of work
 20. Will arrange for inspection of materials at source
 21. Will not urge continuance of work in case of strikes or lock-outs
 22. Will assist the local chapter of Architects
 23. Will be resourceful in design of structures
 24. Will reward square dealing
 25. Will support decisions of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards
 26. Will respect loyalty of constructors
 27. Will encourage young men
 28. Will assume responsibility for errors in design
 29. Will permit arbitration as to dollars
 30. Will charge the A. I. A. designing fees
 31. Will pat Constructor on the back upon completion of the job

The DESIGNER would not then have the time or the experienced business organization to efficiently undertake construction work

The Owner
 would get the best possible construction service from Both.

WHITHER THE BUILDING INDUSTRY?

THE EDITOR: Architects cannot be accused of being pessimists. The nature of their profession is such that in the struggle with creative problems it is necessary that their visionary future be on the brighter side of life. Nevertheless, their academic training has given them the ability to recognize factual conditions as they are.

Recently there was held one of the Illinois Society meetings, a symposium on the well advertised subject “What is Wrong with the Building Industry?” The inference was that there was more wrong with the industry than usual and that it was up to the industry and its allied interests to offer a solution of the problem. Accordingly, affiliates were called upon, such as we specialists are brought into a medical consultation to save a half-dead patient. There was a representative of organized contractors, one of organized labor—invited though not present, an official of a material supply house, and a banker. They were all interested in our ailment, for were they not among the recipients of the benefits accrued during our prosperity, in the days when we were going great guns and were in the money.

We heard several fine addresses by those “specialists” who offered their own solution to a problem, mostly from the viewpoint of their own business. However, there was little or nothing said about the real reasons for the condition of the building industry. Nor were we informed as to type of structures we were to design and build.

All of which led to the conclusion that their hypotheses were wrong, that there really was nothing radically wrong with the building industry as such, and that the ailment lay rather in our disarranged
economy. The fact is that there is no great need for any kind of building with the possible exception of low-priced housing to supplant slum areas.

The time was when many builders told me in 1929 that we had built enough buildings in the preceding ten years to take care of requirements for the next twenty years. At the time, I thought the man was daffy and I frankly told him so. I was like everyone else, all keyed up, over-organized, the result of an inflationary orgy of Post-War days. In the light of the present outlook, I am wondering if I was not the unbalanced one?

I see:

Much unused factory and loft space. Consumption of these many square feet of space at a profit to their owners dependent upon an improvement in industrial production over the next few years.

Residential space in much better condition from the standpoint of occupancy, but not in terms of net return to capital. We may be approaching that point in this field when, because of the law of supply and demand, a more equitable return to an investor may be foreseen, but what about the ability of our great middle class to pay the increase? Certainly the investor with funds on hand will not back new ventures when existing buildings fail to yield an adequate return.

Office space with an average occupancy of approximately 70% and this at pathetically low prices.

Hotel buildings still laboring under the load of funded debts, contracted in the whoopee days. This is especially true in large urban centers. We can surely check this type off our list for some time to come.

Theaters—not only overseased, but rapidly changing in character. The legitimate show house is almost a thing of the past. The picture house exhibitors resort to double features, gambling, premium nights, and the like in order to produce a profit.

Churches and other ecclesiastical structures with debts forcing their spiritual heads to act as financiers instead of confining their efforts to the gospel.

Public buildings, with the federal government more than doing its share, although the amount involved has been proportionally very small compared to the total volume in a normal period.

Other types less important, though adding to the volume of non-production.

Now, my dear Editor, this does not mean that all there is left for us to do is to walk straight east and on into Lake Michigan. And I fully realize that that would be no solution of the building industry's problem. We have a rough and uncertain road before us.

We can, for the near future, continue to "trim our sails to meet the business weather" of the next few years, meanwhile planning for the future on a sound stable basis. We can promote saner ways of financing construction. We can revamp our antiquated building code, and thereby the rebuilding of our vast slum areas in terms of socialized planning. We can promote the welfare of our urban centers by introducing new methods of city planning, larger areas of fresh air and sunlight, and in general a more practical and beautiful relation of units. And, last but not least, we can campaign to arouse and create public interest in architecture and in the social and economic value of the architect.

We can take a keener interest in our architectural education and requirements, eliminating from the field those not fully qualified to practice or those who are not temperamentally fit to assume their professional duty to the public. In place of six hundred inadequate registrations, it should be better to graduate half as many qualified to make their proper contribution to society.

Idealistic, Mr. Editor? Perhaps so, but not entirely academic. Let us put our house in order, in the meantime giving the building industry a breathing spell, in order to catch up with our rapidly changing economic order.


CARPENTER CONTRACTORS' ASS'N.
OF DETROIT

SPECIFYING FINISH HARDWARE

Time was when finish hardware consisted of a few items of locks, hinges, hooks, and fasteners of simple nature. Today, after several generations of mental acrobatics there are thousands of items which even the builder's hardware expert is only very vaguely familiar with. And what is more, there are numerous items serving the same general purpose which are of varying design, shape and mechanical construction and which differ greatly in cost to install.

Small wonder then that the contractor who applies finish hardware can not guess what his labor cost will be for the hardware which is finally required to be put in. Some hardware requires ten times the cost to install of other hardware in the same purpose class. And who is to tell that additional pieces will not be asked for the same unit of construction before the owner is satisfied? All of which brings us to the conclusion that it is economically unsound and decidedly unfair to the applicant (carpenter) to do small or perform work where there is not a reasonable knowledge of the kind and quantity of hardware.

Acquaintance with the practice in each architect's office or experience in the field or structure to be built is not sufficient; it is poor guessing at best.

How is a hardware schedule? Ideal; but only a few large architectural firms employ a specification man familiar with such material. It must be the majority of offices or the average office that we consider in any plan to solve the problem.

After much thought and study and with the help of many experienced carpenter contractors, our committee on Hardware has arrived at the conclusion that the simplest and most effective plan is to include:

1. Definition of rough hardware, 2. Definition of finish Hardware, 3. Definition of Special Finish Hardware. The hardware specification is to be in three parts as named. Included with the definitions of rough and finish hardware (parts 1 and 2) will be mention of items in common practice sufficiently to clear the explanation. Those items not regularly used will be classified as Special Finish Hardware and will be listed as broadly as possible under part 3.

It is planned that all items appearing under Special Finish Hardware, part 3, will be considered by the contractor estimating or performing the installation as outside his work unless the architect specifically mentions such items in the specifications by means of a schedule or by stating some where in the carpenter specification where such items are to be used.

This hardware specification is in the last stages of preparation and will be presented to the membership at the next regular meeting, May 3rd, for correction and approval. We feel sure that the finished product will go far toward elimination of controversies and the loss that comes from the hit-and-miss method now in general use.

The procedure following approval of the specification by this association is not decided but in all probability the specification will be offered to those in the architectural profession who have made a particular study of specifying hardware. We welcome all suggestions and advice from any source.
ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

AGREE, CHAS. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263. Prelim. studies, Community Center, Detroit.


HERMAN & SIMONS, 710 Owen Bldg., RA. 8788. Bushnell Congregational Church, Bids closed.


SARVIS, LEWIS J., Battle Creek, taking bids, School add., School District No. 3, Bedford Township, Calhoun County, $60,000. Plans completed, seven bldgs., W. K. Kellogg Foundation Health Camp, St. Mary's Lake, Battle Creek. Prep. plans, $100,000, addn. to school, Gull Lake, Calhoun County.


SOCIETY COMMITTEES

In establishing the standing committees for the Michigan Society of Architects, President Black has announced that he intends to follow a policy of appointing a man from each of the local groups to each committee. The local man on the committee will be responsible for the functioning of the committee in his own group and if, the work is heavy enough to require it, he may have his local president appoint a local committee to help him out.

Committee chairmen will be men who are not members of the Board of Directors and the various chairmanships' will, insofar as is practical, be distributed throughout the state groups. A member of the Board of Directors will be assigned to each committee. It will be his duty to keep the committee informed of any action taken by the Board which affects the committee's work and to coordinate the committee with other activities of the Society in order to avoid a duplication of committee activity.

It is hoped that this type of committee organization will assist in creating a feeling of state wide unity. It will spread the work of the Society over wide a personnel as possible without loss of efficiency, and will provide every member of the profession with a direct point of contact in his own community with all phases of the Society's activities.

The selection of committee members is now being made. Announcement of the personnel of the School Law Committee is made elsewhere in this issue. In addition to that committee the following committee chairmen have been appointed: (The second name in each case is the name of the Board member assigned to the committee).

EDUCATION, Wirt Rowland, Chairman. (Lorch) PUBLIC AFFAIRS, C. William Palmer, Chairman (Gamber).

SMALL HOUSE, Lyle Zisler, Chairman, (Ditchy). REGISTRATION, Edward X. Tuttle, Chairman, (Frantz).

LOCAL GROUPS, Wm. D. Cuthbert, Chairman, (Morison).

The complete roster of each of these committees, together with others not yet definitely selected, will be published in the Bulletin as soon as the local appointments are complete. If you are asked to serve on a committee, please make every effort to comply. You will find the work interesting and instructive, and the Society will be stronger for having had your co-operation.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND SAFETY ENGINEERING CITY OF DETROIT

On motion of Mr. Zabriskie, the Board passed the following resolution:

"Resolved: that it is the sense of this meeting that apartment buildings not exceeding three stories in height having masonry exterior walls and steel joist floors, and meeting in all other respects the requirements of type 1-B, metal studs protected with metal lath and plaster on both sides, will be approved in exterior bearing and stairway partitions, provided such bearing walls meet the requirements of the Engineering Division of the Department, and provided, further, that all other non-bearing partitions are of incombustible material."

The Board also passed the following resolution in regard to stairways:

"Resolved: That in the matter of exits as described in the petition, the Board feels that in-

(Continued on Page 8)
Final Statistics of B. & T. E. B. L.

The Builders' and Traders' Bowling League ended its season with a banquet at the Fort Shelby Hotel following an afternoon of singles and doubles.

Carl Dambrun with Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory with average of 181 was high for the season and was awarded the high average cup with his name on it for the third time—thus a permanent trophy with average of 181 was high for the season which won the cup were 172 and 162. Last year D. Richardson with Rinshed-Mason Co. won it with a 178 and the year before that "Bill" Harriman with Heineman Lovett Co. won it with a 179.

William Sabo with American Gypsum Company took second high individual average with 178. Fred Hirtzel with Concrete Steel Fireproofing Company, third with 178; Robert Ruhl with Krimmel & Cruickshank fourth with 177; and Edward Schuster of Schuster Equipment Company fifth with 175.

Those Sabos (Bill Sabo's team) won the highest number of games ending with a team average of 818. On this team were Darwin Gothro, Frank Green, Ralph MacMullan, William Sabo, and William Williamson. Following in order were the "Giesekings", the "Barrys", the "Schusters", the "Brunys", the "Harrimans", the "Atkins" and the "Ruhls".

The following additional statistics all lead to prizes:

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<th>High Individual</th>
<th>High Team Three Games</th>
<th>Average</th>
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<td>1. Hirtzel, Fred</td>
<td>1. Schuster's 2623</td>
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<td>2. Carl Dambrun</td>
<td>2. Barry's 2620</td>
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<td>4. W. Gieseking</td>
<td>4. Sabo's 2612</td>
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<th>High Individual</th>
<th>One Game</th>
<th>Most Improved Average</th>
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<td>2. Ed. Schuster</td>
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FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

The “Forum” has become so invaluable and judicious that one must look at the January issue with pride, rather than indignation. There can be no quarrel with you for publishing Mr. Wright’s work. Mr. Wright’s work is very interesting. What is most astonishing, and painful, is you taking sides in the forty-year old controversy over who is out of step, Mr. Wright or the rest of the architectural world—and most painful of all, taking Mr. Wright’s side. Because, make no mistake, Mr. Wright himself admits no compromise. He had a master, Mr. Sullivan, but Mr. Sullivan is dead and cannot give testimony. Then there was Himself. And after him are his disciples. Mr. Wright never admitted to any contemporaries. Maybe a nod to some European or Asiatic but his colleagues were never and aren’t now in the same league.

