

Mr. Harold A. Beam,
14200 Woodmount,
Detroit, Mich.

WEEKLY BULLETIN



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Volume 14

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MARCH 5, 1940

No. 10

LUMBER

A Talk by The Hi-Speed Factfinder

Tonight, The Factfinder tells you about America's first industry. His six-minute nutshell of knowledge is labelled: LUMBER. Is the American lumber supply depleted? And is the lumberjack the same fellow today that he was a few years ago? Here's where you learn the truth.

The first white men to settle in America were overwhelmed by dense forests. They had to cut clearings before they could build their homes. They had to plant their gardens around stumps. Their food was hunted in the forest; their enemies hid there. They built ships out of it; they burned it for fuel. And believe it or not—they actually set fire to forests to get them out of the way!

And your Yankee ancestor invented the saw mill. There was no saw mill in England. It was an American invention made to get rid of the woods more quickly and easily. You could almost say that pioneers pushed their way westward with the saw mill.

Until the middle of the 19th century, the lumber business was mostly of a local or regional nature. Then general expansion and steam transportation turned it into a great national industry. Today, we get yellow pine from seven southern states, ponderosa pine from the west, Douglas fir from Washington and Oregon, most of the hardwoods from Michigan, Wisconsin, and other parts of the middle west.

Back in the 1890s, folks began to get scared. They were afraid we were using up our national lumber resources too fast. The nation got so worried that it was a foul blow to the lumber business when President Theodore Roosevelt declared that by 1932 there wouldn't be a tree standing in the United States. In 1932, actually, there remained more than half as much virgin timber as had stood here when the Pilgrims landed. However, only about one fourth or one third of this is commercial.

But the scare was a good thing. It ushered in what has been the most important trend in the lumber business so far in the Twentieth Century—the trend of conservation and reforestation. No longer do choppers hack away at our forests indiscriminately. Trees to be felled are carefully chosen. Trees to replace those chopped down, are

planted. It's been realized, too, that forests if left alone, go to waste, too; and that trees, like any other agricultural crop, should be cut when ripe. Today, as a result of controlled lumbering, new growth every year actually exceeds the amount of lumber cut down.

Trees have always been cut down by hand. They're still cut down by hand, but the implements have changed. The famous woodsman's axe is just about obsolete. It's still used for trimming, and for making the important undercut; but almost no trees are felled with it professionally. The undercut is a neat, clean gash near the foot of the tree which decides in what direction the tree will fall. It also prevents splintering. The actual cutting down of the tree is done with a two-way saw. Men who saw down lumber are called "fallers"; and they travel in pairs. In their wake comes the lone wolf of the lumber industry—"the buckner". His job is to saw the great tree into log lengths—and by tradition, he often goes crazy.

Logs are gathered together in the forest in different ways, according to the lay of the land. Sometimes, they'll grease a log and slither it along the ground; sometimes they'll hoist it into the air by one end, as the other is snatched up by a pair of huge tongs, and the log will be swung across a cleared space to a pile. Gathered logs are moved to the saw mill by a sort of miniature railroad, or they're floated down a river.

The saw mill, and it's estimated that there are more than thirty thousand of them working in America, makes rough lumber out of the logs—rough lumber which may take the form of beams, joists, scantlings, shingles, boards or lath. Every mill has the "head-rig" that breaks the log down into lumber; the "edger" that rips the boards lengthwise; the trimmer that cuts them crosswise; the gang saw which saws up big cants; and the small rotary saws for cutting out imperfections.

After the saw mill, the lumber is seasoned and then sent to the planing mill where it is planed smooth and shiny. A good board won't have splinters. You can rub your hand over it in all directions without collecting a splinter.

The planing and sawing of lumber is, of course, the most important phase of the industry. Next in rank is the furniture business. Then come turpen-

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PART II

What of the man who is produced by this training? He must have a more general knowledge of a multiplicity of subjects than is good for any one man. He must be a many sided individual, who is a salesman, since he must secure commissions before he can practice; he must be an artist, since the buildings he designs should be beautiful; he must be practical, since his buildings must successfully fulfill the functions for which they are designed; he must be a diplomat, since he deals with all classes, from the hard boiled business man to the equally hard boiled labor leader. He must have sufficient legal knowledge to protect the interests of his client and to successfully guide him through the intricacies of the large operation. He must be a business man, auditor, critic and so on, "world without end amen." All of this is merely a modicum of his accomplishments. He must be familiar with domestic life to be competent to design the perfect home or apartment; he must know the routine of school life to produce the successful school or college; he must know business in all its phases if he is to plan the office building, the factory, the warehouse; he must have a knowledge of official life to be able to design the Court House, the Federal Building or any and all of the structures of the many types that modern civilization demands. He must know the requirements of the theatre, the art gallery, the church, the auditorium and so on ad infinitum.

He must locate every structural member that constitutes the skeleton of his building, since his knowledge of its anatomy must equal the physician's knowledge of the anatomy of the human body. He must possess boundless enthusiasm for his work, since it is only his love of it that enable him to face the endless struggles to secure the accomplishment of his high ideals—with the builders, his friendly enemies and occasionally (sad to relate) with the client he labors to serve.

The architect must not only make endless drawings of the component parts of his edifice, but must also correct the equally endless ones submitted by the contractors for his criticism, to the end that materials prepared in shop and mill fit perfectly into their respective positions.

The architect must have the ability to coordinate the countless elements that comprise the modern building. There is no comparison for instance between the requirements of the present day structure and one built even half a century ago—that was quite simple in its construction, since the endless devices necessary to provide the modern luxuries were unknown to our fathers. Think of the numberless sanitary conveniences demanded today; the complicated heating and ventilating systems, to which have recently been added the air conditioning appliances; the ever increasing number of electrical gadgets; the problems of insulation and sound deadening; the thousand and one present day requirements that the architect must include and conceal in his structure.

Let us give a thought to the many new methods of constructions and the new materials with which the architect must be familiar—and must sift meticulously to separate the wheat from the chaff. To acquire even a nodding acquaintance with the new, he interviews hundreds, yes, thousands of the salesmen of materials and must give more than a passing glance at the literature describing the merits of every material entering into building construction.

The old axiom, "In words as fashions the same rule will hold, alike fantastic whether new or old; be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside," has an important application to the work of the architect.

There was never a period in our history, when so many new building products have been introduced in anything like the same length of time, as during this depression. Manufacturers throughout the country, in the endeavor to keep their plants in operation, sought a popular product for which there might be a market.

The manufacturer of building materials seeks his market largely throughout the architect, the only unbiased judge, and he (the architect) must be constantly on the look-out for new materials that may have some value. While he must maintain an open mind, he should not discard the old and tried methods and materials until the worth of the new have been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt. His judgment on such points must be sure, if he is not to be overwhelmed by the unforeseen failure of the new and untried method or material.

—From *The Charette*

LUMBER—Continued from Page 1

tine and rosin, then boxes and caskets and cooperage, baskets and so on.

Another division comes between softwoods and hardwoods; and there is four times as much softwood as hardwood. Most of the lumber we export—and we export about seven percent of our total product—consists of hardwood varieties. And of these, oak is the leader, followed by red gum, maple, tupelo, yellow poplar and birch.

Lumberjacks are still no sissies, but they lead a different life today. They work from eight to five, with an hour out for lunch; they wash and even take shower baths; they even sleep between sheets! But your modern lumberjack is one of the few skilled laborers left in industry; and on his judgment depends the success of the lumber baron. He has to pick the right trees to cut down; he has to sort the logs with good judgment; and he has to know how to cut timber to get the most out of it.

One of the greatest chapters in the story of lumber, is one of the most recent. It opened with a hurricane a year and a half ago—a hurricane that ripped up by the roots enough lumber to lay a floor one inch thick to cover 140 square miles! That was the New England hurricane. Of about four billion board feet cut down by the wind, about 810 million feet was salvaged by the United States Forest Service under the direction of a man named Bean who used 32 thousand men—most of them WPA workers and CCC boys. The average man cannot imagine the details involved. For instance, ninety-eight percent of the land was privately owned by 30 thousand people who had to be located and persuaded to sign agreements. Did you ever try to locate thirty thousand individuals scattered over the globe from Cairo and Ethiopia to London and Squeedunk?

Six hundred million feet of that lumber, incidentally, was purchased by a new non-profit, non-competitive group of lumber wholesalers headed by a wholesaler dealer of Detroit who jumped into the emergency with the original intention of purchasing, say, 20 million feet. His name is Herman Hy-

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MR. WRIGHT ASKED FOR IT

From the Boston Sunday Globe

New Englanders by birth may wonder why Mid-Westerners pack into New England in the Summer time by the thousands. "Look at those people," Wendell Phillips used to say, "coming to hear me lecture. They must have good homes. Why don't they stay in them?" Here is a mystery which New Englanders by adoption can explain. Most of the Mid-West is short of anything which we would consider scenery; New Englanders living out there in exile can hardly endure the monotony of the landscapes, yet as compared with some of the things man has done to the Mid-West, Nature has treated that region lavishly.

Most of the architecture, public and private, between the Alleghanies and the Rockies (with certain honorable exceptions) is, to speak politely, undistinguished. It is a merciful dispensation that people generally, unless they are imaginative and studious, do not miss what they have never enjoyed; but those who have rejoiced in the splendor of fine architecture and who take the sight of beautiful buildings as a part of their daily sustenance of the mind often wonder as they look at Mid-Western towns and cities whether the cumulative effect of this drab and dreary architecture must not become to the minds of those who live there an aesthetic asphyxiation. When New Englanders by adoption go back to the Mid-West on visits they politely hold their tongues; but last Summer an Ohio woman, now living in Lynn (not one of New England's prize beauty spots), confessed privately that the houses in Northern Ohio were so ugly that they made her very teeth ache. She did what all of us do: made an excuse to take the next train back East. We strain our eyes for the first sight of an old farmhouse in the Berkshires, and, back in Boston, even Washington Street looks good to us.

Last week Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright of Wisconsin, full of vim and vigor at seventy, famous as an American architect, a witty, genial and provocative lecturer, told a Boston audience what is what. He said some good things—as that all the Federal Housing Administration has done is "lay the skyscraper down sidewise and put the poor into it." But, no shrinking violet, he is also reported to have said that the "strait-laced" buildings of Boston and New England were examples of a "pitiable remnant of a degenerate culture which was dead 500 years ago before it left England for these shores." . . . "Boston," he is further quoted as having said, "has always been deathly afraid of ideas and ideals. It is traditionally safe, historical. It is an archive in itself."

The window-smasher of traditions who deliberately stirs up the animules should provide an exhibition of his own work. Or, again, perhaps he should not. Anyhow, Mr. Wright did, in the Institute of Modern Art at the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Streets. So let us attend, as did your informant; in fact, again as your informant did, let us go twice and inspect its photographs and models prayerfully as becomes a self-elected adherent to "the pitiable remnant of a degenerate culture which was dead 500 years before it left England for these shores."

Houses in long, low, rather flat lines, fenestration abundant but rather glary; walls in simple planes and masses if a bit bleak and blank even when relieved by planting and creepers; yet with an open-

ness and spaciousness which does sort with the lines of the Mid-Western country and with the character of its open-hearted people. Yes, these houses do convey two very typical features of that region: its abounding hospitality and its lack of any long historic past—which caused William James to exclaim at the end of a eulogy: "But the historic silence fairly rings in your ears!"

Now for an example of how this "pastlessness" can affect an artist. Mr. Wright is praising one of his own fireplaces:

"The big fireplace, below, inside, became now a place for a real fire, justified the great size of the chimney inside. A real fireplace at that time" (1908) "was extraordinary. There were then 'mantels' instead. A mantel was a marble frame for a few coals or a piece of wooden furniture with tiles stuck in it was a grate . . . But the integral fireplace became an important part of the building itself in the houses I was allowed to build out there on the prairies."

He then exhibits his integral fireplace. It is a low rectangular hole in a blank brick wall with some stone slabs to set it off, like nothing else in the world so much as the fireplaces which were built around here during the 1880s and 1890s at the low ebb of our traditional architecture in not too successful country clubs and in the lobbies of second-rate hotels. For the Mid-West of 1908 any fireplace that would draw was perhaps a good fireplace; but for New Englanders who, excepting a bleak interval between the Franklin stove and the rediscovery of good Colonial style, have lived beside fireplaces of more variety and charm of design than could be enumerated in a volume, and this for nearly three hundred years, what has Wisconsin to offer?

Mr. Wright's much-bruited Beaver Run house, where "reinforced concrete was actually needed to construct the cantilever system of this extension of the cliff beside a mountain stream," looks, if you ask me, like a biscuit tin tossed down in desecration of a woodland waterfall, a lovely glen that is, or was, one of Nature's masterpieces. This is a free country where people have a right to build queer houses if they please, and fortunately there are plenty more waterfalls; but to speak of this, which Mr. Wright does, as "a late example of the inspirational quality and the co-operation of an intelligent client," is to draw attention to the fact that our Wisconsin apostle of "stone and wood, as they meet in the aspect of the hills around about," has, in this forest setting of wood and stone, built with steel and concrete.

In Mr. Wright's "Chronology" one reads: "1885-87. At University of Wisconsin. No architectural school, but studied engineering and worked on construction of campus buildings." The engineers caught him young. This influence seems to persist. His work looks more like engineering than it does like architecture; his houses appear to be homes of energetic and prosperous people who have a vivid present but no past. As engineering it is aesthetic, clever, vivacious, even imaginative; but culturally it is shallow. It is so much better than a large part of Mid-Western work that its proud father can easily be pardoned his natural and touching pride in his offspring, red and wrinkled though, to less affectionate eyes, newborn babies often are.

But to lay this offspring on the doorstone of New England which has wrought for nearly three cen-

See WRIGHT—Page 5

26TH CONVENTION PLANNED

Aloys Frank Herman, president, Detroit Division, Michigan Society of Architects, will head a Detroit delegation of architects to Grand Rapids, March 15 and 16.

It is expected that some fifty Detroit architects will leave at 5:10 P. M., Thursday, March 14th via special club car attached to the Pere Marquette train arriving at Grand Rapids at 8:15 P. M.

Registration will continue Friday morning and be followed by a business session and luncheon at noon. A second business session will be held Friday afternoon and a smoker Friday evening.

Following Saturday morning's business session, delegates will visit the Ideal Home sponsored by the Builders' & Traders' Exchange of Grand Rapids and designed by architect, W. P. McLaughlin.

Dean McCornack Guest

A final business session will be held Saturday afternoon with a banquet jointly with the building industry as the concluding event Saturday evening.

Dean Walter R. McCornack of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, School of Architecture, and vice-president of The American Institute of Architects, will be the guest of honor and principal speaker at the banquet, at which Clair W. Ditchy will act as toastmaster.

Paul R. Marshall of Detroit has been named by the Grand Rapids Convention Committee to assist in arranging details for the Detroit delegation.

Kenneth C. Black, president of the Society, is ex officio chairman of convention arrangement, acting with Grand Rapids architects headed by Roger Allen. Other members of the committee are Emil Zillmer, W. P. McLaughlin and Warren L. Rindge, who serves as co-chairman.

Officers to be Elected

The Society Board of Directors have elected Clair W. Ditchy, chairman, Branson V. Gamber, and Edward X. Tuttle as a Nominating Committee. President Black has appointed a second committee consisting of George M. McConkey, chairman, John P. Baker, and James A. Spence.

These committees will prepare separate slates of officers and directors at large to serve the Society during 1940-41. Balloting will be by mail and election will take place at the convention.

Before nominations are made by the committees each of the seven divisions of the Society elects its own director to serve on the Society board. Directors elected by divisions are as follows: Detroit, Branson V. Gamber; Lansing-Jackson, Adrian N. Langius; Upper Peninsula, David E. Anderson; Kalamazoo-Calhoun Counties, Edward X. Tuttle; Grand Rapids, Harry L. Mead; Ann Arbor, William D. Cuthbert; Saginaw, James A. Spence.

President Black and the Grand Rapids committee issue a special invitation to all architects and their friends to attend this Twenty-sixth Annual Convention, which it is hoped will be one of the most important of the Society's history.

26th CONVENTION NUMBER NOW GOING TO PRESS

The next issue of the Weekly Bulletin will be the Convention number. Material for this issue should be in our hands immediately in order to make the deadline.

MARCH 5, 1940

WRIGHT—Continued from Page 4

turies in a noble, traditional style of architecture, a style which goes back to the beginnings of American history, to England, to the Italian Renaissance, to Rome, to Greece and to the origins of Western civilization, is an aesthetic as well as a social error.

Eccentricity is not originality. To utilize new materials, to invent bizarre styles in painting, in sculpture, in music, in architecture, in versification (I do not say "poetry"), and then pontificate about them in an abracadabra of technical and theoretical jargon may intimidate the yokel boys, but it does not unbalance men and women whose culture is a living heritage. An architecture without roots in the past may content people devoid of historical imagination. These modernistic styles may leave some deposit of fertile alluvial silt in the riverbed of time as the tremendous periodical Nile inundations of culture rise and fall—or they may not. The New England tradition, meanwhile, is based on twenty-six centuries of Western World history. It might last a while longer.

UNCLE DUDLEY



CHET BAWMANN TAKING HIS PET
GOLD FISH FOR AN AIRING
PREPARATORY TO EXHIBITING THEM
AT THE ARCHITECTS' "BRAWL".

LUMBER—Continued from page 3

mans, and to his credit and to the credit of Mr. Bean, the quick co-operation among Federal forest workers and private lumber dealers lined a New England storm cloud with silver.

Today, the lumber industry which pays wages to 450 thousand people and ranks fourth among the 16 leading manufacturing businesses, is face to face with many new competitive products; but it's on its toes. It even puts up a picket fence in a package, in its effort to adapt itself to modern times.

ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

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AGREE, CHAS. N.—Book Tower, Detroit.
One-sty. Bldg., 3 stores, Gratiot av., bet. 7 Mile & Lapping Ave., Bids due Feb. 29.
Fig. on McKenzie Housing Corp. Closed.
Prep. preliminary plans for a store and theatre bldg. on South Mich. Ave., Dearborn.
Prep. revised plans for two-sty. store, Greenfield Rd. & Gd. River, Cunningham Drugs, Inc.
Plans for 2,500-seat Theatre & Com. bldg. consisting of 9 stores—7-Mile & Myers, W. W. Theatres, Owners. Completed about Mar. 7.
Prep. plans for 1-sty. store bldg. 4 sts., Jefferson & Iroquois, Belvidere Land Co.

BENNETT & STRAIGHT, 13526 Mich. Ave.
Theatre, Plymouth, Mich., 800 seats. Figs. closed.
Plans for Theatre, 1400 seats, Birmingham, Mich.

BRANDT, CHRISTIAN W.—3408 Eaton Tower, Detroit
Prep. plans alter. 5,000 block Mich. Ave., 72'x200', 2-sty. Plans ready April 1.—Bids invit. only

GABLER, C. L. T., 616 Murphy Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Prep. plans, Medical clinic, 70x30. Northeast section.
Prep. plans, Res., 2-sty. & Bmt., attached garage, 34-70 brick veneer, Birmingham.
Plans for res., 2-sty & Bmt, attached garage, 30x35 frame. Port Huron.

DISE, J. IVAN, 2631 Woodward
Taking fig. on Res. G. P. Park, Mar. 1.

GIFFELS & VALLET, Engineers.
Fig. on air conditioning, Kline's Store, closed.

HABERMAS, CARL—415 Brainerd
Prep. sketches for Community Bldg., 75x150 North Woodward.
Sketches for brick veneer Res. 60x40', G. P. Pk.

HERMAN & SIMONS—710 Owen Bldg.
Prep. plans for St. David's Church. Completed about April 1.
Bids on alt. to school chapel bldg., Our Ledy Help of Christians Parish. Closed.

HYDE & WILLIAMS, 3105 E. Gd. Blvd.
Prep. plans for 2-sty., fireproof store bldg., 80x165', S.W. cor. Woodward & Gd. Blvd.

JAMESON, LAWRENCE B., 3580 Jos. Campau—
Sketches for garage, 100'x175' one story. Offices in front.
Prep. drgs. for Home for Dodge Local No. 73-UAW-CIO., Jos. Campau, Benson & Ellis, 2-story & basement brick & stone trim.

KEYES, HUGH T.—748 Free Press Bldg.
Alt. to Res. for Emory L. Ford.

LYNDON & SMITH—500 Murphy Bldg.
Prep. drgs. for Auburn Heights School, Pontiac, Mich.

MALCOMSON, CALDER & HAMMOND, etc.
Addn. to Res. for Henry S. Booth, Birmingham. Bids to be opened March 1, 12 M. at Archt's office.

STAHL, JNO., 820 Francis Palms Bldg.
Fig. on Sales Rm., 80 x55.—Closed.

WRIGHT & ROGOVY—929 Fox Bldg.
Plans for Melvindale Theatre & Stores ready for fig. about April 1.
1000-seat Theatre, Plymouth.
1000-seat Theatre, 7 Mile, bet. Snowden & Hartwell, Detroit.
Ace Theatre (remodeling), Harper & Frontenac.
Home Theatre, remodeling.
New Store Front, Kinsel's, Michigan & Griswold.
Prep. plans for Res. for Mr. & Mrs. Levy, Dundee av.

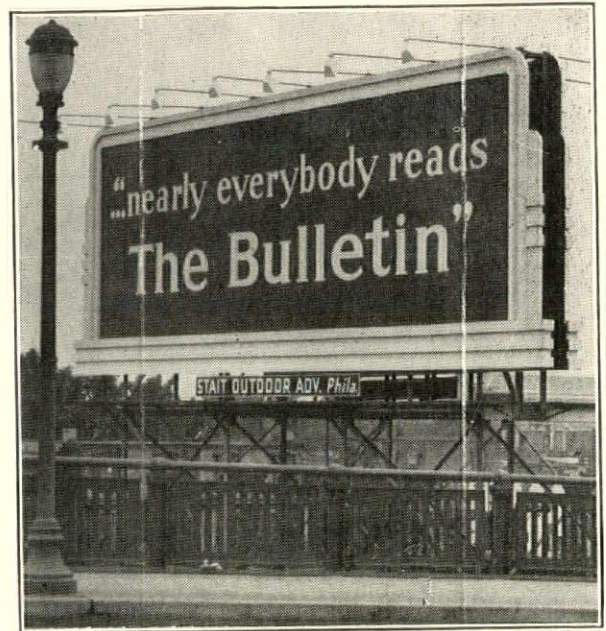
BUILDING INDUSTRY BANQUET

Announcement has just been made that Hotel Statler has again been selected for the Fourth Annual Building Industry Banquet, which has been set for April 11th.

This event, which has become one of major importance, has in the past drawn as many as one thousand people, and it is too well-known to require further explanation here.

A speaker of national importance has been secured and a program of unusual interest is being planned.

In the near future complete details will be announced together with information as to where and when tickets may be obtained.



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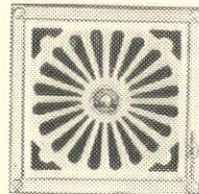
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The College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, announces that the George G. Booth Traveling Fellowship in Architecture will be offered again this year, and the competition in design will be conducted during the two weeks beginning April 5. This competition is open to all graduates of the school who have not reached their thirtieth birthday on that date. Prospective candidates should write to the office of the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, at once.



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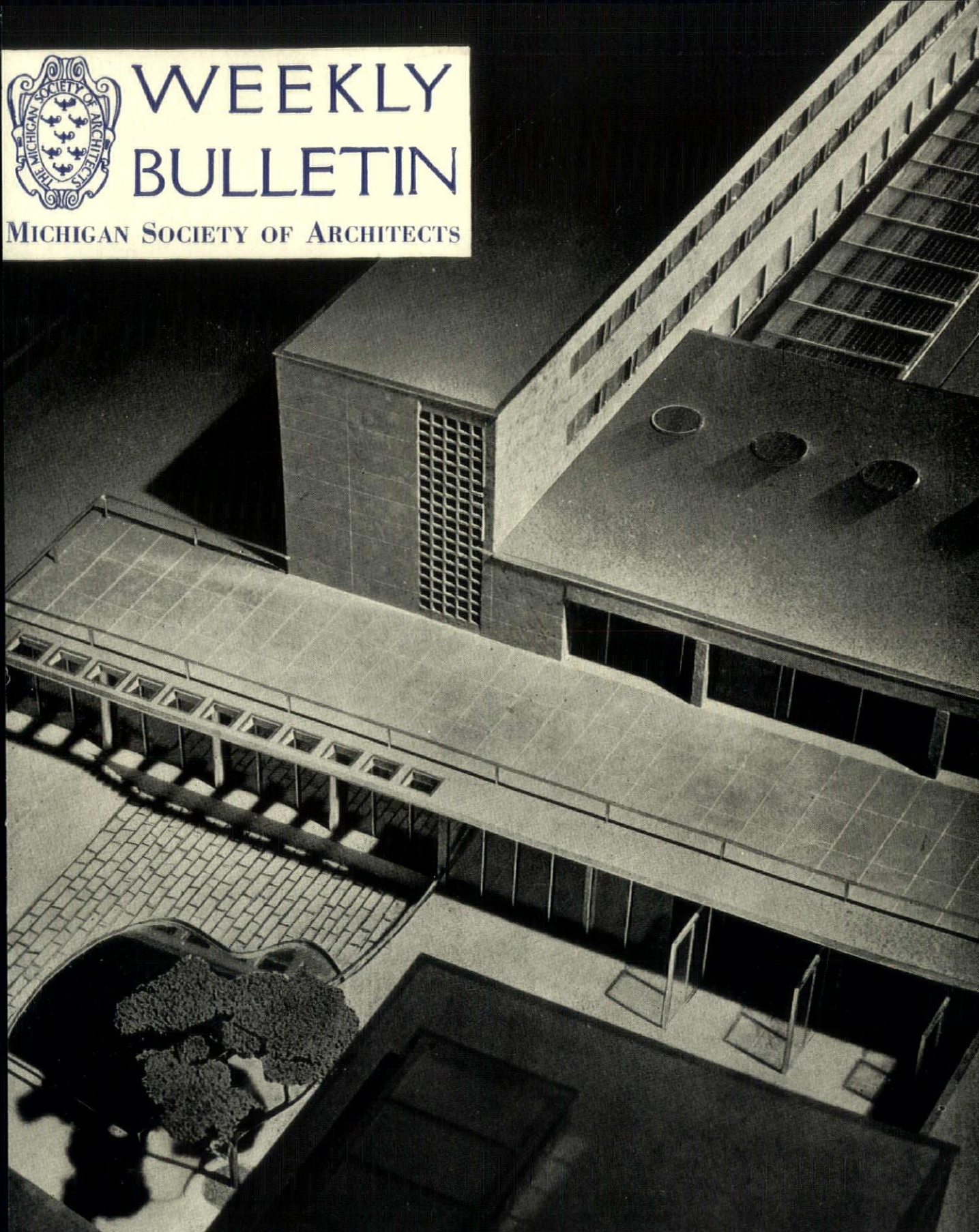
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS



VOLUME 14—NO. 11

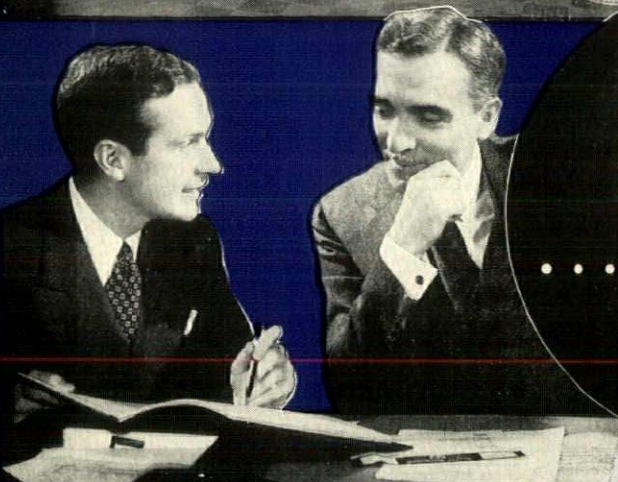
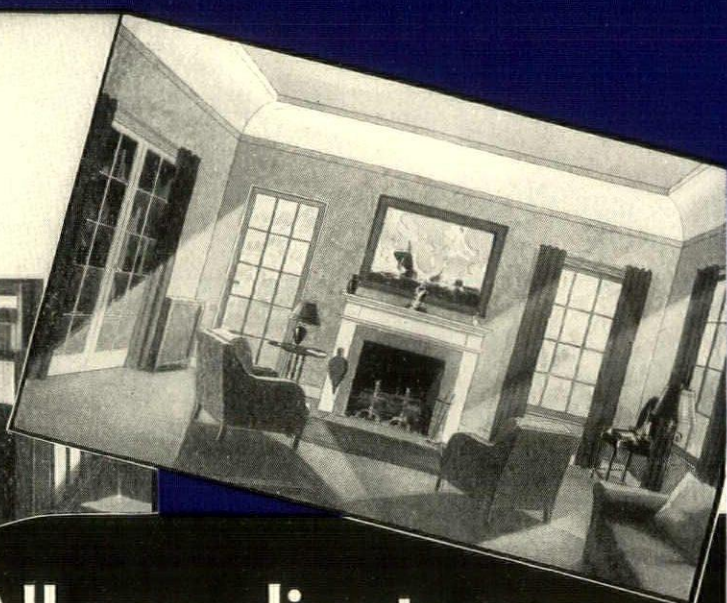
MARCH 12, 1940

\$1.00 PER COPY

Mast Head, page 84—Title to picture on cover, page 92—President's Message, page 76

**ANNIVERSARY NUMBER
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**

HOTEL PANTLIND, GRAND RAPIDS, MARCH 14, 15, 16, 1940



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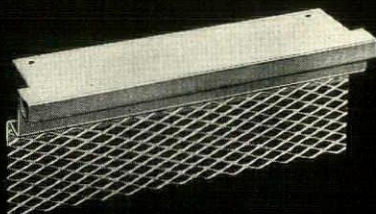
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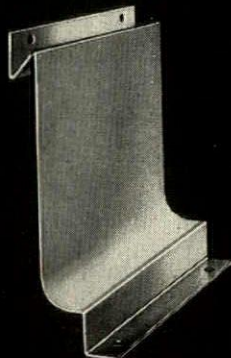
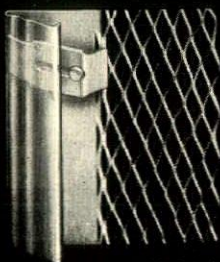


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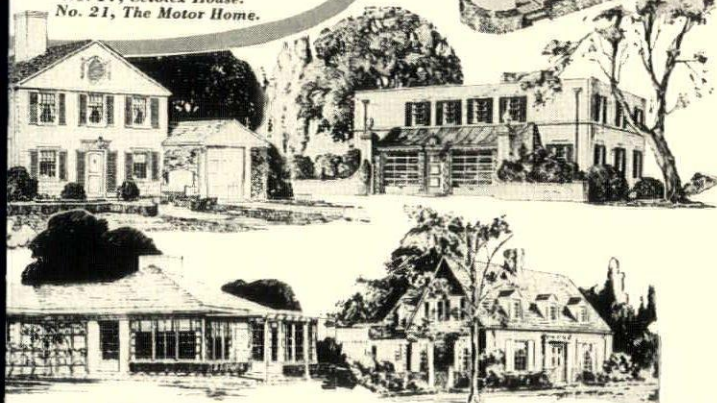
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Irish Pavilion
Cosmetic
Ballantine Restaurant
Brazilian Building
R. C. A. Building
Continental Baking*
Russian Building*

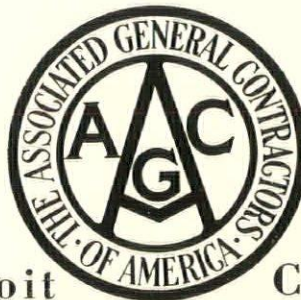
* Due to anticipated short-term use of structure, the standard synthetic resin content of "Outside" LUMINALL was reduced at request of build-

TO THE
MICHIGAN SOCIETY of ARCHITECTS
ON THEIR 26th ANNUAL CONVENTION
Greetings

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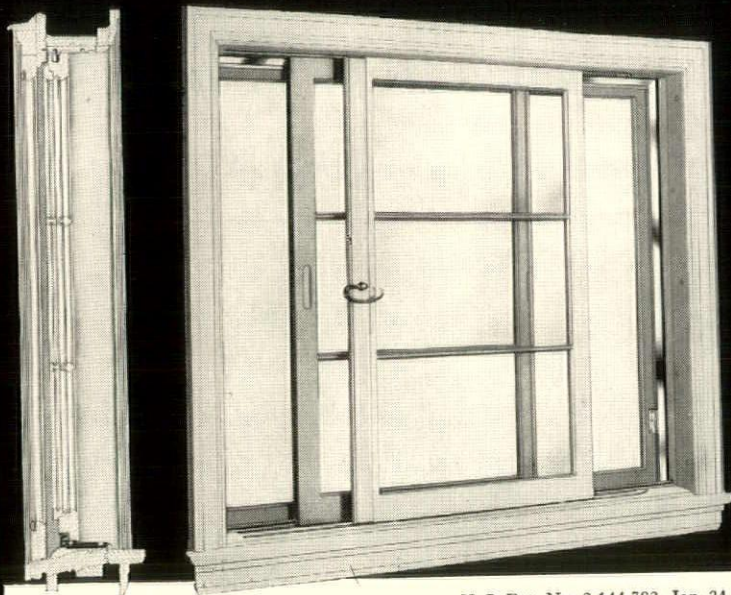
502 Murphy Building

Highland Park, Michigan

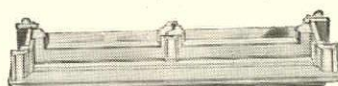
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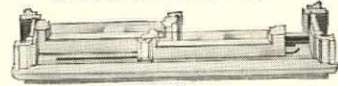
A Window Like This!



