BY-LAWS MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

ARTICLE I

Membership

Section 1. Membership shall be divided into three classes, namely: Active, Associate and Honorary.

Section 2. Every architect registered in the State of Michigan who has paid to the Society the annual subscription for the current year shall be an active member for that year; and, for the purpose of affiliation with or membership of the Society in The American Institute of Architects, active members are designated as “voting” members.

Section 3. All architects registered in the State of Michigan, who are not active members, shall be associate members.

Section 4. Members of both classes shall have the privilege of attending and addressing all meetings, and voting thereat, except that only active members may:

(a) vote on matters pertaining to the funds of the Society,

(b) be elected to hold office,

(c) be appointed to the chairmanship of any standing or special committees,

(d) become voting or non-voting delegates of the Society to meetings of The American Institute of Architects,

(e) become participants in national affairs as between the Society and the Institute, or voters on such issues, or on the election of delegates to Institute meetings.

Section 5. Affiliation with the Society shall be by organizations (hereinafter referred to as Architectural Clubs) in the membership of which the majority are employed or seek to be employed as draftsmen or architectural employees in architects' offices. Upon being granted affiliation with the Society by its Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as the Board) an architectural club shall pay to the Society the annual subscription of one member. The architectural club so affiliated shall be entitled, as an organization, to all the rights and privileges of an active member of the Society except that of holding office or committee appointment; and, in the matter of voting, the architectural club shall vote by proxy, cast by a member of the club who is also an active member of the Society. The constitution and by-laws of the architectural club so privileged must provide that every architectural draftsman or architectural employee, either employed or seeking to be employed as such, shall be eligible for membership in or affiliation with the architectural club, and the club shall endeavor to have every such draftsman or employee become a member, or, in some manner, become affiliated with it.

Section 6. All who have been elected to Honorary membership in the Society prior to the date of adoption of these by-laws shall remain as such for life, and other Honorary members may be elected by the Board.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall call at least one Society Meeting a year which shall be the Annual Meeting.

Section 2. The Annual Meeting for the election of officers, the transaction of business, the hearing of reports of committees and officers and the
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WEEKLY BULLETIN
Plans are being completed for the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America to be held in Detroit, October 3, 4, 5, and 6, according to an announcement made by Charles H. Sill of Detroit, general convention chairman. Principal speaker at the opening session will be William J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Co. A recent meeting of the Convention Committee in Chicago was attended by Mr. Sill, Harold G. Woodruff, member of the Board of Governors, Carl S. Wells, chairman of the national program committee.

Through Mr. Leonard P. Reau me, the Michigan Society of Architects and the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, will cooperate in securing attendance of members of our profession. Architects are requested to register in advance on blanks, which are available through the Weekly Bulletin. Registration fee is $10 for men and $2.50 for ladies. No doubt, many of our members and their clients and friends will want to attend these sessions, which are planned to interest those in the building industry as well as in real estate and mortgage banking.

With the many new opportunities along these lines, attention is being focused upon the various types of mortgages available, with the result that sponsors of various kinds of projects will be given the very best of mortgage service possible. This should be of great help to the architects and from our point of view it is important that we cooperate in this convention.

Mr. Bryon T. Shutz of Kansas City is the sole nominee for the office of president to succeed S. M. Waters of Minneapolis, according to a report of A. D. Fraser of Cleveland, Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

A feature of the Convention will be an exhibition, known as the Industrial Show, said to be the only one of its kind in the country in which leaders in this field will display their wares, showing important new developments in the building field. These exhibitions will cover equipment, electrical products, refrigeration, textiles, cement, steel and many other items.

In speaking of the Exhibition, Frank I. Kennedy, president of the Abstract and Title Guar-
Section 3. Special meetings must be called by the President upon a majority vote of the Board of Directors or upon receipt of a written request signed by at least 20 active members. In emergencies, the President may call special meetings without such vote or request.

Section 4. The number of members or proxies thereof required to constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Society shall be set by a majority vote of the Board at a Board meeting held prior to such meeting of the Society.

Section 5. The Board shall hold monthly meetings for the purpose of transacting the current business of the Society.

Section 6. Special meetings of the Board must be called by the President upon a majority vote of the Board or may be called by the President, without such vote, when emergency requires.

Section 7. The Board shall hold an annual meeting at least three days prior to the Annual Meeting of the Society for the purpose of drawing up any special resolutions which the Board may wish to present for the approval of the membership, and to make final arrangements for the program of the Annual Meeting. At this time the Board shall appoint a committee of three active members, to be known as the Election Committee, to whom shall be entrusted all of the details of the election, and to the chairman of which the Secretary shall turn over all ballots, sealed, received by him, as hereinafter provided.

Section 8. Five members shall constitute a quorum of the Board at all meetings held for the transaction of the business of the Society.

Section 9. The parliamentary usage governing the conduct of all meetings shall be set forth in "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised", when not inconsistent with these by-laws.

ARTICLE III
Subscriptions, Assessments, Dues and Fees

Section 1. There shall be no entrance fee on joining the Society.

Section 2. The Board shall set the amount of the Annual Subscription to be paid to the Society by all Architects registered in the State of Michigan.

Section 3. If and when the Society becomes affiliated with or becomes a State association member of The American Institute of Architects, and pays dues to the Institute on the basis of its "voting" members, as hereinafore defined, and, as the Society will not be required to pay such dues on its members who are also members of the Institute and in good standing therein, such members shall be permitted to deduct the sum of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) from the amount of their subscription to the Society for the approximately current year; or, having paid the full amount of their subscription to the Society, they may, upon payment of their dues to the Institute for the approximately current year, and upon presentation of their receipt therefore to the Society, request a refund of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), from the Society, to be applied on account of their further subscription thereto.

Section 4. The Society may receive gifts from associate members to be applied to the general fund or to any special fund or funds as the donor may designate, but should any such gift be equal or more in amount than the amount of the annual subscription for the current year, then the donor shall be immediately enrolled as an active member, and the amount of the annual subscription credited to his account and entered in the general fund, unless specifically required otherwise in writing by the donor and the remaining balance, if any, applied to the general fund or whatever fund the donor may have designated.

Section 5. All monies of whatever nature, except funds payable to the fund set up for the operation and business of publications of the Michigan Society of Architects, shall be received by, handled by and accounted for by the Treasurer of the Society; and all funds pertaining to the operation and business of said publication shall be received by, handled by and accounted for by the Executive Secretary of the Society, both as hereinafter provided.

Section 6. Except for the annual subscription, the Board may not levy any special assessments upon either class of membership.

ARTICLE IV
Officers and Directors

Section 1. All officers and directors of the Society shall be elected by secret ballot as hereinafter provided. The officers shall consist of a President, First, Second, and Third Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Executive Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be ex-officio Directors of the Society, and together with the Directors shall constitute the Board of Directors. The Executive Secretary, if not an Architect, shall not be a director.

Section 2. Each sanctioned Local or District Group Organization shall elect from its Membership a director to the Board of the Society as provided in Article XI. The retiring President shall automatically become a Director, to serve until succeeded by the following President. In addition, three directors at large shall be elected together with the officers at each annual meeting of the Society, as hereinafter provided. All officers and Directors shall hold office until their successors shall have been elected and shall have qualified.

Section 3. The Executive Secretary shall be elected as provided for the election of other officers of the Society, but need not be an architect.

Section 4. In the event that any of the officers or directors elected shall have failed to qualify, the officer or director, as the case may be, previously elected to the office in question, shall continue in that office, unless he has ceased to be an active member.

Section 5. Should any vacancy occur in the offices of the President or any of the Vice-Presidents, the officer next in rank shall advance to the next higher rank to fill the vacancy or vacancies thus created and the Board shall elect a Third Vice-President from among the active members of the Society.

Section 6. Should a vacancy occur in the office of any of the other officers or Directors, the Board shall elect an active member to fill such office.