And so I wish to take issue with you in your “Forum” presentation of Mr. Wright as the Messiah; in “Time’s” statement that Mr. Wright is the “greatest architect of the twentieth century”; and in your advertisement in “Life” that “this is the most important architectural document ever”.

(Continued on Page 10)
individual stairways serving as exits to not more than four apartments per floor, or 4000 sq. ft. of occupied floor space, are permissible, providing the building is of fireproof construction meeting the requirements of Type 1-B and providing the building is not over three stories high; that the stairs open directly to an outside exit; that there is no access to the basement from the building except on the outside, providing that the stairways are extended to the roof and connected by passageway to other penthouses on the roof; and provided, further, that means be furnished between floors to prevent smoke moving up or down stairshafts. Providing, further, that the first floor be reinforced concrete slab over the full height basement portion, and that the other portion or crawl space be limited to three feet in height and be not used for storage space.
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published in America. First and only record of what we have come to call the "Modern Movement" and so on ad nauseam. That is taking in a lot of territory even for so powerful an organization as Time Inc.

In the first place I have the honor to defend the architectural profession as opposed to Mr. Wright. I believe it is filled with men of intelligence, imagination, integrity and capacity. I believe that an examination of a bound "Forum" for '37 with a architectural profession as opposed to Mr. Wright.

This has been a community progress, it has been incendiary heart-warming progress toward a better country, integrity and capacity. I believe that an architectural profession the feeling is that "by their works ye shall know them."

And even philosophically, I feel sure that there is something wrong with one who invariably brings forth his work as tablets from Mt. Sinai. Work is not made great by saying so, and genius is best recognized by posterity. It would really be a pity if the editors of "Architectural Forum" were suddenly found somewhere in that touching photograph "The Taliesin Fellowship at Play."

—Donald M. Douglass in "The Architectural Forum"

DETROIT CHAPTER HEARS
BOLLENBACHER

At the meeting of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, in which The Michigan Society of Architects joined at the Intercollegiate Club, Wednesday evening, April 6th, President Raseman stated that it takes the producers to get a good attendance. There were many of our friends in the building industry who joined in this dinner meeting, with over fifty present. The program which followed the dinner was attended by seventy-five.


Mr. Bollenbacher, a Regional Director of the Institute and Architectural Advisor to the Federal Housing Administration, spoke in one of a series of nation-wide meetings being sponsored by the Institute Committee on Housing together with the F. H. A. and Architectural Advisor to the Federal Housing Administration, spoke in one of a series of nation-wide meetings being sponsored by the Institute Committee on Housing together with the F. H. A. with reference to the part played by the Architect. Motion pictures showed large scale housing developments which have been completed in many cities and Mr. Bollenbacher, together with Marcelot Sukert and Harry Steffey, officials of the F. H. A. Detroit office, explained somewhat in detail how it is expected that the new provisions will operate. These new developments for distribution pamphlets covering a number of large scale housing projects, and they invite inquiries of Architects during the early stages of a project and before a great deal of work has been done on plans.

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MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS MEETING—COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE—ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
Friday, May 20, 1938

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING—2:00 P. M.
MEMBERSHIP DINNER MEETING—7:00 P. M.

Agenda for Board of Directors' Meeting
5. Report of President on committee appointments.
6. Discussion of proposal for full-time, paid secretary.

ARCHITECTS—BUILDING INDUSTRY WEEKLY LUNCHEONS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18th—12:15 P. M. (and every Wednesday)
FAMOUS ITALIAN CAFE
2224 WOODWARD AVENUE, (SECOND FLOOR) OPPOSITE FOX THEATRE

Speaker next week C. William Palmer, for many years Chairman of the River Front Committee, Detroit Chapter, A. I. A., now Chairman Public Affairs Committee, M. S. A. Subject "Detroit's Proposed Civic Center." Mr. Palmer is well qualified to speak on this subject. Mr. Herbert G. Wenzell, whose article on City Planning appears in this issue, will also speak, as will Branson V. Gamber, Luther R. Hoffman and others.

Inaugurating a new series of meetings to be held jointly by Architects and other branches of the building industry.

Last Wednesday only those who came early were able to be seated, either upstairs or down. For others it was S.R.O. There were close to 100 upstairs and anybody's guess as to whether or not there were as many more down stairs.

This shows the results of a good idea plus proper publicity. For instance, Doc Rosinger and Curt Bradner of the Detroit News in announcing it in the newspaper columns and over the radio — It went out over Dodge Reports' "ticker," as well as the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, our own Bulletin and there must have been many other mediums.

Now that the cooperative movement has been launched with a bang the next order of importance is to follow it up. This is to be done by assigning the program each week to a particular group.

Next Wednesday operations will run much more smoothly. Naturally, with such an overwhelming attendance, service was handicapped for lack of preparation. The same applies to the program of speakers, and attendants are assured of corrective measures for future luncheons.

FIRST GOLF OUTING ARCHITECTS... BUILDERS' and TRADERS'
WEDNESDAY—MAY 18—1938

Attention is called to the complete announcement on the Builders' and Traders' page of this issue. Bill Seeley has certainly done an excellent job for the past ten years in making these joint outings worthwhile and the Architects greatly appreciate the cooperation of Mr. Seeley and the Builders' and Traders' Exchange. Inasmuch as our friends in the building industry have been meeting us more than half way in these cooperative matters, particular significance attaches to this event. This should be sufficient to assure a good attendance of Architects.
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A Logical Diagram

By Herbert G. Wenzell, A. I. A.

Editor's Note: The following article is one of a series on City Planning written by members of The Engineering Society of Detroit and its Affiliate Society members and published in The Foundation.

The architect may betray a total ignorance of city-planning as a science and be incapable of realizing the technical and practical difficulties which are the concern of those who must somehow contrive to meet the needs of a fast-growing city as an environment; but what to him is becoming increasingly obvious is the utter lack of control of that environment in our large and increasing cities. Detroit and many other cities are suffering from apparent inertia of those whose interests and civic pride should have influenced legislation towards control long before the pressing need had become so evident.

Detroit has nothing to shoot at. It has no comprehensive plan, nor any partial plan. It has long had a City Plan Commission without authority and without funds to initiate any major type of a City Plan, and so Detroit proceeds with its planless, sporadic development characteristic of Topsy growth with the result that our large central areas have become liable and the threat to commercial interests due to uncontrolled decentralization is now slowly becoming realized.

Decentralization is a necessity in the large cities, but the process should not be a retreat; rather with wise planning it should be an expansion. The old trouble among commercial interest and residential growth and healthy development. Obsolescence, disease and congestion are a menace to community life and a burden to the taxpayer. All that is perfectly obvious, yet the problems engendered will remain without solution until a comprehensive plan is adopted by our city.

Remarkable have been the efforts of our council over a period of many years to provide for a City Hall. An assembly of the designs submitted and a digest of the many proposals would provide an object lesson in futility. Without a plan, building sites for governmental structures are subject to the maneuvering of special interests. For years the proposed location of a civic center at the foot of Woodward Avenue has been under consideration and quite recently it has been the occasion for favorable publicity. Desirable in many ways and to the architect obviously ideal as a monumental setting with the certainty of a direct relation to the river front drive, yet the question remains—does it fit in with the practical, scientific concept of modern city-planning?

Short-sighted interests have finally come to the agreement that zoning is essential to the preservation of values; yet without a comprehensive city plan zoning will become subject to shifting policies, and loose regulation.

Expensive condemnation and street widening are adding to the congestion of traffic at all the centers within the city and most noticeably in the downtown areas. Provision for parking spaces on a large scale must receive attention in the immediate future. Adequate and easy transportation are essential to the preservation of real estate values in the downtown section, but a haphazard plan to overcome the immediate difficulties will prove expensive and unsatisfactory unless a long time development can be foreseen by means of something definite in the form of a comprehensive city plan.

While "Low Cost Housing" has been the subject of study by specialists in this country since the War, it has not usually been in relation to the rehabilitation of blighted areas. Detroit will probably have additional experiments in subsidized group housing besides the Brewster and Parkside projects. Even the experiment is a problem and it may well be debatable whether the spotty rehabilitation for the lowest income group in congested areas is more desirable than that provided for in regional planning in a city such as Detroit.

Without a comprehensive City Plan, rehabilitation or slum clearance becomes immediately a problem of adjustment to something indefinite and unpredictable. A measure of control may be defined but no certain statements can be made. There is no logical diagram.

The partial and in time wholesale evacuation of large industries to orbital towns is the result of economic considerations which can be plainly seen. Inevitably this will continue where restrictions, taxes and the high cost of living are involved. The workers will follow the expansion of industry. With proper planning of regional areas this evacuation need not become an exodus. Regional community planning is a major part of the comprehensive City Plan. It is necessary for the orderly expansion of the city as a metropolitan area.

Wayne County has 200 miles of right of way dedicated to super-highways for so-called express traffic. To the layman and the architect considering this matter and viewing this super-development as a whole, the question naturally comes to mind as to its relation to the City proper, whether such a development is predicated on a logical expansion. Have these super-highways been planned with definite relation to land utilization, zoning and future development? It is not always the cities with the widest highways that have overcome traffic congestion. The widening of streets and highways without control over building densities will not remedy the evils of congestion.

The development of parks and parkways in Wayne County has progressed to a point where it may be said to be comparable to those of many of the large metropolitan cities, yet the possibilities of open spaces in congested areas have been given little consideration. A tentative program of rehabilitation which would be within the scope of a comprehensive City Plan would provide for extensive development of such areas.

All of these elements of a comprehensive plan have been dependent—either the one on the other or the other on the one—and while partial planning concerned with master highways and parkways have been intensively carried out by authority of the Wayne County Road Commission, little else has been accomplished in the major types of city planning.

It should be noted here that almost all the larger cities in the country have active in the actual execution of city plans varying in their comprehensiveness. These include Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Dayton, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Buffalo, Rochester, Denver, Cleveland, Dubuque and Des Moines. Civic centers have been developed in St. Louis, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Springfield, Mass., Baltimore, Denver, Columbus, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, Rochester and San Diego. Detroit has no city plan and is still debating, after 25 years, as to where to build a much-needed City Hall with a possibility of purchasing a commercial office building in the Loop district.

It may be noted here, in connection with the Chicago plan, that the Commercial Club of that city contributed $300,000 for the publicity of its plan, while the City Government spent $170,000, none of which was for publicity or education. Up until 1917, the Chicago City Plan had resulted in $170,000,000 in new construction and improvement.
W. B. Stratton who recently sustained a broken hip when struck by a street car as it swung around a corner, is reported doing nicely in Providence Hospital.

As of interest, we reproduce herewith the surgeon's plans and specification for a new streamlined joint with stainless steel bearing. The design was sketched on the front cover of Time, the weekly news magazine.

Bill contributes the following:

"Sketch by the surgeon of the stainless steel nail he drove in my hip. The dot in the center and the dotted lines are the channel of the drill which preceded the nail. He had to work through one inch of fat."

SAGINAW VALLEY SOCIETY MAY MEETING

The Saginaw Valley Society of Architects held a meeting May 2nd at the Elks Club, Bay City. Mr. Joseph Goddyne and Mr. A. E. Munger arranged the details.

Those present were Messrs. Robert B. Frantz; Kenneth Black, President of the M.S.A.; A. E. Munger; James A. Spence; Joseph Goddyne; Carl E. Macomber; Frederick Beckbissinger, and Donald A. Kimball.

In discussing the State Law in regard to one-story additions and the type of roof necessary to conform to the Law, the opinion was expressed that wood purlins and plank would comply.