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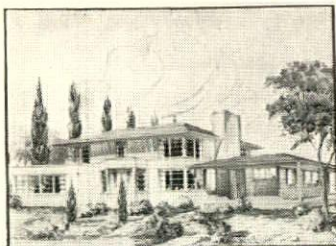


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MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

HOTEL PANTLIND, GRAND RAPIDS

March 14, 15, 16, 1940

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1940

Evening: Arrival of delegates at hotel. Registration. Informal get-together.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1940

8:30 A. M. Breakfast meeting, board of directors.

10:00 A. M. Business session. Greetings to convention. Minutes of the last annual meeting as published in the Weekly Bulletin, March 28, April 4, and April 11, 1939. Reports of officers and committees as published in the Weekly Bulletin, March 12, 1940.

Further reports from Secretary, Cornelius L. T. Gabler; Treasurer, John C. Thornton; Auditing Committee, Maurice E. Hammond; Executive Secretary, Talmage C. Hughes; Publications Committee, Roger Allen; Committee on Establishment of Division Boundaries, William D. Cuthbert. President, Kenneth C. Black.

Appointment of tellers for election of officers.

12:30 P. M. Luncheon, American Seating Company.

2:00 P. M. Business session.

Reports of committees: School Law, Henry H. Turner; Registration Board, Andrew R. Morison; APELSCOR, Branson V. Gamber; Practice, George F. Diehl;

General discussion of registration and practice.

Reports of Divisions; Detroit, George F. Diehl; Lansing-Jackson, Adrian N. Langius; South-West Mich., Edward X. Tuttle; Ann Arbor, L. L. Woodworth; Grand Rapids, Wilfred P. McLaughlin; Saginaw Valley, James A. Spence; Upper Peninsula, David E. Anderson.

Report of tellers on election of officers. 7:30 P. M. Smoker. Review staged by Phil Osterhouse.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1940

8:30 A. M. Breakfast meeting, new Board of Directors.

10:30 A. M. Business session

Unfinished business, New business.

Establishment of a policy with respect to public information, radio programs, public school guidance, public lectures, etc.

Such new business as may be introduced.

2:30 P. M. Visit to Ideal Home, sponsored by Grand Rapids Builders' & Traders' Exchange, W. P. McLaughlin, Architect.

7:00 P. M. Banquet, Jointly with the Building Industry, Informal Stag.

Speaker: Walter R. McCornack, Dean, School of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and vice-president of The American Institute of Architects.

Toastmaster: Clair W. Ditchy.

Installation of officers.

Adjournment.

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SEE PRESIDENT'S REPORT, PAGE 76



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OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

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GRAND RAPIDS CONVENTION TERRIFIC, SAYS ALLEN, KNOCKING ON WOOD

Extraordinary Attractions Scheduled for 26th Annual Meet;
Don't Miss It If You Can

WHITHER AMERICA?

The 26th annual convention of the Michigan Society of Architects to be held in Grand Rapids on March 15th and 16th will be an event of the most extraordinary significance, according to a signed confession obtained by The Bulletin from Roger Allen, general chairman of the event.



Roger Allen

When interviewed by Mr. Allen, Mr. Allen said: "Grand Rapids members of the architectural profession from A to Z invite every member of the Michigan Society of Architects to attend this clam-bake. In order to be able to say 'from A to Z' without danger of contradiction we arranged to have Allen as general chairman and Zillmer as Executive chairman. If that ain't A to Z, sue me.

"The convention will get under way on Thursday, March 14th, when registration will open in the Hotel Pantlind. Architects attending the convention will be met at the city gates by the Dionne Quintuplets, dressed as the Five Orders of Architecture, and Dr. Dafoe, dressed as a Change Order. After the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Geo. Depopoulis of the Elite Eatery, No Extra Charge For the Second Cup of Coffee, there will be a torchlight procession to the river, where the entertainment committee headed by Chris Steketee will stage a program culminating in a feat never before attempted in which an asphalt shingle salesman will be nailed in a barrel and thrown in the river to float over Leonard street dam. Rehearsals of this feat, according to Monsieur Steketee, have revealed certain difficulties. 'We tried it six times,' said the newly married Mr. Steketee, with a light laugh, 'and every time the asphalt shingle salesman got drowned. Do you suppose we should put a top on the barrel?'

"On Friday morning there will be a business meeting, attended by those who have nothing better to do, or approximately six people, at which the subject of more publicity for the profession will be debated by several speakers. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Allen will moan gently and beat their heads against a wall.

"On Friday noon," continued Mr. Allen, "the American Seating Company will entertain the architects at a luncheon in their plant after which they will show the architects some of the products that have made this company's name one to conjure with. (I thought that one up all by myself and with no help from Bill Gallinger, advertising man for the Seating Company who has been temporarily speechless since the last time he and I were contract bridge partners and he had to sit there and watch me bid.)

"On Friday night there will be a smoker. Nobody who has not paid his registration fee and obtained a badge will be allowed to attend this

smoker. Governor Dickinson has not paid his registration fee so he won't be there. He doesn't smoke, anyway, and I honor him for it," exclaimed Mr. Allen, lighting up a fresh cigar. "The entertainment at the smoker will be of an educational nature unless it turns out that we are unable to secure the lecturer on 'My Trip through the Soldiers Home at Wapokeneeta, Ill.' and we will be unable to secure him as we never heard of him and neither did you. Why don't you keep your big mouth out of this?

"On Saturday morning there will be another business meeting and somebody will want to know if the Society has money enough to hire a full time secretary and the Treasurer will slump to the floor in a swoon.

"Saturday afternoon there will be a visit to the Model house to be given away in connection with the Builders Show. This house was designed by W. P. McLaughlin, past president of the West Michigan Society of Architects.

"Saturday night there will be a banquet. Walter R. McCornack will be the principal and in fact the only speaker. An extra added inducement to one and all to attend this banquet lies in the fact that for once in his life Mr. Roger Allen will not be toastmaster, will not make any speech of any kind and will maintain a complete silence.

"This feature alone," said Mr. Allen, "should insure the 100 per cent success of the evening. I yield to no one in my admiration of Mr. Allen," continued Mr. Allen, "but enough is enough. Mr. Allen has made so many speeches lately that he is slowly starving to death as it is a well known fact that when Mr. Allen is scheduled to speak he can't eat. After he speaks nobody else can eat. Besides every architect in the western part of the United States has heard about enough out of Allen.

"The toastmaster of the evening will be none other than Clair William Ditchy of Detroit, a man in whom wisdom is mingled with wit to an extent that must be heard to be appreciated. Mr. Ditchy is a man of the people. He was born in a log cabin and did his lessons by the flickering light of the wood fire, doing sums on a shovel with a piece of charcoal. When Hamtramck seceded from the Union Mr. Ditchy stood firm. Dumping the tea into the harbor, he—"

"What the hell you talking about?" asked Mr. Allen.

"All right, if you want to take that attitude," replied Mr. Allen. "As I was saying, the 26th an-

See ALLEN—Page 14



Model illustrated is Packard One-Twenty Touring Sedan \$1161* (white sidewall tires extra)

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It makes a neglected, back-country road seem as smooth as new-laid concrete! . . . for which miracle you can thank Packard's improved Safe-T-flex suspension, the envy of the automotive industry.

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26TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

To be held Friday and Saturday, March 15 and 16, 1940, at Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Ex-Officio Chairman:

Kenneth C. Black, Lansing, President, Michigan Society of Architects.

General Chairman:

Roger Allen, 1029 G. R. National Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids.

Executive Chairman:

Emil G. Zillmer, 132 Federal Square Bldg., Grand Rapids.

Honorary Co-Chairmen:

W. P. McLaughlin, President, West Michigan Society of Architects, Warren L. Rindge, President, Grand Rapids Chapter, A.I.A.

COMMITTEES (All addresses Grand Rapids unless otherwise noted)

Registration

James K. Haveman
Herbert Daverman

Tickets and Printed Matter

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W. W. Bradfield
Harvey J. Bisbee
Ralph E. Seeger
Ralph L. Bauer,
E. E. Valentine,
Orson Sawyer
George Busch
Paul Marshall,
Gerald R. Ford
Peter O. Wierenga
J. McDonald Ryan
Wm. B. Steele
H. E. Spry
G. J. Lugthart
John F. Erhardt
John Brill

Program

Pierre Lindhout, Chairman
Ben Hertel
Charles Norton
John Vanden Bogert

Luncheon Committee American Seating Co.

Harvey Bisbee
Paul Flanagan
Joe Daverman

Speakers

Harry L. Mead, Chairman
C. A. Crowe
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Roger Allen, Chairman
Talmage C. Hughes, Detroit

Entertainment

Chris Steketee, Chairman
Walter W. Pearl
Harvey Weemhoff
Harry J. Brown

Model House Visit

W. P. McLaughlin
F. E. Ederle
Martin Osterink

Building Industry Banquet

W. H. McCarty, Chairman
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F. W. Knecht
S. Eugene Osgood
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Peter O. Wierenga
Orson Sawyer
H. E. Spry

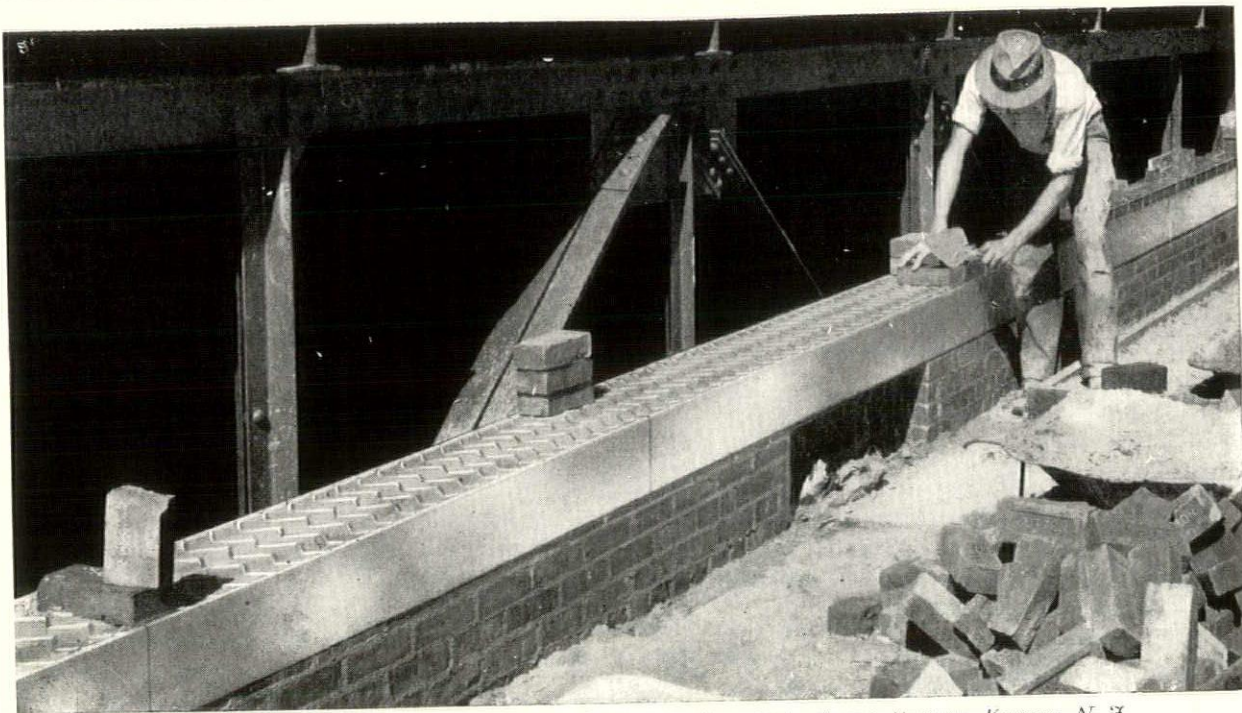
MEMBERS WEST MICHIGAN SOCIETY

Mels, Edmund J, Fenville, Mich.
Allen, Roger, 1029 G. R. National Bank Bldg.
Eggebrecht, Wm., 1029 G. R. National Bank Bldg.
Knecht, Fred. K., 200 Watson Bldg.
McCarty, Wm. H., 200 Watson Bldg.
Thebaud, Victor E., 200 Watson Bldg.
Baker, John P., 200 Watson Bldg.
Daverman, George, 40 Porter Block
Daverman, Herb., 40 Porter Block
Daverman, Joe, 40 Porter Block
Lindhout, Pierre, 858 Iroquois, S. E.
McColl, Alex, 1428 Woodcliff, S. E.
Mead, Harry L., 341 Mich. Trust Bldg.
Pearl, Walter, 341 Mich. Trust Bldg.
Osgood, S. Eugene, 2 Monroe
Thorpe, Leo, 2 Monroe
Rindge, Warren L., 740 Mich. Trust Bldg.
Campau, A. B., 760 Mich. Trust Bldg.
Crowe, Charles A. (Pat), 760 Mich. Trust Bldg.
Haveman, J. K., 760 Mich. Trust Bldg.
Turner, Henry H., 122 Federal Square Bldg.
Weemhoff, Harvey H., 622 Murray Bldg.
Steketee, Chris., 622 Murray Bldg.
Zillmer, Emil G., 132 Fed. Sq. Bldg.
Newton, Emil G., 132 Fed. Sq. Bldg.
Bisbee, Harvey J., 2114 Horton, S. E.
Benjamin, Adrian T., 1934 Sherman, S. E.
Blood, Miss Marian F., 609 Wealthy, S. E.
Colton, Harry L., 1802 Jefferson, S. E.
Demmon, Ralph W., 13 Baynton, N. E.
Dykema, C. Dale, 920 Ass'n. of Commerce Bldg.
Essebagger, C. M., 438 Knapp, N. E.
Hertel, Benj. W., 38 Pearl, N. W.
Lakie, D. J., 2160 Francis, S. E.
McLaughlin, W. P., 950 Orchard, S. E.
Morris, George R., 610 Lafayette, S. E.
Norton, Chas. M., 38 Pearl (Owen-Ames-Kimball)
Proctor, Frank L., R.F.D. No. 2
Smith, John F., 41 Kirtland, S.W.
Seeger, Ralph E., City Hall, 839 Iroquois Dr., S.W.
Stone, Geo. L., 310 Lakeside, S. E.
VandenBogert, John, 756 Mich. Trust Bldg.
Welch, Kenneth C., 40 Prospect
Flanagan, Paul E., 634 Lake Drive, S. E.
Hooker, Arthur M., Muskegon, Mich.
Page, J. H., Muskegon, Mich.
Valentine, E. E., Muskegon, Mich.
Gay, R. V., St. Johns, Mich.
Pardee, St. Clair, Muskegon, Mich.
Bauer, Ralph L., Traverse City, Mich.
Hanson, C. H., Whitehall, Mich.
Hahn, Stanley W., 1511 East-West Highway,
Silver Spring, Md.

IN MEMORIAM

The Michigan Society of Architects express their sorrow at the loss of the following members, who have passed since the last convention:

Abraham Anderson, Ironwood;
Addison C. Berry, Hammond, Ind.;
B. A. Breitmaier, Milwaukee
F. S. Benedict, New York
Frank D. Chase, Chicago
Geo. Mills, Toledo;
Irving K. Pond, Chicago;
Edw. W. Smith, Detroit
Manford M. Stophlet, Toledo;
Herbert G. Wenzell, Detroit.



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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

WIRT C. ROWLAND, *Chairman*

The widespread location of the members of this Committee has precluded the practicability of doing any concerted work.

Doubtless each member is aware of the situation to encounter in his own town. I trust in each case that a responsibility has been individually felt and that aid has been given to any younger men who have shown a sincere desire to become architects.

As that sincere desire must be essential before help and advice may be given, I should like to emphasize the fact that we have a few smaller schools in this city which attempt to give some architectural training.

Many of the men who attend these schools do so from the necessity of working days and pursuing their studies at night which self sacrifice in time and effort would seem to demonstrate surely an earnestness of purpose. In other words, they must earn a living, but are determined to eventually be in the work which is their real objective in life.

It was my privilege to speak one evening to a class in design made up of men some of whom either are now working on the line in a Ford factory or have done so in the inception of their training in architectural drawing and design.

Their teacher is an excellent one and has incalculated thoroughly sound ideas. He has by his encouragement, help, and personal interest achieved a solidarity of group which is highly enviable.

It seems to me that such groups are essential in an industrial town like Detroit, and that encouragement from this society by the way of visiting and criticism would be greatly to the benefit of the men and their final introduction into architectural offices which is their objective.

Some of these men add also to their training by attending the university extension lectures in history which these smaller schools cannot afford to give. Naturally, a young man so in earnest as to work hard for his daily wage and then spend his evenings' time to attain that knowledge and skill to finally place him in a work he really longs for, should be helped by those who are older in experience and training.

Many of the group to which I spoke have already become very good draftsmen. But they are not stopping there—they are showing an earnest desire to know design. And of the work I saw exhibited much of it was excellent. They need further encouragement and much of the background and general culture which the older man may give.

I can only hope that members at large of this Society may become interested in such groups and visit them.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS

C. WILLIAM PALMER, *Chairman*

This Committee can report progress for the year 1939.

The members of your committee, acting also as the Detroit Division Committee, cooperating with a similar group of the Detroit Chapter, A. I. A. acted on two important affairs.

Through the cooperation of the City Plan Com-

mission who has given the Architects unqualified support, your committee has been called in several times to make constructive criticism and suggestions of buildings being erected on City property. The City Plan Commission now looks to this committee for advice and direction in all matters pertaining to the design of city buildings that come to their attention.

The present zoning ordinance for the City of Detroit is now before the public for their consideration before adoption.

Through the efforts of your President of the Detroit Division and this Committee Chairman, the sub-committee on zoning was formed who, together with a similar group of the Detroit Chapter, will make a combined report on the subject of zoning at a joint meeting of the Detroit Division M. S. A. and Detroit Chapter A. I. A. at a future date.

While this activity seems to have been located in the Detroit area, this committee is desirous of taking similar action in any other locality throughout the State where a similar need is found.

We respectfully request that the architects of other cities in the State, call upon this committee when matters pertaining to their own locality are under discussion.

It is also advised that the architects take the lead on such matters pertaining to their own locality, inasmuch as we consider them better qualified than any other professional men to direct civic affairs wherein matters of planning and design are to be considered.

STATE REGISTRATION

Mr. Talmage C. Hughes
120 Madison Avenue
Detroit, Michigan
Dear Tal:

I have been requested to make a report on the activities of the State Registration Board for publication in the Convention number of the Bulletin. This, of course, I can only do unofficially.

From the time the new Registration Law went into effect, on January 1, 1938, until last fall, the Board was forced, by lack of sufficient funds, to confine its activities largely to matters pertaining to applications for registration, by examination, exemption and reciprocity. As was to be expected, there were a great many applications in the last two categories, consideration of which consumed a great deal of the time of the Board members.

All cases of violation of the Registration Law, brought to the attention of the Board, were given due consideration, but our procedure in most cases, was limited to notifying the violator and also the public official whose duty it was to enforce the law, of the reported violation. This procedure got satisfactory results in most cases.

Last year an increased budget was approved by the Legislature, which made it possible for the Board to obtain the services of an assistant Attorney General, whose duty it is to investigate all cases of violations reported to the Board and to follow up with whatever action is necessary to remedy the situation. We expect that with this assistance, we will be able to cope more adequately with the situation.

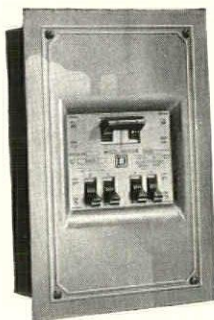
The following is a tabulation of registrations granted to date:



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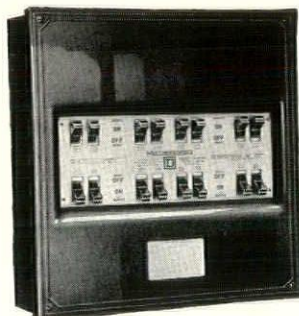
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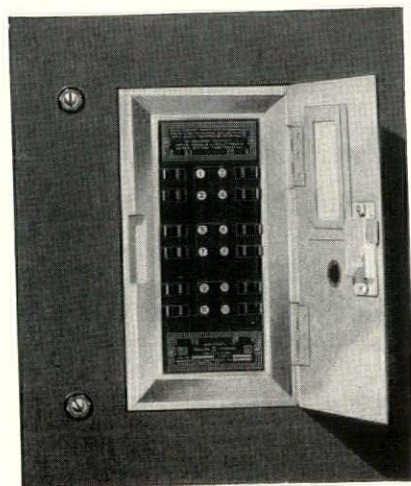


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Architects	35	20	38	11
Engineers	47	312	35	20
Land Surveyors	9	63		

* Renewals prior to January 1, 1940.

228 Engineers were granted the additional title of Land Surveyors.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW R. MORISON

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ARCHITECTS, PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS

BRANSON V. GAMBER, *M. S. A. Representative*

Following the present custom of reducing names to an alphabetical designation, the above committee is humorously referred to as the APELSCOR but the connotation is not an indication that the committee has come to the end of a pleasant job, nor that it has immediately found and eliminated the core of its problems.

The committee assigned to itself a large sized job, and it has been working most faithfully to render good service to the professions which it represents. The Detroit Chapter and the Grand Rapids Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Michigan Society of Architects, and a goodly number of professional engineering societies are represented, and are taking an active part in its work.

Created primarily for the purpose of assisting and advising the State Registration Board, the committee is cooperating with that Board to some extent in helping to prepare examinations and in receiving and considering complaints regarding unprofessional practice, passing them on to the Board with recommendations. It is also engaged at present in a careful study of the Registration Law for the purpose of making recommendations for improving and clarifying the Act when the proper time comes.

The committee has had one meeting with the State Registration Board for a careful discussion of certain matters within the jurisdiction of the Board. Another joint meeting is planned very soon, at which other questions now pending will be disposed of.

REGISTRATION

EDWARD X. TUTTLE, *Chairman*

Since the creation of the APELSCOR committee, there has been little or nothing for this committee to do, and rightly so, in your committee's opinion. The APELSCOR committee is much more representative of the group of professions covered by the registration law, and is more capable of handling the problems which originally were to be handled by your committee.

It is your committee's suggestion that in the future, registration matters and violations be reported by the local groups to the Society's representative on the APELSCOR committee, and that your committee be inactive until there be further need for it.

Respectfully submitted,

Registration Committee

LANSING-JACKSON DIVISION M. S. A.

ADRIAN N. LANGIUS, *President*

RALPH B. HERRICK, *Sec.-Treasurer*

In reviewing the meetings and activities of the Lansing-Jackson Division of the Michigan Society of Architects, during the past year, we feel we have reason to be proud of the Division, and that it is proper for us to acknowledge here the splendid cooperation of our members.

Since the last annual convention of the Michigan Society of Architects, we have held seven Division meetings. These meetings were held in April, May, June, November and December of 1939, and January and February of 1940. All meetings were exceptionally well attended, especially the June meeting at the Hillsdale Country Club, and the January meeting at the Union Building of the Michigan State College. The June meeting was (we hope) the beginning of the Division's annual outdoor get-together. Architect Dittler was Chairman for the day starting with golf and ending with dinner at the clubhouse. The January meeting, the beginning of the Division's annual "meeting of the year." Architect Zimmerman was Chairman. Forty-three members, wives and guests were present. After dinner, which was served in the faculty dining room, Professor Frederick C. O'Dell of the College of Architecture of the University of Michigan, presented a most interested group of pictures and lecture describing his recent European tour.

Other meetings of the Division were held alternately in Lansing and Jackson. They were kept as informal as possible and were devoted to the discussion of a variety of subjects. Such subjects as building codes, registration law, publicity, radio programs, housing problems, small house bureaus, exhibitions, associate membership, paid executive secretary, etc., were discussed.

Although we, as this year's officers, are satisfied with the accomplishments of the Division during the past year, (better fellowship among the members) we are aware of the fact that considerable progress can and must be made in the coming year if the Division is to survive and maintain the proper interest.

Any group no matter how large or small, should have some objective. This objective might be to establish a local beaux-art, a small house bureau, an interest in city planning, an interest in zoning ordinances, building codes, or any number of good constructive programs.

We feel that something should be done to interest the older members of the profession and get them to take a more active part in the activities of the Division. It is a sad state of affairs, in this business of architecture, when a man becomes successfully established in business and when he can be of the most benefit to the younger men of the profession, he suddenly develops the rugged individualistic attitude and refuses to cooperate. We feel that we should ostracize, and if this does not do the trick, we should shoot off all architects fifty years and over who refuse to take any part in the promotion of the profession and of the activities of their Division or the Michigan Society of Architects.

ALLEN—Continued from Page 7

nual convention of the Michigan Society of Architects, to be held in Grand Rapids on March 15th and 16th, will be an unforgettable experience, a veritable pageant of our country's progress; filled

with information and shot through with romance. In a nice way. I pity any man who fails to attend this superb convocation of great minds. Where will he spend eternity?"

Mr. Allen then lapsed into fitful silence, broken by occasional screams for a waiter.

We wish to thank the many members of the Michigan Society of Architects with whom we have had such pleasant relations during 1939 and wish for them a most successful 1940.

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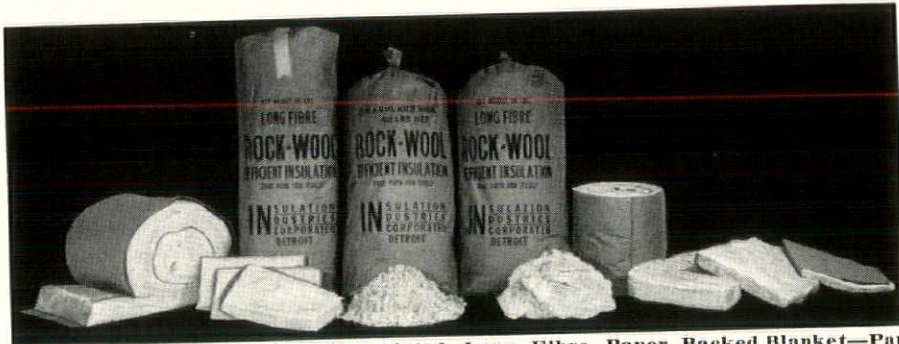
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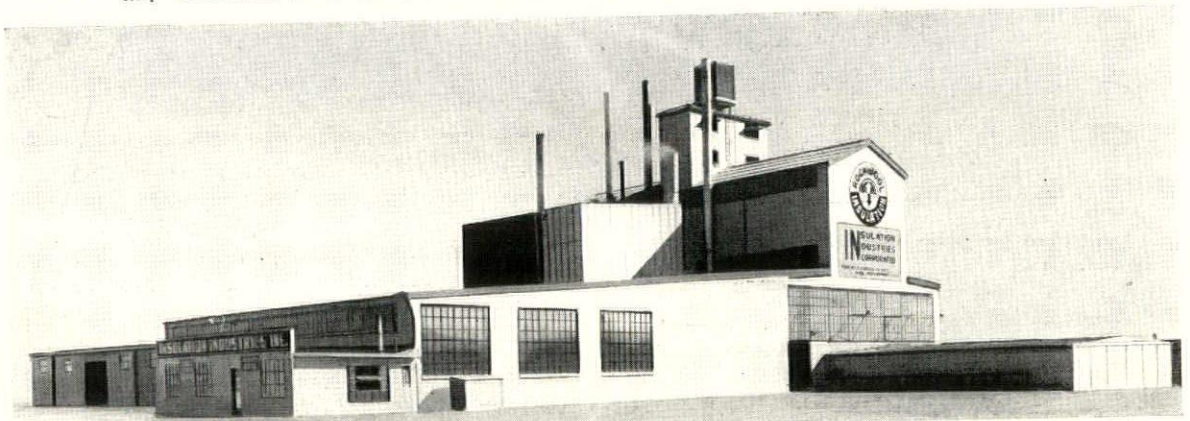
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REPORT OF THE DETROIT DIVISION MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 13, 1940

GEORGE F. DIEHL, *President*

The Detroit Division is happy to report on a fairly active year, beginning with last year's State Convention, which was the first heavy duty job of the 1939 fiscal year. The members of the Division have met about once a month except during the summer and have engaged in a number of special activities which should be of more or less interest to the membership at large. Trusting partly to my memory and partly to notes that were made on everything from my cuffs to the drafting table covers, I will try and set forth a more or less brief enumeration of these "jobs".

A Committee, of which Tal Hughes was chairman, met with the Mortgage Bankers at their annual dinner and at their Convention. A Committee, headed by Lyle Zisler, worked with a committee of engineers and the Department of Building & Safety Engineers to draft a revised Air Conditioning Code. A Committee, headed by C. W. Palmer conferred with the Department of Buildings, City of Dearborn with reference to some special classifications for story-and-a-half houses, in which that Department was particularly interested.

Several of our officers and members sat in on the National Building Officials Conference, which was held in Detroit in May, 1939. We also sat in on some of the joint meetings with the Producers' Council. The Committee on Relations with the Construction Industry, headed by Adolph Eisen, had joint meetings with the Detroit Chapter of the A. I. A. and the General Contractors' Association with reference to some suggestions the latter had pertaining to classification of work in architects' specifications. Some of these questions were published in the M.S.A. Bulletin under date of February 27th and should be of interest to all members of our profession.

Some of our officers and members were called to a conference with the Carpenter Contractors' Association about three months ago, and it developed that that group had some grievances against certain members of our profession and we felt that they were justified. These grievances were therefore referred to our local Practice Committee, which was headed by Aloys Frank Herman. On another occasion the Carpenter Contractors' Association asked us to give consideration to devising some way that they might legitimately obtain architectural service for small commercial work under the \$1000.00 class without employing an architect on the regular fee basis. Mr. B. V. Gamber has suggested that possibly this might be arranged through an architectural clinic, dispensing our services on an hourly basis. He is heading a committee to go further into this matter and will report back to our directors.

At the request of the Detroit Council of Churches, some of us met recently at the invitation of that body to discuss the small church problem.

Our Publicity Committee, headed by Tal Hughes, has had an active year. Some of our members broadcast some short talks on house design over the local stations and also took part in their Home Builders' Forum at the Detroit News Auditorium.

I think all who attended our Annual Dance this year will agree that it was a huge success, for which the credit should go to the very active Committee headed by Frank Wright.

Another Committee, headed by Branson Gamber is acting jointly with a Committee from the Detroit Chapter of the A. I. A. conferring with the City Plan Commission with reference to the proposed Zoning Ordinance.

UPPER PENINSULA DIVISION, M. S. A.

HARRY W. GJELSTEEN, *Sec'y.-Treasurer*

Five meetings were held during the past year in Marquette, Escanaba, and Iron Mountain. As there are only nine members, there was usually not more than five or six in attendance at the meetings. Road conditions have been hazardous and meetings have been postponed frequently owing to storms. At the meetings the new law for registration was discussed, especially the provision of the act allowing an owner to design a building on his own property for his own use. This was taken up by our President, Mr. Anderson, with the Attorney General of the State and it is expected that the Attorney General's opinion will be discussed at the convention in Grand Rapids.

Some of the architects in the Upper Peninsula are also registered in Wisconsin and agree that Michigan should emulate Wisconsin in its building code. All plans for buildings over 50,000 cubic feet in Wisconsin must be designed by an architect and the plans approved by the Industrial Commission at Madison, and all must be in accordance with the provisions of the State Building Code.

It is felt by the Upper Peninsula division that a great deal more interest in legislation should be taken by the architects; that is, legislation involving building, registration, and bonding measures.

At the annual meeting held at Iron Mountain Friday, February 23rd Mr. David E. Anderson of Marquette was reelected president and director and Harry W. Gjelseen of Menominee was elected secretary-treasurer.

The division up here is a small one, but still has lots of fight.

