The **Light** Watchman at Teledyne Continental Motors

New outdoor lighting at Teledyne's Army Engine plant turns darkness into broad daylight. Pole-mounted fixtures, installed on the perimeter of the parking area, provide uniform light distribution and effectively illuminate exterior walls of the plant. To minimize operating and maintenance costs, automatic photocell-controlled, 1000 watt metal arc lamps were selected. Outdoor security lighting is a necessity. It helps protect property from vandalism, reduce the probability of accidents and provide employee security.

Call or write George C. Way, Consumers Power Company, General Offices, 212 W. Michigan Avenue, Jackson, Michigan. Phone (517) 788-0802; or Marketing Department at any of the Company's Division Offices.
EDITORIAL

In this issue we publish the revised MSA Document 65-8-70 on Architectural Services including the recommended minimum fee schedule.

Copies of this Document may be purchased from MSA Headquarters.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

DOCUMENT NO. MSA 65-8

REVISED 70-12

PREFACE

Today's buildings are highly complex. They must meet rigid requirements for health and safety and fulfill the need for functional and aesthetic excellence. Your architect provides the professional services necessary to satisfy these demands.

An architect is licensed to practice by the State. After a minimum of 5 years of study and professional in-training experience, he must pass extensive examinations to demonstrate his qualifications to practice Architecture.

Also governing the practice of Architecture are the ethical standards of the profession. Since 1857, the American Institute of Architects, of which the Michigan Society is a part, has enforced mandatory standards of ethical professional practice. Compliance with these standards is a requisite for membership in the Institute.

As in other professions, the quality of service received is dependent upon the time and attention the architect is permitted to devote to his client. If an architect is to achieve quality buildings at reasonable cost, he must receive adequate compensation. His client is his only source of remuneration.

The Michigan Society of Architects has evolved a schedule of recommended basic fees which will permit the architect to render the quality services which are in the best interests of the public and his clients. That schedule is included as a part of this document.
1

BASIC SERVICES OF YOUR ARCHITECT

Your architect will advise you on design and construction of your building project, making available his time, talents, knowledge and experience. He will be your consultant and your agent, when so authorized. His basic services will cover the entire project including architectural and structural design; design of electrical, plumbing, heating and air conditioning systems; and the specifying of all other materials or equipment required.

He may employ consultants but will retain overall responsibility for the project.

Basic services are divided into five phases.

1. PRELIMINARY SCHEMATIC DESIGN:
   - Review client’s requirements for the building.
   - Counsel on general plan and design; suitability of site; availability of utilities; zoning ordinances, building codes and other governmental restrictions.
   - Develop schematic plans for the building and its relation to the site and other buildings.
   - Estimate cost of buildings (based on area, volume or other unit costs), equipment furnishings, site improvements, landscaping and professional fees—to determine the compatibility of the client’s building needs and his budget.

2. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT:
   - Prepare complete preliminary drawings and specifications to establish size and character of the building; its materials, structure, mechanical and electrical systems.
   - Review and update previous cost estimates.

3. CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS:
   - Prepare complete working drawings and specifications prescribing in detail the work to be done; materials, workmanship, finishes, and equipment required; bidding and construction information.
   - Adjust estimates of project construction costs, as a result of possible changes in scope, requirements or market conditions.
   - Secure approval of governmental agencies having jurisdiction over the project.
4. BIDDING AND AWARD:
- Prepare advertisements for bids or arrange for bids from qualified contractors.
- Issue copies of working drawings and specifications to bidders.
- Receive and open bids with the client.
- Advise the client as to qualifications of bidders and reasonableness of bids received; make recommendations on the award of a construction contract.
- Provide technical information for preparation of construction contracts by client's legal counsel.