The State Registration Law was discussed, the desirability of requiring examination for doubtful applicants was expressed and the possibility of a company practicing architecture with a registered member brought out that all members of a firm must be registered to advertise and do business as such.

With regard to a permanent Secretary, the handbook, possible methods of financing, etc., it was the concensus of opinion of the group that present conditions are not favorable to employing a full time man, owing to financial difficulties in paying a good one. A motion was made and passed that the Society be advised that this branch is decidedly in favor of the Society providing part-time Secretarial assistance for the President, as the time required to do the detail work of the Society is more than could be expected of any one practicing.

DONALD A. KIMBALL
Acting Secretary.

DUES ARE DUE

Just another reminder that annual dues for the year 1938-39 are now payable. You will render a service to the Society by sending your check in the amount of $3.00 to Mr. John C. Thornton, Treasurer, 2000 Second Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. This includes fifty cents per year for annual subscription to the Weekly Bulletin. Subscriptions to non-members are $1.00 per year.
and since that date $300,000,000 more would be a conservative estimate. Actually the Chicago Plan was the result of the efforts of a small group of business men. One of the leaders was Daniel H. Burnham, an architect who envisioned the future of a great city.

His inspiring statement so often quoted might well be placed in illuminated letters in every architect's office. It is this:

"Make no small plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will never be realized. Make big plans: aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever growing insistency. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon beauty."

Omitting the idealistic portion of this statement, it is well to remember that "a logical diagram once recorded will never die; it is a living thing and will assert itself with growing insistency." It is fundamentally necessary for healthy growth. Detroit should have such a diagram, if it is to have a worthy destiny.

CUBAN ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

The Cuban Government announces a competition open to American Architects and Sculptors for the design of a half-million dollar monument to be erected in Havana to the memory of Jose Marti, the liberator of Cuba. The winning design is to be awarded ten thousand dollars and various medals and diplomas. The monument is to include space for a museum and library. The competition closes on October 31st, and construction is scheduled to start December 1.

Architects and Sculptors can obtain full information by communicating with the Cuban Embassy or Consulates or the Central Committee for the Marti Monument, Dr. Roberts A. Netto, Secretary, Capitol, Havana, Cuba.

Local competitors may obtain programs, etc. from Mr. I. DeAlzarrar, Cuban Consul, 215 East Grand Blvd., Detroit, Michigan, Fitzroy 0733. The hours for this purpose are 10-12 A.M. and 2-4 P.M.

'SOPS FABLE

from the CHARETTE

The village baker was called upon to bake a cake suitable for the birthday anniversary of the Lord of the Manor.

The fee promised was great. His Lordship critical, so the baker, doubting his own skill went to the city. There he bought a huge cake from a famous baker and took it to another who supplied the icing and to a third who arranged the candles artistically. The cake was now ready for His Lordship's digestion and the baker's fame spread throughout the countryside.

So—let us substitute the name "Modern Architect" for the word "baker," (note the lower case "b") in the first instance; and "Catalog and Library Inc." in the second instance; "Mason and Plaster Ltd" in the third instance; and "Alex Tric- kal, Engineer" in the fourth instance. For His Lordship's digestive tract we'll use Alex's brother "Sam Itary Engineer. (You readers will supply the heat after reading this; just as they supplied the ventilation before).

The moral, if any, is that a thousand real designers have woven a laurel wreath for the name "Architect" and ten thousand parasites have eaten the leaves.

—ANONYMOUS.

PRIVATELY BUILT, SINGLE FAMILY HOUSES

Architectural Record

At a recent conference on conditions in the small house field, Kenneth W. Dalzell, chairman of the AIA Committee on the Small House Problem, made the following observations. Though he is chairman of this committee, the opinions offered by Mr. Dalzell are strictly his own—not the committee's.

"The traditional methods of professional procedure and practice are costing architects leadership in certain fields of building—especially in the small house field. This leadership is being assumed by realtors and promoters and, in consequence, professional architects are becoming, in the majority of cases, only designers.

"How can this situation be successfully combated? Personally, I offer two suggestions:

"1. Architects should revert to the old system of awarding contracts, but at a higher additional fee than the 4% now recommended by the Institute. I consider this figure entirely inadequate for the services which must be rendered.

"2. Architects should recognize the desirability of again becoming—in reality—master builders. They should be encouraged, particularly in the small house field, to deliver to the buyer a complete 'package' for a definite contract price. This should include fees for design, finance, overhead, and costs of labor and materials. Such a procedure would enable architects to approximate most completely the combined services now offered owners by the speculative builder and realtor. Any competent architect should produce, by this method, a better house at a lower price.

"This latter recommendation, by the way, is not original with me. It merely suggests, for this country, a practice that is being successfully followed in some other countries."

I do not agree with Mr. Dalzell, because: (1) I do not believe that architects ever had the leadership in the small house field; (2) I do not believe the methods he suggests would help to obtain that leadership.

I believe that architects can obtain leadership in the field simply by salesmanship. We are living in a period dominated by salesmanship. I believe that it is obvious to any owner, when the facts are presented to him, that an architect can secure for him a better home for less money than can a contractor or realtor. (I am assuming that the architect is competent and giving the service he should; such is not always the case.)

The day of the "mousetrap" idea is gone. You must have a superior product and the public must know about it or there will be no beaten path to your door. How an architect's service can be sold to the public, I do not know. I do know this: that the great majority of owners would employ an architect if they knew the facts. Our problem is to get the facts to the owner before the contractor has sold him.

JAMES A. SPENCE, Frantz & Spence, Saginaw, Michigan

Experts claim that they can take one pound of liquid molten glass and spin it into a thread that will reach around the earth—a thread one twentieth as thick as a human hair and smaller and finer than silk, though much stronger. A silk-worm requires three weeks to spin a mile of silk fiber; a mile of glass thread can be spun in just three seconds. Cinderella wore a glass slipper to the ball, but her American sister may soon be able to wear a complete costume of glass.

—American Glass Review
AGREE, CHAS. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263. Prelim. studies, Community Center, Detroit.

BENNETT & STRAIGHT, Schaefer Bldg., Dearborn, CA. 7750.

Prep. plans for Alt to Theatre, store and 2 appts., Gaylord, Mich.

800-seat Crystal theatre, Enamel metal and face brk. front, cinder blk. interior, steam heat, vent., air cond., bids closed. Location: Mich. and 31st St.


DESIROSIES, ARTHUR, 1414 Maccabees Bldg., CO. 2178. Church, Allenton, Mich., taking fig. by invitation.


Prep. plans factory, local manufact. Name withheld.

HERMAN & SIMONS, 710 Owen Bldg., RA. 8788. Bushnell Congregational Church, Bids Closed. Held over.

JAMESON, LAWRENCE B., 8580 Jos. Campau. TR. 1-1230. Prep. plans:

1500 seat theatre, store, office bldg., 150x100.
1900 seat theatre, store, office bldg., 150x100.
Garage 100x200. Ready soon.
40 Rm. Hotel. Ready soon.

-Mortuary. Ready soon.


MALCOLMSON, CALDER & HAMMOND, Inc., 1219 Griswold St. CA. 9651.

Prep. sketches for add. to two churches, Detroit. Wkng. drwings. add to Lincoln High School, Ferndale, finished.

MASON, GEO. D. & CO. 408 Griswold, RA. 7850


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SARVIS, LEWIS J., Battle Creek, taking bids, School add., School District No. 3, Bedford Township, Calhoun County, $50,000.

Plans completed, seven bldgs., W. K. Kellogg Foundation Health Camp, St. Mary's Lake, Battle Creek. Prep. plans, $100,000 addn. to school, Gull Lake, Calhoun County.

SCHLEY, CYRIL E., 605 Lafayette Bldg., CA. 8499.


Alt. to Third Church of Christ Scientist. Contract let; Air conditioning, Glanz & Killian; El. Work—Gowans El. Co.

STACHOWIAK, STEPHEN J., 3005 Caniff Ave., TO. 87122. Prep. plans. 2 story store and office bldg.

Dearborn 40x70. 2 story Veterans Home Alt. and addn., Vocational School.

Prep. sketches, 50 bed hospital, contagious diseases, Administration bldg.


Prep. plans for school, Chesaning, Mich.


THE ARCHITECT FROM A TO Z

A S H E

IS EXPECTED TO BE

Abominable
Base

IS OFTEN SAID TO BE

Adept
Businesslike

WOULD LIKE TO BE

Asbute
Bright

Charming

Distinguished

Enthusiastic

Entirely

Fruitful

Gracious

Humble

Intrepid

Just

Keen

Legal

Model

Nonchalant

Original

Punctual

Quiet

Reputable

Systematic

Trustworthy

Unfailing

Valiant

Wonder

Xcellent

Yes-man

Zealous

TO BE

ASHE

IS EXPECTED TO BE

Abominable
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IS OFTEN SAID TO BE

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Systematic

Trustworthy

Unfailing

Valiant

Wonder

Xcellent

Yes-man

Zealous

TO BE

Submitted by the anonymous poet. He signs this one, "Reporter," but we'll just call him Luke, because he's not so hot.

LOWER HOUSING STANDARD OPPOSED

Pressure is being brought to bear on the Federal Housing Administration to lower its standards in order to increase the volume of housing, the American Institute of Architects declares in a resolution forwarded to Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator. The Institute urges that this tendency "be strongly resisted" as contrary to public policy.

"The American Institute of Architects recognizes that the program of insured mortgages inaugurated by the Federal Housing Administration can be defended as sound only if it is based upon a set of reasonable minimum standards for the appraisal of architectural and other property values involved in each case," the resolution set forth.

"The impartial appraisal of these values by an insuring agency, independent of the lending agency, provides a check on over-appraisal and reduction of policies as sound only if it is based upon a set of reasonable minimum standards for the appraisal of architectural and other property values involved in each case," the conclusion set forth.

"The impartial appraisal of these values by an insuring agency, independent of the lending agency, provides a check on over-appraisal and reduction of standards that is of vital importance to the whole structure of real estate mortgages. The practices prevalent during the 1930's are sufficient proof of the above statement.

"The American Institute of Architects fully rea- (Continued on Page 8)
TEE OFF FOR 1938

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first of season at
RAMMLERS, MAY 18

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The first Lansing meeting of the Jackson Lansing Society of Architects was held at the Michigan State Police Headquarters, East Lansing, Michigan, Thursday evening, May 5th. Members present were Messrs. Kenneth C. Black, President of the Michigan Society of Architects; Lee Black, Ernest F. Harwick, Ralph B. Herrick, Adrian N. Langius, Stanley G. Simpson; Arthur J. Zimmerman, Lansing; Harold A. Childs, East Lansing; R. V. Gay, St. Johns; Frank J. Dittler, Hillsdale; Carl Kressbach and Carl H. Schwenkmeyer, Jackson. Samuel C. Allen of the Saginaw Valley Society was a guest.

Dinner was served in the Officer's Dining Room. After dinner the group was conducted through the various buildings and divisions of the Michigan State Police by Lt. Harold Mulbar, Polygraph expert, of the department. Each division had a special attraction for some one individual in the group. Ken Black was interested in the Polygraph (lie-detector). He wanted to know if it would be possible for the Michigan Society to use the Polygraph along with the Detective Division on the matters of less charged by some of our fellow architects or the enforcement of the new registration act. Someone else suggested that it might be used on Roger Allen for verifying some of his far-fetched plays or stories. Carl Kressbach was interested in the Traffic Division, the Flying Squadron, etc., only because he had a violations ticket in his pocket. No one had a person interested in the Bureau of Criminal Identification, the Ballistic Division or the Scientific Laboratory. Everyone was interested in the Liquor Division but of course not half as interested as they are at convention time. Frank Dittler seemed rather impressed with the Radio Division, the Blockade System, etc. He said if the recession continued he might go in for crooning, or what have you.