SAGINAW VALLEY SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Reported by JAMES A. SPENCE

The Saginaw Valley Group of the Michigan Society of Architects has carried on this last year in the same informal way as it has in the past. The group has no regular meeting time and convenes as occasion demands. We try to get together about every two months for the sake of settling some of the world's major problems and at the same time lending support to the makers of Frankenmuth beer. We also partake of some solid nourishment. We have had these pleasant get-togethers in Alden Dow's office in Midland, in Bay City, and in Saginaw. Our group is a small one and while we may not have contributed anything tangible to the solution of the problems of the profession, we have come to know each other better and have developed a cooperative attitude and understanding which we feel is a forward step. And we have an organization which is ready to take any action when action is needed,

THE SOUTH-WESTERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

WILLIAM A. STONE, *Sec'y.-Treasurer*

The South-Western Michigan Association of Architects was formed July 22, 1937 as the Kalamazoo and Calhoun Counties Society of Architects. The formation of this society has brought together in active consultation the members of the profession of this district, and has tended to abate the unpleasant aspects of competition among them, to promote general publicity for the profession and improvements in the standards of the profession in this district.

Various officers of the Michigan Society of Architects have at times joined with this group in their discussions, much to the advantage of the profession in this locality.

Support has been given to the Registration Law, clarification of the School Building Law, support to the small house scheme promoted by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and approved by the Michigan Society of Architects, and support and promotion of the Michigan Society of Architects Convention in 1938.

Recently a concerted effort has been made by the formation of committees to review and improve professional practice, fees and office practice of the architects of this district. As regards professional practice it has been decided to work for owners, not contractors. As for fees, the old findings of the Michigan Society were approved. The other topics are under active discussion at present. It is proposed to submit to meetings drawings, specifications and

contracts from each office and by criticism and suggestion improve and simplify the practice. Supervision will be taken up later. Other subjects for discussion such as color materials, financial responsibility of owners and contractors, legal points are on the program for the next year.

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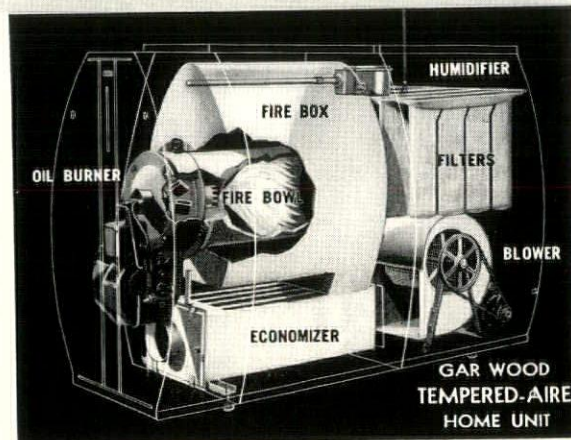
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BY-LAWS OF THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Adopted at the 19th Annual Convention, February 23rd, 1933

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 committee,
- (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 presentation of subjects of interest to the profession shall be held during the month of March of each year, at a time and place designated at least three months in advance by the Board. Official notice of the date and place of the Annual Meeting, and an outline program of same shall be given to the membership by the Secretary at least thirty (30) days prior to such meeting.

Section 3. Special meetings must be called by the President upon a majority vote of a quorum 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 as set forth in "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised," when not inconsistent with these by-laws.

ARTICLE III.

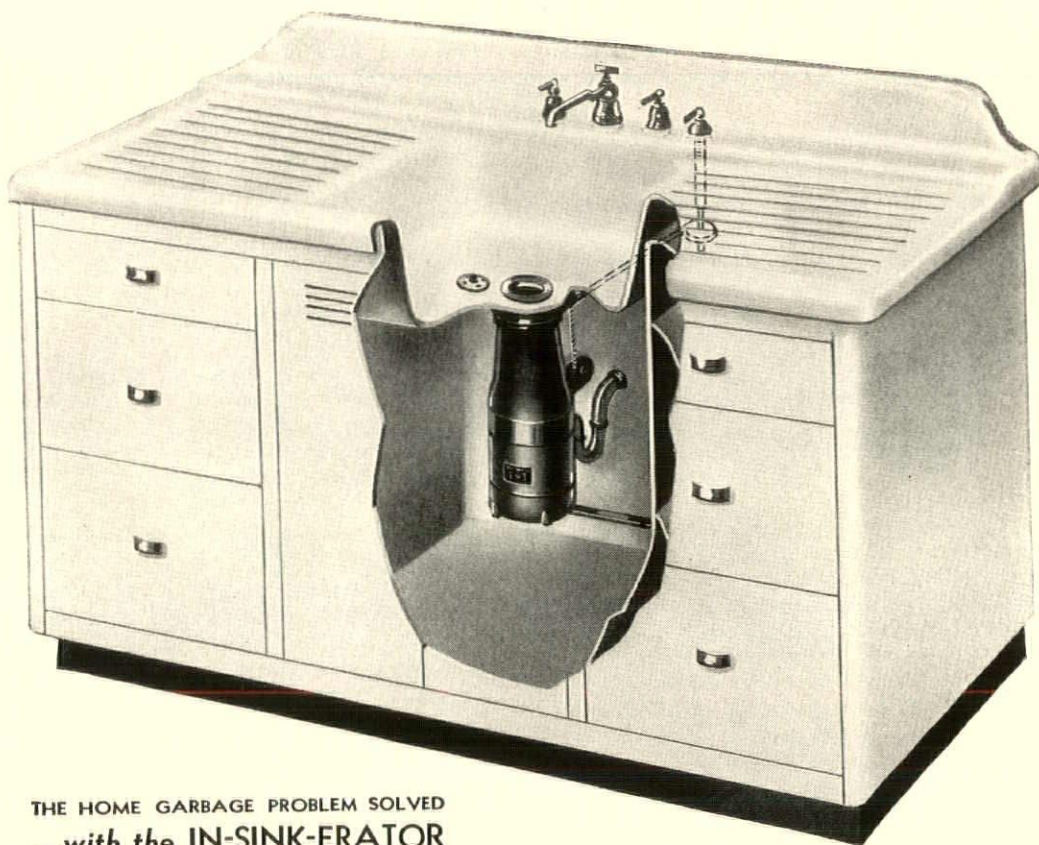
Subscriptions, Assessments, Dues and Fees

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. 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,

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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 4. Except for the annual subscription, the Board may not levy any special assessments upon either class or membership.

Section 5. All moneys of whatever nature, except funds payable to the fund set up for the operation and business of the publication 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.

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 a member of the Michigan Society, 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 hereinabove provided.

Section 8. The Society shall have the power to declare vacant the offices 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 filing 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, requiring 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 officer or director conduct himself in a manner inimicable to the purpose and policies of the Society, or should any officer or director 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 perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board. He shall, together with the Secretary, 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.

Section 2. Vice-President — 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.
- (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, to-

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gether 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 publications, and such other work as the Society or Board may require. 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 the 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 mis-

representation 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 recommendations, to the aforesaid State Board of Examiners.

Section 5. The Board shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in its membership as hereinabove provided.

Section 6. The Board shall govern the expenditure of all funds of whatever nature. No officer, director, committee or committee member may incur any financial obligation for the Society without first having obtained the approval of the Board, and its authority to act for the Society.

Section 7. All discussions of the Board and the individual actions of its members relative to any business of the Board shall be held strictly confidential.

ARTICLE VII.

Elections

Section 1. Officers and directors shall be elected by secret ballot as hereinafter provided.

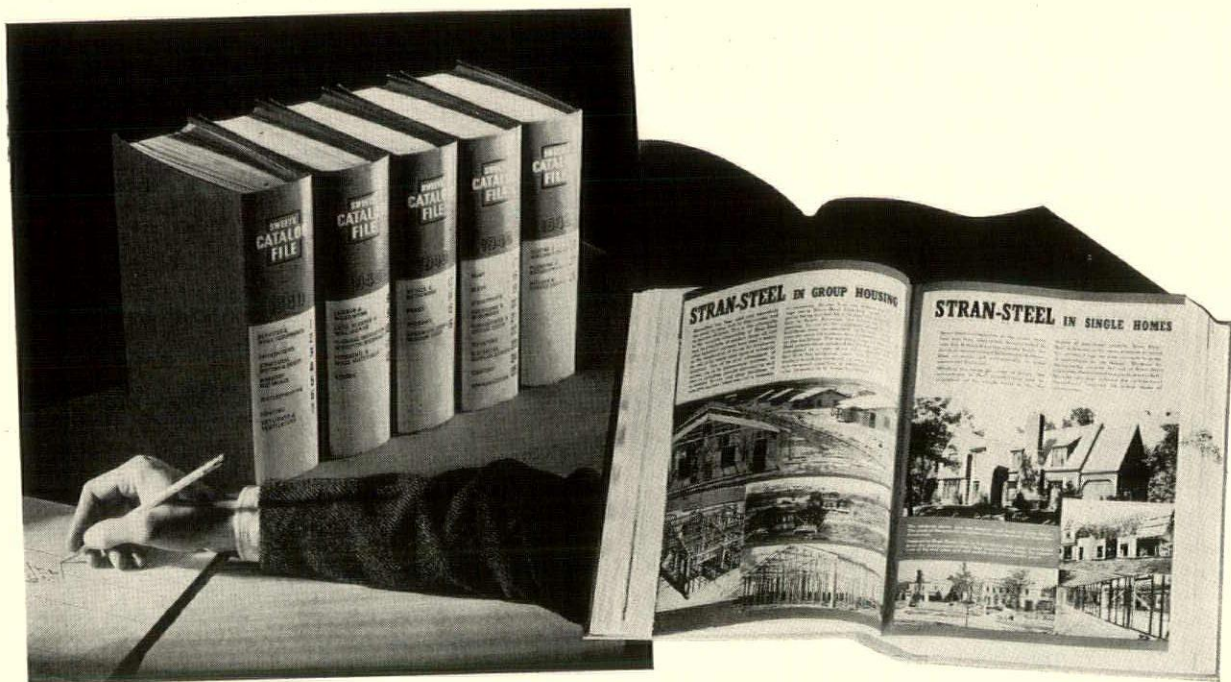
Section 2. The officers and directors shall be elected at each annual meeting, as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected and shall have qualified.

Section 3. The election shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast for each of the respective candidates.

Section 4. Nominations — 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 eight directors. 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



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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 to 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 ratification.

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 appointed 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 the 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

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 among them. Each one of these organizations may maintain such an official personnel, as it may deem 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 IV. 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 Michigan Society of Architects.

See REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Page 76

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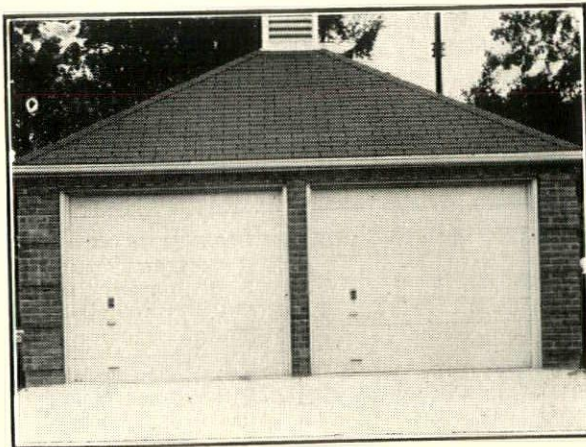
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HOUSE ENROLLED ACT No. 57

CONCERNING ELEVATORS

Enacted 1937 by the Michigan State Legislature

An act regulating the inspection of elevators and granting certain authority to and imposing certain duties upon the department of labor and industry and the division of labor, and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That for the purpose of this act, "Department" shall mean the department of labor and industry of the state of Michigan.

"Division" shall mean the division of labor in said department. "Commissioner" shall mean the commissioner of labor of said department.

"Elevator" shall mean all the machinery, construction, apparatus and equipment used in raising and lowering a car, cage or platform vertically between permanent rails or guides, and shall include all elevators, power dumb waiters, escalators, gravity elevators and other lifting or lowering apparatus permanently installed between rails or guides, but shall not include hand operated dumb waiters, construction hoists or other similar temporary lifting or lowering apparatus.

"Passenger elevator" shall mean an elevator constructed and used for carrying persons. A combined passenger and freight elevator shall be classed as a passenger elevator.

"Freight elevator" shall mean an elevator constructed and used for carrying materials: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to freight elevators with a maximum speed of 50 feet per minute or less.

"General inspector" shall mean a state inspector examined and hired to inspect elevators and lifting apparatus for the state of Michigan.

"Special inspector" shall mean an inspector examined and commissioned by the commissioner to inspect elevators and lifting apparatus in the state of Michigan.

"Inspector" shall be construed to mean either a general or special inspector.

Sec. 2. Every elevator, as defined in section one of the act, shall be constructed, equipped, maintained and operated with respect to the supporting members, elevator car, shaftways, guides, cables, doors, and gates, safety stops, and mechanisms, electrical apparatus and wiring, mechanical apparatus, counterweights, and all other appurtenances, in accordance with the state laws and regulations relating thereto.

Sec. 3. To carry out the provisions and intent and purpose of this act, the department of labor and industry shall have the power, and its duty shall be, to make, alter, amend or repeal rules and regulations for the inspection of elevators used in this state.

Sec. 4. No person shall be authorized to act, either as a general inspector or a special inspector, of elevators, unless he is an elevator construction man and holds a certificate of competency from the commissioner as provided for in section four of this act.

Application for examination as an inspector of elevators shall be in writing, accompanied by a fee of ten dollars, upon a blank to be furnished by the department, stating the school education of the applicant, a list of his previous employers, his period of employment and the position held with each. He shall also submit a letter from one or more of his previous employers certifying as to his character and experience.

Applications shall be rejected which contain any wilful falsification or untruthful statements. Such applicant, if the commissioner deems his history and experience sufficient, shall be examined by the commissioner, by a written examination, dealing with the construction, installation, operation, maintenance and repair of elevators and their appurtenances, and the applicant shall be accepted or rejected on the merits of his application and examination.

There shall be issued by the commissioner to any applicant found competent upon examination, a certificate of competency in the inspection of elevators. A rejected applicant shall be entitled after the expiration of ninety days, and upon payment of an examination fee of ten dollars, to another examination. Should an applicant fail to pass prescribed examination on second trial, he will not be permitted to be an applicant for another examination, for a period of one year after the second failure.

Sec. 5. The commissioner may appoint and hire from the holders of certificates of competency, not to exceed five general inspectors of elevators for the state of Michigan.

Sec. 6. From the holders of certificates of competency in the inspection of elevators, any company which is authorized to insure elevators in the state of Michigan, may designate persons to inspect elevators covered by such company's policies, and the department of safety of any city and the clerk of any village may designate persons to inspect elevators in such city or village. Such persons shall have issued to them by the commissioner, commissions to serve as special inspectors of elevators in the state of Michigan. Such inspectors shall not be compensated by the state.

Sec. 7. A commission to serve as a special inspector may be revoked by the commissioner for the incompetence or untrustworthiness of the holder thereof, or for the falsification of any matter or statement contained in his application or in a report of any inspection.

Sec. 8. If a certificate or commission is lost or destroyed a new one shall be issued in its place without another examination.

Sec. 9. If an elevator is insured by a company authorized to insure elevators in the state of Michigan, the inspection may be made by a special inspector of such company, and the only fee collectible by the state shall be the certificate fee of one dollar hereinafter provided for in this act.

Sec. 10. If an elevator is not inspected by a special inspector, the inspection shall be made by a general inspector, and for each inspection there shall be a fee charged as hereinafter provided for in this act.

Sec. 11. Every passenger elevator, escalator, freight elevators, including gravity elevators, shall be inspected once every six months. Power dumb waiters, hoists and other lifting and lowering apparatus permanently installed, between rails or guides, shall be inspected at least once every twelve months.

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Sec. 12. Every inspector shall forward to the commissioner a full report of each inspection made of any elevator, as required to be made by him under the provisions of this act, showing the exact condition of the said elevator. If this report indicates that the said elevator is in a safe condition to be operated, the commissioner shall issue a certificate of operation for a capacity not to exceed that named in the said report of inspection, which certificate shall be valid for one year after the date of inspection unless the certificate is suspended or revoked by the commissioner. No elevator may lawfully be operated on or after January one, nineteen hundred thirty-eight, without having such a certificate conspicuously posted thereon; where there is an elevator cab, it shall be posted conspicuously therein.

Sec. 13. If any elevator be found which in the judgement of an inspector is dangerous to life and property or is being operated without the operating certificate required by this act, such inspector may require the owner or user of such elevator to discontinue its operation, and the inspector shall place a notice to that effect conspicuously on or in such elevator. Such notice shall designate and describe the alteration or other change necessary to be made in order to insure safety of operation, date of inspection, and time allowed for such alteration or change. Such inspector shall immediately report all facts in connection with such elevator to the commissioner. In the event a certificate has been issued for such elevator, the said certificate shall be suspended and not renewed until such elevator has been placed in safe condition. In such case, where an elevator has been placed out of service, the owner or user of such elevator shall not again operate the same until repairs have been made and authority given by the commissioner to resume operation of the said elevator.

Sec. 14. The fee for the certificate of operation for all elevators, insured and uninsured, shall be one dollar. When an elevator is inspected by a general inspector, there shall be charged for each elevator a fee of three dollars for each inspection, up to the number of inspections required under section twelve of this act.

An additional fee of five dollars shall be charged for each inspection by a general inspector made on request of the owner or user of the elevator, whether or not the required number of inspections of the elevator in question have already been made. The final inspection, before operation of a permanent new or repaired elevator, under section 15 of this act, shall be classed as a special inspection. Such final inspection shall be made by a general inspector, but the commissioner may designate a special inspector of a municipality to make such final inspection of any permanent elevator located in his municipality.

Sec. 15. Before any permanent elevator shall be erected, removed to a different location or whenever any changes or repairs are made which alter its construction or the classification, grade or rated lifting capacity thereof, detailed plans and specifications of the said apparatus, in duplicate, shall be submitted to the department for approval; except in those municipalities which maintain their own elevator inspection departments, in which event, such plans and specifications shall be submitted to the elevator department of such municipality for its approval and, if approved, a permit for the erection or repair of such elevator shall be issued by the

municipality. Where plans and specifications are submitted to and approved by the commissioner, a permit for the erection or repair of such elevator shall be issued by him.

A final inspection shall be made of the apparatus when installed or repairs completed, before final approval shall be given by the department.

The elevator shall not be operated until such final inspection and approval be given, unless a temporary permit be granted by the department.

Sec. 16. The owner or user of any elevator in this state shall register with the department of labor and industry, every elevator operated by him, giving the type, capacity and description, name of manufacturer and purpose for which each is used. Such registration shall be made on a form to be furnished by the department.

Sec. 17. All fees provided for in this act shall be paid by cash, money order, or certified check to the department of labor and industry which shall transmit the same to the state treasurer.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the department of labor and industry to enforce the provisions of this act.

Sec. 19. Any person, firm or corporation, who violates any of the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations made by the labor commissioner of the department of labor and industry as herein provided for, or who shall fail or neglect to pay the fees herein provided for, shall, for the first offense be fined not more than fifty dollars and costs, and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars and costs, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Whoever continues to operate his elevator or other lifting or lowering apparatus after notice to discontinue its use as set forth in section thirteen of this act, shall be likewise fined five dollars for each day the said elevator or lifting or lowering apparatus has been operated after the service of the said notice, in addition to the fines above set forth.

Sec. 20. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the inspection of elevators by dealers in elevators or elevator equipment and an inspector by or in behalf of such dealer shall not be deemed to be a general or special inspector within the provisions of this act.

Sec. 21. The provisions of this act shall not be applicable to or in any municipality having elevator inspection regulations under any ordinances comparable with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 22. All moneys and fees received or collected under the provisions of this act shall be transmitted forthwith to the state treasurer and deposited in the general fund, to be disbursed only as appropriated by the legislature.

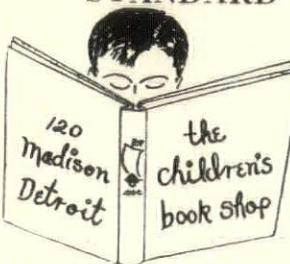
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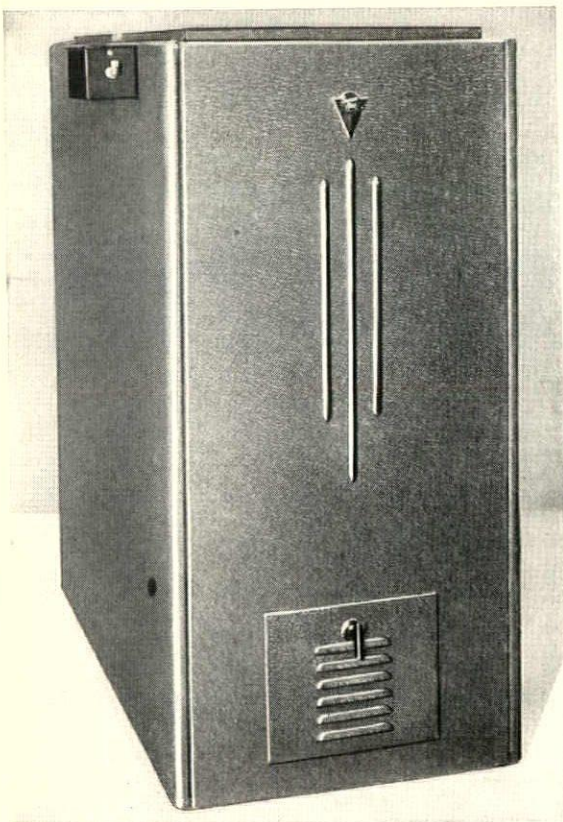
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HOUSE ENROLLED ACT No. 227

The following bill, which provides for fire-safe construction of school buildings erected in Michigan, was passed by the Michigan Legislature in 1937:

An act to promote the safety and welfare of the people of the state of Michigan by regulating the construction of certain public buildings, and to define the class of buildings affected by this act; to prescribe the powers and duties of the fire marshal with respect thereto; to prescribe penalties for the violation of this act; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts, general, local and special, inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this act.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. No school building, public or private, or additions thereto, shall hereafter be erected in the State of Michigan except it be in conformity with the following provisions of this act:

1. This act shall apply to school buildings having more than one story. If it shall be designed for class rooms in the basement, then the basement shall be considered as one floor. School gymnasiums, school cafeterias, school auditoriums and school places of assembly shall be specifically included under the provisions of this act.

2. All plans and specifications, for buildings under the scope of this act, shall be prepared by, and the construction supervised by an architect or engineer who is registered in the state of Michigan.

3. All walls, floors, partitions and roofs shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials such as stone, brick, tile, concrete, gypsum, steel or similar fire-resisting materials. All steel members shall be protected by at least three-fourths of an inch of fire-resisting material.

4. No wood lath or wood furring shall be used. However these regulations shall not be construed as prohibiting the use of wood flooring on masonry sub-floors, or the use of wood sleepers, wood cabinets, or wood trim.

5. Every room enclosing a heating unit shall be enclosed by walls of fire-resisting materials and shall be equipped with automatically-closing fire-doors; and said heating unit shall not be located directly beneath a classroom; *Provided further*, That in any school where natural gas or any other kind of gas shall be used for heating purposes said gas shall be chemically treated before being used in such a manner as to give a very distinguishable odor if any leak should develop in the heating system.

6. In gymnasiums, fire-proofing may be omitted from the trusses and purlins if they are more than sixteen feet of the main floor level; also, from the steel supports of the running track. The running track shall be constructed of wood not less than two inches thick. It shall be the duty of the architect or engineer to provide adequate exit. In all cases there shall be at least two stairways and the distance from the door of any class or assembly room to a stairway or exit shall not exceed one hundred feet.

Section 2. The architect or engineer preparing the plans and specifications or supervising the construction of any such building shall be responsible for constructing the building of adequate strength so as to resist fire, and constructing the building in a workmanlike manner.

Sec. 3. The state fire marshal shall inspect any such building to determine whether or not the construction thereof complies with the provisions of this act. Each building shall be inspected by the state fire marshal at least twice during construc-

tion, one inspection to be made of the frame work of the building prior to plastering and one inspection shall be made on the completion of the building. With respect to such inspections, the state fire marshal shall have the same powers as set forth in act number one hundred seventy-eight of public acts of nineteen hundred fifteen, as amended, being sections six hundred three to six hundred twenty, inclusive, of the compiled laws of nineteen hundred twenty-nine.

Sec. 4. The license or registration of any architect or engineer convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be revoked. In addition, any architect or engineer violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by the laws of this state.

Sec. 5. Should any provision or section of this act be held invalid for any reason, such holding shall not be construed as affecting the validity of any remaining portion of such section or of this act, it being the legislative intent that this act shall stand, notwithstanding the invalidity of any such provision or section.

Sec. 5a. The provisions of this act shall apply to the construction or alteration of any rural school building or gymnasium where the total cost thereof does not exceed five thousand dollars.

Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts, local and special, are hereby superseded and repealed insofar as inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

EDITORS NOTE:

President Kenneth C. Black in 1938 appointed a committee consisting of:

HENRY H. TURNER (Chairman)

FREDERICK BECKBISSINGER

LEE BLACK

LYNN W. FRY

MAYNARD LYNDON

LEWIS J. SARVIS

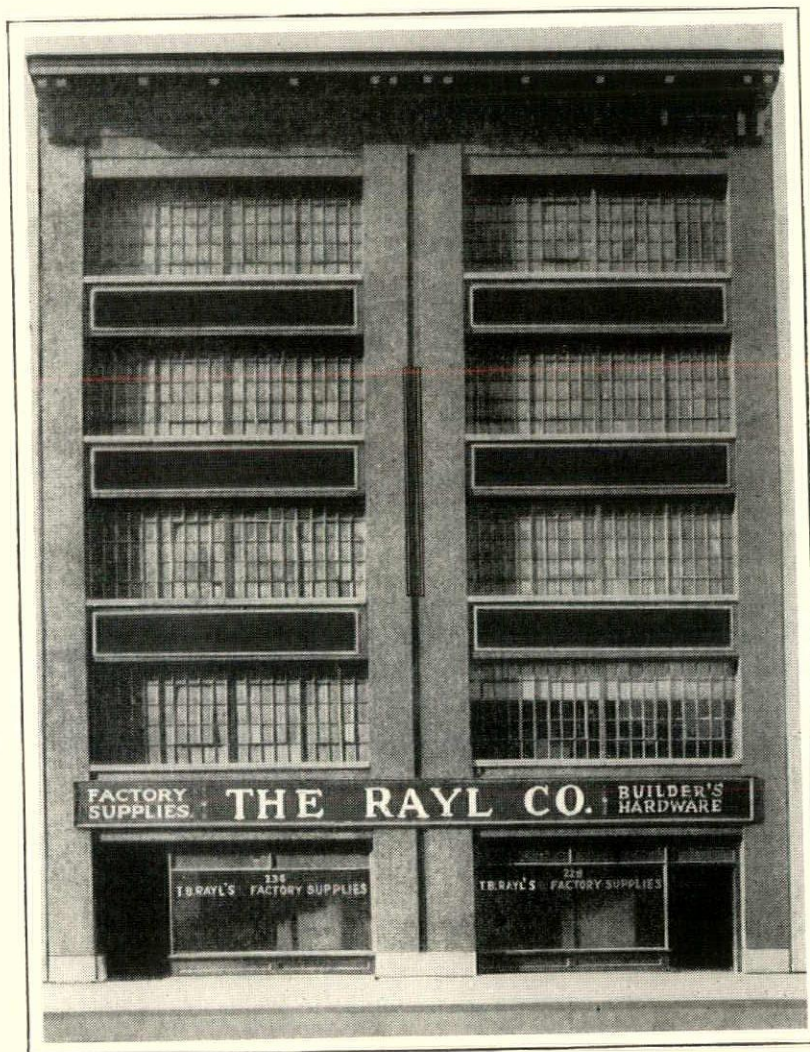
who with the approval of Mr. Eugene B. Elliott, superintendent of the State Department of Public Instruction, prepared the following

Tentative Draft of Clauses to clarify and interpret House Enrolled Act No. 227, regulating the construction of school buildings. Recommended by the Committee on School Law appointed by the Michigan Society of Architects.

Section I, paragraph I: - Interpret: A one-story addition to a present school building may be erected with masonry walls, but otherwise ordinary wood joist and stud construction and wood finish or, may be a frame building constructed with wood above foundations, provided the floor level of same be kept not more than two (2) feet above grade, without basement, and that property designed separate exits be incorporated in the plans for each and every unit used for school purposes.

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Section I, paragraph 3: - Interpret: The roof decks and partitions of a one-story appendage to a school building used for the purposes of a gymnasium, cafeteria, small auditorium or place of school assembly may be of wood construction provided the floor level of same be kept slightly above grade, without basement, that a fire-wall of fire resisting materials, from foundation to three (3) feet above the roof level be constructed between any such addition and present building with approved fire doors protecting all openings therein, that properly designed separate exits be provided for, that roof coverings shall be semi-fireproof material such as "Michigan Standard Specification," pitch felt and gravel or slag, asphalt, slate, asbestos, tile or similar fire-resisting materials and that fire-resistant lath or plasterboard only be used on wood stud partitions with not less than 5/8" thickness of plastering material, and that all structural steel members except shelf angles shall be protected by at least 3/4" of fire resisting material.

Section I, paragraph 4: - Interpret: Nor shall these regulations be constructed as prohibiting the use of wood door and window frames, wood sash, wood furring or grounds on masonry walls, structural steel or concrete ceiling members, for the purpose of installing wood trim, panelling, acoustical units, or similar materials.

Section I, paragraph 5: - Interpret: Said heating unit shall not be located directly beneath any portion of the building used for school purposes.

Section I, paragraph 6: - Interpret: Adequate exits and stairways shall be based on the following formula: Stairways and exits shall be sufficient in number to empty the building in three (3) minutes or less, on basis of actual determination for each building, using the rule that 120 pupils in line, two abreast, can pass a given point in one minute. No two story building shall have less than two stairways. Buildings having nine or more rooms on the second floor shall have more than two stairways in the proportion of one stairway for each set of five class rooms. Stairways shall not be less than four feet wide measuring between handrails, shall be in two runs of approximately the same length from story to story with broad landing between runs equal to length of tread in stairs leading to it.

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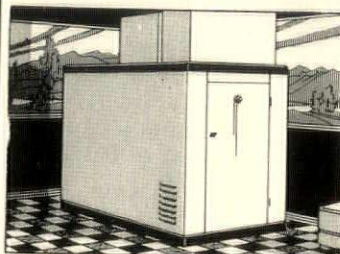
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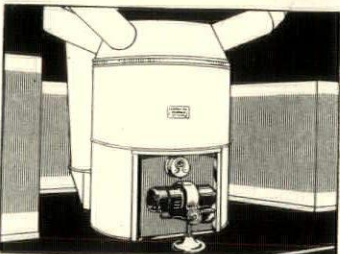
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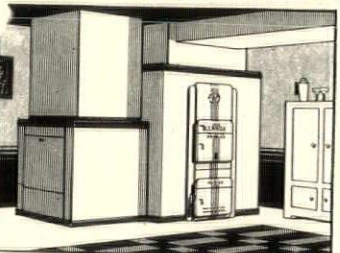
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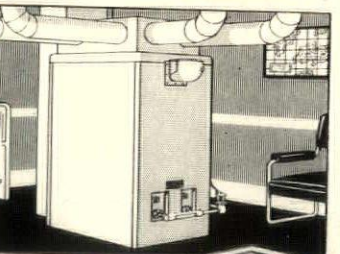
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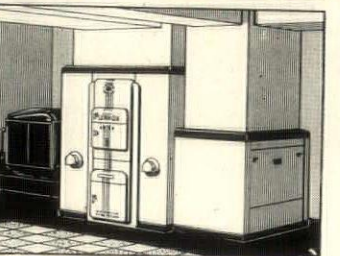
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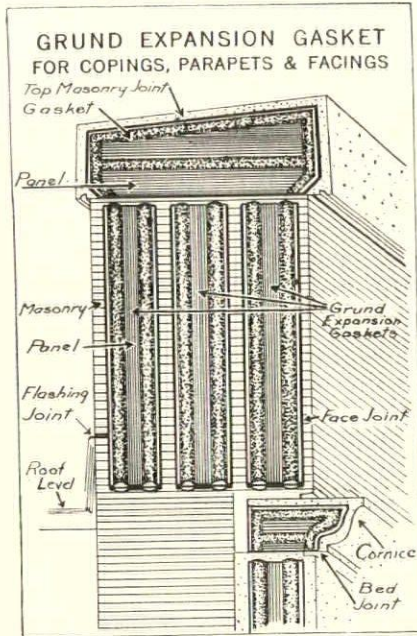
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Senate Bill No. 175

Introduced by Senator Palmer

Editors' Note: The following is a copy of the new Architects' Act replacing the former Act.