Section 7. Should any officer or director cease to be a member his office shall thereby become vacant and shall be filled as hereinafore provided.

Section 8. The Society shall have the power to declare the office of any or all of the officers and directors by a vote of three-fourths of
the number of active members present at a special meeting of the Society called for the purpose of considering such action, voting thereon and filling any vacancy so created. At such a meeting the procedure hereinabove outlined for the filling of vacancies shall be superseded by an emergency election, by secret ballot, with the vote of three-quarters of the number of members present to elect any candidate to fill any vacancy.

Section 9. Should any officer totally neglect the duties of his office to such an extent that, in the opinion of a majority of the Board his neglect is detrimental to the business of the Society, or should any officers or directors show, by extended continued absence from meetings of the Society and of the Board without reasonable excuse or reason, or without having been granted leave after having made written request for same to the Board, the Board may, at its own discretion, declare such Officer's or Director's office vacant, upon which the said officer or director shall be notified of such action, and the vacancy filled at the next meeting of the Board as provided in Section 6 above.

ARTICLE V

Duties of Officers

Section 1. President - It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Society and of the Board, to appoint all committees and to exercise all of the duties and powers of the President, but only when so authorized by the Board. He shall be a member ex-officio of all committees. He shall be the spokesman for the Society in matters of public import unless he shall have delegated such duty to another officer or director of the Society.

Section 2. Vice-Presidents - In the absence of the President, the First Vice-President, or, in the absence of both, the Second Vice-President, or, in the absence of the President and both the first and second Vice-Presidents, the Third Vice-President shall exercise all of the duties and powers of the President; and in the absence of the President and all Vice-Presidents, the Board shall elect from among its remaining members, a presiding officer pro-tempore.

Section 3. The Secretary shall take charge of and be responsible for all of the clerical work pertaining to the business of the Society except that pertaining to the publication of the Handbook. He shall

(a) together with the President, and when so authorized by the Board, sign all contracts and legal documents for and in the name of the Society, but only when so authorized by the Board. He shall be a member ex-officio of all committees. He shall be the spokesman for the Society in matters of public import unless he shall have delegated such duty to another officer or director of the Society.

(b) keep a record of all meetings of the Society and of the Board;

(c) make and maintain a complete record of all members;

(d) issue notices of all authorized meetings of the Society to all members;

(e) issue notices of all authorized meetings of the Board to all officers and directors;

(f) have direct supervision over the work of the Executive Secretary;

(g) present a written report of the affairs of his office, together with that of the office of the Executive Secretary, at each regular meeting of the Board;

(h) issue to each member at least ten (10) days prior to the annual meeting notice of the time and place of the same, together with pertinent information concerning the same, including the text of any suggested amendments to the Constitution;

(i) cause to be exhibited any and all data, records, correspondence, documents, membership roll and any other information in his care or possession, whenever so required by the President or the Board.

His salary or compensation shall be fixed by the Board and he shall be reimbursed for the expenses incidental to the work of his office in an amount approved by the Board.

Section 4. Executive Secretary - It shall be the duty of the Executive Secretary to do all of the clerical work in connection with the preparation, purchase and sale of printed matter and publication, and such other work as the Society or Board may acquire. He shall be ex-officio a member of the entertainment committee and as such shall work under the direction and on the advice of the Board, to whom he shall report regularly. His salary or compensation shall be fixed by the Board and he shall be reimbursed for the expenses incurred incidental to the work of his office in an amount approved by the Board. He shall receive and care for funds pertaining to the operation and business of the Handbook, but shall disburse same only with the authority and approval of the Board.

Section 5. Treasurer - It shall be the duty of the treasurer to make and forward all invoices, receive all monies (except for publications) and to deposit the same in the name of the Society, in a bank approved by the Board. He shall:

(a) keep regular and systematic books of account;

(b) exhibit these books and any and all papers and vouchers when so required by the President or the Board;

(c) submit a written statement of receipts and disbursements to the Board at each regular meeting and to the Society at its annual meeting;

(d) pay such bills as are presented to him upon the authority of the Board only;

(e) sign all checks for the Society but in his absence or incapacity they shall be signed by the President or the Secretary.

His salary or compensation shall be fixed by the Board and he shall be reimbursed for the expenses incidental to the work of his office in an amount approved by the Board.

ARTICLE VI

Duties of Directors

Section 1. It shall be the duty of each of the directors to carry out the object and purposes of the Society, and to that end the Board of Directors shall exercise all of the powers of the Society, subject to its by-laws and to such action as the Society may take at its regular or special meetings.

Section 2. The Board shall have general charge of the affairs, funds and property of the Society and shall cause a yearly audit of its books, reporting such audit to the Society at the annual meeting.

Section 3. The Board shall have the power to employ attorneys, publicists and investigators to render them assistance in their work or in that of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Board to consider cases of dishonest practice, fraud or misrepresentation in the obtaining of the State certificate of Registration, malfeasance or gross incompetency on the part of any architect registered in the State of Michigan, or cases of violation of the State law providing for the registration of architects, and to report its findings, with recom-
ARTICLE VII
Elections
Section 1. Officers and directors shall be elected by secret ballot as hereinafter provided.
Section 2. The officers and directors shall be elected at each annual meeting, as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected and shall have qualified.
Section 3. The election shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast for each of the respective candidates.
Section 4. At a Board meeting preceding the annual meeting, the members present shall elect a nominating committee of three active members, and the President shall appoint a separate nominating committee of three active members. Acting independently of one another, these two committees shall each prepare separate lists of nominees for each of the offices of the elective officers and for the necessary directors at large as provided in Article IV, Section 2. The members’ committee shall recognize and place in nomination any candidate who is an active member for any office, upon a petition signed by five members, provided such petition is delivered to the chairman of the members’ committee at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the annual meeting. Both nominating committees shall report to the Secretary at least ten days prior to the date of the annual meeting.
Section 5. The Secretary shall mail to each active member, at least five days prior to the date of the annual meeting, a printed ballot containing the nominations for the various offices, arranged in alphabetical order and as they are mentioned in Article IV, Section 1, of these by-laws. He shall enclose with each ballot a plain envelope for sealing same and a printed reply envelope addressed to the Secretary and marked on the outside: “Secret Ballot of” and bearing the member’s name. Members shall vote by marking the ballot, sealing the same in plain envelope, inserting the latter in addressed return envelope and sending the same to the Secretary so that he will receive the same before 9 o’clock A. M. on the date of the annual meeting.
Section 6. An Election Committee shall be appointed by the Board at its annual meeting held three days or more prior to the annual meeting of the Society. The Secretary shall turn over to it all of the letter ballots received by him, with seals unbroken, together with a complete roll of the members. The tellers shall check the names on the ballot envelopes against the roll, throwing out the ballots of any voters not on the list, after which the seal shall be broken and the votes counted. The tellers shall report the result in writing to the officer presiding at the business session of the annual meeting.
ARTICLE VIII
Committees
Section 1. The President shall appoint all committees authorized by the Society or the Board.
Section 2. Special committees may be authorized by the Society or the Board at any regular or special meeting.
Section 3. All committees shall act under the direction of the Board and shall incur no obligations for the Society without having first obtained the approval of the Board as the maximum limit of the same.
ARTICLE IX
Amendments
Section 1. Amendments to these by-laws may be proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Board, by motion of any active member, duly supported by a second active member. If approved by a majority of the active members present, the Secretary shall then publish the full text of the proposed amendments at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting at which the same are to be voted upon.
Section 2. Amendments so proposed shall require for their ratification the vote of two-thirds of the members present at the regular or special meeting of the Society immediately following publication.
Section 3. Amendments shall go into effect immediately upon their ratifications.
ARTICLE X
Publications
Section 1. The Board may, at its discretion, adopt means to create, finance, publish and distribute circulars of information, legal forms for the use of the profession, periodicals and a book containing data of informative value to architects.
Section 2. For the financing of a periodical, the Board shall direct that a portion of the amount of the annual subscription paid to the Society by active members be set aside for such purpose.
Section 3. The name of the book containing data of informative value to architects shall be “Official Handbook of the Michigan Society of Architects”.
Section 4. Publications shall be under the direction of the Executive Secretary, and a committee or committees appointed by the President for that purpose.
Section 5. The Board may contract for the Society with an individual or firm, not necessarily an architect, to discharge the business matters pertaining to such publications at whatever arrangement for compensation it may determine as reasonable, just and expedient.
Section 6. The Board, through its appointment committees, shall have the power and it shall be its duty to control the text matter, advertising matter and all matters of finance in connection with the Handbook and any other publication authorized by these by-laws.
Section 7. Separate accounts shall be kept for each individual publication. The Board shall have access to the same at its pleasure. An annual audit of the books of each publication may be required by the Board, the cost of the same being charged against the account of the individual publication.
Section 8. The Board may contract for the Society with an individual or firm, not necessarily an architect, for the sale or publication rights of building information held by its members and may, through its appointed committee or committees, arrange for the manner of publication and distribution of same.
Section 9. The member, firm, individual, or committee in charge of any of the aforesaid circulars, forms, periodicals and the Handbook, shall submit to the Board a complete statement of financial conditions at the Board's request, and must submit such a report, properly audited, at the Annual Meeting.