Summing up the entire inspection trip one might add that it was an educational experience and that it taught the group what to do, when to do it, where to do it, and how to get by.

After the inspection trip the Business Meeting was called to order by President Carl Kressbach. Adrian N. Langius was elected Secretary and Treasurer, to succeed Kenneth C. Black, who resigned this office due to his election as President of the Michigan Society.

Due to the fact that this was the first Lansing meeting of the Society and that so many new members were present, Carl Kressbach and Kenneth Black explained the local group organization ideas, its purpose and its program.

The by-laws of the Society as proposed by Frank Dittler were thoroughly discussed and by a motion made by Ralph Herrick, the vote on their adoption was postponed until the next meeting.

The question of a paid executive Secretary for the Michigan Society, the publishing of a Society hand book, the new registration act and the matter of PWA vs. WPA in turn were discussed with all the elements of interest and cooperation.

Because of the splendid attendance and the air of willingness to assist and cooperate, shown in the first Lansing meeting, the Michigan Society can rest assured that the Lansing Jackson Group will do everything, this coming year, within its power to increase the standing of the Michigan Society of Architects.

A. N. Langius, Sec'y.
Jackson Lansing Society of Architects

LOWER HOUSING STANDARD OPPOSED

(Continued from Page 6)

lizes the tendency to lower the bars in times of emergency, and feels it is of extreme importance that this tendency be strongly resisted in the field of insured mortgages. The validity of the entire program will be impeded if insurance is granted on the basis of sub-standard quality.

"It is clear that the carefully devised property and neighborhood standards developed by the FHA must not be permitted to be affected by temporary demands for action during times of economic stress such as the present."

The resolution was sent to Mr. McDonald by Charles T. Ingham of Pittsburgh, secretary of the Institute.

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ONE-THIRD OF A NATION SCORES SUCCESS

Living Newspaper Edition About Housing

One-Third of a Nation, a living newspaper edition about housing, prepared by Arthur Arent of the Federal Theatre opened at the Adelphi Theatre on Monday evening, January 17, and was immediately proclaimed a success by critics. Brooks Atkinson, in the New Times, makes the following statement about the play:

"On the huge stage there has been constructed a skeleton tenement house where fires and cholera plagues are acted with equal excitement, and on the ample forestage the editors hold housing committee investigations, court trials and examinations of the building industry and they also crack a few folksy jokes. About six months of tinkering and about 80 actors have gone into the making of something that a Broadway producer would call colossal. Even a cash customer would describe it as vivid theatre.

"The Living Newspaper is no superficial sheet. Given a complete topic like the housing problem, the investigators have shaken the living daylights out of a thousand books, reports, newspaper and magazine articles and traced the real estate problem in New York from colonial times to the present. They discover the essence of the problem in the land grants to institutions and private individuals and show in concrete form the relation between land values and wretched dwellings for the poor. About two-thirds of One-Third of a Nation is a notable job in the simplification of New York real estate history and the ever-recurring housing scandals that are bound up with supply and demand."

"The editorial brains of the Living Newspaper work most energetically on the current situation. After investigating a rum crew of landowners, brokers, building supply men, contractors and bankers the editors conclude that housing is a government function. Incidentally, they noticeably pull their punches when they mention the effect of the building trades union scales on the high cost of housing. And although they are specifically discussing New York housing, they introduce as evidence for the plaintiff the low cost of government housing in other cities, which is incompetent, irrelevant and tricky journalism. The Living Newspaper concludes this stimulating lesson in a social problem by demand that the New Deal stop trying to balance the budget; the Federal Theater's Newspaper will have none of that inhuman nonsense."

Mr. Atkinson concludes his article by saying that some people ought to see One-Third of a Nation while most people will want to see it because it is alive. —N. Y. Bldg. Congress News.

ROCKEFELLER'S OHIO HOUSE PASSES

John D. Rockefeller's original home on Euclid Avenue in Cleveland, called millionaire's row of the 19th Century, soon will pass as one of the city's landmarks. A parking lot operator has leased the grounds at a rental of twenty thousand dollars for five years.

Rockefeller and his wife, the former Laura Spellman, bought the mansion in 1868 for forty thousand dollars. It was here that they reared their four children. Rockefeller built a new home in suburban Forest Hills before the turn of the Century but still maintained the Euclid Avenue house for many years, and every Sunday he ate dinner there after attending services at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church.

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The Campbell Metal Window Corporation has just announced its new model 101 metal double-hung window for residences. The Consumer Book is available as well as Engineering Data, giving complete information on this new development.

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DETROIT CHAPTER, A. I. A. MAY MEETING
Intercollegiate Alumni Club
Wednesday Evening, May 25, Dinner at 6:30 P. M., $1.40

President Raseman issues a special call to all members of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects to attend this dinner meeting.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th...12:15 P. M. (and every Wednesday)
FAMOUS ITALIAN CAFE—2224 Woodward Ave. (2nd Floor) Opposite Fox Theatre
Speaker next Wednesday will be Edward J. Jefferies, Jr., President of the Common Council of Detroit, Meeting will start promptly at twelve.

Besides Palmer speakers included Branson V. Gamber, Chairman Civic Affairs Committee, Engineering Society of Detroit; Herbert Russell, Secretary, Detroit City Plan Commission, and J. Lee Barrett of the Detroit Convention and Tourists Bureau. The latter was introduced by Mr. L. R. Hoffman. Herbert G. Wenzell, who has given a great deal of study to this subject, was called upon by Mr. Palmer, and he also made a short talk.

Walter Couse, a director of the General Builders Association of Detroit, was scheduled to talk but had more important business. His wife presented him with an eight pound boy. Herman Banbrook did the pinch hitting.

This is a live subject, this Civic Center, and more is to be heard of it in the near future.

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“SHE MARRIED AN ARTIST”  
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Mickey Rooney - Lewis Stone  
“YOU'RE ONLY YOUNG ONCE”  
SATURDAY 11 P.M.  
Warner Blond in  
“CHARLIE CHAN AT MONTE CARLO”  
SUN. - MON. - TUES.  
Robert Taylor - Lionel Barrymore  
“A YANK AT OXFORD”  
Continuous performance Decoration Day  
starting at 2:45 P.M.

FOX THEATRE  
Week Starting May 20, 1938  
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“WALKING DOWN BROADWAY”  
Cast includes: Claire Trevor, Phyllis Brooks,  
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THEOPHILUS P. VAN DAMME

Theophilus P. Van Damme, Architect, died at his home in Mt. Clemens, Michigan on May 16. Mr. Van Damme had suffered a long illness resulting from a throat infection. He was 69 years of age.

Theophilus Van Damme was the architect for many of the hotels and public buildings erected in Mt. Clemens prior to 1925. He went to that city 50 years ago from Detroit. A registered architect of long standing, he was a member of the Michigan Society of Architects.

A daughter, Helen, and a sister, Mrs. John C. Guenther, both of Mt. Clemens, survive.

BUILDING INDUSTRY MEETING

Officers and directors of The Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., and the Michigan Society of Architects are urged to attend a Building Industry Meeting, to be held in the English Room of the Detroit-Leland Hotel, Tuesday, May 24, 1938, at six thirty P.M. for the purpose of—

1—To discuss the possibility of forming the Building Industry Committee composed of representatives of all the trade groups in the industry, who will study its needs, and coordinate the efforts of the industry.

2—Henry Beyster, Commissioner of Public Works, acting under Mayor Reading, will explain the contemplated program of the D.P.W. which is one that vitally affects the interest of everyone in the industry.

Dinner and refreshments $2.00 per plate. Reservations should be made with

P. R. MARSHALL
Chairman-Entertainment Committee
Producers’ Council Club of Michigan.

COURSE EXTENDED IN ARCHITECTURE

WILL REQUIRE FIVE YEARS STARTING IN ’39

Architecture will join the ranks of University professional courses requiring more than four years of study beginning with students who enter here in the fall of 1939, Dean Wells I. Bennett of the college of architecture has announced.

While a minority of architecture students here have taken a voluntary five-year course which has been offered in the past, five years’ work will be mandatory for all under the new program. Two five-year programs will be offered, both leading to the professional degree of bachelor of architecture.

Raises Standard

In making this change, the University is recognizing a need for raising academic standards as an aid to meeting state board requirements and also following the lead of many large eastern universities, Dean Bennett said. Most state institutions still have four year architecture courses, however.

The four-year program given here in decorative design, leading to the degree of bachelor of decorative design, will be continued.

Under the new plan, approved by the board of regents, more general as well as professional education will be possible, Dean Bennett commented. Nearly two years of general cultural subjects will be included.

Students entering the college of architecture with advanced standing, who comprise about half the enrollment here, have always taken a total of five years’ work, he said.

TO MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, FROM THE BUILDERS’ AND TRADERS’ EXCHANGE

Gentlemen:

For many years the Builders’ and Traders’ has held an annual boat trip either to Tashmoo or Put-in-Bay.

This year we want to make this a picnic for the whole industry and we want every association represented.

Those with whom we have talked think it is a fine idea and point out that the “Industry Banquets” put on the past two years have been very successful.

Your members can be invited by you — we will all get together on planning for a good time and on getting out a big crowd of architects, contractors and suppliers.

A meeting will be called soon. Please take this up right away and appoint one man to represent you and send his name and address so we can send him a notice of meeting.

Builders’ and Traders’ Exchange
439 Penobscot Bldg.,
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THIS WILL BE BIG — DON’T SKIP IT

BOOTH FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

The College of Architecture, University of Michigan, announces that the George G. Booth Traveling Fellowship in Architecture, has been awarded to Robert C. May, ’38, Ann Arbor. William A. Griffiths, ’38, Detroit, and Robert L. Morris, ’38, Ann Arbor, placed second and third respectively.

The award, which is for travel and the study of architecture abroad, is based upon a competition in design. This year the problem was to design a repertory theater, involving adaptation to a particular site.

Members of the faculty of the College and Detroit architects formed the jury making the award.

ARCHITECTS EMPLOYED FOR SOFTENER PROJECT

The Lansing City board of water and electric light commissioners May 9 employed Lee Black and Kenneth Black, local architects, as consulting architects for the water conditioning plant, largely WPA-financed, now under construction on South Cedar street. The board also purchased reinforcing steel for the plant from the Jarvis Engineering company of Lansing.

ALLEN ARCHITECT FOR KALAMAZOO CO. SCHOOL

Plans are being prepared by Roger Allen, Grand Rapids architect, for a school building to be erected at Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county.

Total cost of the project will be $57,000, of which the federal government, through the WPA, will provide $30,000. The school district will provide $27,000 from a bond issue recently authorized by the electors.

Construction is to start immediately and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1. Mechanical engineering will be planned by Stanley L. Worthing, local mechanical engineer.
A PRESENTATION OF THE HISTORY OF AND SERVICE OFFERED BY THE MEMPHIS SMALL HOUSE CONSTRUCTION BUREAU, INC.

The accompanying article appeared in The Cincinnati Constructor of April 4, 1938, with the following Editor's note:

Last Tuesday afternoon a group of representatives from various Associations interested in construction met at the Chamber of Commerce under the Chairmanship of Geo. D. Crabbs, to discuss ways and means of jointly promoting a greater volume of construction in this area, especially in the small house field.

Considerable thought was given to the plan of service by the Memphis Small House Construction Bureau, Inc., of Memphis, Tenn.

Believing the membership of Allied Construction Industries is very much interested in this activity, we are giving a presentation of the History and Service offered by that Bureau.

It is a statistical fact that 90 percent of the small houses built in America in the past have been designed and constructed without benefit of an architect.

It is a historical fact that the Federal Housing Administration recognized from the beginning the desirability of having architectural services in connection with the anticipated large volume of new small houses that were to be built as a result of the creation of a new system for insured home mortgage loans over a long period of time.