SENATE ENROLLED ACT No. 68

AN ACT to license and regulate the practice of architecture, professional engineering and land surveying; to create a state board of registration for architects, professional engineers and land surveyors, and to prescribe its powers and duties; to impose certain powers and duties upon the state and the political subdivisions thereof in connection with public work; to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. In order to safeguard life, health and property, any person practicing or offering to practice the profession of architecture, profession of engineering or of land surveying, shall hereafter be required to submit evidence that he is qualified so to practice and shall be registered as hereinafter provided; and it shall be unlawful for any person to practice or to offer to practice the profession of architecture, the profession of engineering or of land surveying, in this state, or to use in connection with his name or otherwise assume, use or advertise any title or description tending to convey the impression that he is an architect, a professional engineer, or a land surveyor, unless such person has been duly registered or exempted under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. The term "architect" as used in this act shall mean a person who, by reason of his knowledge of mathematics, the physical sciences, and the principles of architectural design, acquired by professional education and practical experience is qualified to engage in architectural practice as hereinafter defined.

The practice of architecture within the meaning and intent of this act includes any professional service such as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, design, or responsible supervision of construction, alteration, repair, or operation in connection with any public or private structures, buildings, equipment, works or projects wherein the public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, or property is concerned or involved, when such professional service requires the application of the principles of architecture or architectural design, and where the consultant charges for knowledge and skill and has no prejudicial interest in the project, either as owner or contractor or producer or seller of material, except as hereinafter defined.

The term "professional engineer" as used in this act shall mean a person who, by reason of his knowledge of mathematics, the physical sciences, and the principles of engineering, acquired by professional education and practical experience, is qualified to engage in engineering practice as hereinafter defined.

The practice of professional engineering within the meaning and intent of this act includes any professional service, such as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, design, or responsible supervision of construction or operation, in connection with any public or private utilities, structures, buildings, machines, equipment, processes, works, or projects, wherein the public welfare, or the safeguarding of life, health, or property is concerned

or involved, when such professional services requires the application of engineering principles and data, except as hereinafter defined.

The term "land surveyor" as used in this act shall mean a person who engages in the practice of land surveying as hereinafter defined.

The practice of land surveying within the meaning and intent of this act includes surveying of areas for their correct determination and description and for conveyancing, or for the establishment or re-establishment of land boundaries and the plotting of lands and subdivisions thereof.

The term "board" as used in this act shall mean the state board of registration for architects, professional engineers, and land surveyors, provided for by this act.

Sec. 3. There is hereby created a state board of registration for architects, professional engineers and land surveyors, which shall be vested with the administration of the provisions of this act. Said board shall consist of three architects and four professional engineers who shall be appointed by the governor for terms of seven years each, except that the members of the board first appointed hereunder shall hold office for terms of one, two, three, four, five, six and seven years, respectively, as may be designated by the governor. One member of the board shall be from the upper peninsula. Members of the board shall qualify by taking and filing the constitutional oath of office with the secretary of state, and shall hold office until the appointment and qualification of their successors. On the expiration of the term of any member, the governor shall appoint a registered architect or registered professional engineer, as the case may be, to take the place of the member whose term on said board is expiring. Each member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state, and shall be a registered architect or registered professional engineer. Vacancies shall be filled for the balance of any unexpired term, in the same manner as the original appointment. The governor may remove any member of the board for misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance in office, after hearing.

Sec. 4. Members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to their actual and necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The board shall have power to appoint such employees and assistants as shall be necessary for the proper exercise of the powers hereby granted. Employees and assistants shall receive their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties. Compensation and expenses of all

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assistants and employees shall be paid from the appropriation made therefor by the legislature. The board is authorized to incur such expenses as shall be required to carry out the provisions of this act, to be paid from the appropriation made therefor by the legislature.

Sec. 5. The board shall hold an organization meeting within sixty days after this act shall become effective, and thereafter shall hold at least two regular meetings each calendar year. Special meetings shall be held at such times as the rules and regulations may provide. The board shall elect or appoint annually a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary who need not be a member of the board. Four members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 6. The board shall have power to promulgate rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state, which may be reasonably necessary for the proper performance of its duties, including methods of procedure in proceedings before the board. The board shall adopt an official seal.

Sec. 7. Any member of the board may issue a subpoena requiring any person to appear before the board and be examined with reference to any matter within the scope of the inquiry or investigation being conducted by the board and to produce any books, papers or documents. Any member of the board, or its authorized agent, may administer an oath to a witness in any matter before the board. In case of disobedience of a subpoena the board may invoke the aid of any circuit court of the state of Michigan in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the producing of books, papers and documents. Any of the circuit courts of the state within the jurisdiction of which any such inquiry is carried on, may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena, issue an order requiring such person to appear before said board and produce books, papers and documents if so ordered and give evidence touching the matter in question. Any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

Sec. 8. All fees received under the provisions of this act shall be forwarded monthly to the state treasury and deposited therein in a special segregated fund, to be available for the purpose of this act. The expenses of carrying out the provisions of this act shall not exceed in any fiscal year the amount received from fees under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. The secretary of the board shall have charge of the offices of the board and of its records and shall perform the duties usually appertaining to such office; he shall give a surety bond, running to the people of the state of Michigan, in such sum as the board shall determine. The premium on said bond shall be considered a necessary expense of the administration of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. The board shall keep a record of its proceedings and a register of all applications for registration, which register shall show (a) the name, age, and residence of each applicant; (b) the date of the application; (c) the place of business of such applicant; (d) his educational and other qualifications; (e) whether or not an examination was required; (f) whether the applicant was rejected; (g) whether a certificate of registration was granted; (h) the date of the action of the board; and (i) such other information as may be deemed necessary by the board.

The records of the board shall be prima facie evidence of the proceedings of the board set forth therein, and a transcript thereof, duly certified by the secretary of the board under seal, shall be admissible in evidence with the same force and effect as if the original were produced.

On or before the fifteenth day of January in each odd numbered year, the board shall make a report to the governor and to the legislature, setting forth the workings of said board during the period covered by said report, and containing the findings and recommendations of said board.

Sec. 11. A roster showing the names and business addresses of all registered architects and all registered professional engineers and all registered land surveyors shall be prepared by the secretary of the board during the month of February of each year, commencing in the year following the date on which this law becomes effective. Copies of this roster shall be placed on file with the secretary of state, and furnished to the public upon request.

Sec. 12. An applicant for examination for registration must be a citizen of this state except as provided in section twenty; must be of good moral character and over twenty-one years of age; must, except as provided hereafter in this section, have had not less than eight years of practical experience in architectural or engineering work, or land surveying, under the direction or supervision of a registered architect or a registered engineer or a registered land surveyor, or of an architect or engineer or surveyor of equivalent professional standing, or must be a graduate in architecture or engineering of a college or school acceptable to the board, and have had not less than four years of experience of a nature satisfactory to the board: *Provided*, That the satisfactory completion of each year of a course in architecture or engineering with or without graduation in a school or college acceptable to the board shall be considered as equivalent to a year of satisfactory experience and that graduation in a four year course other than architectural or engineering in a school or college acceptable to the board shall be considered as equivalent to two years of satisfactory experience: *Provided*, That credit for an additional year of experience shall be given to applicants with a master's degree in architecture or engineering: *And provided further*, That no applicant shall receive credit for more than five years of experience because of educational qualifications.

An applicant upon payment of the fees required under this act shall be granted an examination in such appropriate subjects as the board may require.

The board shall at least once annually hold examinations in the separate scholastic items of its requirements and any applicant who has completed four years of study, or equivalent thereof, in a professional school or college acceptable to the board or who has completed four years of practical experience of a nature satisfactory to the board and who has paid his initial fee of fifteen dollars, as provided in section thirteen, shall be permitted to take such examination, and satisfactory records in such examinations shall receive the same credit as if gained at the time of completion of the full requirements for registration.

After this act shall have been in effect five years the board shall issue certificates of registration only to those applicants who meet the foregoing requirements of this section.

At any time within five years after this act becomes effective the board shall accept as conclusive

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evidence that an applicant is qualified for registration without examination, as an architect or as a professional engineer, a specific record of at least twelve years of active practice as an architect, or as a professional engineer, previous to the effective date of this act.

At any time within five years after this act becomes effective the board shall accept as evidence that the applicant is qualified for registration as a land surveyor a specific record of ten years or more, previous to this act becoming effective, of active practice in land surveying work of a character satisfactory to the board and indicating that the applicant has had responsible charge of important land surveying work for at least five years: *Provided*, Applicant is not less than thirty years of age at the time of making application.

Any person having the necessary qualifications prescribed in this act to entitle him to registration shall be eligible for such registration though he may not be practicing his profession at the time of making his application.

All registrations as architects, professional engineers or land surveyors under the laws of this state and legally in force at the time this act becomes effective shall continue in force until they legally expire under the provisions of the act which authorized them. All persons previously registered as architects, professional engineers or land surveyors in this state and whose registration is legally in force at the time this act becomes effective may renew their registration as provided for renewals under this act.

Sec. 13. Applications for registrations shall be on forms prescribed and furnished by the board, shall contain statements made under oath, showing the applicant's education and detailed summary of his technical work, and shall contain not less than five references, of whom three or more shall be architects or professional engineers or land surveyors having personal knowledge of his architectural or engineering or land surveying experience.

The registration fee for architects and professional engineers shall be twenty-five dollars, fifteen dollars of which shall accompany application, the remaining ten dollars to be paid upon issuance of certificate. When a certificate of qualification issued by the national council of architectural registration boards or the national bureau of engineering registration is accepted as evidence of qualification, the total fee for registration as architect or professional engineer shall be ten dollars.

The registration fee for land surveyors shall be fifteen dollars, which shall accompany application.

Should the board deny the issuance of a certificate of registration to any applicant, the initial fee deposited shall be retained as an application fee.

Sec. 14. When examinations are required, they shall be held at such time and place as the board shall determine. The scope of the examinations and the methods of procedure shall be prescribed by the board with special reference to the applicant's ability to design and supervise architectural and engineering works, which shall insure the safety of life, health, and property. Examinations shall be given for the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants for registration separately in architecture, in professional engineering, and in land surveying. A candidate failing on examination may apply for re-examination at the expiration of six months and shall be re-examined without payment of additional

fee. Subsequent re-examination shall be granted upon payment of a fee of five dollars.

Sec. 15. The board shall issue a certificate of registration upon payment of registration fees as provided for in this act, to any applicant who, in the opinion of the board, has satisfactorily met all the requirements of this act. In case a registered architect, the certificate shall authorize the practice of "architecture," in the case of a registered engineer, the certificate shall authorize the practice of "professional engineering," and in the case of a registered land surveyor, the certificate shall authorize the practice of "land surveying." Certificates of registration shall show the full name of the registrant, shall have a serial number, and shall be signed by the chairman and the secretary of the board under seal of the board.

The issuance of a certificate of registration by this board shall be evidence that the person named therein is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a registered architect, a registered professional engineer, or of a registered land surveyor, while the said certificate remains unrevoked or unexpired.

Each registrant hereunder, who is required to file plans, specifications, and reports with public authorities, shall upon registration obtain a seal of the design authorized by the board, bearing the registrant's name and the legend, "registered architect," "registered professional engineer," or "registered land surveyor." Plans, specifications, plats and reports issued by a registrant shall be stamped with the said seal when filed with public authorities, during the life of the registrant's certificate, but it shall be unlawful for any one to stamp or seal any documents with said seal after the certificate of the registrant named thereon has expired or has been revoked, unless said certificate shall have been renewed or re-issued.

Sec. 16. Certificate of registration shall expire three years after date of issuance. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board to notify every person registered under this act, of the date of the expiration of his certificate and the amount of the fee that shall be required for its renewal for three years. Such notice shall be mailed to the latest address on file with the secretary of the board at least one month in advance of the date of the expiration of said certificate. Renewal may be effected at any time within one month after the date of expiration of said certificate by the payment of a fee of ten dollars accompanying an application by the registrant upon a form to be provided by the board: *Provided*, That the information contained therein and as may be otherwise obtained shall satisfy the board that the registrant is competent and qualified under this act to continue the practice of his profession. The failure on the part of the registrant to renew his certificate within one month after the date required by the rules of the board, as provided above, shall not deprive such person of the rights of renewal, but the fee to be paid for the renewal of a certificate at any time after one month subsequent to the date of expiration of said certificate shall be increased ten per cent for each month or fraction of a month that payment of renewal is delayed: *Provided, however*, That the maximum fee for delayed renewal shall not exceed twice the normal renewal fee.

Sec. 17. An architectural or an engineering or a land surveying firm, or a co-partnership, or a corporation, or a joint stock association may engage

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in the practice of architecture, professional engineering, or land surveying in this state: *Provided*, That all partners, officers, and directors of such organizations shall be registered architects, registered professional engineers, or registered land surveyors.

Sec. 18. Upon this law becoming effective, it shall be unlawful for this state, or for any of its political subdivisions, or any county, city, town, township, village or school district to engage in the construction of any public work involving architecture or professional engineering, unless the plans and specifications and estimates have been prepared by, and the construction executed under the direct supervision of, a registered architect or a registered professional engineer, and unless any survey of the land on which any such public work has been or is to be constructed shall be made under the supervision of a registered land surveyor: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be held to apply to any public work wherein the contemplated expenditure for the completed project does not exceed two thousand dollars.

Sec. 19. The following persons shall be exempt from the provisions of this act, to wit:

(a) A person not a resident of and having no established place of business in this state, practicing or offering to practice herein the profession of architecture, engineering, or land surveying, when such practice does not exceed in the aggregate more than sixty days in any calendar year: *Provided*, Such person is legally qualified by registration to practice the said profession in his own state or country in which the requirements and qualifications for obtaining a certificate of registration are not lower than those specified in this act: *And provided further*, That the state or country of which he is a resident grants equivalent reciprocal privileges to registered architects, registered professional engineers, and registered land surveyors of this state.

(b) A person not a resident of and having no established place of business in this state, or who has recently become a resident of this state, practicing or offering to practice herein for more than sixty days in any calendar year the profession of architecture, engineering, or land surveying, if he shall have filed with the board an application for a certificate of registration and shall have paid the fee required by this act. Such exemption shall continue only for such time as the board requires for the consideration of the application for registration: *Provided*, That such a person is legally qualified to practice said profession in his own state or country in which the requirements and qualifications for obtaining a certificate of registration are not lower than those specified in this act: *Provided further*, That the state or country of which he is a resident grants equivalent reciprocal privileges to registered architects, registered professional engineers, and registered land surveyors of this state.

(c) Officers and employees of the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof while engaged within this state in the practice of the profession of architecture, engineering, or land surveying for the United States of America, or any agency or instrumentality thereof.

(d) Architects, engineers, or surveyors employed by a railroad or other interstate corporation whose employment and practice is confined to the property of such corporation.

Nothing in this act shall require an employee or subordinate of a person holding a certificate of registration under this act or an employee of a person exempted from registration by classes (a) and (b) of this section to be registered as required by this act: *Provided*, His work does not include responsible charge of design or supervision.

Nothing in this act shall prevent any owner from doing any of the architectural, engineering, or surveying work mentioned herein upon or in connection with the construction of buildings on his own property for his own use, nor be construed as preventing a person not registered under this act from planning, designing or supervising the construction of residence buildings costing less than fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 20. The board may, upon application therefor, and the payment of a fee of ten dollars, issue a certificate of registration as an architect, a professional engineer or land surveyor to any person who holds a certificate of qualification or registration issued to him by proper authority of the national council of state boards of engineering examiners, or of the national council of architectural registration, or of the national bureau of engineering registration, or of any state or territory or possession of the United States or any country: *Provided*, That the requirements for the registration of architects, professional engineers or land surveyors under which said certificate of qualification or registration was issued do not conflict with the provisions of this act and are of a standard not lower than that specified in section twelve of this act: *Provided further*, That equal reciprocal privileges are granted to registrants of this state.

Sec. 21. The board shall have the power to revoke the certificate of registration of any registrant who is found guilty of:

(a) The practice of any fraud or deceit in obtaining of registration;

(b) Any gross negligence, incompetency, or misconduct in the practice of architecture, professional engineering or land surveying as a registered architect, a registered professional engineer, or registered land surveyor.

Any person may prefer charges of fraud, deceit, gross negligence, incompetency, or misconduct against any registrant. Such charges shall be in writing, and shall be sworn to by the person making them and shall be filed with the secretary of the board.

All charges, unless dismissed by the board as unfounded or trivial, shall be heard by the board within three months after the date on which they shall have been preferred.

The time and place for said hearing shall be fixed by the board, and a copy of the charges, together with a notice of the time and place of hearing, shall be personally served on or mailed by registered mail with return receipt requested to the last known address of such registrant, at least thirty days before the date fixed for the hearing. At any hearing, the accused registrant shall have the right to appear personally and by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses appearing against him, and to produce evidence and witnesses in his own defense.

If, after such hearing, four or more members of the board vote in favor of finding a violation of the provisions of this act, the board shall revoke the certificate of registration of such registered archi-

tect, registered professional engineer, or registered land surveyor.

The board, for reasons it may deem sufficient, may re-issue a certificate of registration to any person whose certificate has been revoked: *Provided*, Five or more members of the board vote in favor of such re-issuance.

A new certificate of registration, to replace any certificate revoked, lost, destroyed, or mutilated, may be issued, subject to the rules of the board, and a charge of five dollars shall be made for such issuance.

Sec. 22. Any person who, after this act becomes effective, shall practice, or offer to practice, the profession of architecture, the profession of engineering or land surveying in this state without being registered or exempted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or any person presenting or attempting to use as his own the certificate of registration or the seal of another, or any person who shall give any false or forged evidence of any kind to the board or to any member thereof in obtaining a certificate of registration, or any person who shall falsely impersonate any other registrant of like or different name, or any person who shall attempt to use an expired or revoked certificate of registration, or any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ninety days, or both.

It shall be the duty of all law enforcing officers of this state to enforce the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the several prosecuting attorneys and the attorney general of the state to prosecute any person violating any of the provisions of this act.

After this act becomes effective it shall be unlawful for any public official of this state or any political subdivision thereof to accept as a public record or for filing as public record a plan, specification, report or land survey which does not bear the seal of a registered architect, registered professional engineer or registered land surveyor as required by this act, except for public works costing less than two thousand dollars or residential buildings costing less than fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 23. This act shall not be construed to affect or prevent the practice of any other legally recognized profession.

Sec. 24. Should any provision or section of this act be held to be invalid for any reason, such holding shall not be construed as affecting the validity of any remaining portion of such section or of this act, it being the legislative intent that this act shall stand, notwithstanding the validity of any such provision or section.

Sec. 25. The board of state auditors shall furnish suitable quarters for the operations of this board.

Sec. 26. This act shall become effective as of January one, nineteen hundred thirty-eight.

Sec. 27. Act number three hundred thirty-four of the public acts of nineteen hundred nineteen, being sections eight thousand six hundred sixty-eight to eight thousand six hundred ninety, inclusive, of the compiled laws of nineteen hundred twenty-nine, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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NEW STATE HOUSING CODE

The following act was passed by the last session of the Michigan Legislature, signed by the Governor and is now in effect:

STATE OF MICHIGAN 60TH LEGISLATURE REGULAR SESSION OF 1939

Senate Bill No. 363

Introduced by Senator DeLano

SENATE ENROLLED ACT No. 131

AN ACT to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 10a, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 60, 65, 69, 71, 72, 74, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 87, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 104, 111, 118, and 119 of act number 167 of the public acts of 1917, entitled "An act to promote the health, safety and welfare of the people by regulating the light and ventilation, sanitation, fire protection, maintenance, alteration, and improvement of dwellings; to define the classes of dwellings affected by the act, to establish administrative requirements and to establish remedies and fix penalties for the violation thereof," as amended, being sections 2487, 2488, 2489, 2491, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2518, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2539, 2548, 2553, 2557, 2559, 2560, 2562, 2566, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2587, 2592, 2599, 2606, and 2607, respectively, of the compiled laws of 1929.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 10a, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 60, 65, 69, 71, 72, 74, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 87, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 104, 111, 118, and 119 of act number 167 of the public acts of 1917, entitled "An act to promote the health, safety and welfare of the people by regulating the light and ventilation, sanitation, fire protection, maintenance, alteration and improvement of dwellings; to define the classes of dwellings affected by the act, to establish administrative requirements and to establish remedies and fix penalties for the violation thereof," as amended, being sections 2487, 2488, 2489, 2491, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2518, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2539, 2548, 2553, 2557, 2559, 2560, 2562, 2566, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2587, 2592, 2599, 2606 and 2607, respectively, of compiled laws of 1929, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Scope of the act. This act shall be known as the housing law of Michigan and all provisions thereof shall apply to every city and organized village in the state, which, by the last regular or special federal census, had a population of 100,000 or more, and to every such city or village as its population shall reach 100,000 thereafter and also to that territory immediately adjacent and contiguous to the boundaries of any such city or village and extending for a radial distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond such boundaries in all directions. All provisions of this act shall also apply to any city and organized village in this state which, as determined by such

census, has or shall hereafter attain a population of 10,000 or more: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this act relating to private dwellings and 2 family dwellings as hereinafter defined shall not apply to any city or organized village lying outside said territory and having a population of less than 100,000 unless the legislative body of such city or village by resolution, passed by a majority vote of the members elect of such body, adopt such provisions; and in case of unincorporated areas lying within a radial distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles beyond the boundaries of any city or village of 10,000 or more but less than 100,000 population, the provisions of this act relating to private dwellings and 2 family dwellings may be applied to such unincorporated areas by ordinance of the respective township board adopting such provisions: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this act relating to multiple dwellings as hereinafter defined shall apply to all parts of the State of Michigan. All the provisions of the act shall apply to all dwellings within the classes defined in the following sections, except that in sections where specific reference is made to 1 or more specific classes of dwellings, such provisions shall apply only to those classes to which such specific reference is made. All other provisions which relate to dwellings shall apply to all classes of dwellings.

Sec. 2. Definitions. Certain words in this act are defined for the purpose thereof as follows: Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as a natural person.

(1) Dwelling. A "dwelling" is any house, building, structure, tent shelter, trailer or vehicle, or portion thereof, (except railroad cars, on tracks or rights-of-way) which is occupied in whole or in part as the home, residence, living or sleeping place of 1 or more human beings, either permanently or transiently. A house trailer or other vehicle, when occupied or used as a dwelling, shall be subject to all the provisions of this act, except that house trailers or other vehicles, duly licensed as vehicles, may be occupied or used as a dwelling for reasonable periods or lengths of time, without being otherwise subject to the provisions of this act for dwellings, when located in a park or place designated or licensed for the purpose by the corporate community within which they are located: *Provided,* That such parking sites are equipped with adequate safety and sanitary facilities.

(1a). "Sub-standard dwelling" is a dwelling of any class which is not so equipped as to have each of the following items: running water, inside toilets; or a dwelling which has either inadequate cellar drainage, defective plumbing, and inside room hav-

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ing no windows therein, improper exits or defective stairways so as to make such dwelling a fire hazard.

(2) Classes of dwellings. For the purpose of this act dwellings are divided into the following classes:

(a) "private dwellings," (b) "2 family dwellings," and (c) "multiple dwellings."

(a) A "private dwelling" is a dwelling occupied by but 1 family, and so designed and arranged as to provide cooking and kitchen accommodations for 1 family only.

(b) A "2 family dwelling" is a dwelling occupied by but 2 families, and so designed and arranged as to provide cooking and kitchen accommodations for 2 families only.

(c) A "multiple dwelling" is a dwelling occupied otherwise than as a private dwelling or 2 family dwelling.

(3) Classes of multiple dwellings. All multiple dwellings are dwellings and for the purpose of this act are divided into 2 classes, viz.: class (a) and class (b).

Class (a). Multiple dwellings of class (a) are dwellings which are occupied more or less permanently for residence purposes by several families and in which the rooms are occupied in apartments, suites or groups, in which each combination of rooms is so arranged and designed as to provide for cooking accommodations and toilet and kitchen sink accommodations within the separate units. This class includes tenement houses, flats, apartment houses, apartment hotels, bachelor apartments, studio apartments, duplex apartments, kitchenette apartments, and all other dwellings similarly occupied whether specifically enumerated herein or not.

Class (b). Multiple dwellings of class (b) are dwelling which are occupied, as a rule transiently, as the more or less temporary abiding place of individuals who are lodged, with or without meals, and in which as a rule the rooms are occupied singly and without any attempt to provide therein or therewith cooking or kitchen accommodations for the individual occupants. This class includes hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses, furnished room houses, club houses, convents, asylums, hospitals, jails and all other dwellings similarly occupied, whether specifically enumerated herein or not.

(3a) Rooming house. A "rooming house" under this act shall be construed to mean any dwelling occupied in such a manner that certain rooms, in excess of those used by the members of the immediate family and occupied as a home or family unit, are leased or rented to persons outside of the family, without any attempt to provide therein or therewith, cooking or kitchen accommodations for individuals leasing or renting rooms. In the case of single and 2 family dwellings the number of such bedrooms leased or rented to roomers shall not exceed 3, unless such dwellings be made to comply in all respects with the provisions of this act relating to multiple dwellings.

(4) Hotel. A "hotel" is a multiple-dwelling of class (b) in which persons are lodged for hire and in which there are more than 50 sleeping rooms, a public dining room for the accommodation of at least 50 guests, and a general kitchen.

(5) Mixed occupancy. In cases of mixed occupancy where a building is occupied in part as a dwelling, the part so occupied shall be deemed a dwelling for the purposes of this act and shall comply with the provisions thereof relative to dwellings.

(6) Yards. A "rear yard" is an unoccupied space on the same lot with a dwelling, between the extreme rear line of the dwelling and the rear lot line and extending from 1 side lot line to the other side lot line. A "side yard" is an unoccupied space on the same lot with a dwelling between the side lot line and the nearest side line of the dwelling and extending from the extreme rear line of the dwelling to the front lot line. A "front yard" is an unoccupied space on the same lot with a dwelling between the extreme front line of the house and the front lot line and extending from 1 side yard to the other side yard.

(7) Courts. A "court" is an open unoccupied space on the same lot with a dwelling and bounded on 2 or more sides with the walls of the dwelling. A court not extending to the street or front or rear yard is an "inner court". A court extending to the street or front or rear yard is an "outer court".

(8) Corner and interior lots. A "corner lot" is a lot of which at least 2 adjacent sides abut for their full length upon a street. A lot other than a corner lot is an "interior lot".

(9) Front, rear and depth of lot. The front of a lot is that boundary line which borders on the street. In case of a corner lot the owner may elect by statement on his plans either street boundary line as the front. The rear of a lot is the side opposite to the front. In the case of a triangular or gore lot the rear is the boundary line not bordering on a street. The depth of a lot is the dimension measured from the front of the lot to the extreme rear line of the lot. In the case of irregular shaped lots the mean depth shall be taken.

(10) Public hall. A "public hall" is a hall, corridor or passageway not within the exclusive control of 1 family.

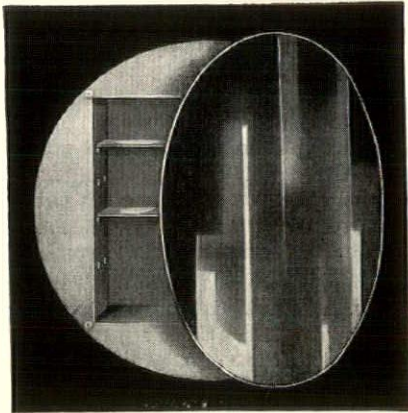
(11) Stair hall. A "stair hall" is a public hall and includes the stairs, stair landings and those portions of the building through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and the roof.

(12) Basement, cellar, attic, penthouses.

(a) A "basement" is that portion of a building partly below grade but so located that the vertical distance from grade to the floor is not greater than the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling: *Provided, however,* That if the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling is 5 feet or more such basement shall be counted as a story.

(b) A "cellar" is that portion of a building partly below grade but so located that the vertical distance from the grade to the floor is greater than the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling: *Provided, however,* That if the vertical distance from the grade to the ceiling is 5 feet or more such cellar shall be counted as a story. A cellar, except as provided above, shall not be counted as a story. If any portion of a building is in that part the equivalent of a basement or cellar, the provisions of this act relative to basements and cellars shall apply to such portion of the building.

(c) An attic is a portion of a building situated partly or wholly in the roof space. An attic which is used only as a portion of a single or 2 family dwelling shall not be counted as a story, unless there are more than 2 rooms suitable for living purposes on this floor. For the purpose of this paragraph, rooms of 160 square feet or more will be regarded as 2 or more rooms based on each 80 square feet being considered 1 room. Any attic



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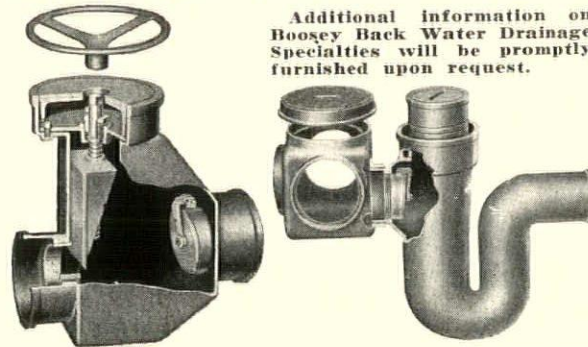
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which is occupied by a separate family shall be counted as a story. Any attic used for living purposes in a multiple dwelling shall be counted as a story.

(d) Penthouses. Penthouses are those portions of a building situated above the roof and housing mechanical equipment, service or recreational facilities or used for living purposes. A penthouse shall not be counted as a story if it houses only mechanical equipment or stairways and does not have an area in excess of 200 square feet; nor shall it be counted as a story, when occupied otherwise or when it has an area in excess of 200 square feet, if it complies with the following requirements:

(1) The building and penthouse shall be of fireproof construction if the penthouse houses other than mechanical equipment or stairways.

(2) The penthouse shall not be over 1 story in height.

(3) The exterior walls of the penthouse shall be set back from the exterior walls of the story immediately below by a distance not less than two-thirds of the height of the penthouse above the roof. However, it shall not be necessary to set back the exterior walls of a penthouse if the dimensions of yards and courts are sufficient to meet the requirements of this act for a building if the penthouse is counted as a story.

(4) There shall be access to 2 stairways leading from the roof to grade where penthouses are used for the purposes other than to house mechanical equipment.

(5) The combined area of all penthouses on a building shall not exceed 25 per cent of the gross area of the floor immediately below.

(13) Height. The "height" of a dwelling is the perpendicular distance measured in a straight line from grade to the highest point of the roof beams in the case of flat roofs, and to the average of the height of the gable in the case of pitched roofs.

(14) Grade. "Grade", for buildings adjoining 1 street only, shall be the elevation of the sidewalk at the center of that wall which adjoins the street, except that in case the average elevation of the ground (finished surface) adjacent to the exterior walls of the building is lower than the elevation of the sidewalk, "grade" shall be the average elevation of the ground.

"Grade", for buildings adjoining more than 1 street, shall be the elevation of the sidewalk at the center of the wall adjoining the street having the lowest sidewalk elevation.

"Grade", for buildings having no wall adjoining the street, shall be the average level of the ground (finished surface) adjacent to the exterior walls of the building.

All walls approximately parallel to and not more than 5 feet from a street line shall be considered as adjoining the street. In alleys the surface of the paving shall be considered to be the sidewalk elevation. Where the elevation of the sidewalk or alley paving has not been established the city engineer shall determine such elevation for the purpose of this act.

(15) Occupied spaces. Outside stairways, fire escapes, fire towers, porches, platforms, balconies, boiler flues and other projections shall be considered as part of the building and not as a part of the yards or courts or unoccupied spaces. This provision shall not apply to 1 fireplace or 1 chimney projecting not more than 12 inches into side yard

space and not more than 8 feet in length, nor to uninclosed outside porches not exceeding 1 story in height which do not extend into the front or rear yard a greater distance than 12 feet from the front or rear walls of the building, nor to 1 such porch which does not extend into the sideyard a greater distance than 6 feet from the side wall of the building nor exceed 12 feet in its other horizontal dimension, or to cornices not exceeding 16 inches in width including the gutter.

(16) Fireproof dwelling. A "fireproof dwelling" is one the exterior walls of which are constructed of brick, stone, concrete, iron or other hard incombustible material not less than 8 inches thick, and in which there are no wood beams or lintels and in which the floors, roofs, stair halls and public halls are built entirely of brick, stone, concrete, iron or other hard incombustible material, and in which no woodwork or other inflammable material is used in any of the partitions, furrings or ceilings. But this definition shall not be construed as prohibiting elsewhere than in the public halls the use of wooden flooring on top of the fireproof floors or the use of wooden sleepers, nor as prohibiting the use of wood, or any other material not more combustible or inflammable than wood, for handrails, doors, windows, and decorative treatment on incombustible surfaces.