Section 10. For the purpose of making complete financial report at the Annual Meeting, the fiscal year of the business of any of the aforesaid publications shall correspond to the fiscal year of the Society, beginning and closing on the first day of March of each year.

ARTICLE XI

Local or District Group Organizations

Section 1. The Board may sanction and authorize the formation of Local or District Group Organizations composed of members of this Society whose close geographical affiliation produces a natural bond between them. Each one of these organizations may maintain such an official personnel, as it deems necessary except that it shall from its own membership annually elect a director to serve on the Board of the Society as mentioned in Article VI. This Director shall be elected in a manner to be determined by each local group at an election of the organization held at least one month prior to the annual M. S. A. meeting. Directors thus elected shall take office at the same time as the officers and Directors at large. Qualifications for and limitations of membership in a local or District Group Organization shall be the same as for the Society. Each organization may levy dues for its own purposes but each member shall pay such dues to the Society as his class of membership requires. The type of organization of each local group, its rules and its meetings shall be such as it may individually determine if not in conflict with the By-Laws of the Michigan Society of Architects.

HONOR SYSTEM

(From the Saturday Evening Post)

The Benton Rural Electric Association recently eliminated meter readers and asked all customers to read their own meters and report by post card.

News Item.

THE BENTON RURAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,
BENTON CITY, WASH.

DEAR SIRS: Do you mean that big square green box thing on the wall in the cellar with five watch dials on it and pipes coming out? If you do, I think it's broken because none of the hands is moving. The dial that says one half foot and the one that says two feet have no numbers on at all. I don't see very well, but I'm not going any closer to the contraption, on account of electric shock. The three other dials say 100 thousand, 10 thousand, and 1 thousand, but that seems way too high for a little place like we got here.

I turned on the hall light and went back down cellar, but still nothing was moving. I found another box over behind where I hang the wash up to dry on rainy days, so I better tell you about it. This thing has four dials. They look like clocks, excepting the numbers go only up to nine and it don't tick. Two of them go from zero, one, two, on around to nine; and two go zero, nine, eight, around to one. Maybe the last two were put on backwards. None of the hands is moving and I figure it's either run down or broke. Something in there is humming, but I can't help that.

The squarest thing I know to do is tell you folks how much lights we've been using since your man stopped coming around. Well, there's the small light in the front hall. Then we have three in the living room, but most of the time only one of them is burning unless we've got company. There's the one in the kitchen I cook by, and one in the dining room.

I figure these two are lit only about an hour or two each evening, and the evening we went to Burleyville they weren't lit at all, only the small one in the hall, to see by when we came home late. The upstairs lights are on only for a jiffy while we're going to bed. Can't amount to much.

You might like to figure in an iron I run for a couple of hours on Tuesdays. There's only two of us, and the wash isn't what you'd call heavy. Fred has a brooder and some machinery out in the barn and I noticed a lot of wires running around there, but I expect it has something to do with the telephone. We scarcely ever use the radio, but now and again Fred turns on the Farm Bureau for a little bit.

I figure, with daylight saving and all, we might owe you folks around a dollar. If this isn't satisfactory, you better send your man around the way you used to.

Yours truly,

MRS. SARAH N. PRUKE.

(Per Jack Cluett)

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The Value Of The Architect's Services
by Clair W. Ditchy.
Regional Director, The American Institute of Architects
An Interview by Duncan Moore, Radio Announcer, over Radio Station WJR, Detroit
5:15 - 5:30, Aug. 10, 1939

ANNOUNCER. Great importance attaches to the building industry because in normal times it ranks second as an employer of labor and many keen students of our present economic situation, believe that a return to general prosperity is dependent upon a return to normal construction activity.

We are happy to present at this time a member of the architectural profession who will discuss some of the current problems of the building industry and the importance of architectural services to the industry and to the public. The speaker will be Mr. Clair W. Ditchy, who has been a practicing architect in Detroit for many years and who is also at the present time a Director of The American Institute of Architects, representing The Great Lakes District.

First, Mr. Ditchy, you might like to tell us something about the American Institute of Architects and acquaint us with its purposes and activities.

MR. DITCHY. Thank you Mr. Moore.

The American Institute of Architects is a national organization founded eighty years ago to “organize and unite in fellowship the architects of The United States of America; to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance education in architecture and in the arts and sciences allied therewith, and to make the profession of ever increasing service to society.”

ANNOUNCER. Does The Institute maintain a national headquarters?

MR. DITCHY. Yes, Mr. Moore. The national offices of The Institute are at The Octagon in Washington, D.C. This historic mansion is owned by The Institute and makes an appropriate home for a national association of architects.

The Octagon was designed in 1800 by Mr. William Thornton, the original architect of the Capitol building. The Octagon was used as a temporary “White House,” after the burning of the Executive Mansion by the British in 1814. Official Washington Society was entertained lavishly here by Dolly Madison and in one of the upper chambers, President Madison signed the proclamation giving the terms of the treaty of Ghent which ended the war of 1812. Following the Civil War it was used as a military hospital, finally being acquired and restored by the American Institute of Architects in 1902.

ANNOUNCER. Can you tell us Mr. Ditchy, some specific instances of how The American Institute of Architects accomplishes its objects?

MR. DITCHY. The Institute, in addition to the executive work of its officers and Board of Directors has some thirty special and standing committees which are constantly working on current problems of the profession and which present annual reports of their work to the Convention. All of this information is available to any member of the Institute and thus through the work of the Institute, the latest ideas and developments in the art and science of building as well as improved methods of architectural practice are disseminated throughout the country. A specific instance would be the preparation of standard documents; such as contract forms, bond forms and other

See DITCHY—Page 4
Facts About Monel Metal

1. MONEL CANNOT RUST—2/3 nickel and 1/3 copper
2. MONEL IS RESILIENT—same resiliency as linoleum
3. MONEL IS TOUGHER BY 50%—than alloy steel used in railway axels
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WEEKLY BULLETIN
AN IMPORTANT ARCHITECTURAL EVENT

by Arthur K. Hyde, President, Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects

September, 1939 will be an important date in the history of the architectural profession in the United States. It is significant for several reasons. The Seventy-first Convention of the American Institute of Architects at Washington, September 25-28, promises to be very interesting with an attendance larger than usual. Simultaneously the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects will occur in Washington at which the architects of this nation will be hosts to distinguished representatives of the profession from practically every country in the world. In addition to these two important attractions the World Fair at New York has officially designated October 2 as "Architects Day" and members of the profession and their friends will be welcomed at a formal ceremony on the Fair Grounds.