Quite naturally the problem of securing better designed and better constructed small houses was presented to the national officers of the American Institute of Architects in Washington.

As a result of this study, the A.I.A., through its monthly publication, the Octagon, addressed its entire membership on the small house problem and set out definite methods of attacking it.

Chapters of the Institute throughout the nation were urged to make a study in their community and endeavor to set up ways and means of solving it for the best interests of all concerned.

The difficulties of solution were well known to the architectural profession and may be enumerated as follows:

1. Lack of interest on the part of the practicing architect because of the small fee to be earned for complete services rendered even though the established rate be charged.
2. Apathy on the part of the small home builder to obligate himself to pay for architectural services and his lack of appreciation of the value for such service.
3. The practice of offering for sale supposedly adaptable stock plans by commercial planning concerns located in various parts of the country.
4. The custom of offering free plans (often not adaptable for the location) by lumber companies, contractors and others in the building industry.
5. The inadequate plans by draftsmen unlicensed to practice architecture which offered no inspection service whatever.

It was indeed a perplexing problem for groups of architects, most of whom were engaged in a more lucrative practice, and there appeared little incentive for taking the initiative.

Memphis was the first city to inaugurate a movement for cooperative effort in this direction, and the Federal Housing Administration, through the State Director and his associates, suggested a method through which first steps were taken.

Inasmuch as the Federal Housing Administration had no direct competitive interest, it could speak as a disinterested adviser, and because of this the Memphis architects were finally convinced that the problem could be solved locally and after much discussion a permanent Committee of Architects was formed.

Approaching the difficult problem in a thoughtful and courageous manner, the architects decided that there was but one plausible method of approach, that being one of unselfish interest. It was decided to enter into the work of serving the small home builder in the broad-minded way on the lowest possible fee basis without hope of material gain, but with visions of the fair city of Memphis and its countryside ever growing in charm, beauty and activity as a result of such labors.

The permanent program of the architects was based upon the assumption that the mortgage lending institutions of Memphis would support the movement. The State Director of the Federal Housing Administration undertook the task of coordination and within a short time the mortgage lenders and architects were in agreement.

Committees representing all groups of the building industry were called for discussion of the plan for solution of the problem in Memphis.

The State Director of the Federal Housing Administration agreed to act as chairman of the cooperative group. From these discussions there grew the organization of the Memphis Small House Construction Bureau. Articles of agreement, procedure and ethics were prepared. A charter was obtained for the permanent organization under the laws of the State of Tennessee.

Under the terms of the agreement, the architects were to prepare numerous sketches according to an arranged program and subject to acceptance by an appointed Design Committee, and the lending institutions were to defray the expense of lithographing and publishing a complete portfolio of small house plans embracing the accepted sketches.

Shortly thereafter, meetings of other members of the building trade, including the Lumberman's Exchange, Hard Material Dealers, Electric League, Builders' Exchange, and General Contractors, were called, the small house service plan explained in detail, and they agreed with the architects and mortgage lenders to become sponsoring members of the Bureau.

The Bureau solicited and secured the support of the building departments of the City of Memphis and of Shelby County, representatives of both bodies sitting in on various meetings and offering their most laudatory endorsements.

Eventually the architects' sketches appeared in lithographed portfolio form, a basic specification with numerous selective alternates applying to every house represented in the portfolio was prepared and mimeographed for duplication, complete cost estimates on every house and on all alternates were tabulated for the use of all members of the Bureau, and all other documents necessary for the smooth running operation of the business of the Bureau were prepared and delivered to the members.

A list of all documents in connection with the formation and operation of the Bureau is as follows:

1. A portfolio containing 35 sheets of small house plans.
sketches on which several alternate designs are shown.
2. Application blanks for sponsoring membership.
3. Application blanks for sustaining membership.
5. Principles of professional practice for architect members.
6. Schedule of services, fees, designs, conferences and inspection for architect members.
7. Agreement for full service between architects and the Bureau.
8. Agreement for full service between mortgage lenders and the Bureau.
9. Program for submission of small house designs to the Bureau by licensed architects.
10. Instructions to architect members for final working drawings.
11. Resume of operations for the Bureau services.
12. Complete specifications with suggestive alternates.
13. Cost data on sketches shown, sketch alternates shown, and on suggested specification alternates.

The mechanics or method of procedure of the Bureau plan are as follows:
The Bureau operates without a paid official and practically with no overhead expenses.

The prospective home builder visits the mortgage lending institution, the lumber or material dealer or the hard material dealer who is a member of the Bureau for consultation and advice. An acceptable plan is selected from the portfolio, reference is made to the basic specification and to the suggested alternates in the specification for an exact determination on finish, equipment, etc. Reference is then made to the cost data sheets for total construction cost which includes approximately 2 percent for architectural services and approximately 10 percent for contractor's profit and overhead. Finance charges are computed through information furnished by the mortgage lending institutions selected to negotiate the loan.

Assuming a complete understanding has been reached, the architect whose name appears on the sketch selected from the portfolio is directed by the mortgage lending institution or dealer to deliver five sets of plans and specifications to the originator of the transaction. Bids on construction are then secured from contractors selected by the owner or originating agent. The acceptable bid, together with three sets of plans and specifications, are then delivered to the mortgage lending institution. Reference is made to article entitled "Resume of Operations," and the actual architect's fee is computed. To the total of construction cost and architect's fee is added finance charges and a complete and definite cost figure is set up for the information of the home builder. The home builder will by this time know definitely the exact and total cost of the property, the approximate amount of the loan obtainable, and the fixed monthly payments which he must assume on his loan.

Construction costs are payable to the contractor. Architect's fee and finance charges are payable to the mortgage lending institution. The architect is reimbursed for his services through the mortgage lending institution.

Experience to date has shown that actual costs accrued from bids, plus architect's fee and finance charges do not exceed costs estimated from the Bureau cost data plus finance charges.

Inspection by the architects are made as follows:
1. When a definite plan has been selected, a visit is made to the building site. Ground conditions, topography, set-backs and proper orientations are noted, and the determinations for same are shown on the plot plan which must be accurately and especially prepared for every building project.
2. When excavating is completed and forms are in place.
3. When framing and mechanical roughing in are completed.
4. When interior finish and floors are installed.
5. When house is finally completed.

Inspection reports are delivered to the mortgage lending institution for follow-up purposes.

The service does not provide for conference between the home builder and the architect, except when the site is visited the home builder may be present if he so chooses to express his special wishes as to placing of house on the property.

In the event the owner insists on conferences and on special arrangements as to plans and specifications, he must understand that his demand is for special services, and the established American Institute of Architects' fee will be placed in effect.

In the event that minor changes in the plans and specifications are desired, they may be covered by a typewritten sheet of addenda notes, for which no additional charge is made.

In the event special and difficult changes in the plans are desired and the arrangements can be made through the contracting agent, cost of drafting time plus overhead for the architect are to be added to the 2 percent initial charge.

It must be understood that the plans and specifications delivered by the architect for each building project are instruments of services only for that particular building project. They are not the property of the home builder, contractor or others and must be returned to the designing architect.

It is the prearranged plan of the Bureau that more than one house may be built from the same design, depending upon its appeal to the public, for only through repetitive fees on each design can the architect even hope to break even on the expense of time, efforts, overhead and professional services rendered.

In summing up the good points of the program advanced by the Memphis Small House Construction Bureau, Inc., the following benefits are to be noted:
1. To the originator of any building project, complete information is available for the definite closing of arrangements at a single conference.
2. To the contractors and furnishers of materials, the chance of disagreeable and expensive misunderstandings are avoided because of the carefully worked out details of the service.
3. To the mortgage lending institution, a well-designed and well-constructed home makes for better security.
4. To the real estate builder, the artistic touch of the architect reflected in the bureau homes means better values and accelerated marketability.
5. To the home owner who is fortunate enough to possess a Bureau home there can be nothing but a feeling of security and satisfaction in his investment and a sense of pride in ownership.
6. To the community built up of well-designed homes as a result of the advantages offered by the Bureau, a high standard of architectural attractiveness is created and a pleasing precedent is established for the future growth of the city.
7. To the architect a contact with the public (80 percent are small house builders he would otherwise never contact) which will promote his professional interest in forming an educational campaign; establish a permanent additional income over a long period of time which would aid materially (Continued on Page 6)
AGREE, CHAS. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263.
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TEEE OFF FOR 1938

Architects, Builders & Traders Golf Outing

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No pains have been spared by Bill Seeley golf chairman to make this opening event stand out as one you will long remember. We expect a big crowd, and a whole lot of fun.

A steak dinner has been planned for. There is only one way to make that steak dinner a success, and that is by finding out in advance how many are going to be at the dinner. Therefore, we urge you to call RANDOLPH 5500 on the day before the outing and tell us how many will be coming with you. Do not fail us, or you probably will get raw weinies.

The total charge for golf-dinner-prizes is only $2.75. That is a bargain, and Bert Rammler always serves us well. Come early and stay late — but let us know you are coming.

RAMMLERS  MAY 25  GOLF

CLASSIFIED BUILDING TRADES
WILLIAM B. STRATTON

William Buck Stratton, one of Detroit's outstanding Architects, died Friday, May 13, in Providence Hospital, Detroit. His death was the result of an accident which he sustained about a month ago when struck by a street car, resulting in a compound fracture of his hip.

While the accident was serious, he was thought to be improving satisfactorily, as indicated by his own suggestion from his hospital bed that we published in the last issue of the Bulletin the sketch by his surgeon made on the back of "Time" showing the method of operation.

In the death of Mr. Stratton, the profession has suffered a distinct loss of a member whose life and career were an example of love for his fellow men. Of a retiring and refined nature, no one ever yet raised about him any question of unfair practice, even of the slightest nature. His work came to him as a natural right and he did it for the joy of it. While examples of his work do not indicate a large quantity, everything he did was outstanding and different yet marked by the unmistakable Stratton characteristics.

Born in Ithaca, New York, on January 16th, 1865, Mr. Stratton was the son of the late David and Lucieria H. Buck Stratton. He graduated from Cornell University in 1888 and soon thereafter came to Detroit and entered the office of George D. Mason. His first practice was in partnership with Frank Baldwin and this was followed by the firm of Stratton and Snyder and then Stratton and Hyde.

He served in the Spanish-American war as Quartermaster of the second class on the Michigan Naval Reserve Warship, Yosemite. For sixteen years he was a member of the Michigan Naval Militia, receiving his discharge in 1911 as Lieutenant and navigating officer.

In 1918 he married Mary Chase Perry, internationally famous ceramist and founder of the Pewabic Pottery. William B. Stratton during his life in Detroit has supported practically every art activity in the city. Aside from his practice in architecture, he was keenly interested in intellectual pursuits and his many friendships led to his membership in the Acanthus Club and the Prismatic Club, two Detroit organizations devoted to formal discussions of various branches of art, science and literature. Among the outstanding buildings which he designed are the Detroit Naval Armory, The Women's City Club, McGregor Institute, The Frederic Sterns Laboratories, The Juvenile Detention Home, The Belle Isle Bath House, St. Francis Home for Orphans, first units of the Henry Ford Hospital, The Wm. H. Mayberry Sanatorium, The Wyandotte General Hospital, Home Telephone Building at Madison Avenue and John R. Streets, Residences of Chas. B. Warren, and Frederick M. Alger.

He was a member of the city's first building commission and a founder of the Detroit Society of Arts and Crafts, of which he was for many years a director; a trustee of the Detroit Museum of Art Founder's Society, a member of the American Institute of Architects, The Michigan Society of Architects, Engineering Society of Detroit, Cornell Club, University Club and a life member of the Detroit Boat Club. During the last few years of his life, he devoted much of his time to creative design in ceramics.

He is survived by his wife, Mary Chase Stratton.