All metallic structural members, except lintels unattached to structural frame work and less than 6 feet in span, shall be protected with not less than 2 inches of brick, concrete, gypsum, terra cotta, or any other material that has equivalent properties to resist the action of flame and heat. Steel in reinforced concrete construction shall be protected with a minimum of three-quarters of an inch of concrete unless additional protection is required by the enforcing official.

In dwellings not over 8 stories in height, steel joists may be used for roof and floor construction if protected on the underside with three-quarters of an inch of gypsum or portland cement plaster on metal lath, thickness of said plaster to be measured from the back of the metal lath, and protected on top with a slab of at least 2 inches of concrete in which wood sleepers may be embedded if there is at least 1 and one-half inches of concrete under the sleepers.

(17) Wooden buildings. "Wooden building" is a building of which the exterior walls or a portion thereof are of wood. Court walls are exterior walls.

(18) Nuisance. The word "nuisance" shall be held to embrace public nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence; and whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health; whatever dwelling is overcrowded with occupants or is not provided with adequate ingress and egress to or from the same, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned or lighted, in reference to its intended or actual use; and whatever renders the air or human food or drink unwholesome, are also severally, in contemplation of this act, nuisances; and all such nuisances are hereby declared illegal.

(19) Construction of certain words. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not directory, and denotes that the dwelling shall be maintained in all respects according to the mandate as long as it continues to be a dwelling. Wherever the words "charter," "ordinances," "regulations," "superintendent of buildings," "health department," "the board



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of health," "health officer," or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate "commissioner of public safety," "commissioner of public health," "department charged with the enforcement of this act," "corporation counsel," "mayor," "city treasury," or "fire limits" occurs in this act they shall be construed as if followed by the words "of the city or village in which the dwelling is situated." Wherever the words "health department," "health officer," or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, or "duly authorized assistant" or "board of health," "commissioner of public safety," or "commissioner of public health" are employed in this act, such words shall be deemed and construed to mean the official or officials in any city or village to whom is committed the charge of safeguarding the public health. The terms "superintendent of buildings," "building department," and "inspector of buildings" shall embrace the department and the executive head thereof specially charged with the execution of laws and ordinances relating to the construction of buildings. Wherever the terms "superintendent of buildings," "health officer," or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate are used in this act they shall be construed to mean the enforcement officials designated in section 111. Wherever the words "occupied" or "used" are employed in this act such words shall be construed as if followed by the words "or is intended, arranged, designed, built, altered, converted to, rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied or used." Wherever the words "dwelling," "2 family dwelling," "multiple dwelling," "building," "house," "premises" or "lot" are used in this act, they shall be construed as if followed by the words "or any part thereof." Wherever the words "city water" are used in this act, they shall be construed as meaning any public supply of water through street mains; and wherever the words "public sewer" are used in this act they shall be construed as meaning any part of a system of sewers that is used by the public, whether or not such part was constructed at the public expense. Wherever the word "street" is used in this act it shall be construed as including any public alley 16 feet or more in width. "Approved fireproof materials" means as set forth by ordinances, or if not so determined, as approved by the enforcing officer. Where a particular material, device, or type of construction is specified herein, there may be substituted therefor any other material, device or type of construction of a strength, durability, performance and fire resistive qualities, equivalent to the particular material, device or type of construction specified herein, or sufficient for the intended use, and approved as such by the enforcing officer. Perforated gypsum lath three-eighths of an inch thick, with one-half inch of gypsum plaster may be substituted wherever metal lath and gypsum or cement plaster is required in this act.

(20) Fire doors. A fire door is a movable fire resistive barrier placed on an opening in a masonry wall or shaft enclosure for the purpose of preventing the passage of fire through the opening. All fire doors, as installed and including frames and hardware shall be capable of passing a fire and water test as herein specified. The fire test shall consist of a flame applied over entire area of door which will gradually raise the temperature of the exposed side to 1400 degrees Fahrenheit during the first 20 minutes of test and which will gradually raise this

temperature to 1700 degrees Fahrenheit during the next 40 minutes, concluding the fire test. Immediately thereafter and while the door is still hot, it shall be subjected to the impact of a stream of water under a nozzle pressure of 30 pounds per square inch through a 2 and one-half inch fire hose with a 1 and one-eighth inch smooth bore nozzle placed 20 feet from the door and played uniformly over surface of same for a period of at least 45 seconds. To pass this test, a fire door shall maintain its shape and integrity reasonably well so as to be capable of resisting the further application of flame and shall not develop serious structural weakness. The enforcing officer may require that the ability of all fire doors to pass these tests be demonstrated in a recognized testing laboratory, or that satisfactory evidence in the form of a label or certificate of test and inspection be submitted showing that the fire doors in question have successfully complied with these requirements.

All fire doors, except those on dumbwaiters and elevators, shall be of the swinging type and shall not be double acting and shall be equipped with an approved device capable of completely and effectually closing the door under all conditions.

Type "a" fire doors shall be solid without glass panels of any kind. Type "a" fire doors may be used wherever type "b" fire doors are required herein.

Type "b" fire doors may contain not over 720 square inches of wire-glass at one-quarter inch in thickness.

Automatic fire doors, as specified herein, may be normally held in an open position by an apparatus which will automatically allow the door to close whenever the temperature of the air at the top of the door reaches 165 degrees Fahrenheit. Self-closing fire doors, as specified herein, shall be normally kept closed at all times.

All fire doors shall be equipped with an effective locking device which will hold the door in the closed position but which can be unlocked from either side of the door without the use of a key.

All fire doors shall be provided with an incombustible threshold and combustible floor construction or covering shall not extend through the door opening.

Frames for type "a" fire doors shall be made entirely of metal and no combustible material shall be used in their construction or installation.

Frames for type "b" fire doors may be made of metal or of wood covered with metal.

Self-closing equipment shall consist of standard door checks or other similar approved devices which will effectually close the door without slamming.

Self-closing fire door shall be labeled on both sides in a conspicuous manner with the following words: "fire door, keep closed."

Sec. 3. Buildings converted or altered. A building not a dwelling, if hereafter converted or altered to such use shall thereupon become subject to all the provisions of this act relative to dwellings hereafter erected. A dwelling of 1 class if hereafter altered or converted to another class shall thereupon become subject to all the provisions of this act relative to such class: *Provided, however,* That in case of a dwelling to be altered to a 2 family or multiple dwelling fails to comply in some few technical respects with the provisions of sections 12, 13, 20, 22, 35, the head of the department charged with the enforcement of this act may in his discretion grant a permit for the altering of such



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dwelling: *Provided, however,* In his opinion the spirit of the law will be observed and no conditions injurious to health or safety will result therefrom. In all such cases he shall file among the public records of his department a statement in writing, duly signed by him, setting forth in detail the respects in which such dwelling fails to conform with the law and his reasons for granting such permit.

Sec. 5. Dwellings damaged. (a) A dwelling damaged by fire, collapse, or an act of God to such an extent that the cost of repair and reconstruction exceeds three-quarters of the assessed valuation of the dwelling at the time the damage occurred, shall not be repaired or reconstructed unless made to comply in all respects with the provisions of this act relative to dwellings hereafter erected.

(b) A dwelling damaged by wear and tear, deterioration, and depreciation to such an extent that the cost of repair and rehabilitation to place it in a safe, sound and sanitary condition exceeds 100 per cent of the assessed valuation at the time when the repairs or rehabilitation are to be made, shall not be so repaired or rehabilitated unless the dwelling is made to comply in all respects with the provisions of this act relative to dwellings hereafter erected. A dwelling so damaged by wear and tear, deterioration, and depreciation to such an extent that the cost of repair and rehabilitation shall exceed the assessed valuation shall be deemed unfit for human habitation unless repaired and rehabilitated pursuant to the provisions of this section, and in case such dwelling so damaged is not so repaired and rehabilitated it shall be vacated and demolished and removed.

Sec. 9. State board of health. The state board of health shall have the power to examine into the enforcement of this act.

Sec. 10. Time for compliance. All improvements specifically required by this act upon dwellings erected prior to the date of its passage shall be made within 1 year from said date, or at such earlier period as may be fixed by the health officer or other authorized enforcement official.

Sec. 10a. Asylums and jails. All asylums, jails and similar institutions shall be constructed as near as may be practicable according to the provisions of this act, and according to the plans and specifications approved by the enforcing official as to safety, fire protection and fire prevention, and according to the plans and specifications approved by the state board of health as to sanitation, light and ventilation.

Sec. 12. Front and rear yards. Immediately behind every dwelling hereafter erected there shall be, except as hereinafter provided, a rear yard extending across the entire width of the lot. Such yard shall be at every point open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky except as hereinafter provided. Every part of such yard shall be directly accessible from every other part thereof. The depth of said yard shall be measured at right angles from the line of the extreme rear part of the dwelling. In the case of an interior lot the rear yard space shall in no case be less than 16 feet deep for a 1 story dwelling, 18 feet for a 2 story dwelling, 20 feet for a 3 story dwelling, 24 feet for a 4 story dwelling, and shall be increased in depth by 4 feet for each additional story of the dwelling above 4 stories, except that in case there is a public alley or street in the rear of said lot upon which the lot abuts for its full width, the measurement for yard

space may be made to the center of such alley or street. In the case of a corner lot abutting on 2 streets, the rear yard space may be 6 feet less in depth than for interior lots. In the case of corner lots abutting on 3 streets, the rear yard need not extend across the full width of the lot but only to its median line.

Where it is impracticable to provide a rear yard of the depth specified above, the board of appeals shall have discretionary authority to reduce the required depth of rear yard: *Provided,* That in no case shall the rear yard be less than one-half the depth required above, that side yards shall be provided, and that the minimum requirements for width of each side shall be increased by 6 inches for each 1 foot of reduction in the depth of the rear yard.

In the case of buildings in which there are dwellings and in which the lower stories are not occupied for dwelling purposes, the yard may start at the level of the lowest dwelling story served by such yard. Any portion of a corner lot distant more than 100 feet from the corner line shall be treated as an interior lot. A front yard may be of any depth. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to hotels.

Sec. 13. Side yards. Dwellings hereafter erected may be built up to the side lot line, if the side wall is of masonry construction not less than 8 inches in thickness without openings. If, however, any side yard is left, it shall be at every point open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky, except as mentioned in paragraph 15 of section 2 and except that in the case of mixed occupancy in which the lower stories are not occupied for dwelling purposes, the side yard may start at the lowest dwelling story served by such yard. The width of the side yard shall be proportionate to the height of the dwelling, and to the length of the side yard. Dwellings fronting on the same street and on a portion of a lot or plot without side lines of record shall be built so that the space between them shall conform to the combined side yard provisions specified in this section. No side yard shall be less in width in any part than as follows:

(a) Multiple dwellings. In the case of all multiple dwellings hereafter erected, 1 story in height and having a side yard, the width of the side yard measured to the side lot line shall be 4 feet. Such side yard shall be increased in width by 1 foot for each additional story above the second, and shall be further increased in width by 3 inches for every 10 feet or fraction thereof that the length of the building is in excess of 50 feet.

(b) Private dwellings and 2 family dwellings. In the case of private dwellings and 2 family dwellings hereafter erected and having a side yard the width of the side yard measured to the side lot line shall be 1 foot less than that provided for multiple dwellings of the same size and height.

(c) The above minimum widths for side yards, as specified for each story for dwellings 50 feet in length may be observed for any length provided that at least every 50 feet a court of the dimensions specified for inner courts be inserted. Should the distance between the front or rear line of the dwelling to a court or between courts be in excess of 50 feet the side yard shall be increased by 3 inches for every 10 feet or major fraction thereof that such distance is in excess of 50 feet in length.

Sec. 14. Courts. The sizes of all courts in dwellings hereafter erected shall be proportionate to the

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height of the dwelling. The width of a court adjoining a yard shall be measured parallel to the face of the building from which it extends. The minimum width of an outer court for a 1 story dwelling shall be 5 feet, for a 2 story dwelling 6 feet, for a 3 story dwelling 7 feet, and shall increase 2 feet for each additional story above 3 stories. The least dimension of an inner court shall never be less than twice the minimum width prescribed by this section for an outer court. Where the required light for any living room or bedroom is obtained from an inner court, such court shall have a minimum dimension twice that prescribed in this section for inner courts. This provision shall not apply to inner courts 1 story in height. An inner court adjoining a side yard of required size may be of any depth provided when such court of a depth less than the minimum is used to eliminate the increase in side yard width necessitated by the length of the dwelling such court shall have an area equal to 150 per cent of the area of a minimum size inner court permitted in the dwelling. The depth of an outer court shall never be greater than 5 times its width. A rectangular outer court bounded on 2 sides by legal yard spaces may be of any size and such court may be used to eliminate the increase in side yard width necessitated by the length of the dwelling provided its longest side is adjoining the side yard and it has an area equal to 150 per cent of the area of a minimum size inner court permitted in the dwelling. The horizontal depth of all courts adjoining the lot line shall be measured to the lot line and not to an opposite building. The minimum dimension of an inner court may be decreased in accordance with the following schedule, provided the area of the resulting court is 10 per cent greater than the square of the minimum dimensions above specified, and that the walls of such courts shall be faced or painted with a light colored material.

Schedule for Modified Courts

1 story courts	25%
2 story courts	20%
3 story courts or over	10%

Outer courts in hotels of strictly fire-proof construction may be of the same width as specified for side yards for the given number of stories provided the depth of such outer court does not exceed 2 times the width thereof.

Sec. 18. Buildings on the same lot with a dwelling.

(a) If any building is hereafter placed upon the same lot with a dwelling, there shall always be maintained between said buildings an unoccupied space extending upward from the ground. If such structures are placed at the side of each other, the space between them shall conform to the combined side yard provisions specified in this code for the class of structures considered. If such buildings are placed one at the rear of the other, either or both occupied or designed for dwelling purposes, in addition to complying with all requirements for side and rear yards as hereinbefore prescribed, the space between said structures shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that specified in this code for rear yards. Both structures shall be provided with at least 1 side yard, of the dimensions specified for dwellings. The highest structure on the lot shall regulate the yard dimensions required. The space between such dwellings or structures shall be unoccupied and free from balconies, porches, garages, sheds or any obstruction whatsoever. No building of any kind

shall be hereafter placed upon the same lot with the dwelling so as to decrease the minimum size of yards or courts as hereinbefore prescribed; except that a 1 story private garage not exceeding 15 feet in height, if so located as not to interfere with the light or ventilation of the dwelling, may be erected upon the same lot with the dwelling in such rear yard spaces as are hereinbefore prescribed, (the yard space between dwellings, one at the rear of the other excepted).

(b) No garage not of fireproof construction shall approach closer to any portion of the dwelling or enclosed projection thereof than 6 feet except as provided below.

Storage garages having not more than 500 square feet floor area may be attached to or erected within 6 feet of a dwelling: *Provided*, That the interior face of all walls, not of masonry construction, and the ceiling of such garage, where the roof is not of fireproof construction, shall be protected with not less than three-quarters of an inch of gypsum or portland cement plaster on metal lath, the thickness of said plaster to be measured from the back of the metal lath.

(c) Storage garages having not more than 400 square feet floor area may be located under a single dwelling: *Provided*, That the interior face of all walls of the garage not of masonry construction, and the ceiling of such garage, where the floor above is not of fireproof construction, shall be protected with not less than three-quarters of an inch of gypsum or portland cement plaster on metal lath, the thickness of said plaster to be measured from the back of the metal lath. Any stairway communicating with the dwelling above and the garage below shall be separated from the garage by a wall protected on the garage side as required for the enclosing walls of the garage, and equipped with a self closing fire door at the garage floor level. Storage garages having not more than 800 square feet floor area may be located under a dwelling: *Provided*, That the walls of such garage shall be of masonry construction not less than 8 inches thick and that the floor over such garage shall be constructed of steel beams or steel joists, protected on the under side with three-quarters of an inch of gypsum or portland cement plaster on metal lath, thickness of said plaster to be measured from the back of the metal lath, and having a top slab of at least 2 inches of concrete in which wood sleepers may be embedded if there is at least 1 and one-half inches of concrete under the sleepers; a reinforced concrete slab may be used as floor construction above such garage. Any stairway communicating with the dwelling above and garage below shall be enclosed with an 8 inch masonry wall and equipped with a self closing fire door at the garage floor level.

(d) The minimum distance between any door or window in the walls of a garage and any door or window in the dwelling shall not be less than 6 feet except that this shall not apply to windows or doors located in walls of the garage and of the dwelling when such walls are in the same plane or form an angle greater than 90 degrees with each other.

(e) The floor of a garage attached to or located under a dwelling shall be of incombustible material. The garage floor level shall be so placed with respect to the ground line as will provide natural drainage for the elimination of heavier than

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air vapors, unless adequate mechanical ventilation is provided.

(f) There shall be no basement or cellar or any other portion of a dwelling under garages unless the floor of the garage is an unpierced, 6 inch solid, reinforced concrete slab. Garages described in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section may communicate with a floor of the dwelling, which must be at least 6 inches above the floor of the garage, through not more than 1 single door opening protected with a swinging metal-clad door with metal-clad frame and equipped with automatic door closer, and at a location where there shall be no connection or communication with the basement or cellar. This door shall be kept closed at all times. The door sill shall be at least 6 inches above the garage floor. Communication may also be provided through a vestibule open to the outer air on 1 side if the door leading from the garage is a swinging metal-clad door with metal-clad frame and equipped with automatic door closer.

(g) With the approval of the board of appeals, garages over 800 square feet in area, of fireproof construction and used only for storage purposes may be attached to or located under a dwelling of fireproof construction if separated from the dwelling by unpierced masonry walls not less than 8 inches thick and by unpierced masonry floors not less than 8 inches thick: *Provided, however,* The board of appeals may permit a connection between the garage and the dwelling through a vestibule opening directly to the outer air. The vestibule shall not communicate with the floor above or below and all openings in the interior walls of the vestibule shall be protected with self-closing type "b" fire doors.

(h) Garages attached to a dwelling shall not encroach upon the required side yard for such dwelling. No garage built upon any side lot line shall approach closer to any portion of the dwelling or projection thereof than 3 feet, nor closer to the opposite lot line than 3 feet.

(i) Living quarters may be provided above a private garage: *Provided,* The yard spaces comply with the provisions of this act: *And provided further,* That such garage be constructed as hereinbefore provided for garages under dwellings and that there shall be at least 1 means of egress from the living quarters leading to grade without passing through the garage.

(j) To insure sufficient space for storage and refuse receptacles, there shall be provided an open and unoccupied space not less than 5 feet by 10 feet, such space to directly adjoin the street or alley where service is rendered and shall form a portion of a continuous unobstructed passageway not less than 3 feet wide from the dwelling to the street or alley, as the case may be.

Sec. 19. Rooms, lighting and ventilation of. In every dwelling hereafter erected every room shall have at least 1 window opening directly upon the street or a public alley or other public space at least 16 feet in width, or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this article and located on the same lot, and such window shall be so located as to properly light all portions of such rooms. This provision shall not, however, apply to rooms used as art galleries, swimming pools, gymnasiums, squash courts, recreation rooms, hotel lobbies and dining rooms or for similar purposes,

provided such rooms are adequately lighted and ventilated.

Sec. 20. Windows in rooms. In every dwelling hereafter erected, every room shall have at least 1 window, or windows, equal to one eighth of the superficial floor area of the room, which shall open upon a street or public alley or other public space at least 10 feet wide, or upon a yard or court of the dimensions required by this article and located on the same lot: *Provided,* If the alley or public space does not equal the yard space required, sufficient space shall be left open to make the alley or public space equal to this required yard. At least 1 such window shall be not less between stop beads than 10 square feet for living rooms, 8 square feet for bedrooms, kitchens or dining rooms and 6 square feet for bathrooms and rooms with water-closets, and 4 square feet for toilet rooms in basements. In all dwellings the top of at least 1 window in each room shall be not less than 6 feet 8 inches above the floor and shall have an area not less than 25 per cent of the required window area for the room. For the purpose of ventilation, not less than 25 percent of the required window area shall be capable of being opened. A sash door having the glass area required for a window, shall be deemed the equivalent of a window.

Sec. 21. Rooms, size of. In every dwelling hereafter erected all rooms, except water-closet compartments, and bathrooms, shall be not less than the following minimum sizes: Every room shall contain at least 80 square feet of floor area, except that kitchenettes and dinettes may be 50 square feet in area. In combination dinettes and kitchenettes, where they are separated by cabinets, either room may receive its legal light through the other: *Provided,* There is window area sufficient to serve both rooms. Where cabinets divide a kitchenette from a dinette and where such cabinets are parallel to the wall in which the windows are located, such cabinets shall not exceed 5 feet in height. In all other cases where cabinets divide a room or rooms into separate parts, such cabinets shall not exceed 3 feet 6 inches in height. No rooms except kitchenettes, dinettes adjoining a kitchenette and communicating directly therewith, and glass enclosed main entrance porches, shall be less than 7 feet wide. In multiple dwellings of class a in each apartment, group or suite of rooms there shall be at least 1 room containing not less than 150 square feet of floor area.

Built in cabinet kitchens, designed only deep enough to accommodate fixtures and not large enough to allow standing room within the cabinet, may be constructed in any legally lighted room: *Provided,* That the lower panels of the doors of such cabinets have a total opening of not less than 120 square inches for ventilating purposes and located near the floor: *And provided further,* That all such cabinets be tributary to an approved system of mechanical or gravity ventilating ducts of sufficient capacity to insure a complete change of the air content of each cabinet every 10 minutes. Sufficient space shall be provided between doors and built in fixtures, shelves and cupboards to insure adequate circulation of air within the cabinet.

Sec. 22. Rooms, height of. In every dwelling hereafter erected, every room shall be of the following specified height: In private dwellings no room on the first floor shall be less in height in any part between the finished floor and the finished

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ceiling than 8 feet, and no room on the second floor shall be less in height in any part between the finished floor and the finished ceiling than 7 feet 6 inches. In 2 family dwellings no room shall be less in height in any part between the finished floor and the finished ceiling than 8 feet. No room in a multiple dwelling hereafter erected shall be less in height in any part between the finished floor and the finished ceiling than 8 feet: *Provided, however,* That an attic room in any dwelling, need be but 7 feet 6 inches in height in but one-half its area provided that such room shall have a floor area of not less than 100 square feet and is at no point less than 5 feet in height. Parts of a room in excess of the required minimum area may have an unrestricted ceiling height: *Provided,* The window area is based on the total floor area. In all dwellings, rooms not used for sleeping purposes, dropped or false ceilings may be installed: *Provided,* The maximum reduction in ceiling height at any point shall not exceed 1 foot and the average reduction shall not exceed 6 inches for the entire area of the room.

Sec. 24. Privacy. In every dwelling hereafter erected, access to every living room and to every bedroom shall be had without passing through a bedroom or through a room containing a water closet. Access to water closets must be possible from all bedrooms without passing through another bedroom or room used as a bedroom. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a sleeping porch, sun-parlor, solarium, or any other enclosed outside porch adjacent to and entered by way of a bedroom.

Sec. 26. Public halls. In every multiple dwelling hereafter erected every public hall shall have at each story at least 1 window at each end of such hall opening directly upon the street or alley or upon a yard or court of the dimensions specified in this article and located on the same lot: *Provided,* That when a hall does not exceed 80 square feet in area, 1 window shall be considered sufficient. Where stairs are enclosed these windows shall not be located in the stair halls. Any part of a public hall which is offset or recessed more than 25 feet or is shut off from any other part of said hall, shall be deemed a separate hall, and the end of such hall shall be separately lighted and ventilated as required in this section.

Ventilation of public halls by means of horizontal air ducts or vertical air shafts may be substituted in the place of any window required above: *Provided,* That such air ducts or shafts shall conform to the following requirements:

Horizontal air ducts shall extend from a point near the ceiling of the public hall to a street or alley, or to a yard or exterior court of the dimensions specified in this article and located on the same lot. These ducts shall have a minimum area of 4 square feet and shall be of galvanized sheet metal not less than 20 gauge or other incombustible material if within the floor construction or in contact with combustible material shall be protected with not less than 1 inch of approved incombustible material. Ceiling heights in kitchenettes, bathrooms, or closets may be reduced to a minimum of 7 feet to provide for such ducts.

Vertical air shafts shall connect to public halls at a point near the ceiling and shall extend through the roof. Independent shafts shall be provided to ventilate public halls on each floor. Vertical air shafts shall have an area of not less than 4 square feet and shall have enclosing walls of masonry not less than

4 inches thick. Where these shafts are located in groups the dividing walls between independent shafts may be made of galvanized sheet metal not less than 20 gauge but the group shall be enclosed with masonry walls not less than 4 inches thick.

The board of appeals may approve a system of forced ventilation which, in their opinion, will adequately ventilate the public halls, in place of the system herein described.

Sec. 27. Windows for public halls. In multiple dwellings 3 or more stories in height hereafter erected each of the windows required to light each public hall or part thereof shall have at least 12 square feet of glazed area of which 5 square feet shall be available for ventilating purposes.

Sec. 28. Windows for stair halls, size of. In every multiple dwelling hereafter erected there shall be provided for each story at least 1 window to light and ventilate each stair hall, which shall have at least 10 square feet glazed area. A sash door opening to the outer air shall be deemed the equivalent of a window in this and the 2 foregoing sections: *Provided,* That such door contains the amount of glazed area prescribed for such windows. Over every stairway which does not extend to the roof there shall be provided a scuttle of not less than 10 square feet area or a skylight with not less than 10 squared feet of glazed area, both of which shall extend through the roof.

Where stair halls are enclosed as specified in section 44 and all materials used in the construction of such stairs and landings, except handrails, are of incombustible material, stair halls may be so located as to eliminate the windows hereinbefore required, but separate artificial lighting of the stair halls must be maintained at all times.

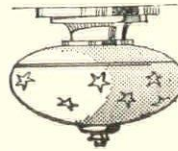
Sec. 29. Outside porches. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected, outside porches shall not be so located as to interfere with or diminish the light or ventilation required by this act, except unenclosed outside porches for service stairs only may be erected provided they are not more than 7 feet wide or more than 20 feet long and do not cover more than 2 rooms in each department. In private or 2 family dwellings hereafter erected, enclosed or unenclosed outside porches, sun-parlors, solariums and sleeping porches may be built covering required windows of not more than 2 interior rooms provided that in estimating the amount of legal light in an interior room is prescribed in section 20, only one-half of the area of the windows between an interior room and said porches, sun-parlors, or solariums may be counted as legal light; and that such porches, sun-parlors or solariums shall have legal yard exposure on at least 2 outside walls with windows so located in the exposed walls that the window area be not less than one-quarter of the floor area of the porch, sun-parlor or solarium nor less than the total combined window area as required above between said porch, sun-parlor or solarium and the adjoining rooms. The term "outside porches" shall include outside platforms, balconies and stairways. All such outside porches shall be considered as part of the building, and not as part of the yards or courts or other unoccupied area.

Sec. 31. Basement rooms. In dwellings hereafter erected no room in the basement shall be occupied for living purposes, unless in addition to all the other requirements of this act such room shall have one-half of its height from floor to ceiling above

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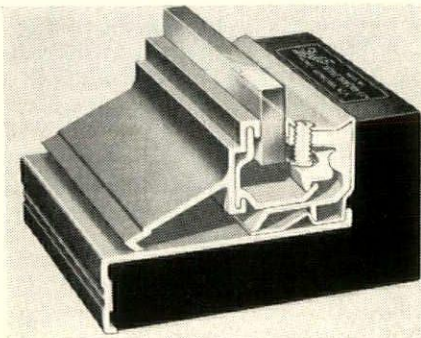
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the ground elevation (finished surface) in the proximity of the windows of the room, shall have sufficient light and ventilation, shall be well drained and dry and shall be fit for human habitation.

Every apartment located in a basement shall be so located that the living room of such apartment faces or abuts upon a public street, yard, court or public park, each of which shall be not less than 30 feet wide.

Sec. 36. Sewer connections. Except where there is no public sewer available, no multiple dwellings shall hereafter be erected on any street unless its plumbing system is connected with a public sewer, or a private sewer connected directly with a public sewer, before such multiple dwelling is occupied. No cesspool or vault or similar means of sewage disposal shall be used in connection with any dwelling where connection with a public sewer is practicable.

Sec. 37. Plumbing. All plumbing work shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the state plumbing code. In all multiple dwellings hereafter erected where plumbing or other pipes pass through floors or partitions, the openings around such pipes shall be sealed or made airtight with incombustible materials, so as to prevent the passage of air or the spread of fire from 1 floor to another or from room to room.

Sec. 38. Fire-proof dwellings, when required. No multiple dwellings shall hereafter be erected exceeding 4 stories in height unless it shall be a fire-proof dwelling; the building, however, may step up to follow the street grade, provided no part of it is over 4 stories in height.

Multiple dwellings exceeding 2 stories in height but not over 4 stories in height may hereafter be erected provided the construction shall conform to the following requirements: All exterior enclosing walls and division walls and all bearing partitions in cellars or basements shall be of masonry at least 8 inches thick. All other bearing or non-bearing partitions enclosing public halls may be of wood studs but shall be covered on both sides with metal lath and not less than three-quarters inch of portland cement or gypsum plaster and all such partitions shall be fire stopped at each floor level with 2¼ inches of wood plates or 2 inches of mortar or similar combustible material. The spaces between the floor joists shall be fire stopped at each side of the public hall with not less than 1½ inches of wood plates. Whenever plastering is applied to wood-furred masonry walls metal lath and portland cement or gypsum plaster shall be used. The under side of all floors and roofs, except those of fireproof construction, shall be covered with metal lath and not less than three-quarters inch of portland cement or gypsum plaster.

Vertical structural members in cellars or basements in multiple dwellings shall be of metal or masonry, but all other vertical and all horizontal structural members may be of any material structurally suitable for the purpose if not more combustible than wood. Floors may be of wood but all wood floors, other than attic floors, shall consist of at least 2 layers of wood, each not less than three-quarters inch thick or 1 such layer of wood and a layer of incombustible material at least one-half inch thick. Roofs may be wood but roof coverings of multiple dwellings exceeding 2 stories in height shall consist of tile, slate, sheet metal, rag felt built up roof covering saturated with coal tar pitch or asphalt and surfaced with not less than 400 pound of gravel or 300

pounds of slag per 100 square feet, or any other roof covering as resistant to fire as a tar and gravel roof covering as specified herein.

Multiple dwellings of 2 stories or less in height may be constructed of wood or of any other material not more combustible than wood.

Multiple family dwellings, if not of fireproof construction and over 2 stories in height, shall be divided into floor areas not exceeding 4,800 square feet, by masonry walls not less than 8 inches thick. Each opening through such walls shall be protected with a single swinging automatic fire door of type "a." These doors shall be equipped with a hand pull.

This section shall not apply to single or 2 family dwellings.

Sec. 39. Means of egress.

(a) 2 means of egress or more required. Every floor in multiple dwellings, including the basement or cellar, shall have at least 2 independent means of egress, except as provided under subdivision (b) of this section, both of which shall be accessible to all occupants of the dwelling and either 1 of which is accessible without passing through the other, and large buildings shall have additional means of egress as required below. In all such buildings 3 stories in height or over, all stairs shall be enclosed as required in section 44, except that in buildings not exceeding 3 stories in height of fireproof construction, or having not more than 2 apartments if of class "a" or 10 sleeping rooms if of class "b" on the third floor, 1 means of egress may be an open inside or outside stairway.

In the case of class "a" and "b" multiple dwellings where outside stairways are allowed, the width, risers, and treads shall be the same as required for inside stairs in section 42.

In addition to the requirements above, the number and arrangement of stairs in multiple dwellings shall be such as to meet the following requirements: The distance from the corridor entrance to any apartment or sleeping rooms, measured along the corridor to a stairway or entrance to stair enclosure, shall not be more than 75 feet for non-fireproof buildings or 150 feet for fireproof buildings, and on all floors at least 2 of the required stairways shall be separated by 75 per cent of the longest distance measured along public halls between the 2 most widely separated rooms leading to occupied spaces and served by such halls. There shall be at least 1 stairway for each 60 rooms above the first floor in non-fireproof buildings, and at least 1 stairway for each 150 rooms in fireproof buildings, except that buildings over 6 stories high will not be required to have more stairs than are required for the 6 more densely occupied floors above the first. In interpreting this section the number of rooms shall be the total number of sleeping rooms in class "b" multiple dwellings and the total number of sleeping rooms, living rooms and other rooms over 80 square feet in area in class "a" multiple dwellings.