5. CONSTRUCTION:
- Review samples, schedules, and shop drawings for conformance with drawings and specifications.
- Issue bulletins and change orders to adapt to field conditions or changes requested by the client.
- Make periodic visits to the site to determine that the work is proceeding in accordance with the contract documents.
- Determine amounts owing to the contractor and issue certificates for payment, certifying that to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, the quality of the work is in accordance with the contract documents and has progressed to the point indicated.
- Receive and deliver to the client all bonds, guarantees, and other evidence of insurance or security required by the construction contract.
- Establish the date of "substantial completion of construction."
- Obtain from the contractor, prior to authorization of final payment, a statement that all bills have been paid and that the contractor will hold the owner and the architect harmless from any liens or other obligations arising out of construction covered by his contract, and authorization from the bonding company for release of funds to the value of the original contract plus all change orders.

When the project has been completed and the final certificate for payment has been issued, the basic services of the architect have been completed.

2 ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

The client may desire the architect to provide supplementary services which are not included in the normal basic services. Those supplementary services most often requested for complete project analysis and development are listed below. If not stipulated in the original agreement, the additional costs of such services should be agreed upon before the services are rendered.
- Develop planning surveys and special analyses to establish or clarify requirements of the project.
- Prepare preliminary or schematic design of a master plan for a project larger than is to be built initially.
- Make measured drawings of existing conditions when required for planning additions or alterations.
• Supply special models, renderings or other material for promotional or exhibition use.
• Draft special documents for unusual bidding requirements to permit portions of the work to be let separately or preparing alternates that require an unusual amount of extra drawings of alternates not necessary to the control of construction costs.
• Revise previously approved documents to accomplish changes which the client may desire.
• Render extra services necessary because of unusual conditions or circumstances such as fire, wind storm or other catastrophe during construction, default of a contractor or controversy with contractors or others involving arbitration or the courts.
• Prepare “as-built” drawings.
• Inspect the project prior to expiration of the guarantee period and report observed discrepancies under guarantees provided by the construction contracts.
• Associate with special consultants, other than the normal structural, mechanical and electrical engineering consultants when required or approved by the client to augment the architect’s normal services.
• Compile maintenance manuals.
• Prepare documents for alternate bids for work which is not finally constructed and for deductive change orders.
• Provide services for planning tenant or rental space.
• Furnish full-time project representative.
• Designing furniture, fixtures, furnishings and decorative work or assist in the selection and purchase of such items.

3

COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES

The architectural profession has grown and evolved to keep pace with rapid social and economic changes and the development of high-technology industries. Through Comprehensive Architectural Services, architectural firms can meet the demand for quick and efficient construction of large and complex projects. Utilization of comprehensive services assures the client of a single point of responsibility for control, productivity and creativity. Comprehensive services available to clients provide both basic and expanded architectural services. These include:
• Development Scheduling.
• Site Selection and Analysis.
• Detailed Site Utilization Studies and Land Use Analysis.
• Economic Feasibility Studies.
• Land Use and Master Planning.
• Space Planning.
• Development and Project Programming
• Internal Function and Flow Studies.
• Schematic Design Phase.
• Special Studies.
• Design Development Phase.
• Structural Engineering.
• Interiors and Furnishings.
• Landscaping and Site Improvement.
• Cost Control.
• Construction Documents Phase.
• Separate Construction Documents for Advanced Bidding.
• Bidding and Negotiation Phase.
• Construction Phase.
• Construction Management.
• Full-Time Project Representation.
• Computer Scheduling.
• Maintenance Programming.

4

COMPENSATION
FOR ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

Method I. PERCENTAGE OF CONSTRUCTION COST:

Compensation is based upon complexity and dollar value of the project, according to the “Types of Construction Projects” and “Schedule of Recommended Basic Compensation”.

Construction cost, for compensation purposes, includes all work for which the architect rendered service, whether by drawings, specifications, advice or consultation. It does not include compensation paid the architect or consultants.

This method of determining the architect’s compensation applies to basic services including all normal architectural and engineering services required. If additional services are required, a separate agreement as to the method of compensation should be predetermined.

Method II. COMPENSATION PLUS OFFICE COSTS:

The architect is compensated for his professional services plus the payroll cost of technical personnel and the proportionate amount of office overhead.

Method III. MULTIPLE OF DIRECT EXPENSE:

When the extent of architectural services cannot be determined in advance, compensation may be a multiple of direct payroll expense, usually two to three times.