"ABSURD" HOUSES OF 1870 SHOWN IN OLD PLAN BOOKS

Constituting a history of popular taste in architecture from 1570 to 1890, an exhibition of 100 house-plan books of Europe and America was recently held in Avery Library, Columbia University. Only by a study of plan books can one gain an understanding of the "general disposition" of houses in the 1870's, declares Talbot F. Hamlin, who assembled the collection.

House-plan books, which distributed architectural ideas widely throughout the population, were of two types, the exhibition discloses. Before 1800 they were carefully designed and beautifully illustrated for educated gentlemen and architects and were intended more for inspiration than for direct copying. After the turn of the century they served primarily as "pattern" books.

This change, Mr. Hamlin explains, was the natural result of a tremendous growth in population, great geographical expansion and the beginning of the industrial revolution. Because there were not enough trained architects to handle all the necessary building activity, plan books supplied the demand for architectural patterns, falling into the hands of more poorly trained builders. Every village carpenter followed the models in a plan book.

300 ARCHITECTS ENTER WHEATON COLLEGE CONTEST

The Museum of Modern Art and the Architectural Forum have announced that more than 300 entries have been received in competition to select an architect for a proposed art center for Wheaton College for Women at Norton, Mass., according to Mrs. Paul G. Moffett, local alumni president. The competition is being conducted under joint auspices of the museum and the Architectural Forum.

Purpose of the art center is to provide a building or related group of buildings to serve the common and individual needs of the departments of art, dance, drama and music, which are closely related in curricular activities, and such extracurricular activities as lectures, concerts, exhibitions and dramatic productions.

A theater seating 500 persons, a rehearsal room having the same width and depth of stage as the actual theater, and all special workshops, such as painting, designing, property room and sewing rooms, as well as dressing rooms, are required. There will be a smaller auditorium for lectures, dancing and concerts. There will be classrooms, studios and practice rooms, all sound proof, for the department of music. A library for books, photographs, slides, records and all such special equipment as is necessary for these departments will be included, as well as offices for each of the departments. The contest closed midnight, May 24.

THE GLASS OF '36

The Rialto Building at 32nd St. and Broadway, New York, one of seven buildings of glass now in construction, will have an 80-foot glass tower, the most ambitious glass structure thus far designed. In buildings not of glass blocks, glass "wool" is being used to insulate against heat and cold, and affords also a fire, venetian and moisture-proof blanket. Glass wool is coming into use as insulation for steam and other pipes, as well as for air filters for warm-air furnaces; glass thread or yarn is the perfect insulation for small electric wires and large cables.

—American Glass Review
ARCHITECT NAMED TO FIVE-YEAR TERM

Joseph C. Goddeyne Heads Planning Group

Another step toward effective planning and zoning in Bay City was taken by the city commission Monday night, May 2, with the selection of five members who will serve under the new ordinance effective the first of May.

Heading the list of members, with the appointment to the five year term, is Joseph C. Goddeyne, architect, the other members including;

John A. Johnson, president and general manager of Kuhlman Electric Co., four years; Mrs. Fred F. Hewitt, prominent social and civic leader, three years; William G. List, Salzburg merchant, two years; and Earl T. Shaw, president of the American Federation of Labor, one year.

In making the selection, the commission carried out City Attorney Albert W. Black's previous recommendations that the new board contain a person of technical experience, persons of widely diversified interests and activities, and a woman member.

APPRAISERS HEAR FORMER DETROITER

Restoration of the incentive for individual progress and a practical revaluation of our national resources are requirements for the return of prosperity, K. Lee Hyder, president of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, declared in an address Friday evening, May 13, at the Wardell Hotel.

Hyder, formerly a Detroit architect and now vice-president of the American Appraisal Co. in Milwaukee, spoke at a dinner reception given in his honor by Michigan Chapter No. 10 of the institute. He is a member of the Michigan Society of Architects.

Other speakers were William M. Donnelly, chairman of the Michigan Public Trust Commission; George W. Drennan, member of the Institute's governing council, and Harry Grant Atkinson, director of its activities. Louis H. Charbonneau, past president of the Detroit chapter of the Mortgage Bankers' Association, was toastmaster.

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Here is a Guidebook to the Home of Tomorrow

The home built today needs wiring and lighting adequate for all of today's needs, and for possible new uses of the near future. Proper electrical installation makes necessary an adequate allowance for fixtures. The correct fixtures will add much to customer satisfaction.

To help you in selecting fixtures and wiring, this new eighty-page book, "Handbook of Interior Wiring Design," will be sent to any architect on request. Supplementing its information, our trained lighting engineers can render valuable assistance on any of your lighting and wiring problems. There is no charge for this service. Call RANDOLPH 2100 and ask for the Lighting Division.

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Your client knows that pleasing appearance is a business asset for any commercial or industrial structure. For many, it is almost a business necessity. Yet the owner expects much more of you than a distinctive design. He wants moderate first cost, and structural soundness that assures economy over years of use.

Concrete helps you meet every requirement. It gives you design freedom; you know concrete may be molded into virtually any shape or form. It is firesafe and enduring; economical to maintain. And cost is low because walls, frame and floors are cast integrally with one economical material, and because the most distinctive and elaborate detail are but extensions and refinements of the structural requirements.

Helpful Booklet on Small Buildings

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Please send booklet "Architectural Concrete for Small Buildings," picturing examples and giving helpful data on concrete as an architectural material.

Name: ____________________________
Address: __________________________
City: ____________________________ State: __________________________
Easter Sunday, 7 P. M.—The take-off, the luxury and commodiousness of the big Douglas airliner, the disciplined solicitude of the stewardess,—Fisher Building, Ford Hospital, Livernois Avenue, discernable from the country and altitude too great for identifying landmarks—chicken dinner—t w i l i g h t—darkness—Chicago—the well trained stewardess calling each passenger by name as she says good-bye.

The crowds of friends and curious pressing against the fence—the transfer to the plane for New Orleans—the falling off in luxury (we have to stoop as we enter the plane—no stewardess, accommodations kept to a minimum—but ah! the speed and performance that have made Lockheed's reputation).

The flight over Chicago—the myriad of lights (did Edison ever fly at night and view from above the lights he made possible, blinking below in countless thousands—as far as the eye can see—always lights—never a moment when they are not visible—and every fifty miles a beacon—always a beacon visible (apologies to Gertrude Stein)—moonlight and the meandering Mississippi plainly visible below. St. Louis-Memphis—then Jackson where rainy weather calls for higher altitude—the peculiar sensation of piercing the clouds and passing from the stormy darkness below to the bright serene moonlight above—the eerie light in the plane reflected from the silvery fleecy clouds.

The “No Smoking—Fasten Your Belts” sign flashes on, the plane swings in a circle losing altitude and we drop through the clouds directly over the airport. We seemingly skim over Lake Pontchartrain to land at Shushon Airport at 4 A.M. We are at New Orleans before daybreak of the same night we left Detroit. The cool silence of a calm summer night as contrasted with the Detroit chilliness a few hours ago. The first faint streaks of dawn revealing the palm and banana trees that line the road side. The cab whisking us noiselessly along deserted streets to the heart of the city.

The hotel clerk asks if we want a room overlooking the river, and we do—and we save that for our first day light experience when we awake.

The exhilaration of meeting old friends from all corners of the country, checking up on missing ones, exchanging views informally on the business of the Convention.

(Continued on Page 7)
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WARNER BAXTER and
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der, Ralph Forbes and H. B. Warner,
STAGE—RUFIDE DAVIS, comedy star of radio,
stage and screen; Bob Bromley and his puppet
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Eight Plantation Singers and the 16 Danson-
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WHITEHEAD METAL PRODUCTS OF N. Y., INC.
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President Black Appoints Committees

Kenneth C. Black, President of the Michigan Society of Architects, has announced the appointment of committees for the Society to serve during the year 1938-39.

He desires to call attention to the committees on Registration and Practice, with a request that members knowing of violations of the state registration law and of Standards of Practice adopted by the Society, report such violations to the member of the committee from their district. Committee appointments are as follows:

Registration — Edward X. Tuttle, Chairman; Battle Creek; Robert B. Frantz, Saginaw; Orlie J. Munson, Lansing; Walter W. Pearl, Grand Rapids; Thomas M. Tanner, Ann Arbor.

Practice — George F. Diehl, Detroit; Stanley W. Hahn, Muskegon; Ralph B. Gerrick, Lansing; Carl E. Macomber, Saginaw; William A. Stone, Kalamazoo; and Paul Kasurin, Ann Arbor.

Education — Wirt C. Rowland, Chairman; Detroit; Emil Lorch, Ann Arbor; John P. Baker, Grand Rapids; Frank E. Dean, Albion; and Averton E. Munger, Bay City.

School Law — Henry H. Turner, Chairman; Grand Rapids; Frederick Beckbissinger, Saginaw; Lee Black, Lansing; Lynn W. Pry, Ann Arbor; Maynard Lyndon, Detroit; Lewis J. Sarvis, Battle Creek.

Public Affairs — C. Wm. Palmer, Chairman; Detroit; Branson V. Gamber, Detroit; and Louis C. Kingscott, Kalamazoo.

Small House — Lyle Zisler, Chairman; Detroit; Clair W. Ditchy, Detroit; Samuel C. Allen, Saginaw; Arthur M. Hooker, Muskegon; Carl Kressbach, Jackson; A. Randall Wagner, Kalamazoo; and L. L. Woodworth, Ann Arbor.

Local Group Organization — William D. Cuthbert, Chairman; Ann Arbor; Andrew R. Morison, Detroit.

Membership — John C. Thornton, Chairman; Detroit; James K. Haveman, Grand Rapids; A. N. Langius, Lansing; Samuel C. Allen, Saginaw; Arthur M. Hooker, Muskegon; and George B. Brigham, Jr., Ann Arbor.

Too Many Architects in Florida

There are too many architects and contractors in Florida, according to the report of George H. Spohn of Miami, Fla., chairman of the Committee on Public Information of the South Florida Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

“Although a reasonable amount of building can be looked forward to with confidence in the future, yet it will in no way reach the proportions of a boom,” Mr. Spohn declares. “Architects, draftsmen and contractors of all kinds should not feel encouraged to enter this already overcrowded region.”

Building progress in the tropical South awaits the return of prosperity in the North, Mr. Spohn says. In turn, he points out, the architectural trend in the Greater Miami area is exercising a wide and effective influence on the architecture of the Northern states.

The outlook for 1938 has both happy and unhappy aspects,” the report continues. “Prosperity in the North always means a constructive program for the tropical South. The season has not as yet advanced far enough to indicate the amount of 1937 construction that has been absorbed or to forecast the demand and prospects for additional new construction in the coming year. The activities of the last month are encouraging.

 english estate 800 years old for sale

The Rufford Abbey Estate consisting of about 18,700 acres and comprising the abbey, which was founded in the reign of King Stephen and partly rebuilt in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, standing in an ancient deer park of more than 500 acres has been ordered sold.

This estate comprises about seventy farms, thirty-eight small holdings, four licensed houses, including the famous Hop Pole at Ollerton, many private residences and shops, nearly 2,000 acres of woods and plantations and hundreds of cottages.
THE DESIGN OF A WORLD'S FAIR

Abstract of address by Robert D. Kohn, chairman of the Committee on Theme of the Board of Design of the New York World's Fair, 1939, delivered at the annual luncheon of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University.

Much has been printed about the coming World's Fair of next year but little about the kind of the organization that is responsible for its design nor about its arrangement around a classification of functions. Usually our American expositions have been planned as to their buildings by a board solely of architects. This Fair has a board composed of four architects, an engineer, a landscape architect and an industrial designer.

Certain important buildings at former fairs were designed by members of their architectural boards of control. In this New York Fair all buildings for the Fair Corporation, the city, state or nation are being done by architects outside the Board of Design which merely exercises the necessary control to approach a general unity of effort without supporting an unattracting varied.