(b) 1 means of egress required. Class "a" multiple dwellings not over 2 stories in height divided into sections by unpierced masonry fire walls not less than 8 inches thick may have only 1 means of egress from each section provided the following requirements are complied with: There shall not be more than 2 apartments on any floor in each section. There shall not be more than 2,400 square feet gross area on any floor in each section. The type of construction shall conform to the requirements of section 38 for dwellings exceeding 2 stories in height but not over 4 stories in height, except that if the exterior

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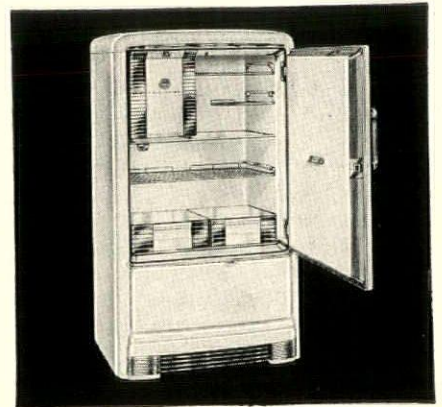
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enclosing walls be of solid masonry not less than 8 inches thick for a distance of not less than 1 foot from intersecting required fire walls, the remaining portion of the exterior walls may be of wood frame construction veneered with not less than 4 inches of masonry. The means of egress shall be a stairway enclosed as required by section 44. Entrances to basements or cellars and to the floors above shall be separate and from the exterior of the building only and not from a common vestibule, and there shall be no connections or openings, except clothes chutes between basements or cellars and stair shafts or the floors above. Such entrances may be protected by a marquee. Class "a" multiple dwellings of fireproof construction not more than 3 stories in height divided into sections by unpierced masonry walls or partitions may have only 1 means of egress from each section provided the following requirements are complied with: There shall not be more than 4 apartments on any floor in each section. There shall not be more than 4,800 square feet gross area on any floor in each section. The means of egress shall be a stairway enclosed as required by section 44. Entrances to basements or cellars and to the floors above shall be separate and from the exterior of the building only and not from a common vestibule, and there shall be no connections or openings between basements or cellars and stair shafts or the floors above. Such entrances may be protected by a marquee.

Sec. 40. Fire escapes. All fire escapes hereafter erected on multiple dwellings shall be open and unenclosed and located and constructed as hereafter specified. All counterbalanced stairs and all fire escapes on buildings over 3 stories in height shall be of steel construction. Such fire escapes shall have a balcony or platform at each floor from which egress is provided and shall not be placed in an inner court. Fire escapes of steel construction may project not more than 4 feet over or into a public highway and in such cases the lowest part of such fire escapes shall be placed not less than 12 feet above the grade of the public highway: **Provided**, That a counterbalanced drop stair normally maintained at the above specified clearance may be used for travel to the grade from the lowermost balcony or platform. Stairs shall be provided between balconies or platforms. Fixed or counterbalanced drop stairs shall be provided between lowest balcony or platform to the grade. All stairs shall be at least 2 feet in width with threads not less than 7 inches in width, and risers not over 8 inches in height. All stairs shall be placed at an angle of not over 50 degrees with the horizontal. Well openings for stairs shall be of adequate size to provide at least 6 feet, 6 inches clear headroom. All stairs, platforms and balconies shall be provided with adequate railings on all open sides. All parts of fire escapes except treads shall be designed and constructed to safely carry a live load of 100 pounds per square foot. Treads shall be designed and constructed to carry a concentrated live load of 200 pounds. Wooden fire escapes shall be built of material not less than 1 and five-eighths inches minimum thickness, and fire escapes built of steel shall be built of material not less than three-sixteenths inches minimum thickness. All fire escapes shall be properly painted and protected to prevent rust or deterioration. Metal tubular chute or spiral type fire escape may be used if approved by the enforcing official.

Access to fire escapes shall not be obstructed in any way. Access to fire escapes through the outer

walls of the building shall be provided by a door or casement window with an opening not less than 2 feet 6 inches in width by 4 feet 6 inches in height. Fire escapes shall be accessible to all occupants of the floor through public spaces without passing through any private room or apartment, except that in buildings not over 3 stories in height access to the fire escape from any floor having not more than 2 families nor 6 sleeping rooms may be through a private apartment or room subject to the following conditions: The entrance door to such room or apartment shall be equipped with a lock which can be opened from the inside without the use of a key. A glass panel of adequate size shall be provided in the door to be broken to permit the unlocking of this door. A suitable instrument shall be permanently provided for breaking this glass and a legible sign shall be provided indicating that access to a fire escape is through this door.

Sec. 41. Roof egress, scuttles and bulkheads. Every flat-roofed multiple dwelling hereafter erected shall have in the roof a bulkhead or a scuttle not less than 2 feet by 3 feet in size. Such scuttle or bulkhead shall be cut off from any attic space with incombustible material and covered on the outside with incombustible material, and shall be provided with a ladder leading thereto and easily accessible to all occupants of the building.

Sec. 42. Stairs. All stairs in multiple dwellings shall be continuous to grade from the highest floor used for habitation. Treads and risers of stairs in exit stairways shall be so proportioned that the sum of the height of 2 risers in inches, and the width of 1 tread exclusive of nosing, in inches, is not less than 24 nor more than 25; that no risers shall be greater than 7 and three-quarters inches and no tread less than 9 inches in width, exclusive of nosing. Treads shall not be less than 12 inches in width where flight of less than 3 risers are permitted. Treads less than 10 inches wide shall have nosings. Treads shall be of uniform width and risers of uniform height in any 1 flight.

No flight of stairs shall have a vertical rise of more than 12 feet between floors or landings.

The length and width of landings shall be not less than the width of exit stairways in which they occur: **Provided**, In straight runs the minimum distance between risers on landings and platforms shall not be required to be more than 44 inches.

No winders shall be used, unless they measure not less than 8 inches at a point 1 foot from the center of rail or newel and not more than 12 inches at a point 2 feet from center of rail or newel. All stairs shall be at least 3 feet wide and in all buildings over 2 stories high or containing more than 4 apartments, if of class "a," or 20 sleeping rooms, if of class "b," the stairs shall be at least 3 feet 6 inches wide, measuring from center to center of hand-rails. Hand-rails shall be provided on both sides of all stairs. Where more than 2 stairs are required in section 39, a stair 7 feet wide may be counted as 1 and one-half stairs and there shall be a center hand-rail in such case.

Sec. 44. Stair enclosures. Wherever enclosed stairs are required in section 39, the enclosure shall be of brick, terra cotta, tile, gypsum, concrete or concrete blocks, at least 6 inches thick for non-fireproof and 4 inches thick for fireproof buildings, supported on a reinforced concrete or fireproofed steel frame or a self-supporting brick, terra cotta, tile, concrete

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or concrete block wall, having the upper 3 stories at least 8 inches thick, with an increase of 4 inches in thickness for each 3 stories, measured from the top. Such enclosures shall continue from the ground or from a reinforced concrete slab at or near the level of the outside grade, through the attic space to the underside of the roof boards. If any off-set is made in the stair shaft, it shall be enclosed above and below with a concrete slab supported on masonry walls or on a concrete or fireproof steel frame. The stair enclosure on the entrance floor, in all buildings not of fireproof construction shall continue to an outside wall of the building, giving direct exit to a street, alley or open yard or court. In fireproof buildings, the enclosure of at least 1 stairway accessible from all parts of the buildings, shall be carried to an outside wall on the ground floor, but the enclosure of the other stairs may be terminated between the ground floor and the floor above, provided such stairs empty into an unobstructed lobby or corridor, not over 40 feet from an exit door. In all such cases, self-closing type "b" fire doors shall be provided on a suitable stair landing to close off the shaft above.

All such stair enclosures shall be provided with self-enclosing type "b" doors not less than 3 feet wide which shall swing only in the direction of egress and which in no case shall be capable of being locked against egress from the buildings. The swing of doors shall in no case reduce the free passageway on landings to less than 18 inches.

All basement doors other than those opening into finished lobbies shall be fire doors of type "a" as defined in section 2, paragraph 20. All shaft doors shall be fire doors of type "b" as defined in section 2, paragraph 20.

In buildings where all stairs required for egress must be enclosed, all other stairways provided must be enclosed as prescribed in this section except that in fireproof buildings public open stairways in excess of stairways required for egress will be allowed to communicate only between the first 2 floors above the basement or cellar. Where a private apartment has rooms on 2 floors, any private stairway within the apartment may be of unenclosed construction.

Sec. 45. Public halls. In all multiple dwellings occupied by more than 8 families or having 24 or more sleeping rooms above the first story, the public halls shall not be less than 4 feet wide in the clear, with doors not less than 3 feet wide. In multiple dwellings over 4 stories high public halls shall be not less than 5 feet wide in the clear with doors not less than 3 feet wide. In all other multiple dwellings the public halls shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide in the clear with doors not less than 2 feet 8 inches wide. Any portion of a public hall used exclusively for ventilating purposes may be reduced to not less than 3 feet in width.

All exit doors from all public halls in buildings of 4,000 square feet or more shall swing in the direction of egress. In all multiple dwellings all exit doors from public halls into stair shafts and all exit doors from the building shall not be capable of being locked against egress: **Provided**, That when approved by the enforcing official, this shall not preclude exit doors from the building being equipped with a push type panel lock enclosed behind a glass panel if there is provided in the immediate vicinity a means of breaking said glass panel in order to operate the panic lock. Equivalent locking devices may be used

if approved by the enforcing official. A legible sign shall be provided in the immediate vicinity indicating instructions for operating this door.

Sec. 46. Shafts and openings between floors. In all multiple dwellings, all dumb-waiters and elevator shafts shall be enclosed in the same manner as required for stair enclosures in section 44 with fire doors and at all openings. In the case of dumb-waiters such doors shall be self-closing. Clothes chutes shall be lined with metal and shall have all openings equipped with self-closing metal lined doors. All other openings between floors shall be enclosed as required in section 44 except that in fire-proof buildings of class "b" there may be not more than 1 mezzanine or balcony which may be placed between any 2 floors.

Sec. 47. Basement and cellar stairs. All multiple dwellings shall have an entrance direct to the basement or cellar from the outside of the building and inside cellar and basement stairs shall be enclosed as required in section 44.

Sec. 48. Closet under stairs. In multiple dwellings hereafter erected no closet of any kind shall be constructed under any staircase.

Sec. 49. Storage spaces. In the basement or cellar of every multiple dwelling hereafter erected housing more than 4 families if of class "a" or 20 sleeping rooms if of class "b" in which locker room or space for the storage of belongings, goods, effects or properties of the individual occupants of the dwelling or space for the storage of materials or articles of more than ordinary combustible nature such as papers, rags, paints, oils, furnishings and similar materials is provided or made available, such space shall be protected and constructed according to the following requirements; and no part of any basement or cellar of such multiple dwellings hereafter erected shall be used for such purposes unless it is so protected and constructed.

Such storage space shall be enclosed in masonry walls not less than 4 inches thick. The doors through these walls shall be self-closing fire doors of type "a" and the ceiling over such space, except where floor construction is of fireproof construction, shall be protected with metal lath and portland cement or gypsum plaster not less than three-quarters of an inch thick. There shall be at least 1 window, not less than 2 feet by 3 feet, opening directly to the outside of the building where such space has an area over 100 square feet. If the area exceeds 500 square feet, fire department siamese connection shall be installed. If such storage space is divided into separate compartments, the dividing partitions shall be of incombustible material. The entire storage space shall be equipped with an adequate sprinkler system with sprinkler heads arranged so as to provide not less than 1 head for each 150 square feet or fraction thereof of area, and in any case if the space is open mesh screening, there shall be not less than 1 head over each separate compartment. An adequate source of water supply shall be provided which may be a connection to the supply main of the building. The distribution system shall be of sufficient capacity to adequately serve the number of heads installed, but it shall not be necessary to be of greater capacity than is sufficient to serve any 5 heads operating at the same time. In lieu of the sprinkler system an approved and self supervised and properly maintained automatic fire alarm system may be provided. The entire storage space or the passageways leading to

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separate compartments in such space shall be adequately lighted with electrically illuminated lights installed at the ceiling and operated from outside such space, and if the space is divided into separate compartments with any material other than open mesh screening, there shall be provided a separate electrically illuminated light at the ceiling in each compartment. No material shall be piled closer to the ceiling of a storage space than 18 inches.

Sec. 50. Wooden multiple dwelling. No wooden multiple dwelling shall hereafter be erected exceeding 2 stories in height or to be occupied by more than 2 families if of class "a" or 10 sleeping rooms if of class "b" on any floor or having not more than 2,400 square feet on any floor: **Provided**, That if the exterior walls are veneered with 4 inches of masonry there may be not to exceed 4 families if of class "a", 20 sleeping rooms if of class "b" or 4,800 square feet on any floor. So far as fire protective provisions are concerned this shall not prohibit a wooden building not to exceed 2 stories in height housing more than 2 families on any floor: **Provided**, That the building is separated into sections by an 8 inch unpierced wall extending from foundation to the underside of the roof covering if gable roof and 18 inches above the roof if flat roof, and that there shall not be more than 2 families if of class "a" or 10 sleeping rooms if of class "b" or 2,400 square feet on any floor in a section. The occupancy on any floor in a section may be increased to 4 families if of class "a" or 20 sleeping rooms if of class "b" and there may be not to exceed 4,800 square feet on a floor in a section if the exterior walls are veneered with 4 inches of masonry except for a distance of not less than 1 foot from intersecting fire walls, which section of exterior wall must be solid masonry not less than 8 inches thick.

Sec. 51. Remodeling of existing dwellings. No existing wooden building shall be so altered or have its occupancy so changed as to conflict with the provisions of section 50: **Provided, however**, That the enforcing official may permit the occupancy of the third floor of an existing dwelling by not more than 2 families if of class "a" or 6 sleeping rooms if of class "b". This permission shall not be granted by the enforcing official unless the following minimum requirements are complied with:

(a) Not less than 2 independent means of egress shall be provided, 1 of which shall be an interior stairway, and the other may be a fire escape or another interior stairway.

(b) Both means of egress shall be directly accessible to all occupants of the third floor, except that access to 1 means of egress may be through a private room or apartment if the access door thereto is provided with a glass panel and equipped as specified in section 40.

(c) All interior stairs shall be enclosed at the third floor to prevent the spread of smoke, and shall be provided with self-enclosing doors.

(d) All the provisions of sections 20, 21 and 22 shall be complied with: **Provided, however**, That where the conditions fail to conform in some technical respects with the provisions of these sections, the enforcing officials may, in their discretion, waive the strict requirements of these sections if the spirit of the law will be observed and no condition injurious to health or safety will result.

No dwelling shall hereafter be enlarged or its lot be diminished, or other building placed on the lot,

so that the rear yard or side yard shall be less in size than the minimum sizes prescribed in sections 12 and 13 of this act for dwellings hereafter erected except an extension not exceeding a total area of 70 square feet may encroach into only the rear yard space if it is used for bathroom or water-closet.

Sec. 60. Height. No dwelling shall be increased in height so that the total height exceeds 1 and one-half times the width of the widest street on which it abuts.

Sec. 65. Public halls, lighting at night. In every multiple dwelling all public halls shall be kept adequately lighted at all times by the owner. In every multiple dwelling of class "b", except those of fire-proof construction having more than 15 rooms or sleeping accommodations for more than 30 persons, the location of stairways and means of egress shall be designated on each floor by electrically illuminated exit signs having letters at least 4 inches in height. All exit lights shall be on a separate circuit or circuits and wires shall be installed in approved metal raceway.

Sec. 69. Use of kitchens. No kitchen or cooking accommodations shall be permitted or maintained in any room or space of any building for the common or joint use of individual occupants of a 2 family or multiple family dwelling.

Sec. 71. Repairs and drainage. Every dwelling and all the parts thereof including plumbing, heating, ventilating and electrical wiring shall be kept in good repair by the owner. The roof shall be so maintained as not to leak and the rain water shall be drained and conveyed therefrom through proper conduits into the sewerage system in accordance with plumbing regulations so as to avoid dampness in the walls and ceiling and unsanitary conditions.

Sec. 72. Water supply. Every dwelling not exempted in section 7 of this act shall have within each apartment or family unit at least 1 approved sink with running water furnished in sufficient quantity at all times. The owner shall provide proper and suitable tanks, pumps or other appliances to receive and to distribute an adequate and sufficient supply of such water at each floor in the said dwelling at all times of the year, during all hours of the day and night. But a failure in the general supply of city water shall not be construed to be a failure on the part of such owner, provided proper and suitable appliances to receive and distribute such water have been provided in said dwelling.

Sec. 74. Cleanliness of dwellings. Every dwelling and every part thereof shall be kept clean and shall also be kept free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, rubbish, garbage or other matter in or on the same, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas or alleys connected therewith or belonging to the same. The owner of every dwelling shall be responsible for keeping the entire building free from vermin. The owner shall also be responsible for complying with the provisions of this section except that the tenants shall be responsible for the cleanliness of those parts of the premises that they occupy and control.

Sec. 78. Receptacles for ashes, garbage and rubbish. The owner of every multiple dwelling, and in the case of private and 2 family dwellings, the occupant or occupants hereof, shall provide for said dwelling, keep clean and in place, proper covered receptacles of non-absorbent material for holding garbage, refuse, ashes, rubbish and other waste matter. Garbage chutes are prohibited.

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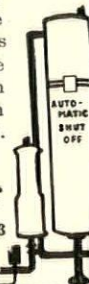


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Sec. 80. Combustible materials and storage spaces. No dwelling, nor any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any article dangerous or detrimental to life or health; nor of any combustible article, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the fire commissioner, or the proper official, under authority of a written permit issued by him. No multiple dwelling nor any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of feed, hay, straw, cotton, paper stock, feathers or rags.

All of the provisions of section 49, except the window requirement, prescribing the protection and construction of spaces used for storage purposes in buildings hereafter erected shall apply to all spaces used for such storage purposes in all existing buildings housing more than 8 apartments if of class "a" or 40 sleeping rooms if of class "b". Where a required window cannot be provided, there shall be a siamese fire department connection.

Sec. 81. Certain dangerous businesses. There shall be no transom, window or door opening into a public hall from any part of a multiple dwelling where paint, oil, or inflammable liquids are stored or kept for the purpose of sale or otherwise.

Sec. 82. Supervision and safety provisions. In any multiple dwelling housing more than 8 families, in which the owner thereof does not reside, there shall be a responsible person, or persons, designated as such by the owner. Every multiple dwelling of class "b" containing over 75 sleeping rooms or sleeping accommodations for 150 persons or more above the first floor, which is not of fireproof construction, or not protected with an approved sprinkler system or an approved and self supervised and properly maintained automatic fire alarm system, shall have adequate watch service, reporting each 1 hour between the hours of 10:00 p. m. and 7:00 a. m. on each floor at locations designated by the enforcing official on a suitable recording device.

In addition every multiple dwelling of class "b", not of fireproof construction, or not protected with an approved sprinkler system or an approved and self supervised and properly maintained automatic fire alarm system, having sleeping accommodations for over 50 persons above the first floor, shall have on duty at all times at least 1 employe and more if necessary, so that there shall be 1 employe on duty at all times for each 100 persons, or major fraction thereof, of the normal capacity of the building.

In all multiple dwelling of class "b", not of fireproof construction, having sleeping accommodations for over 25 persons there shall be provided a bell, gong, siren or other approved alarm, of sufficient size and adequacy to be heard in every room or apartment of the building by a person of normal auditory perception, on each floor of the building, such warning device to be manually controlled from locations designated by the enforcing official.

All employes of multiple dwellings shall be regularly instructed and drilled relative to the proper proceeding in case of fire or panic by a person whose qualifications are approved by the enforcing officer. All employes of multiple dwellings shall be instructed as to the location of the fire alarm boxes or other devices for notifying the fire department. In case of fire in the building it shall be the duty of such employes to forthwith and immediately notify the fire department of the existence of such fire through the surest and quickest means of notification available. Such

employes shall then proceed to warn or notify the occupants of the building of the existence of such fire and to assist them in the immediate evacuation of the building in the quickest and safest manner possible.

The owners or manager of every multiple dwelling of class "b" shall maintain a register or list of guests and tenants which shall be kept and safeguarded so as to be available at all times.

Sec. 83. Overcrowding. No bedroom or room used as a bedroom in any class "b" multiple dwelling shall be so occupied as to provide less than 500 cubic feet of air space per occupant, exclusive of the cubic air space of bathrooms, toilet rooms and closets. No room, suite or group of rooms, comprising a family dwelling unit, in any single, 2 family or class "a" multiple dwelling shall be so occupied as to provide less than 800 cubic feet of air space per occupant exclusive of the cubic air space of bathrooms, toilet rooms and closets. No bedroom or room used as a bedroom in any single, 2 family or class "a" multiple dwelling shall be so occupied as to provide less than 300 cubic feet of air space per occupant, exclusive of the cubic air space of bathrooms, toilet rooms and closets.

Sec. 87. Maintenance of fire escapes. All fire escapes shall be kept in a safe and sound condition and shall be properly painted and repaired to maintain this condition. No incumbrance or obstruction shall be placed or maintained on any part of any fire escape or in any means of access to a fire escape.

Sec. 89. Rooms, lighting and ventilation of. No room except water-closet compartment in a dwelling erected prior to the passage of this act shall hereafter be occupied unless it shall have a window or windows of an area equal to not less than one-tenth of the floor area opening directly upon the street, or upon a rear yard not less than 10 feet deep, or above the roof of an adjoining building, or upon a court located on the same lot with dwelling or on an adjoining lot and having an area not less than 50 square feet and a minimum dimension not less than 3 feet and being open and unobstructed from the window sill to the sky, or upon a side yard located on the same lot with the dwelling or on an adjoining lot and having a minimum width not less than 2 feet except that a room located on the top floor may be lighted by means of a skylight if the skylight has an area equal to not less than one-tenth of the floor area and is ventilated directly to the outer air by an opening or openings having an area equal to not less than 1 per cent of the floor area. A room which cannot be made to comply with the above provisions may be occupied if provided with a window having an area not less than one-eighth of the floor area of such room, 40 per cent of the area of which window shall be capable of being opened, opening into an adjoining room in the same apartment or group or suite of rooms which latter room has a window or windows of area equal to not less than one-sixth of the area of the larger of the 2 rooms involved, 40 per cent of the area of which windows shall be capable of being opened, opening directly on a street or on a rear yard of the above dimension. In so far as possible the windows between the 2 rooms shall be in line with windows in the outer room so as to afford a maximum of light and ventilation.

Sec. 91. Plumbing fixtures. In all dwellings, plumbing fixtures shall be so arranged and maintained as to prevent the wetting of the supporting or surrounding framework which may cause an insanitary condition. The space beneath such fixtures

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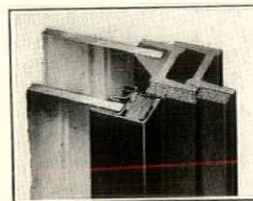
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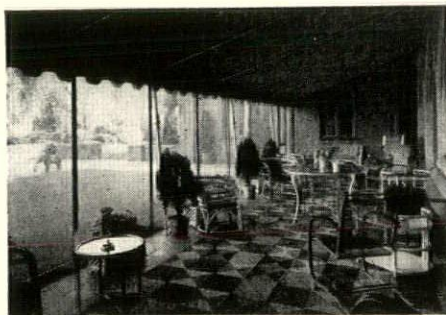
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shall be accessible and shall not be so enclosed as to prevent ventilation sufficient to maintain dry and sanitary conditions. The floor and wall surfaces beneath and adjacent to all plumbing fixtures shall be maintained in a sound and sanitary condition. The health officer, or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, may order plumbing fixtures to be supported by metal brackets, and the space beneath left entirely open, when it is indicated that the woodwork has become damp and insanitary and cannot be properly maintained. Defective and insanitary plumbing fixtures, which cannot be repaired, shall be replaced by approved fixtures.

Sec. 92. Privy vaults, school-sinks and water-closets. Whenever a connection with a sewer is possible, all privy vaults, school-sinks, cesspools or other receptacles used to receive fecal matter, urine or sewage, shall with their contents, be completely removed and the place where they were located properly disinfected under the direction of the health officer. Such appliances shall be replaced by individual water-closets of durable non-absorbent material, properly sewer-connected, and with individual traps and properly connected flush tanks providing an ample flush of water to thoroughly cleanse the bowl. Each such water-closet shall be located inside the dwelling or other building in connection with which it is to be used in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet, and such compartment shall contain a window of not less than 4 square feet in area opening directly to the street, or rear yard or on a side yard or court of the minimum sizes prescribed in sections 13 and 14 of this act. The floors of the water-closet compartments shall be as provided in section 35 of this act. Such water-closets shall be provided in such numbers as required by section 67 of this act. Such water-closets and all plumbing in connection therewith shall be sanitary in every respect and, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall be in accordance with the local ordinances and regulations in relation to plumbing and drainage. Pan plunger, frostproof and long hopper closets will not be permitted except upon written permit of the health officer, or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate. No water-closet shall be placed out of doors.

Sec. 93. Protection of basement and cellars. Every multiple dwelling of class "b" having 20 or more sleeping rooms and exceeding 2 stories in height and having a basement or cellar, the floor above which is not of fireproof construction, shall have its basement or cellar ceiling protected with metal lath and three-quarters of an inch of portland cement or gypsum plaster, or the basement or cellar shall be protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system or an approved and self supervised and properly maintained automatic fire alarm system. The floor of the cellar or lowest floor of every dwelling shall be free from dampness, and, when necessary in the judgment of the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, shall be concreted with not less than 3 inches of concrete of good quality and with a finished surface.

Sec. 94. Shafts and courts. In every dwelling where there is a court or shaft of any kind, there shall be at the bottom of every such shaft and court a door giving sufficient access to such shaft or court to enable it to be properly cleaned out: **Provided**, That where there is already a window giving proper access, it shall be deemed sufficient.

In all multiple dwellings of class "b" not of fireproof construction, or not protected with an approved sprinkler system or an approved and self supervised and properly maintained automatic fire alarm system, exceeding 2 stories in height, and having sleeping accommodations for 50 or more persons in which stairways and shafts are not made to comply with sections 39 and 46, the interior stairs, dumb waiters, elevators, clothes chutes, rubbish and all other inside shafts or openings between the various floors or stories of the building shall be enclosed or cut off with a fire resistive enclosure so as to prevent or restrict the vertical spreading of fire or smoke. All stairway shafts or openings between the cellar or basement and the story above in class "b" multiple dwellings shall be enclosed or cut off in the basement or cellar as mentioned above. Such enclosure shall be made of metal lath and three-quarters of an inch of gypsum or portland cement plaster on wood or metal studs, hollow metal, kalomine or other partitions of equivalent fire resistance. Fixed wire glass panels or wire glass windows in steel or metal covered frames may be placed in such enclosures. All door openings in such enclosures shall be protected with self closing fire doors.

Sec. 95. Egress. All parts of every multiple dwelling, above the first story, shall have access to 2 independent means of egress either of which is accessible without passing through the other. In the case of multiple dwellings erected after the passage of this act the construction and arrangement of these means of egress shall conform to provisions of section 39. In the case of multiple dwellings erected prior to the passage of this act, wherein all parts are not supplied with the means of egress specified herein, deficiencies in exit facilities may be corrected by the erection of fire escapes constructed and arranged in accordance with the provisions of section 40. Access to existing fire escapes shall be equivalent to the standards established in section 40 for fire escapes. Where there are not more than 2 apartments or 6 sleeping rooms on a floor, access to 1 means of egress may be had through a private room or apartment providing the door to such room or apartment, through which such access is to be had, is equipped with a glass panel and other appurtenances as specified in section 4 for similar access doors to fire escapes.

Sec. 96. Additional means of egress. Whenever any multiple dwelling is not provided with means of egress conforming to the provisions of section 95, the enforcing officer shall order the installation of such additional means of egress as may be necessary to comply with the requirements of that section.

Sec. 97. Roof egress; scuttles and bulkhead. Every flat roof multiple dwelling, exceeding 1 story in height, shall have at least 1 convenient and permanent means of access to the roof located in a public part of the building and not in a room or closet.

Sec. 99. Certificate of compliance. No building hereafter constructed as or altered into a dwelling shall be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation until the issuance of a certificate by the health officer or by such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, that said dwelling substantially conforms in all respects to the requirements of this act. Such certificate shall be issued within 15 days after written application therefor if said dwelling at the date of such appli-

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cation shall be entitled thereto. No building erected prior to the effective date of this amendatory act shall be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation after a date 2 years subsequent to the effective date of this act, unless there has been issued by the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate subsequent to such effective date, a certificate to the effect that said dwelling substantially conforms in all respects to the requirements of this act relative to dwellings hereafter erected. Following the expiration of said 2 year period, no building erected, either prior to or following the effective date of this act, which is not occupied by the owner thereof as his home, shall be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation following a period of 5 years next succeeding the date of issuance of the last certificate of compliance covering such dwelling until another such certificate of compliance is issued as provided in this section.

Sec. 104. Liens. Every fine or penalty imposed by judgment under section 101 of this act upon the owner of a dwelling or of a structure on the same lot with a dwelling, or of a lot, shall be a lien upon the real property in relation to which the penalty is imposed from the time of the filing of a certified copy of said judgment in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which said dwelling is situated, subject only to taxes, assessments and water rates and to such mortgages and mechanics' liens as may exist thereon prior to such filing; and it shall be the duty of the health officer or such other appropriate public official as the mayor may designate, upon the entry of said judgment to forthwith file a copy as aforesaid, and such copy, upon such filing, shall be forthwith indexed by the register of deeds in the index of mechanics' liens.

Sec. 111. Enforcement. The provisions of this act shall be enforced in each municipality coming within the scope of this act as provided in section 1, by the health officer or official in charge of public health and the building inspector or official, if any, in charge of the enforcement of building regulations: *Provided*, That the mayor or president of any such municipality may designate other appropriate public officials to enforce the applicable provisions of this act and shall do so where there are otherwise no enforcement officials. In any territory lying outside of a city or organized village but coming within the scope of this act as provided in section 1 hereof, all provisions of the act, except those relating to multiple dwellings heretofore defined, shall be enforced by the health officer, or by such appropriate public officials as may be designated by the respective township board. Legislative bodies of municipalities and township may provide by ordinance appropriate means and agencies for the orderly enforcement of applicable provisions of this act. The state fire marshal and the commissioner of the state department of health shall cooperate with municipal officers in the enforcement of this act upon their request. In all parts of this state located outside of cities or organized villages having a population of 100,000 or more and outside of any city or organized village which has adopted all the provisions of this act and outside any city and organized village to which all provisions of this act apply as provided in section 1 hereof, the provisions of the act relating to multiple dwellings shall be enforced by the state fire marshal and the commissioner of the state department of health and their deputies and

assistants. The fire marshal or chief of the local fire service shall enforce the provisions of section 80 and shall report to the appropriate enforcing official violations of other provisions of this law, including inadequate means of egress which come to his attention, and shall instruct the employees and persons in charge of multiple dwellings as to the proper procedure in case of fire. For the purpose of enforcing this act, the state fire marshal and the commissioner of the state department of health are hereby vested with such power as may be necessary to establish such reasonable regulations as may be required to render it beneficial and remedial purposes effective. An action may also be brought and proceedings taken for the enforcement of this act by any taxpayer.

Sec. 118. Board of appeals. In order that the provisions of this act may be reasonably applied and substantial justice done in instances where practical difficulties are apparent or unnecessary hardship would result in carrying out the strict letter of this law, a board of appeals may be created as hereinafter provided whose duty it shall be to consider appeals from the decision of official or officials charged with the enforcement of this act and to determine if the case involved will in their judgment be in violation of the intent of this act and public health and safety jeopardized. Where provided in municipalities coming within the scope of this act, such board shall be appointed by the mayor or president and shall serve at his will and pleasure. Said board shall consist of not less than 5 nor more than 7 members. The municipal board of health shall be represented by at least 1 member, the municipal department of buildings by at least 1 member, and the municipal fire department by at least 1 member. The other members chosen shall have such qualifications as the mayor or president may consider essential to enable them to act intelligently in matters pertaining to housing and building conditions. The state board of appeals for matters not arising in a municipality having a population of 10,000 or more shall consist of the state fire marshal, the director of the state housing commission, an architect, a representative of the state department of health and a representative of the state attorney general's office. The architect mentioned herein shall be appointed by the governor and the director of state housing commission shall act as the secretary of the state board of appeals. 3 members shall constitute a quorum in the case of a 5 man board and 5 members in the case of a 7 man board. A majority vote shall be necessary to decide a given case. The members of the municipal board shall receive such compensation as may be prescribed by the council and such sums as are necessary for conducting hearings and the keeping of records shall be appropriated by the common council. Said board shall have the power to appoint secretary and to make rules of procedure for the hearing of appeals. It shall maintain a permanent official record of all its transactions, such records to be considered the same as any public record. A fee not to exceed \$10.00 shall be required before an appeal will be considered and such fees may be returned or retained after hearing in the discretion of the board. Such fees as are so retained shall be turned into the general fund of the city or state and credited to the maintenance of the board of appeals as hereinbefore constituted. In no case shall the official or officials charged with the enforcement of this

act, or the members of the board of appeals, be liable for costs in any action or proceedings that may be commenced in pursuance of this act, except that such officials or members of the board of appeals may be required under proper mandamus proceedings to show cause why certain actions were taken or decisions rendered: *Provided, however,* Where any territory lies outside the boundaries of a city or organized village but comes within the scope of this act, the board of health of the township embracing any part of such territory may constitute itself the board of appeals as aforesaid, for that part in relation to all the provisions of this act except those pertaining to multiple dwellings as hereinbefore defined. In such case the president and clerk of the board of health shall be president and clerk of the appeals board; meetings and records of such appeals shall be housed in the office of the township board.