Method IV. PER DIEM OR HOURLY RATE:

This method is applicable to services such as consultations, reports, opinions, and expert testimony.

Time spent in travel is properly charged as part of the work.
REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES:

Reimbursable expenses are in addition to the basic compensation in each of the above methods and include actual expenditures made by the architect in the interest of the project for the following incidental expenses:

- Long distance calls and telegrams.
- Fees paid for securing approval of authorities having jurisdiction over the project.
- Reproduction of drawings and specifications, excluding copies for architect’s own use and duplicate sets at each phase for the owner’s review and approval.
- Travel expense when distance is an appreciable factor.

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS:

Payments are normally made monthly, in proportion to the services performed, to increase compensation for basic services to the following percentages at the completion of each phase of service:

- Preliminary Schematic Design .................. 15%
- Design Development .............................. 35%
- Construction Documents ......................... 75%
- Bidding and Award ............................... 80%
- Construction .................................... 100%

5

TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

TYPE A:

- Garages
- Simple Stores
- Parking Ramps
- Utility Buildings
- Loft Buildings
- Warehouses
- Simple Industrial

Other structures of simple utilitarian character which are without complication of design or detail and require a minimum of simple finish, mechanical finish, mechanical and electrical work.

TYPE B:

- Apartment Buildings
- Food Service Buildings
- Armories
- Hotels
- Auditoriums
- Public Housing
- Banks
- Schools, Public and Private
- City Halls
- Laundries
- College Buildings (See also Type C)
- Libraries
- Department Stores
- Office or Administration Bldgs.
- Dormitories
- Recreational Buildings
- Detention or Custodial Buildings
- Shopping Centers
- Fire Stations
- Theaters
Complicated Industrial Buildings  Process Buildings
Other structures of conventional character requiring normal care in design, detail and equipment.

TYPE C:
Convalescent Homes  Laboratories
Health Clinics  Medical, Dental or Veterinary Offices
Hospitals  Power Plants
Buildings for Research, Teaching of Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Chemistry or other Sciences.

Other structures of unusual character requiring the greatest skill in design and containing comparatively large amounts of complex scientific, mechanical and electrical equipment.

TYPE D:
Churches  Chapels
Religious Educational Facilities (other than day schools).

TYPE E:
Private residences.

TYPE F:
Site Development and Landscaping
Furnishings consisting of fixed and movable equipment for buildings of Type A, B, C, D and E above.
SCHEDULE RECOMMENDED
MINIMUM BASIC COMPENSATION

BASIC COMPENSATION—% OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Cost*</th>
<th>Type A</th>
<th>Type B</th>
<th>Type C</th>
<th>Type D</th>
<th>Type E</th>
<th>Type F</th>
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<tr>
<td>Up to 5,000</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
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<td>10.0*</td>
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<td>25,000</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
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<td>8.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,500,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*When Construction cost falls between amounts shown, the fee shall be determined by interpolation.

For construction contracts involving remodeling and alterations of existing buildings, add a minimum of 5% to basic compensation, depending upon the complexity and the amount of information available on the project.

For construction contracts involving additions to existing buildings, add a minimum of 3% to basic compensation, depending upon the complexity of the project.

SEPARATE CONTRACTS:

The schedule of basic compensation applies when all construction is let under a single building construction contract. Increased compensation is required if separate building construction contracts are let, thereby increasing the architect's services, expenses and responsibilities. In situations where separate bids are taken and the successful bidders are assigned as subcontractors to the general contractor, the increased compensation to the architect may be less than when contracts are awarded.
DOES FORMSPRAG PREFER ELECTRIC HEAT TREAT FURNACES?

They've installed four, plus a rotary.

Formsprag Co., Warren, Michigan, manufactures a line of precision, over-running, centrifugal and multiple disc clutches and no-back devices. In use, they range from heavyweight clutches for 1000-hp motors to jewel-like units in jet aircraft throttle controls. With such critical uses, rigid quality control is an obvious requirement, no need to talk about it.