The unique point in its design is that the exhibit sectors are devoted to shelter, food, clothing, health and the other factors that have a direct daily impact on the life of the average man.

To my mind the most notable point with regard to the procedure by which the design of the 1939 New York World's Fair was developed is the fact that since its inception it has recognized a change and development in the function of the architect. On this project the Board of Design was not merely expected to provide a physical envelop to accommodate someone else's idea of what was to be done in the buildings or what was to transpire in the avenues of the Fair. The designers were privileged to go much further than that. Their task included the development of the ideas and functions which the physical form of the Fair was to accommodate.

In other words, within the scope of the theme adopted for the Fair they were to plan as well the purposes for which each of its avenues, squares and corporation-built structures were to be designed. This, in itself, is an indication of a notable change, a transformation in the relation of a Design Board to a great project such as a World's Fair. The architects and engineers from their old, limited status found themselves with a new and much more formidable responsibility. From being, so to say, figuratively the trained technicians that carry out orders written by others, they were themselves diagnosing the objectives and writing the prescriptions for their attainment.

From the very start, the broad-minded Board of Directors of the World's Fair recognized in the design of the Fair something more than the design of its physical form. The ideas and ideals which the Fair was to illustrate were realized to be part of its design; the conception that a progressive nation should in a fair exhibit not only things, but significant ideas and forces.

It is this broader conception of the function of a fair that this Board of Design is trying to realize as part of design. Throughout the process they have kept in mind that exhibits of things, just things, are commonplace, no matter how astounding. It is their effect upon man that must be made plain. Therefore, those ideas and forces need to be shown which are potential aids to progress and with which our people, once they understand their connection and interdependence, may themselves build the magic world of tomorrow.

COLUMBIA EXHIBIT TRACES DEVELOPMENT OF GARDEN CITIES

Rare maps, drawings, photographs, and books showing the development of garden cities from the fifteenth century to the present are on view in Avery Library, Columbia University. The collection illustrates the ideas and influences which have brought about the modern garden city type of housing in the United States, England, and Western Europe, Talbot F. Hamlin, librarian, declares.

"Although real garden cities, providing facilities for industry, agriculture, residence, commerce, education, and recreation, are actually very rare, the ideas behind this movement have influenced all suburban housing," Mr. Hamlin points out. "The garden suburb, for example has become one of the most important factors in the improvement of living conditions in the Western world.

"Strictly speaking, Kingsport, Tenn., is the only true garden city in the United States. Included in the Columbia exhibition are blue print plans of this project, which is remarkably well adapted to industrial development." The greatest contribution of the United States to the planning of garden cities and garden suburbs has been an attempt to solve the traffic problem, Mr. Hamlin says. A map of Radburn, N. J., shows the results of this effort. By enlarging the blocks, the number of which has been diminished and all pedestrian traffic is taken through a central park area in the center of each block. Underpasses beneath the roads connect the park paths of adjacent blocks, and enable one to walk anywhere within the town without crossing automobile thoroughfares.

"Sketches from Leonardo da Vinci's notebooks reveal his interest in the ideal city," Mr. Hamlin explains, "This fifteenth century artist possessed a deep and prophetic insight into problems of city design, such as traffic, drainage, and air.

"Many of the eighteenth century plan books disclose a concern with the housing of farmers and agricultural workers. Although the designs are innocent of any plumbing, they have a basic decency of conception, with cross ventilation and some study of convenience. The simplicity of the small house became even more emphasized in the early nineteenth century, and Joseph Gaudy's designs for group housing and for a circular village show the beginning of the effort to combine small houses with workers' town squares.

"The rapid settlement of the middle western part of the United States at the start of the nineteenth century produced many ambitious attempts to develop ideal communities. In 1827 John Buonarotti Papworth, an English architect, designed for W. Bullock a plan for the proposed town of 'Hygeia,' to be located across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. A copy of this plan, of which there are less than five in existence, was presented to Avery Library by the Royal Institute of British Architects. Hygeia itself was never built, but its plan has many of the characteristics of the garden city.

DAUGHTER OF FRANK L. WRIGHT JOINS DECORATING FIRM

James Blauvelt and Associates, New York City interior designers located at 58 East 57th Street, announce that Mrs. Kenneth S. Baxter of Oak Park, Illinois has joined their firm. Mrs. Baxter is the daughter of F. Lloyd Wright, prominent architect. James Blauvelt and Associates are responsible for such decorating work as the Greenwich Country Club, The Downtown Harvard Luncheon Club, the home of Miriam Hopkins on Sutton Place and of Lily Pons on 57th Street, as well as for the recently designed and furnished quarters of the St. Nicholas Club.
BUILDING CODES SHOULD GUARD AGAINST SMOKE AND PANIC

Smoke and panic as well as fire should be taken into consideration in framing building code requirements to prevent hazard to life, according to D. Knickerbacker Boyd, fellow of the American Institute of Architects, who in a survey of municipal building codes finds much "costly, cumbersome, and unnecessary restrictions."

"Smoke and panic can be worse destroyers of human life than fire," Mr. Boyd points out. "Provisions against such hazards are assurances of safety which should be better understood."

Technical guidance exists which enables municipal officials responsible for building codes to take advantage of a vast field of accumulated data and to effect justifiable economies in construction and design requirements pertinent to the fire problem, Mr. Boyd asserts. The "fear" psychology which has come in waves coincident with disastrous loss of life in buildings should be discarded in favor of intelligent code-writing, he holds.

"It is in many places almost impossible to build modest homes of the fire-proof apartment type at low cost because of the unnecessary provisions for extra stairways which are required to be of the same number as in combustible types for certain story heights," Mr. Boyd says.

"People do not necessarily have to descend to the street level and get outdoors in case of fire if adequate provision is made for occupants of buildings to go horizontally into other portions of non-combustible buildings or to the roof and from one roof to another. Some cities, recognizing these facts, allow apartment houses, office buildings, and similar structures of fire-proof construction to be built without excessive exit requirements.

"It should be axiomatic that with sound construction and adequate safety provisions, costly and space consuming exits, and out exits should be decreased in number rather than become an added penalty upon those willing to build well. Codes should give latitude in favor of a well-planned building as against one merely complying with the letter of the law."

The "duration value" of a building in case of fire can be computed as a result of tests made by the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Bureau of Standards, the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and the American Society of Civil Engineers in collaboration with the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the Associated Factory Mutuals Companies, Mr. Boyd explains.

"The 'standard' fire by definition starts as an incipient blaze and rises in force, intensity, and temperature for a period of one hour to 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit of heat, and continues gradually to a temperature of 2,000 degrees at the end of four hours, by which time it resembles an inferno. The fire test has been applied to all kinds of materials such as metals, paper, machinery, hides, or other heavy loads whether or not ever to be used in such a way, are things of the past, he says.

"Each building may now be constructed to carry only one of three loads—light, medium, or heavy—within which the contents may be divided, and partitions, exits, floors and other structural features have a similar or less duration. It is of course inadvisable to have a four-hour wall with a fifteen-minute window. By proper adjustment of duration of values, composite buildings can also be provided to accommodate the needs of various kinds of occupancies."

Thus, certain columns, walls, and stair enclosures may be required to have a four-hour duration, or three hours or two hours, while partitions, exits, floors and other structural features have a similar or less duration. It is of course inadvisable to have a four-hour wall with a fifteen-minute window. By proper adjustment of duration of values, composite buildings can also be provided to accommodate several different kinds of occupancies."

Users of local codes should be made aware of many fire regulations in state laws with regard to fire and panic, health and sanitation, storage and use of inflammable liquids, explosives, motion picture booths, and similar safety measures, Mr. Boyd continues.

"Code authorities should also realize," he adds, "that responsible national authorities have thoroughly standardized a great many materials and assemblies, why should code framers, for instance, attempt to go into details of elevator requirements when this work has been done fully and well by elevator authorities in collaboration with technical and trade organizations acting together under the sponsorship and final approval of the American Standards Association? Such requirements can be included merely by appropriate reference."

Mr. Boyd is not in favor of abbreviated building codes, even for small municipalities, because of the difficulty of finding properly qualified and disinterested persons to administer short codes. "Codes should be long enough to express properly all requirements and to eliminate all possible ambiguities, he declares. The interpretation of a long document is a comparatively simple matter when the contents are fully indexed and cross-indexed.

"The work of the building inspector would be far easier, and building much more economical, if all codes in states which require architects and engineers to be licensed would also provide that permits to build be issued only upon drawings and specifications for which are responsible an architect and his code is assured by a person legally practicing in the state."

A disinterested board of authority composed of a small number of architects, engineers, and other technically experienced men to whom the chief of the building bureau may refer all special matters concerning code interpretation should be created by each building code, Mr. Boyd advises.

"Such a board can pass upon new materials and assemblies, the use of which cannot be foreseen when codes are drafted. It can oversee plans of properly designed exits and other matters of public safety, and coordinate the work of the various municipal officials in charge of zoning, sanitation, fire regulations, and other similar fields of action."

Modern codes, according to Mr. Boyd, require "certificates of occupancy", guaranteeing use of a building in accordance with its design. "All-purpose" buildings, constructed strongly enough to carry materials such as metals, paper, machinery, hides, or other heavy loads whether or not ever to be used in such a way, are things of the past, he says.

"Each building may now be constructed to carry only one of three loads—light, medium, or heavy—with a consequent saving of space and weight that the lighter types are ample. The certificate of occupancy, renewable with each change, is a necessary safeguard against improper use and overloading in the interest of the public as well as the individual owner."

A word from Thomas W. Murphy, the metal lath of Michigan, informs us that he has cut out some of his bad habits and is going to spend the money he saves in subscriptions for some of his friends in the industry throughout the state.

This is very good of Tom, who can always depend upon to turn up at the right time.
AGREE, CHAS. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263. Prelim. studies, Community Center, Detroit.

BENNETT & STRAIGHT, Schaefer Bldg., Dearborn, Or. 7750.

Bids closed.

STEINHOUWAK, STEPHEN J., 3005 Caniff Ave., TO. 87122. Prep. plans for Alt. to Dix Theatre, closed.

To be

Wright, Frank H. CH. 7414—418 Fox Bldg. Bids on Alt. to Dix Theatre, closed.

Theatre, Royal Oak, Mich. contract let to Ernest Art.

LEASING AUTHORITY LISTS 100 PER CENT LOCATIONS IN 152 CITIES

The “100 per cent” locations for retail business in 152 principal cities of the country as they are listed by Mark Levy, M. A. I., Chicago, former chairman of the Brokers Division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and recognized authority on chain store locations and long term commercial leasing, are published in the March issue of the Journal of Real Estate Management, technical quarterly of the Institute of Real Estate Management, professional body in this field.

Comparative rent levels of the 100 per cent business locations of the country, the large part women shoppers have had in creating these districts, and the way chain stores are making use of the “hot” spots are analyzed by Mr. Levy, president of Mark Levy Realty Company, former president of the Chicago Real Estate Board and now serving his seventh consecutive year as treasurer of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Accurately compiled statistics disclose that women are the actual purchasers or the motivating force behind approximately 85 per cent of all merchandise sold at retail. This fact is of primary importance to retail merchandising organizations. Women and retail trade are inseparable, and retail trade is the basis upon which 100 per cent districts are built,” Mr. Levy says. And he goes so far as to give the following as one definition of a 100 per cent retail district: “A definitely circumscribed area in a community where the women do most of the shopping.”

THE ARCHITECTURAL ALUMNI NEWS LETTER of Columbia University has among other things, the following to say: “... The Weekly Bulletin of The Michigan Society of Architects is one of the finest magazines we have seen pertaining to the profession, and the Society is one of the most progressive and really active organizations; constantly on the alert for improving the profession. Michigan has gone a long way in making the profession a healthy and dignified one again. (In New York, the architects either don’t realize the seriousness of conditions, or else they shrink before their enormity).”