Sec. 119. Temporary or garage dwellings. It shall be unlawful to erect in any city or village, within the jurisdiction of this act any structure which is intended to be occupied in whole or in part as a temporary dwelling unless it complies with all the provisions of this act. All substandard, temporary or garage dwellings which have been heretofore erected or occupied are hereby declared to be unlawful dwellings and shall be vacated within a period of 2 years or otherwise altered so as to comply with the provisions of this act. Buildings erected as garages shall in no case be occupied for dwelling purposes unless they comply with all the provisions of this act.

Section 2. Should any provision or section of this amendatory act be held to be invalid for any reason, such holding shall not be construed as affecting the validity of any remaining portion of such section or

of this amendatory act, it being the legislative intent that this amendatory act shall stand, notwithstanding the invalidity of any such provision or section.



REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

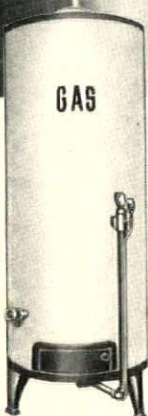
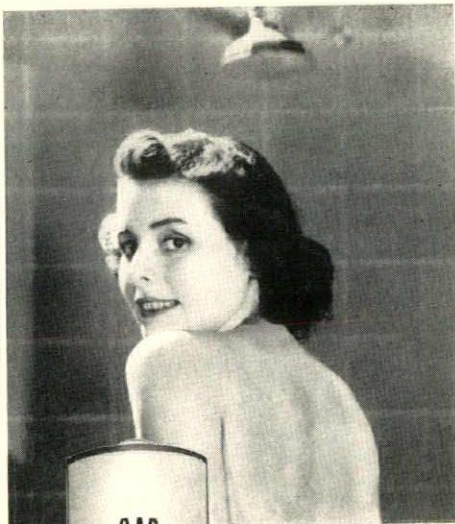
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CORRECTED TO MARCH 1, 1940

This list contains 714 names.

420 are active members of the Michigan Society of Architects. Membership this date 1937, 194; 1938, 262, 1939, 514

The following list of Architects registered in Michigan is published through the courtesy of the Michigan State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors. The Board consists of the following: Dean Wells I. Bennett, College of Architecture, University of Michigan; Professor Chester L. Allen, Michigan State College, Vice-chairman; Andrew R. Morison, Detroit; Louis C. Kingscott, Kalamazoo; Henry T. McGaughan, Pontiac; Laurence G. Lenhardt, Detroit; Charles T. Olmsted (not a member of the Board) of University of Michigan is Secretary. Morison, Bennett and Kingscott are architects, the others engineers. 307 Transportation Building, Detroit, Michigan. Telephone RAndolph 8173.

Except in cases of larger cities, the addresses are those in Michigan, unless otherwise shown.

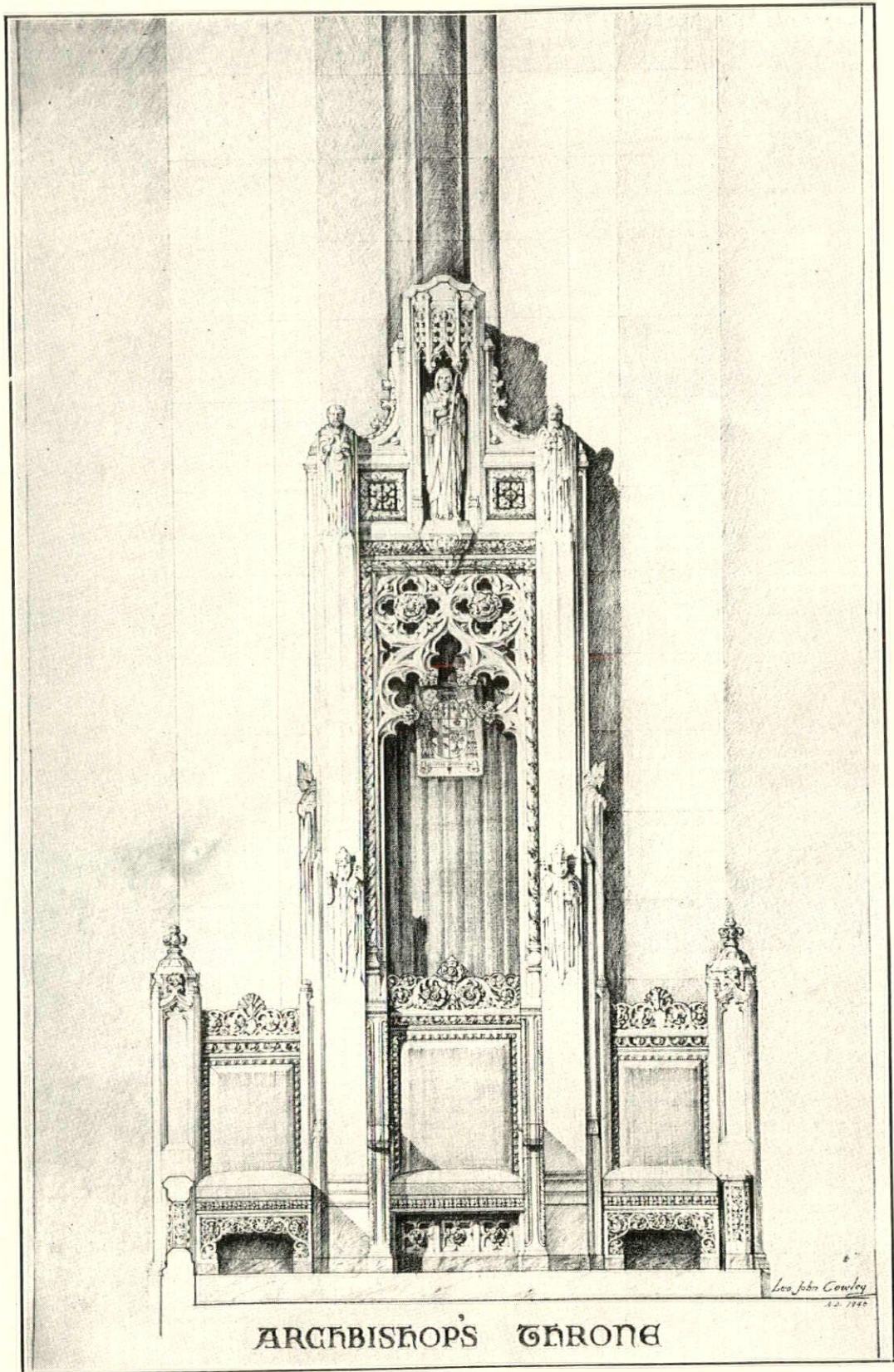
*Indicates that present address is unknown, last known address is given.

The Bulletin would appreciate information as to correct addresses.

DESIGNATIONS

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Allen, Alfred P.225 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Bauer, Leo M.534 Free Press Bldg., Detroit
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ALLEN, SAMUEL C.....Eddy Bldg., Saginaw, Mich.	Baumann, Chester L.6174 Burns Ave., Detroit
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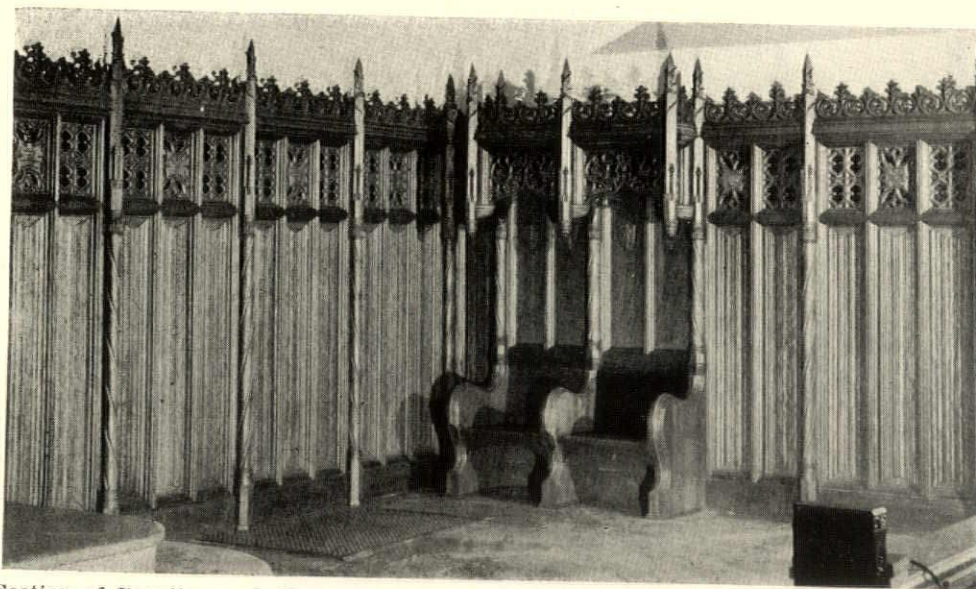


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MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

JOHN C. THORNTON, *Chairman*

On March 1, 1940 we had a paid, active membership of 415 less 2 active members deceased during the year, leaving 413 active members at the close of the year. Of this number, 36 paid their dues before the 15th of March, 1939, when the books were closed. This year 15 have paid their dues for the coming year and one for 3 more years. This difference is accounted for by the fact that the books were closed on the first of March this year. Last year we closed on the tenth of the month.

Last year we had 506 active members due to an intensive campaign. The campaign was an excellent thing to awake interest in the Society and should be repeated every few years. It was not a financial success, however, and we could not afford to repeat it every year as the expense was considerably more than the total amount of dues collected from the last one hundred. There is no doubt the campaign of last year has been of considerable aid in making this year's total membership what it is.

This year we have resorted to sending statements, active work by the membership committee in the different districts and an almost continuous run of notices in the Bulletin. We feel that the results have been gratifying. Our dues are very low, which does not leave a wide margin to be spent in collecting them, and our members could be of great assistance to the treasurer and financial benefit to the Society if they would pay their dues at the time of the first billing, or, better yet, before the first statements are sent out. While there are, of course, many registered men who have little interest in the profession as a whole, our greatest trouble is negligence of members who are interested.

A comparison of percentages of active members to the total registration brings out some interesting facts:

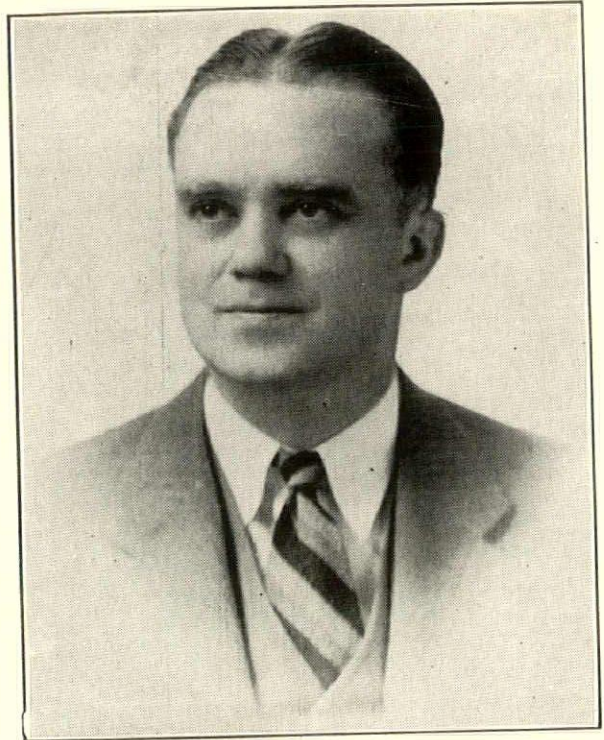
Detroit and suburbs is	66%
Out State is	67%
Outside of Michigan is	36%
Total	57%

Of the cities having more than one registration, Midland came through with 100%, and of the larger cities, Lansing made a showing of 90% and Battle Creek 83.

GEOGRAPHICAL MEMBERSHIP
RECAPITULATION

Location	Active	Associate	Total
Detroit	177	91	
Suburbs	32	17	
		209	108 317
Michigan			
Grand Rapids	25	14	
Ann Arbor	20	7	
Lansing	16	2	
Saginaw	6	2	
Upper Peninsula	7	5	
Jackson	6	4	
Kalamazoo	6	4	
Battle Creek	5	1	
Flint	4	3	
Port Huron	3	2	
Bay City	3	1	
Midland	3	0	
Balance	26	20	
		130	65 195

See MEMBERSHIP—Page 78

TO KEN BLACK
Our Retiring President

Kenneth C. Black, after serving two terms as president of the Michigan Society of Architects, retires from that office at this Convention.

That he has performed the functions of his office credibly is well-known to all our members.

He has been a distinct asset in lending wise counsel and prestige to our organization, both at home and abroad.

On occasions when he has been called upon to appear before other state groups and Chapters of the Institute and the Institute Convention, he has upheld the tradition of our Society in a splendid manner.

His pronouncements have been widely published throughout the country and what he has had to say has made important news.

Every architect registered in the State of Michigan owes a debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts on their behalf and it behooves everyone to attend this Twenty-sixth Annual Convention and do honor to him.

It is fortunate that the retiring president becomes a member of the Society Board and in this case his sound judgment will be a distinct asset.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRE-CONVENTION
REPORT

In discharging the duties of President of the Michigan Society of Architects since last March, your President has traveled approximately 3,000 miles; has written 273 letters; has attended all the meetings of the Board of Directors, the A. I. A. Convention in Washington, and local meetings of several divisions of our Society. In addition he has represented the Society on the Board of Directors of the Michigan Engineering Society and on three committees of the A. I. A.

I am happy to report that with one exception,

See BLACK—Page 78

WEEKLY BULLETIN

- FRANCISCO, FERRIS L.....511 5th Av., New York
- Franklin, L. M.....100 E. 42nd St., New York City
- Frantz, Robert Benjamin.....118 N. Washington Ave.,
Saginaw, Mich.
- Freier, Henry M.....300 Murphy Bldg., Detroit
- French, Alfred A.....6103 Hecla, Detroit
- FRENCH, ALFRED E., 146 Robroy Rd., Willoughby, O.
- FROST, BARRY L.....407 So. Jackson St., Jackson, Mich.
- Fry, Lynn W.....905 First National Bldg., Ann Arbor
- Fuchs, G. J.....2985 Fisher Avenue, Detroit
- Fugard, John R.....520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Fuger, Frederick W.....110 McMillan Avenue,
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- FUNKE, PHILIP J.....20426 Picadilly, Detroit
- Furlong, Harold B.....16605 Linwood Ave., Detroit
- Gabler, Cornelius L. T.....17481 Alwyn Lane, Detroit
- Gamber, Branson V.....3500 Union Guard. Bldg., Detroit
- GAMBLE, CHARLES M.....2412 Putnam St., Toledo, O.
- GARDEN, HUGH G.....104 South Michigan, Chicago
- Garstecki, Walter F.....9128 Livernois Ave., Detroit
- Gay, John Buchanan.....112 Madison Ave., Detroit
- Gay, R. V.....3½ Clinton Ave., St. Johns, Mich.
- Gehrke, Hans, 320 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Detroit
- GENIESEE, L. A.....208 Sheridan Bldg., Green Bay, W.
- Gerganoff, R. S.....206 N. Washington St., Ypsilanti
- Giberson, Edgar D.....800 Marquette Bldg., Detroit
- GIBSON, NORMAN R.....14965 Greenview, Detroit
- Gies, Roland C.....2149 Cadillac Blvd., Detroit
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BLACK—Continued from Page 76

every member of the Society who has been given a job to do has done it promptly and efficiently, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the officers, directors, and committee members for their splendid and unselfish cooperation.

A full report of the accomplishments of the Society will be given at the Convention and published in a post-convention issue of the Bulletin.

KENNETH C. BLACK

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MICHIGAN
ARCHITECTURE**

EMIL LORCH, Chairman

The collection of photographs and enlargements illustrating historic architecture in Michigan has been shown in fourteen cities during 1939. The cities are as follows: Marquette, Houghton, Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac, Kalamazoo, Marshall, Battle Creek, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Grand Rapids (the second time), Ionia, Saginaw, Mt. Pleasant, and Port Huron. The collection will return to Mackinac Island this summer.

This interesting exhibition and its circulation with free transportation was generously made possible by the J. L. Hudson Company. It has been welcomed at educational institutions, libraries and museums.

In view of the state-wide interest shown the writer would express the hope that further consideration will be given by the Michigan Society of Architects to the organization and circulation of an exhibit representing recent work by Michigan architects.

It might be noted that Mr. George D. Mason and the writer have during the past two years on behalf of the Detroit Historical Society, given some attention to the architecture of Detroit and that the writer has for a number of years been carrying on a study of the architecture of the state, with a view to a publication in this field, and as a voluntary consultant has cooperated with the Federal Writers' Project in Michigan.

MEMBERSHIP—Continued from Page 76

Other States			
Illinois	29	39	
New York	10	14	
Ohio	11	25	
Pennsylvania	5	6	
D. C.	4	6	
Virginia	2	1	
New Jersey	1		
Missouri	1	1	
Maryland	1	1	
Massachusetts	1	3	
Kentucky	1		
Montana	1		
Indiana	3	16	
Wisconsin	5	11	
Minnesota		4	
North Carolina		1	
California		3	
Arizona		1	
Georgia		1	
Washington		2	
Ontario	1	4	
	76	139	215
	415	312	727
Deceased during year	2	4	6
Honorary Members of	413	308	721
whom 2 are registered			6
TOTAL			727



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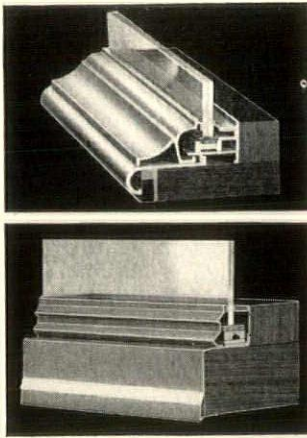
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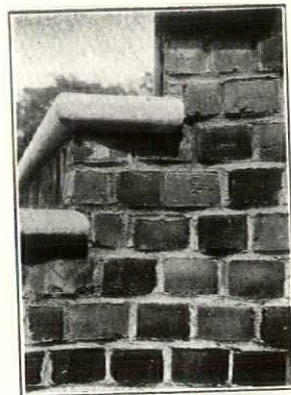
While your Practice Committee probably hasn't functioned exactly along the lines it was intended, we feel nevertheless that something has been accomplished. It so happened that most of the complaints that came to our attention were with reference to men practicing in Detroit and vicinity. I feel that the reason for this is that members of each district are so directly concerned with the violations in their own particular locality that they have each bent their efforts to solving their own problems. After cooperating with our local Practice Committee on our cases, I am inclined to think that this is the most satisfactory way. At a recent meeting with Branson Gamber and A. F. Herman, we agreed to suggest to the Board that the State Society's Practice Committee be dispensed with and that each group handle the cases directly. In cases requiring investigations that are beyond the local group, they can be referred to Mr. Stewart of the Attorney General's office. I am glad to report that some of our local cases have been satisfactorily settled, and others are now in the hands of Mr. Stewart.

I notice in looking over my old notes of last year's Convention that Branson Gamber, Edward Tuttle, Robert Frantz and myself were appointed to a committee to formulate a set of Standards of Architectural Practice and, I presume, submit them to the Board for approval. Somehow these notes got sidetracked and were completely overlooked, for which I apologize. I would like, however, to recommend that this matter be brought up again at

our coming Convention, and if I can be of any service in that connection, will be glad to do my part.

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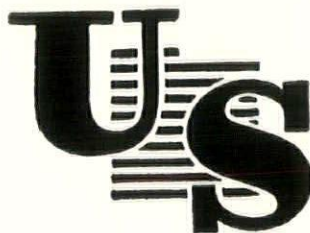
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Volume 14

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MARCH 12, 1940

No. 11

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 Plans for 2,500-seat Theatre & Com. bldg. consisting of 9 stores—7 Mile & Myers, W. W. Theatres, Owners. Completed about Mar. 7.
 Prep. plans for 1-sty. store bldg. 4 sts., Jefferson & Iroquois, Belvidere Land Co.
BENNETT & STRAIGHT, 13526 Mich. Ave.
 Theatre, Plymouth, Mich., 800 seats. Figs. closed postponed.
 Plans for Theatre, 1400 seats, Birmingham, Mich.
BRANDT, CHRISTIAN W.—3405 Eaton Tower, Detroit
 Prep. plans alter. 5,000 block Mich. Ave., 72'x200', 2-sty. Plans ready April 1.—Bids invit. only
GABLER, C. L. T., 616 Murphy Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
 Prep. plans, Medical clinic, 70x30. Northeast section.
 Prep. plans, Res., 2-sty. & Bmt., attached garage, 34-70 brick veneer, Birmingham.
 Plans for res., 2-sty & Bmt. attached garage, 30x35 frame. Port Huron.
DISE, J. IVAN, 2631 Woodward
 Taking fig. on Res. G. P. Park.
GIFFELS & VALLET, Engineers.
 Fig. on air conditioning, Kline's Store, closed.
 Bids closed. Garage—Coca-Cola Bottling Co., also addn. to Power Plant, Midland Steel Prod. Co.
 Contracts on re-inforcement to Calvert Lithographing Co. let to Taylor & Gaskin.
HABERMAAS, CARL—415 Brainard
 Prep. sketches for Community Bldg., 75x150 North Woodward.
 Sketches for brick veneer Res. 60x40', G. P. Pk.
 Prep. plans for Res. 45 x 30, G. P. Pk.; also Res. 50x40', Huntington Woods; Res. 60x30' Lochmoor Blvd.
HARLEY & ELLINGTON, 1507 Stroh Building, Detroit
 Evans Prod. Bldg., Fort St., Gen'l. let to O. W. Burke Co.
HERMAN & SIMONS—710 Owen Bldg.
 Prep. plans for St. David's Church, Comp. about Apr. 1.
 Bids on alt. to school chapel bldg., Our Lady Help of Christians Parish, closed.
HYDE & WILLIAMS, 3105 E. Gd. Blvd.
 Prep. plans for 2-sty., fireproof store bldg., 80x165', S.W. cor. Woodward & Gd. Blvd.
JAMESON, LAWRENCE B., 8580 Jos. Campau—
 Sketches for garage, 100'x175' one story. Offices in front.
 Prep. drgs. for Home for Dodge Local No. 73-UAW-CIO. Jos. Campau, Benson & Ellis, 2-story & basement brick & stone trim.
KEYES, HUGH T.—748 Free Press Bldg.
 Alt. to Res. for Emory L. Ford.
LYNDON & SMITH—500 Murphy Bldg.
 Prep. drgs. for Auburn Heights School, Pontiac, Mich.
MALCOMSON, CALDER & HAMMOND, etc.
 Addn. to Res. for Henry S. Booth, Birmingham. Bids closed.
STAHL, JNO., 820 Francis Palms Bldg.
 Fig. on Sales Rm., 80 x 55.—Closed.
STAHL, JOHN C. JR., 804 Francis Palms Bldg.
 Gen. let to Thos. Sharp & Sons for a bakery, 40x100, 2 stories, cinder block construction, steel frame, for the Elizabeth Monahan on 6 Mi. rd. near Hamilton.
SORENSEN, N. CHESTER, 2201 Industrial Bank Bldg.
 Prep. plans for Peace Lutheran Church, Balfour & Warren Aves.
WRIGHT & ROGVOY—929 Fox Bldg.
 Plans for Melvindale Theatre & Stores ready for fig. about April 1.
 1000-seat Theatre, Plymouth.
 1000-seat Theatre, 7 Mile, bet. Snowden & Hartwell, Detroit.
 Ace Theatre (remodeling), Harper & Frontenac.
 Taking fig.
 Home Theatre, remodeling, held over temporarily.
 New Store Front, Kinsel's, Michigan & Griswold.
 Prep. plans for Res. for Mr. & Mrs. Levy, Dundee av.
 Remodeling Parker's Res., 2nd Blvd.

ANN ARBOR SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

L. L. WOODWORTH, President

Meetings of the Ann Arbor Society of Architects have been held at rather infrequent intervals the past year. The meetings have been preceeded with a dinner at the Michigan Union followed by an informal discussion.

For several years there have been frequent discussions among the members of the Ann Arbor Society as to ways and means of providing a limited architectural service available to prospective home owners wishing to build a small home.

At a recent meeting it was suggested that providing a limited service could be combined with a scheme whereby upper classmen or graduate students in the College of Architecture could obtain first hand practical experience. Out of this has grown the idea which is here briefly outlined.

A graduate student in a college of architecture requires several years of practice in architectural offices before he is competent to practice architecture independently. This means that the architectural firms for which he works have to assume much responsibility in helping him learn how to coordinate and apply the knowledge and skill he has acquired in college. The pressure of business makes it very difficult for the practicing architect to supervise this continued education for the student.

It is therefore proposed that an Architectural Student Clinic or Bureau be established which would give the student contact with real problems as is the case with medical and dental students.

This architectural clinic could be an undergraduate University course in which the student would act in the capacity of architect for small house projects under the guidance of registered architects on the university staff and those in local practice. These projects would be confined to houses costing no more than \$6,000.00 which the practicing architect cannot handle at a profit.

Aside from college credit, the student would receive no compensation for his work, however a small charge would be made to cover expenses in a manner similar to that followed in the Medical or Dental Colleges.

It is proposed to supplant as much as possible the services now obtained haphazardly from speculative builders and lumber yards. Limited to small houses only, the Ann Arbor Society does not feel that University sponsorship would in any sense be competing with the architect in private practice. It would not only be a desirable contribution to the community at large but an effective means of emphasizing professional leadership in a field now largely dominated by those without professional training.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

- RAMEY, GEORGE E.....415 Robeson Bldg.,
Champaign, Ill.
- RAPP, GEO. L.....230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago
- Raseman, Richard P. 3 Academy Rd., Bloomfield Hills
- Redstone, Louis G.....3510 Woodward Ave., Detroit
- REED, J. RICHARD.....867 Nela View Rd.,
Cleveland Heights, Ohio
- Reid, William H., Jr.....1140 No. 30 St., Billings, Mont.
- Reily, Solon J.....300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Illinois
- RHINFRANK, G. B.....601 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, O.
- RHODIN, JACOB F.....75 Beresford Ave., Detroit
- RICE, NELSON P.....2424 Grand,
Huntington Park, Calif.
- RIEDEL, J. M. E.....542 E. State, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- Rindge, Warren L.....730 Mich. Trust Bldg., Gd. Rapids
- Rodrick, Jess Lloyd.....1850 Superior av., Cleveland, O.
- Rogvoy, Theodore.....929 Fox Bldg., Detroit
- ROSA, CLARENCE H.....507 Woodrow, Apt. 4, Lansing
- Rosello, Peter R.....3927 Pennsylvania av., Detroit
- ROY, MELVIN S.....Ulrich Bank Bldg., Mt. Clemens
- Rossetti, Louis.....606 Marquette Bldg., Detroit
- Rowland, Wirt C.....904 Marquette Bldg., Detroit
- Rudine, Carl J.....1518 Drexel Rd., Lansing, Mich.
- RUEHL, BENJ. K.....1709 Normandle, Spokane, Wash.
- Rush, John L.....4367 W. Buena Vista, Detroit, Mich.
- Saarinen, Eero.....Cranbrook Academy of Art,
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
- Saarinen, Eliel.....Cranbrook Academy of Art,
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
- SAMPSON, C. D.....Shoecraft Drury, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Sarvis, Lewis J.....201 Bailey Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.
- *SANDEL, M.....5825 N. Kilbourne, Jeff. Pk. Sta., Chicago
- Sawyer, Philip.....100 E 42nd St., New York City
- SCHAEFFLER, JOS. C.....52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York
- Schilling, Edward A.....97 Trowbridge, Detroit
- Schley, Cyril Edward.....633 W. Larned, Detroit
- Schmidt, Richard E.....104 So. Michigan av., Chicago
- SCHMITZ, FRANCES S.....45 Radnor Circle,
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
- SCHMITZ, HERBERT D.....45 Radnor Circle,
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
- SCHOBER, MAX W.....310 Pine St., Green Bay, Wisc.
- SCHOLER, WALTER.....210 Wallace Bldg.,
Lafayette, Ind.
- Schowalter, Leo J.....18044 Warrington Dr., Detroit
- Schultz, Geo. L. W.....Board of Education, Detroit
- Schultz, Carl G.....319 Helen St., Midland, Mich.
- Schwenkmeyer, Carl H.....20 Baltimore Rd.,
Silver Springs, Maryland
- SCHWINCK, ESTHER.....2360 W. Gd. Blvd., Detroit
- Seeger, Ralph E.....839 Iroquois Dr., S.E., Gd. Rapids
- Seeler, Alfred.....27058 Berry St., Royal Oak, Michigan
- Sewell, Paul R.....18414 Woodbine Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- Sexton, James E.....2727 Second Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
- SHAMBLEAU, N. R.....625 T.M.S. Bldg., So Bend, Ind
- SHATTUCK, WALTER F.....221 N. LaSalle, Chicago
- Sheill, Gordon A.....170 Elmhurst Ave.,
Highland Park, Michigan
- SHELTON, JESSE M.....706 Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta
- Shepherd, Harold Maris.....17501 Livernois, Det.
- SCHEFCHICH, THOS. J.....313 Glencoe Bldg., Duluth
- Sherman, Philip T.....Defiance, Ohio
- SIDNAM, VERNE H.....328 Mary,
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
- Simons, Howard Thomas.....709 Owen Bldg., Detroit
- Simpson, Lewis W.....22120 Edison, Dearborn, Mich.
- Simpson, Stanley G.....1005 Bauch Bldg., Lansing, Mich.
- Sirrine, Chester A.....814 City Nat'l. Bldg., Lansing
- Skart, John S.....2986 Wreford St., Detroit, Michigan
- Skidmore, Louis.....5 East 57th St., New York
- SMITH, EBERLE M.....13700 Woodward, Detroit
- Smith, Fred L.....3432 Iroquois, Detroit
- Smith, Harry T.....1029 Mason St., Flint, Mich.
- Smith, James W.....918 S. Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
- Smith, John F.....40 Kirtland S.W., Grand Rapids
- Smith, Keith W.....16520 Woodward Ave., Detroit
- Snow, Raymond G.....1223 Connecticut av., Wash., D.C.
- SNYDER, DALTON J. V.....607 Shelby St., Detroit
- SNYDER, LEON JR.....190 West St., Battle Creek, Mich.
- Snyder, Richard G.....519 Garfield St., Cadillac, Mich.
- Sorenson, N. Chester.....2201 Industrial Bk Bldg., Detroit
- Spector, Victor B.....1818 N. Van Buren St.,
E. Falls Church, Va.
- Spence, James Alexander.....118 N. Washington Ave.,
Saginaw, Mich.
- Stachowiak, Stephen J.....11721 Klinger, Hamtramck
- Stahl, John C., Jr.....804 Francis Palms Bldg., Detroit
- STANGER, HUGO L.....4175 4th St., Ann Arbor, Mich.