Given a choice between gas-fired and electric heat treat furnaces, Formsprag settled on electric. The first, installed in 1964, has led to three more just like it plus a rotary electric. In four and a half years, no element has been replaced.

Ask Mr. Charles Bayless, Heat Treat Superintendent at Formsprag, why they chose electric—not once but five times—and he'll summarize by saying that electric furnaces are the modern way to gas carburize. That, for Formsprag, initial cost is roughly the same as gas; maintenance cost is manifestly less. That a heat treat bay will be cooler and cleaner. That, by comparison, electric furnaces add nothing to our air pollution problem.

Aren't electric furnaces worth looking into?

Ask EDISON

This electric furnace can and does operate continuously, with the department manned only 14 out of 24 hours.
Corporate Name Changed
Giffels Associates, Inc. is the new corporate name of Giffels & Rossetti, Inc. An 'associate' reference in the firm's name more appropriately characterizes an ownership by 57 actively engaged staff members.

P. Whitney Webb, director of architecture, said on joining the firm in January, 1970 that "demands upon the architectural-engineering professions are changing rapidly. Clients, both private and public, are requiring a greater spectrum of professional service and an increase in services needed will continue for at least the next decade. The Giffels' organization, its associates and 550-man staff have the capacity and capability to meet the challenge of the future."

Webb announced that James M. Leefe joined the firm to serve as director of architectural design. He had practiced architecture in San Francisco for the past 18 years.

Arthur O. Moran, Jr., vice president of new business development, recently forecast to national trade journals that the firm's volume of work will increase during 1971 by approximately five percent. This year, Giffels Associates ranked third among the nation's architects and engineers, based on a survey conducted by the editors of the McGraw-Hill publication, Engineering News-Record. In the survey, Giffels Associates' billings for 1969 were reported at $17 million.

The organization has maintained their headquarters in Downtown Detroit since 1925 and locally has designed many of the major buildings in Detroit, including Cobo Hall, the new U.S. Post Office on Fort Street, the service center for Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Michigan, the 30-story Jeffersonian Apartments, and the near completed Basic Science Building for Wayne State University.

Ejups Joins Firm in Birmingham
Gunnar Birkerts and Associates of Birmingham, announces that Gunnar Ejups, AIA, has joined the firm as Associate in Charge of Construction Administration.

Ejups comes from the firm of Jude T. Fusco Associates - Architects, where he was a principal. Formerly had been with Minoru Yamasaki & Associates, Architects & Engineers.

New Chairman of the Board SVC
H. C. Allison, AIA, was elected chairman of the Board of Fellows of Saginaw Valley College for the next year. He succeeds Elmer E. Braun, general manager of the General Motors Central Foundry Division in Saginaw. The Board of Fellows is a group of tri-county leaders organized to assist in the development of the college.

Architectural Firm Merger
The new Architectural Firm of Wigen, Morris, Tincknell & Associates, Inc., has been announced by Frederick E. Wigen, president of the new corporation. The new corporation is a result of the merger of Wigen, Tincknell & Associates, Inc. of Saginaw, Michigan and Douglas C. Morris of Bay City, Michigan.

The new firm will maintain offices at 3444 Davenport Street, Saginaw as well as 1211 South Euclid Avenue, Bay City.

New Grand Valley Architectural Firm
Architects James Gray and Phillip Lundwall have organized a new architects and planners firm of Gray-Lundwall at 222 Washington Street, Grand Haven. Both Gray and Lundwall are former vice presidents of DeVries and Associates, of Muskegon. Their new firm will specialize in design, employing outside consultants for such work as engineering, structures, and other specialties.

Gray has a bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Michigan, as does Lundwall, who also holds a Master's from the U of M.

Each has won several architectural awards, both in university and out of university.

Hastings' talks to 1971 Theme
The "Hard Choices" theme of the AIA's Detroit convention next June is already being emphasized throughout the country. President-elect Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, is telling important industry groups that our na-
BTU/hr. = CFM x 1.08 (T₂ - T₁)

TSR = TBA

Mechanical systems contractors offer Total Systems Responsibility (TSR). Testing, Balancing and Adjusting (TBA) is a part of TSR.