ALDEN B. DOW, ’31

Al was the architect of the “swell” house receiving a great deal of publicity lately. The House was built for S. Gordon Saunders on Lake Placid, Bloomfield, Michigan. We thank Al for sending us that copy of the Weekly Bulletin.
THE OTHER FELLOW'S TROUBLES

Perhaps in a vague way we must realize that other industries have problems, but we are so close to our own picture that perhaps we magnify our own ills.

The writer of this page picked up a copy of the "Daily News Record" a publication devoted to the wholesale clothing and fabrics industry and on the front page first column found the following article written by Edward M. Ruttenber, who writes about the problems of that industry:

Wholesale clothiers set up their own retail dynasties because they must. In such little kingdoms, they hope to conduct business along progressive and business-like lines. The complaint heard on all ideas is that the small retailer requires too much attention, that he suffers from colic when we have inflation, and becomes limp overnight when deflated. Small men are notoriously difficult to handle and clothiers are no exception. A struggling retail clothier can cause more perspiration to flow over a dozen suits than a big merchant would over a hundred dozen. The bright minds in the wholesale field merge in a drive to eliminate small retailers because they cannot maintain the machinery to check their credits and nurse them through all the pains they bring on themselves.

The small independent overloads, with or without encouragement. His idea of being a big merchant is to buy like a big merchant even if he cannot dispose of the merchandise. Such is the tearful narrative the manufacturers unfold as they plan to outlet their own goods.

The small retailer also struggles to compete with chains and in so doing takes a terrible tumble that usually involves the wholesaler. The specialty shop involves more ingenuity than the miniature merchant can command, and he becomes just another clothier in a world over-populated with clothiers. Saucy little specialty shops usually make a nice little living for the owners, but a great deal of ingenuity must go into the successful making of such a dish.

In New York the department store buyers make the wholesalers responsible for their suits and overcoats until they are practically worn out by the consumer, which is too much of a strain for even the most cooperative and patient manufacturer.

Yes, verily, the kingdom within a kingdom is the only answer to the problem, with the small retailer trailing along behind doing his own worrying on his own time.

There is a great deal of talk of organizing the independents, in the manner of wholesale grocers in competition with the chains. The job is wide open for any man who cares to try it. At best it would be a district affair. The wholesale grocers do not try to cover the nation. They are pretty localized directors. The present writer has heard the proposition discussed in a dozen offices, but the wholesale executive almost invariably seizes his brow in frightful perplexity when he looks back at past experiences with the little fellows.

RANDOM REMINISCENCES OF THE AIA CONVENTION AT NEW ORLEANS

(Continued from Page 1)

We lunch at the famous Galatoires with my brother who, being a native of the place, pushes aside the imposing bill-of-fare and murmurs in French something which sounds like "Carpe du jour," whereupon the waiter produces from the depths of his pants pocket a crumpled sheet of paper upon which is scribbled the table d'hote menu which costs seventy-five cents instead of the much higher prices of the other menu card.

An early morning trip to the river, the crowds coming to work from Algiers across the river, the crowds strikingly reminiscent of our daily immigration from South America, is warped to the dock. The metal rat-guards are put on the hawsers at once—(will this be standard practice in Detroit some day when we get to be a seaport?)

A horde of stevedores, colored and white await the signal to clamber aboard. Meanwhile the passengers debark, some North Americans, some very obviously South Americans. Automobiles are swung ashore and waiters arrive on the hawsers at once—(will this be standard practice in Detroit some day when we get to be a seaport?)

The metal rat-guards are put on the hawsers at once—(will this be standard practice in Detroit some day when we get to be a seaport?)

Just another reminder that annual dues for the year 1938-39 are now payable. You will render a service to the Society by sending your check in the amount of $5.00 to Mr. John C. Thornton, Treasurer, 2000 Second Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. This includes fifty cents per year for annual subscription to the Weekly Bulletin. Subscriptions to non-members are $1.00 per year.

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P. M. SIBLEY LUMBER CO.—6460 Kercheval Ave., Flintroy 5100.
WALLICH LUMBER CO.—3741 St. Aubin Ave., Temple 2-6560.
LOW-COST HOUSING SITE SELECTIONS

One recognized sound criterion for Low-Cost Housing Site selection is based on the influence of the project. A Low-Cost Housing Site should be selected where the influence of the project will enhance rather than restrict the social, property and civic values in adjoining areas.

Low-Cost Housing Sites should preferably be located, when possible, within convenient access to employment concentrations. Such areas are generally in keeping accord with the interests and requirements of low-cost housing tenants.

Low-Cost Housing Sites should be located where social and financial disparities will not be likely to cause embarrassment, irritations or discomfort, and where the school, church, recreational and community activities can be assured of mutually cordial relationships.

It is a proven psychological and sociological fact that communities of similar social, cultural and financial standing are most congenial and make for best citizenship. It logically follows that the larger the areas under such similar conditions, the better the results. It is therefore important that consideration be given to probable or possible future expansions of proposed Low-Cost Housing Site Selections.

Ideal Low-Cost Housing Site Selections should be made where adjoining land values are reasonably equal, avoiding as far as possible any substantial adjoining differences in value when the project is completed.

In both the interest and spirit of the Wagner-Steagall Act, no Low-Cost Housing sites should enter or encroach into areas that offer favorable opportunities to private interests for better than Low-Cost Housing.

All housing sites should be so located as to properly fit into a Comprehensive Planning and Zoning Concept in order to enhance and conserve rather than restrict civic values.

These general attitudes, together with consideration of the more common factors of local conditions, facilities, utilities and relationships govern this Commission in its judgments and recommendation of Low-Cost Housing Sites. — The Planner.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL

BIG BUSINESS

Huge Athletic Plants Result

The Supreme Court of the United States recently upheld the Federal Amusement Tax on college football tickets, thereby placing football in the class of business rather than educational, physical, and moral training. The decision was handed down in the case of the University of Georgia against taxation of football receipts.

H. G. Salsinger, Sports Editor of the Detroit News, commenting on the subject states that college football is a business more than fifteen years ago and has grown into the biggest sport business in the country.

The University of Georgia has built a football stadium seating thirty thousand people at a cost of $180,000. The money was borrowed and is being paid back by receipts from football games. This is rather typical of many other institutions throughout the country.

Few minor league baseball parks, Salsinger says, have ever taken in as much money in a year as Michigan took in for a single game, (Michigan vs. Harvard in Ann Arbor, 1929), and no professional baseball club in a single season ever netted as much money as North Dame did in a single season while the late Knute Rockne coached at South Bend.

Bud Shaver, of the Detroit Times, some time ago observed that each year college football was growing in magnitude until it was approaching entirely big business. He attributed this largely to the 60,000, the steam-heated press boxes, the great stadiums, the expensive fanfare of bands and uniformed cheering sections.

The University of Minnesota has one of the finest athletic plants in the country, not as extensive as Michigan's, but parts of it are newer and necessarily more modern. Grass grows on the roof of this building which is an enormous structure with an imposing facade. There are separate entrances for players very much like those for actors on the stage. It is almost too melodramatic. As players stream out on a team gridiron set in a bowl of spectators, football almost loses its identity as a game and becomes only a spectacle. Inside this building the illusion of industry rather than sport is even more marked, says Shaver. There is a block-long row of glistening and spacious lockers, each not only numbered but bearing the names of the players whose clothes and gear occupy them.

There is a big electric dryer, big air conditioning ducts, and an equipment room as big and as well organized as a factory stock room.

There are repair shops with electric machines that sew shoes and equipment and a crew of men who do nothing but keep tab on equipment and clothing of the teams. The locker rooms are segmented for the performers which also smacks of the melodramatic.

The day a freshman or reserve player steps through that door into the varsity squad for the first time he must experience a deep and lasting thrill. The architect intended that he should.

Wide stairs lead up to the administration building with a lobby as big as a movie palace. Behind the ticket windows there are not only ticket sellers but a big office staff of stenographers, comptometer operators, accountants, and all the specialized office workers of a big business concern.

There are floors of offices for the executives, the coaches, assistants, trainers, publicity and press service departments. Most of them have secretaries and stenographers, accountants, and all the specialized office workers of a big business concern.

The Athletic director is the chief executive and he occupies a big office, with anterooms where salesmen, newspapermen and others wait to see a busy man. Administration, says Shaver, is a big and important job which commands a big executive's salary.

The press box is a maze of telegraph wires, public address systems and places for movie cameras. The latest wrinkle at Minnesota is to supply each sports writer with an ash tray for his cigarette butts.

All this grew out of 22 boys playing a game. It is still growing, so fast and so huge that one wonders if it won't completely overshadow the 22 boys on the field and leave them merely forgotten puppets in a big business enterprise.

CHICAGO LAYS NEW WATER MAINS FOR AIR CONDITIONING

Faced with heavy demands for water for use in connection with air conditioning in the downtown shopping district, Chicago is laying new 16 inch cast iron water mains in State Street, says the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau.

In laying the new mains, engineers found the old cast iron mains laid in 1854 still in a perfect state of preservation.

Summer cooling equipment requires a tremendous quantity of water. One of the largest Chicago stores uses water at the rate of 3,000,000 gallons a day which corresponds to the normal supply for a city of 30,000 population.

The United States Department of Commerce, in a recent survey of water supplies, reported that most of the larger cities are faced with the necessity of laying more and larger water mains if air conditioning expansion is to follow public demand.
Building Industry Banquet
Hotel Detroit Leland
May 24, 1938

Following is a list of groups represented:
Mason Contractors Association
Carpenter Contractors Association
Detroit Association of Master Plumbers
Steel and Metal Erectors Association
Detroit Ornamental Iron & Wire Club
Sheet Metal and Roofing Administration
Detroit Electrical Contractors Association
Detroit Brick Manufacturers Association
Builders and Traders Association
Producers Council Club of Michigan
Michigan Society of Architects
Detroit Chapter American Institute of Architects
Detroit Plate and Window Glass Jobbers Association
Material Dealers Credit Exchange
General Builders
Wholesale Plumbers Supply
Greater Detroit Home Builders
Detroit Paint, Oil and Varnish Supply
Detroit Plumbing and Heating Association

Frank O’Neil opened the meeting and turned it over to Herman Banbrook. Banbrook outlined briefly the gathering and called upon Ray Spitzley to introduce the speaker, Harry E. Byster. Byster was greeted by a rising applause and opened with the statement that we as taxpayers, should have an interest in our dollars that run the City. He spoke of the need of reorganizing the trucking tactics, the need of having Detroit men getting contracts for Detroit work rather than having all our large contracts for City work going to other cities. Byster asked the support of the Building Industry to back him in bringing these things about.

Bill Walker, Purchasing agent for the City, was introduced and spoke openly about the need for honest government.

Many of the men present were called upon to give their ideas of how a united front might be presented so that the building industry might present a united front and bring more business to the City. Banbrook suggested that a similar group be formed to the old Architectural Contractors Joint Committee. This was followed by further discussion with Bill Palmer bringing it to a head with the suggestion that a body of five or eight men be appointed to form a new committee that could set up a functioning body and report back to a similar meeting. After several attempts to word and re-word a resolution to the effect of setting up a body in control, all motions and amendments were withdrawn and the following one built upon suggestions from all previous ones. This was read by Mr. Gamber as follows:

That it is a sense of this meeting that the joint Committee be given power to act for all members of the Building Industry in all civic, State, and national movements affecting that Industry as well as the internal problems part of it and that the presidents of all groups interested meet and decide how the committee will be selected and the functions the committee will be expected to perform.

The motion was seconded by Mason Rumney and passed.

It was moved, seconded and passed that Mr. Banbrook head up and select a group to be present at the Council Meeting to be held next Wednesday, June 1, at 10:30 A.M. to protest against the present City trucking regulations and support the proposed change.

The meeting adjourned at 10:15 P.M.

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