The American Institute of Architects has been recognized for years for its constructive leadership of the profession throughout our country. The scope of this leadership grows continually and by the affiliation of many State Societies the usefulness of the Institute is impressed more forcefully on individual architects heretofore unaffiliated.

Because of this wider responsibility and in the interest of greater service to the profession the American Institute of Architects have issued a cordial invitation to all architects whether or not affiliated to attend the sessions of the Seventy-first Convention and the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects. As President of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., I take this means to second this invitation and express to the architects of this area the hope that many will avail themselves of the unusual opportunity this September of attending the meetings of these two important conventions.

To those who have not already seen the World's Fair it will add both pleasure and profit to the trip to combine with it the visit to Williamsburg and all the other interesting events and sessions included in the convention programs.

The following are the high points of the programs of each convention. If you are planning to go, further information may be secured through Mr. Talmage C. Hughes, Secretary of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A.

EARL PELLERIN seems to be making the most of his travels and studies in Europe as the recipient of one of the Edward Langley traveling fellowships. This might be expected of Earl. A post card he sent from Paris expresses his enthusiasm and interest and, as he has a few months yet to go, we hope that the remainder of his sojourn will prove all that he could wish for.

MEMBERSHIP in the MSA stands at a high level for this date. Treasurer, John C. Thornton, who is Chairman of the Membership Committee reports 283 active members. This is encouraging and it is hoped that those who have not paid their 1939-1940 dues will do so without additional costs on the part of the Society. Three dollars is certainly low, considering what the Society is doing for the good of the cause.

AUGUST 15, 1939

FEDERAL COMPETITION TO REQUIRE REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

by Clair W. Ditchy, Regional Director, The American Institute of Architects

A letter from Mr. Charles Butler, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Public works, A.I.A., informs me that he has had some correspondence with The Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration regarding future competitions for the design of Federal buildings.

Mr. Butler has received assurance that in the future, it will be required that competitors be registered in accordance with the laws of the state in which they maintain their principal office.

This may still present some difficulties in regions which embrace states that do not have architectural registration, but in our particular region which comprises the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Indiana, all the states have registration laws.

We may thus anticipate that in the future, Federal Competitions in our region will be limited strictly to registered architects, and not open to unregistered men as is the case in the current "Competition for a Design for a Post Office, Courthouse, and Customhouse at Evansville, Indiana."

Yours very truly,

CLAIR W. DITCHY,
Regional Director

ARCHITECTS'-BUILDERS' & TRADERS' GOLF OUTING

Clinton Valley, Aug. 22.

Mr. Editor:

If architects don't play golf, what do they do for recreation? If they do play golf, why don't more of them come out to the joint outings?

At the time the Architects', Builders' and Traders' Golf Outings were established, Lancelot Sukert, then president of the Michigan Society of Architects heralded them as a feature which would cement an untold number of good friendships and good relations in the industry.

I am optimistic enough to think that he had the right idea. Isn't it true that a golf outing and an industry dinner combined produces an occasion where men can get together on a real man to man basis.

The fourth outing this year in the series of Architects', Builders' and Traders' Golf Outings will be held at Clinton Valley on August 22.

At our June outing at Tam-O-Shanter we had 107 men play golf, and about thirty more than that at the big dinner.

Out of that number, I'd hate to tell you the percentage of architects but I can say that every architect at the outing had a swell time.

Wish you would write a smashing good message in your bulletin about getting out on August 22nd.

Very truly yours,

E. J. BRUNNER, Secy.

Builders' and Traders' Exchange

NOTE:

In the August 8th issue of the bulletin, a correction in the WHITEHEAD & KALES CO. advertisement — Welded Floor Grating should have been WELDED FLOOR GRATING.
forms which have been prepared with the aid of competent legal advice in conformity with the best experience in the profession during the last eighty years. The Structural Service Committee of the Institute investigates new materials and new uses of old materials and passes along to the membership the benefit of its findings. The Committee on Registration Laws aids in the establishment of intelligent State Registration Acts to raise the standards of practice and thus protect the profession and the public. The Competitions Committee advises in the matter of competitions where anybody, particularly a public agency, wishes to follow the competition method for selecting an architect, and aims to avoid the possibility of injustice and consequent criticism in this delicate matter of selection for an important commission. The Committee on Professional Practice promulgates rules which members of the Institute are required to follow and which are calculated to uphold the dignity and standards of the architects' services. And so on. There are seventy-one local Chapters throughout the country in addition to State Societies which are State Association members, and these local groups cooperate with the national body. Besides these matters of a very practical nature the Institute also recognizes merit and public service by granting the title of Fellow to its outstanding members, and by conferring memberships and medals for distinguished work in architecture and the Fine Arts.

MR. DITCHY. Yes, last year at the 70th Annual Convention at New Orleans the Fine Arts Medal was conferred upon Carl Milles of Cranbrook Academy for distinguished achievement in the art of sculpture.

ANNOUNCER. Has the Institute ever held an Institute Medal?

MR. DITCHY. Yes, in 1896 a national convention was held here in the old Hotel Cadillac. It is hoped that sometime in the next few years another annual A.I.A. Convention may take place in Detroit.

ANNOUNCER. Where is the Annual Convention to be held this year?

MR. DITCHY. It will be held in Washington the last week in September concurrently with the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects.

ANNOUNCER. Will you tell us something about the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects?

MR. DITCHY. Yes indeed; The United States Government will tender a formal banquet in honor of the official delegates; and the Hotel Billings has booked for Mr. Ditchy, Jamestown, Yorktown and other points of historic interest have been arranged. October 2nd has been designated as Architect's Day at The New York World's Fair and special arrangements for entertaining architects, particularly the foreign delegates, are being made. Similarly October 11th has been designated as "Architect's Day," at the Golden Gate International Exposition.

ANNOUNCER. Has any local person ever received the Institute Medal?

MR. DITCHY. No. The International Congress is not an annual affair. Only fourteen have been held since 1867, and this is the first time one has ever been held in America. This fifteenth assembly is held at the invitation of President Roosevelt and The Congress of The United States. Invitations to all official delegates have been extended to all nations by The Department of State through the American diplomatic officers abroad. Outstanding problems confronting the profession today will be considered at the Congress, such as rural and city planning, the relationship of population density and built up area, a critical study of contemporary architecture as judged by standards of other countries, the relationship of the architect to his government, the architect's copyright and similar problems of the profession. A number of prominent speakers from various nations will come especially to address the Congress, and papers will be submitted by numerous architects from America and abroad.

ANNOUNCER. Will all of these papers and discussions be given in English or in some other official language?

MR. DITCHY. Papers may be given in any one of the five official languages; namely, English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. A very clever arrangement however is being made for their delivery. As each address is being given, it will be immediately translated into the four other official languages and transmitted directly to the seated delegates by means of the Filene-Finley System of individual telephones.

ANNOUNCER. I see! In this way a delegate may hear each paper or discussion in his native tongue. I presume that unusual preparations are being made to entertain these foreign delegates.

MR. DITCHY. Yes indeed; The United States Government will tender a formal banquet in honor of the official delegates; and the Hotel Billings has booked for the accommodation of the delegates.

ANNOUNCER. This has been very interesting, and these meetings no doubt will be very stimulating. Do you mind telling us something about the practice of architecture? You mentioned before that the Octagon and the Capitol building at Washington were the work of Dr. Thornton. Has the practice of architecture changed very significantly since the days of Dr. Thornton?

MR. DITCHY. The nature of the architect's services have not changed at all. His services have become more complex but he is still the professional representative of the man, or party, who wishes to build a building for some specific purpose. As a specialist the architect designs the building to suit the owner's needs and in this complicated and expensive transaction, protects the owner's interests and the contractor's as well. For the owner being a layman may not understand many of the processes involved in the building operations and misunderstandings between the owner and the contractor might easily arise to the detriment of the contractor as well as the owner. The architect being familiar with the work involved is able to talk the contractor's language so to speak, and acts in a sense as a liaison officer.