So, it logically follows, the progressive Plumbing and Heating Industry (PHI) sponsors a TBA School, among others.

Illustrated here is one of the specially constructed teaching aids, designed to simulate field conditions, being used in PHI's TBA School.

The TBA School is just one more example of the lengths PHI goes to—to assure you that—given TSR, the mechanical systems contractor can build better and faster.

From inception of the job, through Testing, Balancing and Adjusting, to delivery of the completed assignment, to your specs, the mechanical systems contractor will welcome TSR. And save you time and money.
A Maintenance Comparison:

CARPETS OR CERAMIC TILE

CAN YOUR FIRM AFFORD TO WASTE $110,000?

If your building covers 50,000 sq. ft., you will spend $110,000 more on total flooring costs in the next 10 years with carpeting than you would with ceramic tile. Even with

- "Ceramic tile floors cost 33 cents a year per sq. ft., counting installation, maintenance and replacement, compared to 45 1/2 cents for carpet. Life expectancy is 30 years for tile vs. 9 years for carpet."
- McKee-Berger-Mansueto, Inc., independent cost consultants
- "In very heavy traffic areas, carpeting can be expected to have a life span of five years."
- The Carpet and Rug Institute
- "We got on the carpeting bandwagon for a while, but had too many problems with spotting, staining and ripping. We went back to good old ceramic tile."
- Construction Mgr., for a national food franchise chain with 1,300 restaurants
- "Purity Save-Mor is the first to admit a mistake. Carpeting in a supermarket is just not practical yet."
- Purity Save-Mor Supermarkets, Mass.

DON'T WASTE YOUR BUILDING DOLLARS ON FLOOR COVERINGS WHICH WILL GROW SHODDY. DON'T WASTE YOUR YEARLY PROFITS ON UNNECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

USE THE REAL THING — PROFESSIONALLY-INSTALLED CERAMIC TILE.

DOES YOUR BUILDING REQUIRE ONLY THE CHEAP, SHORT-LIVED SUBSTITUTE OR THE LONG-LASTING, DURABLE MATERIAL?

DON'T PAY YOUR PROFITS TO A JANITOR. CONSIDER THESE ADVANTAGES OF CERAMIC TILE FLOORS —

1. New designs make ceramic tile and quarry tile the most distinctive flooring material available.
2. Quarry tile floors look better as years pass because a patina mellows the surface.
3. Ceramic tile floors are so clean they are standard flooring for hospitals. Carpets hold dirt, germs and unpleasant odors.
4. New chemically-resistant grouts allow ceramic tile floors to be used anywhere.
5. Quarry tiles withstand machine loading impact and continuous abrasion.
6. Ceramic tile installations cost less today than they did 20 years ago.
7. In any building which lasts 10 years or more, the total cost of ceramic tile floors is lower than ANY OTHER flooring material, including the cheapest one you can think of.

GREAT LAKES CERAMIC TILE COUNCIL, Inc.
25100 Evergreen Road — Southfield, Michigan 48075
if you have time to qualify a precast or prestressed concrete producer, fine.

if not, look for this label!

we have it!

You put your professional reputation on the line whenever you specify an architectural or structural material. So, it pays to work with a qualified source.

Qualifying a producer of prestressed concrete or precast architectural panels could take a bit of doing. On your part.

A far easier, yet completely reliable way, is to look for the Prestressed Concrete Institute Certified Plant symbol. It tells you three things. 1. The producer, like us, who displays it has demonstrated his capability to produce quality products to the satisfaction of a nationally recognized, independent consulting engineering firm engaged by PCI for the required annual inspections. 2. The rigid inspections our plant and personnel have passed are based on the PCI Manuals for Quality Control. 3. We, therefore, have confirmed capability.

Three times during the course of each year, we are tested and graded on our aggregate stockpiles, concrete mixing, placing and transporting. Tensioning and detensioning of beds, curing procedures and temperature controls, stripping, stockpiling, and inspection of product are among the items carefully observed. In addition, engineering, shop drawings, test record keeping and many other practices related to quality production are examined.