ANNOUNCER. Just how does the architect go about designing a building? What are the various steps in his services?

MR. DITCHY. The architect's services may be divided into three stages which we will call (1) preliminary, (2) documentary, and (3) supervisory. The preliminary or sketch stage consists of interviews and conferences with the client or owner by means of which the architect discovers what the client wishes to build, what purpose the building is to serve, where it is to be located, how much money the client is prepared to spend and other facts which have an important bearing upon the project. If it is a house, the architect must know the size of the family to be accommodated, the number, age and sex of the children, the family habits and hobbies and so on. If it is a store, a factory, a church, a theatre, a hospital or some other type of building, the architect must familiarize himself with the facts which concern the activity which the building is to shelter. After the architect has thoroughly digested all of this information and after he has visited and familiarized himself with the site, he makes preliminary sketches which he discusses with the owner. These preliminary sketches indicate the disposition and size of rooms, the way the building will fit on the site, and he will orient the building so as to take the best advantage of the choice exposures. These sketches help to vis-

WEEKLY BULLETIN
ualize for the owner the scheme which the architect has in mind and if the architect has not thoroughly understood the owner’s ideas or if the owner is not satisfied with the architect’s development of his ideas, these sketches are altered until an acceptable solution to the problem is achieved. After a satisfactory solution has been approved by the owner, the architect then undertakes the second or documentary stage. In this stage, he translates the sketches into accurate working drawings. These working drawings are made to scale so that the quantities of materials which will be required may be accurately computed. Also by means of certain symbols and conventional methods of indication, and numerous notes and dimensions, the drawings very definitely indicate what certain materials are to be used and where. Supplementing these drawings, the architect prepares specifications which amplify the information contained on the drawings and describe fully the methods and quality of materials to be employed. These drawings are prepared on tracing paper or tracing cloth and from them any number of blue prints may be printed. All sets of blue prints will naturally be exactly alike and so in securing bids, all bidders are given exactly the same information and everyone has a fair and equal oppor­tunity in the bidding. Bids are secured from a number of reputable contractors and after the bids are all in, they are opened and tabulated in the presence of the owner and the successful bidder is selected. This bidder is then called in and a contract is drawn between him and the owner. The contract consists of three parts, (1) the agreement which stipulates that the owner wishes to build a building as described by the drawings and specifications, and that subject to certain conditions, the contractor agrees to build the building for a certain sum of money; (2) the General Conditions; and (3) the working drawings and specifications.

ANNOUNCER. What are the General Conditions to which you refer?

MR. DITCHY. The General Conditions take care of every probable contingency that may arise during or because of the building operations. They cover such matters as insurance, liability for damage, lawsuits which might arise from negligence, protection of the owner from patent infringements and every one of a number of emergencies which have at sometime or other arisen on some construction job. The General Conditions provide for an equitable and just settlement for any such contingencies. The next stage after the contract is signed is the supervisory stage.

ANNOUNCER. Don’t architects sometimes just prepare plans and dispense with the supervision?

MR. DITCHY. Yes, they do occasionally, but although this procedure is sometimes followed it is not the rule by any means and it never is very satisfactory. For the architect cannot be sure of the finished product if he is to lose control of the undertaking when his drawings are completed. Drawings are just an instrument of service, a means to an end and not the end itself. Unless there is supervision the contractor may depart slightly here and there from the intent of the drawings and the finished building will lack all of the subtleties and refinements which distinguish a pleasing well designed and well executed building from a very ordinary one. Then too, serious errors in the plan or even in construction may creep in. For drawings after all are human documents and may be subject to several interpretations. If the architect is not there to see that his drawings are properly interpreted and if he is not there to guide and advise in such matters as selection of colors and finishes of various materials, if his trained eye is not available for the selection of lighting, plumbing and other fixtures, the building may fall far short of being a successful building and its value may depreciate rapidly. Architectural supervision is a very economical form of insurance against early obsolescence.

ANNOUNCER. What are full size details which I have heard architects mention? Are these part of the working drawings?

MR. DITCHY. Full size details are drawings of certain construction features whose exact proportion will determine the character of the building. Perhaps certain elaborations of the front entrance, the cornice, a bay window or a similar feature may require full size detailing. This is part of the supervisory service as it falls in the category of interpretation and is supplementary to the bidding and contract documents.

ANNOUNCER. Is it reasonable to expect that an architect may produce a satisfactory building even if the contractor is not thoroughly competent?

MR. DITCHY. No, but this is a fallacy which some people believe. They think that having an architect will insure their getting a good job under any circumstance. They therefore wish to let a poor contractor bid on the job and give a low figure, feeling that the architect will worry a good job out of him and the owner will be money ahead. It is not part of an architect’s service to educate the contractor or to transform a poor contractor into a good one. A good building is the product of a good architect, a good contractor using good materials and employing good craftsmen. Everyone of these factors is indispensable.
COOPERATION WITH THE NEWSPAPERS

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter I wrote which is self-explanatory, if you saw the Detroit Times of July 30.

Have always been keenly interested in the Architectural Profession and I think it is about time the Architects are awakened to the fact that a little cooperation between architects and the newspapers might possibly help the general public to be "Architect Conscious".

In talking to people I have found that two thirds of them do not have any idea of what the duties of an architect are.

You have interesting discussions in your Weekly Bulletin which I always read. However no one outside the Profession ever reads these articles.

Why not have more radio discussions? The last one was certainly excellent.

Very truly yours,

ALETA B. STONE

August 2, 1939

Miss Irene Hawkins,
Detroit Times,
Detroit, Michigan.

Detroit, Michigan.

Detroit Times,

Miss Irene Hawkins,
Detroit Times,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Miss Hawkins:

Congratulations on your fine article of last Sunday about the John P. Schuch residence of this city.

The one keen disappointment we experienced was the fact that the Architect was given no acknowledgement. For your information, may I state that this Architect's name is William H. Stone of Saginaw, Michigan.

Knowing the hours upon hours that was spent on the drawings and details, it seems to me that the very least that could have been done would have been to mention his name.

How could one help but know that the house was the result of Architectural and Technical training? Do you think that the Owner could have planned that delightful kitchen without help? Or all the details of the woodwork?

The Architect tried to give the Owner what he wanted. "Something different, and something that would delight the Owner." According to your article he succeeded admirably.

Anything that you might do to correct this oversight would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

ALETA B. STONE

(Mrs. William H.)

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Saginaw, Mich.

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Architect Holds Key To More Abundant Life
by E. D. Pierre

President, Indiana Chapter, The American Institute of Architects

I wonder how long the "Doubting Thomases" of the profession can resist the idea that the architectural profession holds the "key" to the more abundant life. The architects are the planners of the nation and so long as they fail to recognize their power and their influence, so long will we have some of our major social and economic disturbances.

The architect with his super sensibilities and specialized training is capable of debunking the building business and of giving it a professional status. Before he can do this he must align himself with the industry and sell himself and his standards to the industry. Imagine an industry respecting the position of the architect as the designer and planner upon whose documents all work was done, a system in which all illegitimate practices and rackets were eliminated. The manufacturer of automobiles labels his product when it conforms to certain standards. Why should not the building industry?

Pierre

With an entire industry solidly back of him the imagination and spirit of the architect would fire the nation to a new sense of responsibility and a new vision for living and working. What nobler work can the architect do than to supply the standards for the industry in the building of communities; This would be the nation's guarantee forever. Suppose the architect fails to see this opportunity and fails to rally to the job of building America wisely. How long can America continue to build to her present standards? All architects know they can build cities cheaper and cover less space. The profession, if properly set up, could cause demonstrations to be set up that would convince the man who pays the bills. The architect with the Nation's Foundations back of him can solve the major ills of our communities.