Failure to maintain acceptable standards makes decertification mandatory. The PCI Certification Program is open to any producer whether or not he is a member of PCI. Most reputable companies want to join both PCI and the PCI Plant Certification Program.

To repeat, if you have the time and budget to qualify a producer, fine. If not, look for this label.

We will be happy to tell you, in detail, why this plant certification is worthy of your complete confidence. Best time to call or write us is before you get too deeply into your next project.
A Prestressed Concrete Building

Reflects Your Business Permanence Right Now!

Today's new building is more than just a place to put your products and personnel. It represents the character of your business and should be designed and constructed accordingly.

A comprehensive system of prestressed concrete components that extol the disciplines of quality, cost and time are available. It's the type of product that looks good, lasts long and goes up right—now!

Call the company with concrete ideas—(313) 757-3808

6497 East Ten Mile Road Center Line Michigan 48015

including AIA.

At Sacramento and Charleston, the DOD units will require "technical" proposals plus separate price proposals from firms already qualified by DOD to offer services to the Government.

"The AIA believes that to require architects and engineers to submit proposed design solutions in order to be considered for Federal work is an unfair burden on the design professional. It is unreasonable to expect an architect or engineer to perform a substantial amount of his work without remuneration simply on the chance that he may get a job," Allen added.

"We point out that a design concept is an integral part of the total building solution arrived at only after careful study, programming and analysis. To require sketches of proposed design solutions from architects and engineers before a detailed program is agreed upon by the client and the design professional is contrary to standards of practice which safeguard the public," Allen added.

"Furthermore, we are convinced that to require price competition for architectural and engineering services will invariably result in the cost of those services becoming the dominant factor in the selection process," Allen said. "Since lower prices come from lower levels of service, we believe the client, in this case the Federal Government representing the public, will be the ultimate loser," he said.

Allen said AIA also has reason to believe that "coupling the preparation of a technical proposal with an estimate of the cost of design services will result in an overall increase" in cost of A-E services due to extra work which may have to be repeated and modified later. The Department of Defense last year retained 1,000 architect and engineer firms at a total cost of around $87 million for design work on military installations.

To insure the best return on this investment, Congress has traditionally insisted that the most qualified architects and engineers be selected for Government work subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable fees. The House Government Operations Committee on August 12 this year reported favorably a bill by Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.) confirming this professional negotiation procedure for A-E services.

"Emphasis on qualifications and competence in the relatively inexpensive design state is essential to insure economy in the much more costly construction and operation stages," pointed out Elmer K. Timby.
1970 Detroit Chapter Honor Awards

Bundy Tubing Office Building


Owner: Bundy Corporation
1970 Detroit Chapter Honor Awards

Michigan Electric Power Pool Control Center
Architect: Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates, Inc.
Owner: The Detroit Edison Company and Consumer Power Company
1970 Detroit Chapter Honor Awards

Frank Murphy Hall of Justice
Owner: Detroit-Wayne Joint Building Authority
1970 Detroit Chapter Honor Awards

101 Southfield, Inc.

Architect: O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach, Inc., Architects-Engineers-Planners
Owner: 101 Southfield, Inc.
1970 Detroit Chapter Honor Awards

Prefabricated Bank Building
Architect: Ziegelman & Ziegelman Architects, Inc.
Owner: First Citizens Bank of Troy
Albion College—Science
Architect: Wold, Bowers, DeShane & Covert, Grand Rapids
Contractor: George Datema & Sons, Inc., Grand Rapids

Office Building
Owner: Grand Rapids Gravel Co.
Architect: Marvin De Winter Associates

Bethany Lutheran Church located in Kaleva
Architect: Robert Amor of Grand Rapids
General Contractor: R. W. Cole
Holy Trinity Catholic Church  

Office Building for Clarke Floor Machine Company  
Architects: Landman-Andrews located in Muskegon  
General Contractor: Muskegon Construction

Office Building for Foremost Insurance Company  
Architects: VanderMeiden, Kotelas & Associates  
General Contractor: G. C. Johnson Construction Co.
Letters

7 October 1970
Dear Mr. Lyman:

Thank you for your recent letter advising that Governor Milliken will have an article on visual pollution in your next issue.