Suppose we had a national organization called, perhaps, "CITIZENS, INC." This organization to have chapters or branches in every community, the purpose being to allocate responsibilities according to abilities; to arouse a new national consciousness to America's possibilities and to give new opportunities and hope to the youth of America. A division of this Citizens, Inc. would be the Housing and Planning Division. Each community to have a Work Program, a Work Director and a Citizens' Housing and Planning Council. Each community to participate in the national program. Recognition in the community, the state and the nation to be given to leaders for outstanding civic service. The American Legion would, through its Americanism Department, make this program its "Community Service" Program in eleven thousand posts. Under the direction of a "Supreme Court" of Architects and other qualified Planners, a guide would be prepared to raise the sights of our community.

The national leadership would supply the imagination and the spark that would excite a spirit of "Community Rivalry." This Work Program would show the community how to organize for civic improvement. It would establish new standards of civic cleanliness and design. It would promote the institution of legislation and other necessary machinery to establish a minimum standard of decency of living conditions. It would plan to eliminate the slum. It would provide the operation of a project for the redemption of neighborhoods by the people living in those neighborhoods. It would establish new standards of civic cleanliness through an organized Beautification Program and last but not least it would provide the standards for new housing based on research and the correlation of the abilities necessary for good housing.

School children would have inculcated in their hearts a new sense of civic understanding and responsibility. They would teach their parents how to make their community a better place in which to live, work and invest. When the full import of such a movement gains momentum and reaches national proportions America would become a better place in which
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Detroit, Michigan

WEEKLY BULLETIN
THE ARCHITECT OF TODAY
by John N. Richards, A.I.A., Toledo, O.

As Published in The Construction News, Official News Letter, The Construction League of Indianapolis

Being an architect of this era is very different than it was twenty or thirty years ago. Today's architect has forgotten his high and mighty attitude of the past age in order to keep up with the moving parade of events. The practice of architecture is no longer merely a profession. It has become a business and profession combined.

The modern architect knows the details of the building industry. He knows about costs, financing, engineering items. He realizes that he is a business man dealing with other business men. The latter are interested only in how well he and his organization can handle their problems.

Today's architect is a practical man and is able to advise any kind of a client. Beautiful drawings and artistic designs are not enough to make a man a good architect these days. Granted, they are important, but not as important as a sound knowledge of the building business.

The modern architect studies every available angle of the problem to present his client with the best final solution of the problem possible. He may have his high hopes matured some, because of finances available for the project, but his client will receive dollar for dollar in value at the completion of the work.

A registered architect gives his experience gained from his college training and his practical knowledge. He is, in a sense, a psychologist, because he must analyze his client's needs. He studies the machinery involved in his client's building, whether it be a simple house or a large industrial plant.

He is well informed on how improvements are open to all new ideas. He studies these improvements and learns of their operation from demonstrations by factory representatives. He is therefore in a position to specify the best and most up-to-date equipment and materials possible.

He is civic-minded. He has a knowledge of city planning, group planning and large scale planning. He is able to visualize solutions from a small house to a World's Fair group. He attacks a problem in a sound, modern, practical thinking manner.

While he has a good ground knowledge of past architecture, he thinks of his building, in its final conception as fitting into the pattern of the future. Whether he be building in brick, stone, or wood, he will endeavor to do something creditable to his profession and creative in spirit.

"Building Toledo."

FUTURE TRAFFIC SHOWN

Acceleration in the number and speed of automobiles adds another problem, and a difficult one, to the work of the town planner. This is brought home to the observer at the General Motors' exhibition in the New York World's Fair when observing the "Futurama." It shows a view down the street in the City of the Future where pedestrians are on the sidewalk, confined between show windows of the building and a parapet wall. This parapet wall encloses a well hole, broken at street intersections by crossing sidewalks. The observer sees automobile traffic at the level below.

There exists a thirteen year old institution of learning known as the Bureau of Street Traffic Research, now a part of Yale University. Its function is to train a new kind of professional man who is a scientific expert in the needs of a nation on wheels. This expert, we assume, will become a consultant of the town planner. There are now about five hundred of these traffic engineers at work and all but fifty are employed by the Federal and state governments.

The traffic engineer is one of the marks of the fourth stage of auto transport history, according to Maxwell Halsey, Director of the Bureau for Street Traffic Research. The traffic engineer does not concern himself with the structure of the road itself. He is concerned with traffic signals, road markers, and warning signs. Clover-leaf intersections are typical of his work. Control of parking is his special problem. When it is remembered that 10,723 automobile accidents occurred in 1918, 27,996 in 1928, and 38,000 in 1937, the importance of the traffic engineer is evident.

Mr. Halsey states that 70% of the traffic engineer's time is given over to problems of mechanical control; 10% to designing new roads, traffic oneway zones, and major street systems; 5% to traffic surveys, accident records, administration and the economics of the automobile; the remaining 15% is devoted to problems of legislation enforcement and public education.

Mr. Halsey thinks a candidate for the profession of traffic engineering should have an engineering degree before taking up specialized traffic control.

Ill. Soc. of Arch's. Monthly Bulletin

A. I. A. CONVENTION AND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

The Fifteenth International Congress of Architects will be held in Washington, D. C., September 24th to 30th, 1939. Concurrently, the annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held.

Detailed programs have been mailed from Washington to all Architects in the United States. The Detroit Chapter will doubtless be represented by a full delegation, but it is hoped that many Members other than the delegates will attend. For the first time since its formation in 1867 the Congress will be held in the United States. The subjects to be presented are of great interest, not only to architects, but to that steadily increasing group of enlightened people who are aware of the importance of careful planning for every community.

Following the Convention and Congress, which includes a trip to Williamsburg, October 2nd has been designated Architect's Day at the New York Fair. Nine days later, October 11th, has been named by the San Francisco Fair as Architect's Day, and many of those attending the Convention will have the opportunity of attending the Fairs together. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance from Detroit, not only of delegates, but others as well.
To the Editor:

It may be interesting and possibly profitable to some of the many architects who regularly read the Bulletin to know about a recent court decision in which we were interested.

We recently obtained a verdict rendering a full judgment in our favor from Judge George W. Sample in the Circuit Court of Washtenaw County. The suit involved payment for plans and specifications in a situation where they were not used for construction of the building.

Probably the item of greatest general importance in connection with the action is that the court recognized the "Schedule of Architectural Charges of the Ann Arbor Society of Architects," which schedule is practically the same as that of the Michigan Society of Architects.

Very sincerely yours,
CUTHBERT & CUTHBERT.

By W. D. Cuthbert.

PIERRE—(Continued from Page 1)

to live, work and invest and a new spirit based on hope will be born. This is not too big a job for America. It can be done. It is the new way for America to remain the greatest nation on earth. Raising the standards of living by building homes and communities is the only way for America to go back to work. Every informed person will tell you that when the building industry is busy, America is busy. The welfare of America is dependent upon the building industry and the building industry is waiting for the architect to give it spark. Therefore, I say the architect is holding up the "more abundant life," for America.

The by-product of such a colossal awakening is the effect it will have on youth. We have the facilities for training our youth but we don't use them. This plan would correlate the vast educational resources of the nation into a national program for "CRAFTSMANSHIP TRAINING." America is ready for an era of craftsmanship. An era that will make it an honor to be a "good craftsman," an era in which the ageing craftsman would act as a mentor for the growing craftsman. Many of us in our declining years would prefer to give something in return for our old age "pittance." If the Townsend plan had such a feature, it would be more American and acceptable to more people. Speaking of craftsmanship, every master craftsman in America should be recognized and given a diploma to hang in his "parlor" so his children and their children might read and be proud. The human mind has a limited capacity and an idle mind is the devil's laboratory. Fill the minds of America with constructive thoughts and they will have less room for the subservient thoughts.

This is a revolution, you say. Not at all, it is a way Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt would approve. It is the "All-American" way to restore confidence, hope, security, happiness to America. This line of thought is gaining momentum and if we have some more push from the American Institute of Architects, it will be a push over. Can you imagine the next convention of the A.I.A. coming out with a big play in most of the nation's papers—"ARCHITECTS PROPOSE AN ALL-AMERICAN WORK PROGRAM." The stock of architects would go up over night. It would be the "theme" for a national program of publicity that would push Hitler into the funny papers.

Explanatory Discussion of Colored Film of Cranbrook Schools. Michigan, previous to showing at meeting of Pittsburgh Chapter, A. I. A. June 30, '39.

by Allan A. Neal, Treasurer, Pittsburgh Chapter, A.I.A.

Before the showing to-night of the colored film about Cranbrook, it seems to me that most of you here are a little curious about two points—a minor point as to why such a poor speaker as myself would be assigned to talk about it and a major point as to why show this film at all. The first point is explained by the fact that when it was mentioned in a Director's meeting by Rody Patterson that we could obtain this film, I was just a little too enthusiastic about the idea, and so got the job. The second point is explained by the fact that Cranbrook possesses on their Faculty two of the most outstanding men of their art in the country today, namely, architect Eliel Saarinen and sculptor Carl Milles, and some very worthy examples of their work.

Saarinen first came to our attention several years ago with his very excellent design for the Chicago Tribune Competition, which was won by Hood with Saarinen second, I believe, and later by buildings which he designed and built at Cranbrook. Carl Milles is probably the outstanding sculptor of his time, at least he is thought to be so by every man, including myself, and I am telling this story. There are about 75 examples of his work, including many fountains, on the grounds at Cranbrook.

I have never been to Cranbrook, so I have been dependent for information for this talk on inquiry of those who have been there and delving into a couple booklets of the Institution.

The name, Cranbrook, is derived from the village in Kent, England, whence the father of the donor of Cranbrook Schools came to America almost a century ago. Mr. George G. Booth and Mrs. Booth were the donors. They pioneered in a movement about 1904, to develop a suburban country homes district at Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, about 10 miles from Detroit. The Booth Estate was a 300 acre tract of wooded rolling hills and the ultimate objective of the Booths, now largely realized, was to put the whole estate eventually to public use. In 1918 the building of the Meeting House to provide a school for the children of the neighborhood and religious services on Sunday, was the beginning of what has grown into the educational, artistic and religious activities which now characterize Cranbrook.

Christ Church, designed by the Goodhue Associates, was first built, followed by expansion of the Meeting House into Brookside School for children in kindergarten and elementary grades, and the building of Cranbrook School for grades 7 through 12. Cranbrook School was the first major architectural achievement of Eliel Saarinen in the United States.

After this beginning the Cranbrook Foundation was created in 1927, when the property was turned over to the Trustees. Since then the Cranbrook Academy of Art, the Institute of Science and Kingwood School have been added, and these five educational institutions and Christ Church constitute Cranbrook.

Kingwood School is a six year high school for girls. The Institute of Science is an adjunct to the schools with scientific courses for their students and displays and research of a public nature. There are also dormitory and other buildings in the Group.

The Cranbrook Academy of Art is of most interest to us, as it is the Art School headed by Mr. Saarinen.
It takes a limited number of qualified students for advanced study to develop exceptional talent and creative work and also less advanced students in its Intermediate School.

A group of artists and craftsmen, who had been gathered to design and embellish the various Cranbrook Institutions, formed the nucleus of the Academy when the Cranbrook Foundation was established. Few students were accepted as apprentices to the architects and artists during that period and from this beginning the Academy was organized in 1932. Saarinen was appointed President and Director of the Department of Architecture, and Milles, Director of the Department of Sculpture. The presence of these two artists alone immediately set a standard for future growth. It provides, to a limited number of students, unusual facilities for the advanced study of Architecture and Civic Design, Sculpture and Painting, and in its intermediate School, courses in Design, Modeling and Costume Design, Weaving, Pottery and Ceramics, and Metal Craft.

All of which is enough for a word picture of Cranbrook, so lets to a more satisfying eye picture.

PUBLICITY

The Bulletin of the Southern California Chapter of The American Institute of Architects points out that since Chapter programs of publicity have therefore been set aside for a few months it may be well to consider the possibilities involved in professional advertising. While there are doubtless some few members of the Chapter who are not in sympathy with the need for advertising, there are many who feel that an active and aggressive campaign of public information is of prime importance to the profession.

A number of the members have indicated their willingness to contribute to an advertising fund on a monthly basis; others prefer a direct assessment. In either case the desire to support a sustained publicity program is strongly evidenced.

That the need for advertising exists is frankly recognized by William Orr Ludlow, Chairman of the Institute Committee on Public Information. Mr. Ludlow says in part in a letter recently received by the Chapter:

"I am writing you this personal letter as I want to bring to you a message which it seems to me has to do with a matter which we all agree is of increasingly vital importance to every architect. I refer to the lack of understanding, by the public, of the architect and of the architect's essential part in building, and this inevitably leads to the non-employment of the architect and the decline in prestige of the architectural profession.

"I believe that The Institute cannot of itself adequately conduct a work so fundamental, as the information of the public, without a greater interest and more local activity than most of our chapters and members have given in the past in telling the public what the architect is and what the architect does.

"For suggestions of some items that you might find useful for a new and enlarged chapter program on public information, I might especially emphasize the following:

"1. Greater participation by the Chapter and Chapter members in civic affairs.

"2. A special fund for the conduct of public information to pay for group advertising—if necessary to obtain the cooperation of the local press.

"3. Articles for the local press, locally written."

---

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A. I. A. CONVENTION AND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS TO BE IMPORTANT EVENTS
TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C. SEPTEMBER 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1939

Perhaps never before in the history of The American Institute of Architects during its eighty years of existence has more importance attached to one of its annual meetings. Aside from the events in connection with the convention proper, the International Congress of Architects will for the first time be held in America, and coincident with this, The Seventy-first Convention of The Institute.

Clair W. Ditchy, who attended a meeting of the Executive Committee, A.I.A. in Washington last week reports that preparations for the Convention and for the XV International Congress of Architects are about complete.

Every architect in the United States, whether a member of The Institute or not, has been invited to attend both of these functions. Inasmuch as this is the first International Congress ever to be held in our country, it will be an unprecedented event which will offer many unusual features and experiences. The respective programs of The Congress and the Convention have been arranged to run concurrently without interference so that one may be able to attend the principal events of both programs.

The annual banquet of the Convention is identical with the banquet of the Congress. This will be a gala state affair attended by Government officials, diplomats, leading architects from foreign countries, as well as many of the best known members of the profession in our own country.

Another sparkling formal event is scheduled for Monday evening, September 25th at The Pan-American Union Building. This will be the official Governmental Reception of the Congress and the Convention, tendered by the Department of State. The famous U.S. Navy Band will furnish music for this occasion. This will afford an enjoyable occasion to meet personally many architects whose names are familiar through the excellence of their work and to have the unusual privilege of meeting well known foreign contemporaries. On the afternoon of the same day will occur the informal reception by our gracious President Maginnis to all those registered at the Convention and the Congress.

The many other interesting items of the program are contained in the July number of "The Octagon" and copies of this information have been freely distributed. In addition to the program proper, tours of Washington, Mt. Vernon, Jamestown, Williamsburg and other points of interest will be available under auspicious circumstances and especially to be noted is the rare opportunity to visit "Longwood Gardens" and the Pierre du Pont Estate. This latter event occurs on Saturday, September 30th, and in the early evening, in honor of the visiting architects, there will be a special showing of the illuminated fountains of the Gardens.

It is hoped that every architect in the country will familiarize himself with the program of these two outstanding events in Washington next month, and will make an effort to attend. Such an opportunity will probably not be again afforded him for many many years. Extremely low excursion rates to New York now prevail and these grant a stop over privilege in Washington.