He probably lifted it from Senator Sander Levin's program.

We've tried on our side of the House to give full consideration to the goals and needs of architects and I would think that in an election year you would be less partial.

Best wishes,
Joseph M. Snyder
State Representative
Wakely-Kushner
My Home Town AIA Member

12 October 1970
Joseph M. Snyder
State Representative
Dear Mr. Snyder:

This is to acknowledge your letter of October 7 in which you refer to a transmittal letter written by me. Obviously you are annoyed because we invited Governor Milliken to write an editorial for the October issue of the MSA Bulletin, our annual Firm Membership Roster Issue, which goes to most public officials in the state.

Governor Milliken has been an Honorary Member of the Michigan Society of Architects for several years. He was singled out for this recognition because of his long-standing personal interest not only in architecture but in all aspects of the physical environment. The request that he do a piece for this month's Bulletin seemed a natural one, election year notwithstanding.

Sincerely,
William Lyman, President
Michigan Society of Architects
cc: Sander Levin, R. Wakely

October 9, 1970
Dear Mr. Lyman:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 1 in which you indicate that you are sending me a complimentary copy of the October issue of the Monthly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects.

I shall enjoy reading this issue and particularly the editorial of the Governor to which you have made reference.

Sincerely,
Thomas F. Schweigert
Acting Lieutenant Governor

October 22, 1970
Miss Ann Stacy
Monthly Bulletin
Michigan Society of Architects
Dear Ann:

My reaction to learning that our firm is the architect for the new 21-story addition to The Executive Plaza (formerly Detroit Trade Center) is somewhere between delight and amazement.

I have always felt that I personally possessed many of the characteristics of an architect — good taste, overworked, under-paid, and over-weight — but lacking the professional qualifications for really serving in this capacity. I suspect we should make some kind of correction in the next issue. The architectural firm properly credited to The Executive Plaza (formerly Detroit Trade Center) is Jickling & Lyman.

I am sure many of your friends and mine will be delighted to learn that the future of this new addition to Detroit's skyline will not be left in the hands as one so lacking in qualifications as I and my firm.

Sincerely,
Kenneth S. Drake
Kenneth Drake Associates
Public Relations Counsel

CRASH SEMINAR
Preparation for the Professional Architects Exam
THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF DETROIT, IN COOPERATION WITH THE MICHIGAN BOARD OF REGISTRATION announces a two-night intensive review and preparation program covering the seven examination subjects.

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Save Orchestra Hall

A 2,200-SEAT concert hall with fine acoustics, on Woodward Avenue across from the Medical Center, within minutes of all freeways, could be a focal point for the regeneration of the entire Woodward corridor. The gentleman from St. Clair Shores who suggested that we tear down Orchestra Hall and leave the memory intact would be aware that we Detroiters are already loaded with memories, that what we need are some successful actualities.

If just one of the city’s movers and shakers will decide that Orchestra Hall must and will be saved, it will be done.

James P. Gallagher

Obituary

Frederic Fairbrother

Frederic Fairbrother, 91 of Detroit, former vice-president and chief architect of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc. died Monday, October 12, 1970, in the Arnold Home, Detroit. Before his retirement in 1955, he spent 40 years with the architectural firm and played a major part in the design and construction of many important Michigan buildings including Sinai, Harper and Hutzel Hospitals. He was a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design and the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture. Surviving are two sons, Frederic, Jr. and Paul W., and three grandchildren. Memorial tributes may be made to the North Congregational Church, 26275 Northwestern Highway, Southfield.

Calender

1970

December 9

Detroit Chapter

Honor Awards Program, University Club, Detroit

December 12

MSA Local

Grass Roots, MSA Headquarters

1971

January 7, 8, 9

National AIA

Grass Roots, Washington, D.C.

June 20-24

National AIA Convention—Detroit

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(Signed) Ann Stacy

Managing Editor

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