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WECKLY BULLETIN
said, "What the heck." And that, my dears, is that.

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Klein, Herman J. - 1610 Mason St., Flint. Graduate University of Michigan 1935, BSA. Registered by examination July 12, 1939. Employed as draftsman by R. S. Gerganoff, Albert Kahn, Russian Government, and now associated with Mr. Frank Wright. Graduate Purdue University 1905, BSCE. Registered on July 12, 1939, on basis of registration by examination in Indiana. Began practice of architecture as principal in 1919.


Knollton, Lynn O. - 402 Security Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Born March 26, 1884, Indianapolis, Ind. Graduate Purdue University 1905, BSCE. Registered on July 12, 1939, on basis of registration by examination in Indiana. Began practice of architecture as principal in 1919.


It has been expounded, and not without merit, by several architects of repute that the present system of examination and licensing of architects in the State of California is not stabilizing the architectural profession and is driving many worthy men, capable of rendering a service to society, into an obscure field; making plans for contractors or owners at a mere wage which encroaches upon the architect's practice and his ability to employ draftsmen according to their ability, compensating them accordingly.

It is the belief of these gentlemen that there should be set up two classifications for architects admitted to practice. One obtained by a minor examination which would permit a practice in a restricted field, and a more technical examination which would have no restrictions except the ability of the recipient to perform.

They point out that there is some precedent for such differential which may be found in other professions. A lawyer may be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. For, after all, the building industry has many overlapping conditions which tend to tear it asunder and any attempt to regulate performance would be applied, thus tending to violate the act and create reprimand or subject himself to any penalty that may be found.

In casting about to ascertain what other system than type of building and limit of cost might be invoked, the natural appeal would be that of professional comradeship, heretofore known by a fine word, "mentor," in architectural parlance. (A friend to whom Odysseus, when setting out for Troy, entrusted that care of his house and the education of Telema-chus.) We set out on the promise that we desire to help younger men first, incidentally by doing so to greatly enhance and establish the profession of architecture and naturally by indirection to help the architect. There is an element of comradeship among men in the legal profession. They habitate together, join company to prosecute or defend a case, co-mittee and universities. Each a stepping stone of experience and educational proficiency.

The problem would be how the line of demarcation may be defined and kept within reasonable bounds for architects. For, after all, the building industry has many overlapping conditions which tend to tear it asunder and any attempt to regulate performance by classification in rightful relation, professional vs. construction and materials, is most difficult.

Should a junior certificate holder be permitted to practice only in the field of domestic architecture and that restricted also as to cost, and he has a client, to whom he has given satisfaction in that capacity, who prefers to retain him for work of greater magnitude would it not be embarrassing for the architect to admit that he had but a minor qualification to practice. The temptation would be great to conceal the fact and rather to carry on, preferring to take a reprimand or subject himself to any penalty that may be applied, thus tending to violate the act and creating confusion to all concerned.

Any such system would set up some fine points in jurisprudence. The elements of construction are not gradient, except in the most medinere work. Any foundation should be required to sustain the load. Columns, beams and girders have but one formulae for each, be the building small or great. A plastering or plumbing job distinguishes neither littleness nor greatness, except as to quantity required.

In casting about to ascertain what other system than type of building and limit of cost might be invoked by classification in rightful relation, professional vs. construction and materials, is most difficult. Any such system would set up some fine points in jurisprudence. The elements of construction are not gradient, except in the most medinere work. Any foundation should be required to sustain the load. Columns, beams and girders have but one formulae for each, be the building small or great. A plastering or plumbing job distinguishes neither littleness nor greatness, except as to quantity required.
CITY PLANNING AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The following worthwhile views represent foremost thought and expression of recognized leaders:

"The idea of city planning is one in which all these activities—all the plannings that shape each one of the fragments that go to make up the physical city—shall be so harmonized as to reduce the conflict of purposes and the waste of constructive effort to a minimum, and thus secure for the people of the city, conditions adapted to their attaining the maximum of productive efficiency, of health, and of enjoyment of life."

(By Henry P. Chandler, 1934, Director, Regional Plan Commission, Chicago, Illinois). 

"City planning is the attempt to exert a well-considered control on behalf of the people of a city over the development of their physical environment as a whole. The new and significant fact for which this new term, "City Planning" stands is a growing appreciation of a city's organic unity, of the interdependence of its diverse elements, and of the profound and inexorable manner in which the future of this great organic unit is controlled by the actions and emissions of today. City Planning is a phrase more often used than defined. To all clear-headed administrators it is an appeal for the substitution or order in place of chaos in town growth."  

(From John Nolen's book on City Planning in 1915).

"The enormous losses in human happiness and in money which have resulted from lack of city plans which take into account the conditions of modern life need little proof. The lack of adequate open spaces, of playgrounds and parks, the congestion of streets, the misery of tenement life and its repercussions upon our American life. Our cities do not produce their share to a considerable extent in preventing the making of playgrounds and parks, the congestion of streets, the misery of tenement life and its repercussions upon each new generation, are an untold charge against our American life. Our cities do not produce their full contribution to the sinews of American life and national character. The moral and social issues can be solved only by a new conception of city planning." 

(From Mr. Herbert Hoover's address May 10, 1922).

"The value of city planning, like the value of many other beneficial enterprises, is largely intangible and difficult to measure although nonetheless real. It consists to a considerable extent in preventing the making of public improvements which either are not needed or ought to be differently located or designed, and, if made, would cause a waste of public funds. Obviously, there is no way of determining how many projects of this kind have been stopped by sound city plans or what the saving in money from that source has been.

It is, however, very important. Unless there is a general plan for major public improvements there is danger that improvements will be made under pressure from local or special interests which will not serve effectively any general or permanent interest of the community and will be largely lost."

(By Henry P. Chandler, 1934, Director, Regional Planning Association, Chicago, Illinois).

Chas. D. Norton, a Chief Regional Planning Commissioner of New York, states that City Planning objective is:—To bring order out of disorder; to make convenience and thrift take the place of congestion and waste; to realize the potentialities of commerce and industry as well as beauty, comfort and pleasure.

"The need for planning, therefore, the justification for it as a concept and as a method, arises from the necessity that three elements or factors;—of adjustment or coordination; of injection of the thought of the future into the problems of the present; and of the free research into the facts of present and future;—these three at least, should be applied to the actual day-to-day decisions regarding the uses of the lands and the waters and the resources of our cities, regions, states and nation.

Thomas Adams, a foremost international authority on City Planning, makes the following contribution to the subject:

"City and town planning is a science, an art, and a movement of policy concerned with the shaping and guiding of the physical growth and arrangement of towns in harmony with their social and economic needs. We pursue it as a science to obtain knowledge of urban structure and services and the relation of its constituent parts and processes of circulation; as an art to determine the layout of the ground, the arrangement of land uses, and ways of communication and the design of the buildings on principles that will secure order, health, and efficiency in development; and as a movement of policy to give effect to our principles."

The objective of City Planning is a stable and well-balanced physical structure so designed as to secure health, safety, amenity, order and convenience, and general, to promote human welfare. —The Planner

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ILLINOIS ARCHITECTS VOTE ON
UNIFICATION

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Society of Architects held June 27, the result of letter ballot voting by the entire membership on affiliation of the Society with The American Institute of Architects was announced. The ratio of votes was five in favor to one opposed to affiliation.

The Institute by-laws require the affirmative votes of Chicago and Central Illinois Chapter's membership before the A. I. A. directors consummate the affiliation.

The Chicago Chapter sent letter ballots to all members entitled to vote. Of those voting, the majority voted for affiliation. The number voting in proportion to the membership was small, showing an apathy uncomplimentary to I. S. A. members.

The bulletin is not advised what action, if any, was taken by the Central Illinois Chapter. That membership is small and the meetings occur quarterly.

Perhaps the young men administering the Chicago Chapter's affairs are not as familiar with Institute aims and ambitions as they might be.

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