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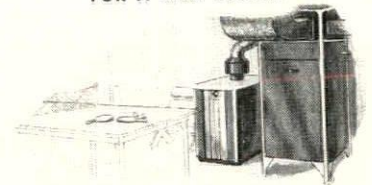
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- Steffens, J. H. G.....Fordson Hotel, Dearborn, Mich.
- Steketee, Chris.....622 Murray Bldg., Grand Rapids
- STEPHENSON, M. S.....18 Greendale, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
- STEVENS, EDWARD F.....45 Nembury St., Boston
- STEWART, A. ALAN.....2200 Olds Tower, Lansing, Mich.
- Stirling, James F.....3815 Gladstone Ave., Detroit
- Stirton, Malcolm R.....1507 Stroh Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
- STONE, G. L.....310 Lakeside Dr., S.E., Grand Rapids
- Stone, William A.....1102 West Main St., Kalamazoo
- Stone, William H.....419 N. Bond St., Saginaw, Mich.
- Stow, Gordon H.....428 N. Walnut, Lansing, Mich.
- Straight, Eugene D.....Schaefer Bldg., Dearborn, Mich.
- STRAIGHT, M. O.....239 Rhode Island, Detroit
- Strauss, Fred. G.....419 Cornell Pl., Louisville, Ky.
- Stubenrauch, Edgar A.....629 N. 8th St., Sheboygan,
Wisconsin
- Stuchell, Clair A.....740 University Pl., Detroit
- Sukert, Lancelot.....Apt. 47-B, 4000 Cathedral Ave.,
Washington, D. C.
- Sullivan, Charles J.....415 Brainard St., Detroit
- SUNDT, T. M.....Wenona, N. J.
- Swanson, J. R. F.....309 Wabeek Bldg, Birmingham,
Michigan
- Swarts, Ward G.....224 Huron St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
- Tamplin, Ernest.....637 E. Woodruff, Hazel Pk., Mich.
- Tanner, Thomas S.....210 Nickels Arcade Bldg.,
Ann Arbor, Mich.
- TAYLOR, JONATHAN A.....1415 Glynn Court, Apt. 102,
Detroit, Mich.
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- THEBAUD, PAUL V.....631 E. Fulton St., Grand Rapids
- Thebaud, Vic. E.....200 Watson Bldg., Gd. Rapids, Mich.
- Thielbar, F. J.....520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- THOMAS, JAS. W.....3868 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland
- THOMAS, L. W.....733 S. Saginaw St., Flint, Mich.
- Thompson, G. H.....Box 14, Mullet Lake, Michigan
- Thornton, John C.....502 Laurel St., Royal Oak, Mich.
- THOMPSON, Wm. B.....c/o B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O.
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- Tilds, Paul.....301 Hoffman Bldg., Detroit, Michigan
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- Trout, Alex L.....1719 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit
- Trysell, Ernest H.....14424 Longacre, Detroit, Mich.
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- Vose, Gardiner C.....404 Fisher Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
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- WALLSWORTH, ALLAN.....759 N. Milwaukee St.,
Milwaukee, Wisc.
- WALPER, C. ORA.....43 Gladwin, Clawson, Mich.
- WARD, RAY F.....132 N. Genessee, Pontiac, Mich.
- Waring, Roger L.....115 W. Adams, Kirkwood, Mo.
- Watson, V. S.....R.F.D. 2, Berrien Springs, Mich.
- Watt, James M.....Whittier Hotel, Detroit
- WEAVER, ALFRED E.....16182 Stout, Detroit
- Weaver, Merle C.....5720 Lakewood Ave., Detroit
- Webber, A. A.....160 Market St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.
- Webster, Morris.....16733 Westbrook Ave., Detroit
- Weeks, Arthur L.....16558 Stahelin, Detroit
- Weemhoff, Harvey H.....621 Murray Bldg., Grand
Rapids, Mich.
- Weinberg, J. I.....8405 Marygrove, Detroit

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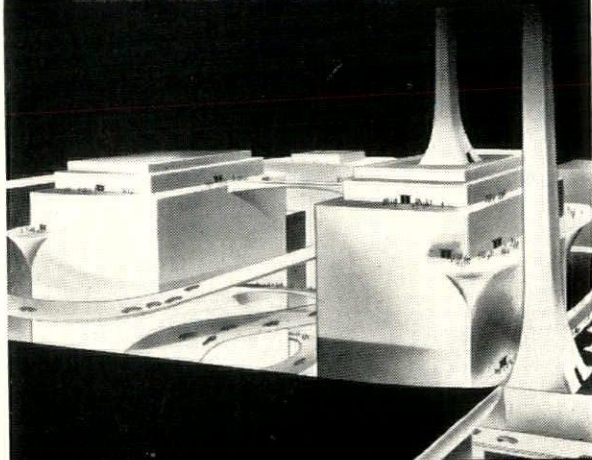
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THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

SCHEDULE OF RECOMMENDED CHARGES

(American Institute of Architects Document Adopted by the M. S. A.)

Ratified and adopted at the
14th Annual Convention,
M. S. A., 1928



Distribution authorized at the
16th Annual Convention,
M. S. A., 1930.

The Michigan Society of Architects, as a professional body, recognizing that the value of an Architect's services varies with his experience, ability and the location and character of the work upon which he is employed, does not establish a fixed rate of compensation binding upon all of its members, but, in the light of past experience, recommends that for full professional services, adequately rendered, an architect practicing in the State of Michigan should receive as reasonable remuneration therefor at least the compensation mentioned in the following schedule of charges:

1. The architect's professional services consist of:

(a) Preliminary studies, including the necessary conferences and the preparation of preliminary sketches, the least compensation of which is one-fifth of the hereinafter mentioned fees.

(b) Working Drawings and Specifications, complete ready for taking bids, the least compensation for which is an additional 2/5 of the hereinafter recommended fees.

(c) Supervision, including the taking of bids, the preparation of full size and large scale details, the general direction of the work, the checking of contractors' monthly statements, the checking of shop drawings for various trades, and the issuance of certificates of payment, the least compensation for which is an additional 2/5 of the hereinafter recommended fee.

2. The proper minimum charge for professional services on the average type of work, when let under a general contract, is 6% of the total cost of the work. When the major portion of the work is let under a general contract and a minor portion is let separately to individual con-

tractors, then 6% shall govern for the entire work, plus an additional 4% upon that portion let separately.

When all of the work is let separately to contractors for individual trades, then the 6% fee shall be increased by 4% additional to cover the architect's extra cost of keeping records and dealing with several contractors instead of one contractor.

3. On residential work it is proper to charge from 8% on the first \$50,000.00 of cost, and 6% on the balance. On residential work at a sufficient distance from the architect's office to require unusual time in travel, but not far enough distant to require rail or boat transportation, it is customary to increase the above-mentioned 8% and 6% charges to 10% and 8% respectively. In both cases the fee shall cover stables, garages and other dependencies.

4. In the hands of architects best qualified to design them, churches and ecclesiastical buildings generally bear a commission of from 8% to 10% on work under \$50,000.00, and 7½% on work over that amount. Designing of or assisting in the selection of or purchasing of church furniture and fixtures, depending on the amount of detail work necessary and the time required, bears a commission of from 10% to 20%.

5. Buildings with complicated equipment such as laboratories bear a higher rate than the 6% quoted in paragraph 2, above, for average work. If taken at 6%, the equipment should be charged separately at a higher rate.

6. On monumental, decorative, and landscape work, special interiors, and special cabinet work, as well as alterations to existing buildings, whether federal, municipal, or private, the minimum charge is

10%. Should the work involve require unusual study or specialization, it is usual to charge 15% or even more.

7. Designs for fabrics, furniture, fixtures, lighting fixtures, and special decorative work other than for churches, the minimum charge is 15%.

8. On articles not designed by the architect, but purchased under his direction, the minimum charge is 6%.

9. On work of such nature that the final total cost cannot be reasonably accurately approximated, it is advisable and permissible to charge on a pay roll-overhead-profit basis, that is to say, to charge the actual amount of the payroll, plus the average percentage of overhead, plus a profit of, say, 25%. If pay roll totals \$100.00 and overhead amounts to 85% of the pay roll, then the charge will be:

Pay roll	\$100.00
Overhead, 85% of \$100.00.....	85.00
Total	\$185.00
Plus 25% for Profit	46.25

Total charge \$231.25

In offices having an overhead of 100% this method amounts to charging $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the pay roll, which is quite generally used. It is fair to both owner and architect. It often saves the owner a considerable amount, and insures the architect a reasonable profit.

10. As a substitute for the method suggested in paragraph No. 9 above, the architect may be paid a fixed fee for his own personal services, or, in some cases, a commission upon the cost of the work. In addition thereto, he is reimbursed by the client for his actual office expenses (pay roll, exclusive of his own drawing account, plus overhead). This is known as the "Fee-plus-cost" method.

11. All disbursements for travelling expenses, measurements, surveys, fees for expert advice when requested or sanctioned by the client, and the cost of all prints, to be paid for by the client.

12. All of the above charges are subject to increase by special arrangement, where the cost of the work is small or the conditions unusually difficult.

13. By special interiors and cabinet work, is meant that part of the work which is individual, and requires special study and drawings for each room or each feature thereof, as distinguished from the

work which is repetitious and which can be executed from typical drawings and general specifications.

14. The supervision of an architect does not guarantee the performance of the contract by the contractor, or insure the client against defective work thereunder.

Where the architect is retained to oversee preparation, manufacture, execution and installation of work, as well as to check final requests for payment for same, he will do everything in his power to enforce the spirit and the letter of drawings and specifications. Beyond that he is not responsible.

15. The architect is construed by the courts to be the owner's agent and the owner is responsible for payment for labor and material ordered by the architect for the owner. The architect's power of agent is limited, however, to the building or work upon which the architect has been commissioned by the owner to perform professional services.

16. It is proper to charge for the preparation of sketches of any nature whatsoever, even if the client be asked only to reimburse the architect for his actual costs of payroll and overhead.

Under no circumstances will the architect offer to make sketches without charge or obligation in order to assist in soliciting business; nor will he submit to a prospective client's invitation to submit sketches under such conditions, for, by so doing, he may institute or be drawn into an ungoverned and unethical competition.

If the architect chooses to work without reasonable compensation, he may do so only under conditions which will not tend to injure his fellow practitioners.

UNETHICAL PRACTICE

If an architect has quoted a rate of fee to a prospective client, another architect seeking the same work and having knowledge of the rate quoted by the first, is guilty of unprofessional conduct if he attempts to obtain the work by quoting a lower rate of fee. Such conduct is unethical.

SUBMITTING SKETCHES

If an architect knowingly competes with other architects by submitting sketches without obligation, thereby submitting to an ungoverned and unauthorized competition, he is unfaithful to the profession, and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

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REQUIREMENTS, ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE—STATE OF MICHIGAN

Adopted at M.S.A. 24th Convention, 1938

Professional Architectural Practice is any service of an advisory character, which requires architectural knowledge, experience and skill, for which a charge is made, when such service is not influenced by prejudicial interest in the pertinent project.

When the project is of such character as to require that the advice of the Architect be recorded in the form of documents, professional architectural service is interpreted as including the preparation of drawings and specifications, either or both. These, as instruments of service, are the property of the Architect and may not be reproduced or used without his knowledge and consent.

When the drawings and specifications are intended to become the documents upon which to base a contract, they shall be sufficiently complete to determine the amount, kind and quality of workmanship, materials and equipment to be furnished, and shall be so prepared that the work shall comply with all governing codes, ordinances and regulations, and with sound architectural practice.

Complete architectural service is interpreted as including the necessary conferences, the preparation of preliminary studies, working drawings and specifications, the drafting of proposal forms, the taking of bids, the drafting of the contract and the supervision of the construction, also the preparation of large scale and full size details and such bulletins as are necessary to explain and amplify the contract documents, the keeping of records of inspections and issuing certificates of payment and the keeping of records of all transactions and correspondence relating to the work.

The Architect's supervision is held to refer to the enforcement of the terms of the contract documents and is distinguished from the superintendence furnished by the Contractor or the continuous inspection of the part of a Clerk-of-the-Works employed by the Owner and selected by the Architect.

As Advisor to the Owner, the Architect cannot guarantee estimates of cost or the satisfactory performance of the work but can only endeavor to obtain compliance with the contract documents. The Architect is the Owner's Agent with respect only to work covered by the contract documents.

The Architect may contract with an Owner for complete or partial service but he may not contract to furnish supervisory service to enforce the documents prepared by another Architect without the latter's consent and approval.

If the Architect contracts with an Owner to furnish less than complete architectural services, he shall indicate on all documents pertaining to that particular work, the extent of the service which he is performing. All incomplete documents shall be labeled "Not to be used for Construction Purposes."

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Revised Schedule of Unit Costs Based on Cubical Contents of Buildings

PRODUCED AND DISTRIBUTED BY DETROIT REAL ESTATE BOARD
1032 BUHL BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Annually since 1915, the Detroit Real Estate Board has produced and distributed a schedule of unit costs employing cubical contents of buildings as the basis for determination of costs. The schedule, revised as of January 1st, 1940, is presented herewith.

The schedule of costs was produced primarily as a service to members of the Detroit Real Estate Board, as a guide in estimating construction or reproduction costs and as a possible guide to appraisers. Within recent years, scores of requests for copies have come from all parts of the United States and numerous trade publications have asked permission to publish the schedule. It has been and continues to be the policy of the Detroit Real Estate Board to authorize reproduction of the schedule by recognized trade publications and by banks, trust companies, insurance companies, building and loan associations, mortgage companies, appraisal organizations, etc., for the personal use of members of those organizations but no permission is given for reproduction of the schedule for sale. Additional copies may be purchased from the Detroit Real Estate Board at ten cents each.

The willing and painstaking cooperation of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering in the preparation of this schedule is appreciatively acknowledged. In using this schedule, the rules established by Commissioner Joseph P. Wolff and his department heads, should be observed.

"The cubical volume of a building for the purposes of determining the fees shall be measured as follows:

"From the outside of the walls and from the basement floor to the mean point of a pitched roof or to the highest point of a flat roof. The volume shall include all dormers, enclosed porches, pent houses, and other enclosed portions of a building, but shall exclude open porches.

"In the case of buildings without basements, the measurements shall be taken from the ground line, and in the case of large buildings having deep foundations, the height shall be measured from a point below the basement floor by an amount equal to 1-5 of the depth of the foundation.

"In the case of open shelter sheds and other open sheds, the volume shall be determined by measuring from the projection of the edge of the roof and from the ground line to the mean height of the roof."

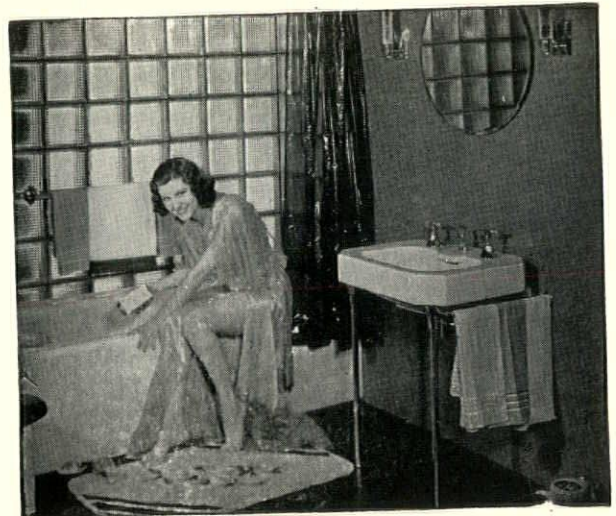
The cost figures presented are presumed to represent the minimum cost at which a fairly good building of economic design, may be constructed under most favorable circumstances within the Detroit district. The costs contain architects' fees and contractors' profits and include all general items of construction and equipment, including plumbing and heating systems, elevators, etc. The schedule does not include costs of special equipment, such as incinerators, refrigeration, compressed air piping, etc., and does not include the cost of financing.

As bids of individual contractors may vary from 20% to 50%, so may there be a marked variance in

the cost of similar buildings erected within a single area. The quality of construction must be taken into account. The schedule presented is based upon the cost of average construction. The costs might be lessened by inferior construction or substantially increased by superior construction. In all instances the schedule should be used to reinforce rather than to supplant the experience, information and judgement of the user.

Since 1915, the schedule has been prepared under like circumstances and based upon like factors. It may be assumed, therefore, to present a rather accurate picture of the movement of building costs in the Detroit area during the past 25 years.

ON THE COVER—Model of Smithsonian Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.—Eliel and Eero Saarinen and J. Robert F. Swanson, Associate Architects.



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REVISÉD SCHEDULE OF UNIT BUILDING COSTS

COST PER CUBIC FOOT IN CENTS

Classification of Buildings		Aug. 1915.	Aug. 1920.	Jan. 1921.	Aug. 1921.	April 1922.	Dec. 1922.	Jan. 1924.	Feb. 1925.	Feb. 1926.	Feb. 1927.	Jan. 1928.	Jan. 1929.	Jan. 1930.	Jan. 1931.	Jan. 1932.	Jan. 1933.	Jan. 1934.	Jan. 1935.	Jan. 1936.	Jan. 1937.	Jan. 1938.	Jan. 1939.	Jan. 1940.	
FACTORIES and WAREHOUSES:																									
Fireproof (Under 300,000 cu. ft.)14	.31½	.23	.18	.17	.21	.24	.23	.22½	.23	.22	.22	.22	.22	.16½	.15	.14	.13	.16½	.19	.21½	.25	.24	.25
Fireproof (Over 300,000 cu. ft.)12½	.29	.21	.17	.16	.19½	.23	.22	.21½	.22	.21	.21	.21	.21	.16	.14½	.12½	.14	.15	.17	.20	.21	.20	.23
Mill Construction10	.22½	.15	.12	.11	.14	.16½	.15	.16	.16½	.15½	.15¾	.15¼	.15½	.11½	.11	.12	.11	.12	.14	.16	.17	.16½	.16
Ordinary09	.21	.15	.12	.10½	.13½	.15	.14½	.14	.14½	.14	.14	.13½	.14	.09½	.09	.03½	.09½	.10	.11½	.13	.13	.13½	.13½
Frame07½	.17	.12	.10	.08	.11½	.13	.11	.10½	.10½	.10	.10	.10	.10	.07½	.07	.07	.08	.08½	.10	.11	.10	.09	.09
STORES:																									
Fireproof23	.52	.39	.31	.30	.36	.41½	.40	.39	.39½	.33	.38	.38½	.39	.29½	.26	.25	.30	.31	.35½	.39	.42	.40	.42
Ordinary16½	.37½	.26½	.21	.19	.24½	.28	.26½	.26	.26½	.25½	.25½	.25	.20	.19	.16½	.20	.21	.24	.26½	.22	.22	.22	.26
Flats (Above Ordinary)22	.48½	.34	.27	.23	.30½	.31	.29	.28	.23½	.27½	.27½	.27	.22	.21	.18½	.21	.22	.26	.28	.26½	.25	.24½	.24½
Ordinary without Basements16%	.16	.18½	.21	.19	.18	.18	.17½	.17½	.17	.14½	.14	.12	.14	.15	.17	.19	.16	.16	.17	.17
MARKETS:																									
Ordinary without Basements
CHURCHES and THEATRES:																									
Fireproof18	.40½	.35	.28	.27	.32½	.37½	.38	.35½	.36	.34¾	.34¾	.35	.27	.26	.22½	.26	.27	.31	.35	.38	.38	.42	.42
Ordinary15½	.35	.24½	.19	.18	.22	.28½	.27½	.27	.27½	.26½	.26½	.26	.20½	.19½	.18½	.21	.22	.25	.28	.31	.30	.30	.30
OFFICE BUILDINGS:																									
Fireproof30½	.68½	.54½	.44	.35	.51	.54½	.52	.51	.51½	.49¾	.49¾	.50	.39	.37½	.32½	.37½	.39	.44½	.50	.55	.55	.53½	.54
Ordinary22	.48½	.34	.27	.25	.30½	.35	.33½	.32¾	.33¼	.32	.32	.32	.25	.24	.21½	.25	.26½	.30	.33½	.36	.33	.32	.32
HOTELS:																									
Fireproof33½	.75½	.58½	.45	.37	.52	.59½	.57	.56	.57½	.55½	.55½	.56	.42¾	.42	.37½	.43	.45	.52	.58	.60	.57	.59	.59
Ordinary29½	.66½	.46½	.37	.26	.43	.43	.34	.32	.32½	.31½	.31½	.31	.25½	.24	.21½	.25	.26½	.30	.34	.34	.31½	.32	.32
SCHOOLS:																									
Fireproof22	.48½	.40½	.32	.30	.37	.45½	.43½	.42	.43½	.40	.40	.40	.32	.30	.27	.31½	.33	.38	.42½	.45½	.43	.45	.45
HOSPITALS:																									
Fireproof32	.72	.54	.32	.33	.37	.45½	.43½	.42	.43½	.45	.45	.45	.32	.32	.27¾	.32	.33½	.38½	.43	.50	.60	.60	.60
ALL STEEL BUILDINGS:																									
Under 20,000 cu. ft.12	.25	.21	.17	.15	.19½	.20	.14	.13½	.13½	.13	.13	.13	.11	.11	.10	.11½	.12	.14	.16	.17	.16½	.14	.14
20,000 to 100,000 cu. ft.08	.18	.15	.12	.10	.14	.14½	.12	.11	.11	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10	.10	.09	.10	.10½	.12	.13	.14	.13	.12	.12
Over 100,000 cu. ft.06½	.14	.13	.10	.08	.11½	.11½	.10	.09½	.09½	.09	.09	.09	.07	.07	.06½	.07	.07½	.08½	.09½	.10	.09	.10	.10
APARTMENTS:																									
Fireproof35	.73	.54	.43	.36	.50	.55	.52½	.51	.52	.50	.50	.50	.39	.37½	.34	.39	.41	.47	.52	.55	.52	.55	.55
Protected29½	.66½	.46½	.37	.30	.43	.48	.46	.45½	.46	.44½	.44½	.45	.34½	.34	.30	.34½	.36	.41	.46	.48	.45½	.45	.45
Brick (Ordinary)28	.63	.43	.34	.23½	.39½	.34	.32	.30	.30½	.29½	.29½	.29	.24	.23	.22	.25	.26½	.30	.33½	.44	.42	.42	.42
Brick (Veneer)24	.54	.37	.30	.22	.34½	.32	.30	.29	.29	.28	.28	.28	.22½	.22	.21	.24	.25½	.28	.31	.31	.28	.28	.28
RESIDENCES:																									
Brick30½	.68½	.48	.38	.33	.45	.48	.46	.45	.45½	.44	.44	.44½	.34½	.33½	.25½	.29	.31	.34	.38	.36	.32	.32	.32
Brick (Veneer and Stucco)24	.54	.37	.30	.24	.34½	.34	.32½	.32	.32	.30¾	.30¾	.30½	.24	.23	.22½	.24½	.25	.27	.30	.30	.30	.27½	.27½
Brick (Ven'r and Stucco) 1 story
Frame21½	.48½	.34	.27	.19	.30½	.30	.26½	.25	.25	.24	.24	.24	.20	.19	.19	.21	.21½	.23	.26	.24	.19	.19	.19
Frame (Not over 25,000 cu. ft.)15	.15	.14	.16	.17	.19	.21	.21	.20	.18	.18
Under Concrete Block41½	.39	.38	.38	.36¾	.36¾	.37	.29	.28	.22½	.26	.27	.31	.35	.35	.30	.30	.30
GARAGES:																									
Gas & Service Sta.
Fireproof30	.23	.18	.17	.17	.21	.24	.23	.22½	.23	.22½	.22½	.23	.17	.17	.15½	.17½	.18	.21	.23½	.34	.36	.35	.35
Mill Construction20	.15	.12	.11	.14	.16	.16	.15	.14	.14½	.14	.14	.13½	.11	.11	.10	.11½	.12	.14	.16	.17½	.25	.24	.25
Ordinary17	.14	.11	.10	.13	.15	.15	.13½	.12½	.13	.13	.13	.13	.10	.10	.09	.10	.10½	.12	.13	.14	.13½	.15	.15
Frame14	.12	.09	.08	.10½	.12	.12	.10	.09½	.09½	.09	.09	.09	.08	.07	.06½	.07½	.08	.09	.10	.11	.09	.09	.09
SHEDS WITHOUT HEAT:																									
Enclosed Without Floor (Frame)04¾	.04½	.04	.04½	.05	.05½	.06	.05½	.05	.05	.05
Enclosed (Frame)06	.06	.05	.06	.06½	.07	.08	.07	.08	.07	.07
Enclosed (Ordinary Construction)09½	.09½	.09	.09½	.10½	.12	.13	.14	.13½	.10	.10
Enclosed Without Floor (Ordinary Construction)09½	.09	.08	.09½	.10	.11½	.12½	.13	.12½	.09	.09
Enclosed (All Steel)04½	.04½	.04	.04½	.05	.05½	.06	.07	.06	.05	.05
Enclosed Without Floor (All Steel)03½	.03½	.03	.03½	.04	.04½	.05	.06	.05	.05	.05
Open Shelter (Frame Construction)03	.03	.03	.03	.03½	.04	.05	.04½	.04	.04½	.04½
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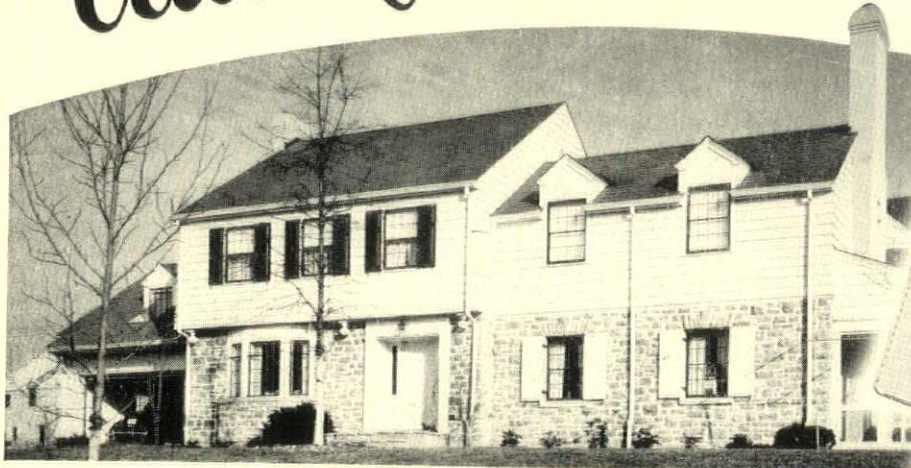
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Lundin & Rivard	80		

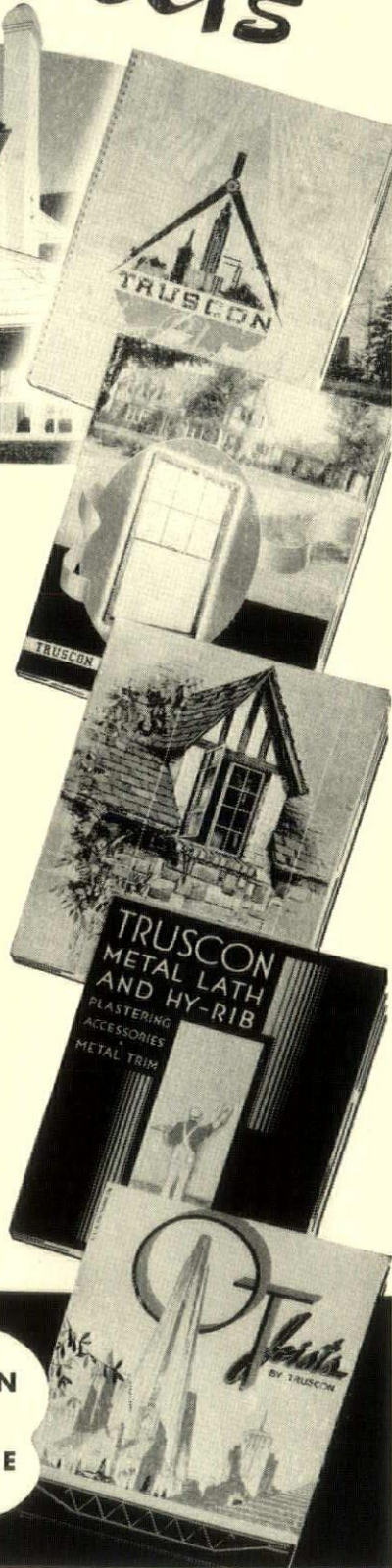
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WEEKLY BULLETIN



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Volume 14

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MARCH 19, 1940

No. 12

DETROIT CHAPTER A. I. A. CELEBRATES 50th ANNIVERSARY

On the evening of Saturday, March 2nd, at the Hotel Fort Shelby, the Detroit Chapter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a dinner and reception at which the Executive Committee of The American Institute of Architects and members of the Grand Rapids and Toledo Chapters were present.

Fortunately our Regional Director Clair W. Ditchy was able to arrange with the president of the Institute, Edwin Bergstrom to hold a meeting of the executive committee here on March 1st and 2nd.

Besides President Bergstrom, others in attendance were Charles T. Ingham, secretary; E. C. Kemper, executive secretary; Richmond H. Shreve and Clair W. Ditchy, directors.

The executive committee were met at the Statler Hotel Friday morning, at 9:00 o'clock by members of the board of directors of the Detroit Chapter including Arthur K. Hyde, president, Malcolm R. Stirton, treasurer, Talmage C. Hughes, secretary, Ralph R. Calder and Wirt C. Rowland, directors. Others present were George D. Mason, William E. Kapp, E. L. Brandt, Alvin E. Harley and Harold Ellington.

The purpose of this meeting was to view the model of the new building for the Engineering Society of Detroit for which Harley and Ellington are architects and engineers. The project had been submitted for criticism, since it is of a semi-public nature and is situated on Farnsworth Avenue facing the property of the Detroit Institute of Arts.

Out of this meeting came a committee composed of Messrs. Mason, Kahn, Saarinen, Ditchy, Kapp and Hyde to function in this capacity for the Chapter.

Mr. Hyde spoke briefly of this movement, commending the architects for such cooperation and stating that at the request of the Chapter they had agreed to submit this project in the hope that it might establish a precedent of securing architectural criticism for such work.

Following their two days deliberations the Executive Committee were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kahn at their home late Saturday afternoon, following which they attended a reception prior to the Chapter's dinner.

Grand Rapids members who attended the dinner were Messrs. Mead, Pearl, Rindge, Allen and Knecht. Toledo Chapter members in attendance were Messrs. Langdon, Stophlet, Richards, Hewlett, Jokel, Coy, Huber, Morris, Hays, Sr., Hays, Jr., Taylor, Smith, Marvin, Levey, Carpenter and Went.

At the speakers' table in addition to the executive committee were Messrs. Mason, Kahn, Grylls, Wilby, Lorch, Black, Rindge, Hewlett, Gabler, Calder, Stirton, Rowland, and Hyde. A total of seventy attended.

Shreve

The Chapter sent a message of felicitation to Frank C. Baldwin of Washington who was pleasant.

See ANNIVERSARY—Page 3

QUESTIONNAIRE

A short time ago C. William Palmer, Liaison Officer between the Detroit Chapter, A. I. A., and the Producers' Council Club of Michigan, sent to architectural offices in Detroit a request for information as to the individuals who have charge of specifications, the interviewing of producers, etc. in the various offices. To date he has received only eighteen replies out of seventy-two inquiries and it is believed that this is largely because of negligence on the part of those concerned.

This information is requested for a good purpose and it is hoped that offices will cooperate to a greater extent than they have so far.



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DETroit, Michigan

ANNIVERSARY—(Continued from Page 1)

ly remembered as having an important part in the early history of our Chapter.

President Hyde opened the meeting by stating that three important events made this occasion significant; the Chapter's fiftieth anniversary, the honor of entertaining the Institute's executive committee, and having as our guest members of the Grand Rapids and Toledo Chapters. He called upon several who were identified with the Chapter in its early beginnings, including Mr. Mason who reminisced about many interesting things. Mr. Mason stated that the Chapter had its origin in the office of E. E. Meyer on April 3, 1884. In 1887 it became a unit of the Western Association of Architects, which in 1890 was taken into the Institute. He mentioned the important offices of that time as those of Gordon W. Lord, Mortimer Smith, John Scott, A. C. Varney, and Mason & Rice.



Ditchy

In introducing Roger Allen as toastmaster Mr. Hyde stated that it was difficult to get the low-down on him because he was close-mouthed and virtuous. However, he was able to find out that he had a brother-in-law on the police force. Allen, he said, not only practices architecture but he makes all of us laugh about it.

Allen responded by saying that he was glad to give advice to the Institute's Executive Committee and began by saying that the Institute should institute a crusade of some kind that was newsworthy, something that would sell architecture; such as a searching inquiry into occupational diseases of the construction industry. He pointed out something should be done to halt the roof and mouth disease, which he said, was common to roofing contracting, who shoot off their mouths in order to get jobs at half price, which keeps the midnight oil of their bonding companies burning.

Allen was in brilliant form and kept everyone laughing. He in turn called upon members of the executive committee who made interesting talks.

In introducing Mr. Ditchy, he stated that attendants were about to witness a spectacle in the way of a skit entitled, "Whether America will fight to the last Ditchy."

Messrs. Ditchy and Eurich turned in an excellent performance which gave us a peek into the future depicting an English man and an American discussing architecture by television, with sound effects.

The feature of the evening was a talk by our president of the Institute, Mr. Edwin Bergstrom, who stated that ever since Mr. Ditchy had suggested that the committee meet in Detroit and join in our celebration of a half century of service as a unit of the Institute he had anticipated the occasion with pleasure. He expressed regret that Mr. John Fugard, treasurer of the Institute, had undergone an operation two weeks ago, but we were glad to hear that he is progressing nicely.

Mr. Bergstrom said that only ten other Chapters are fifty years old and only five are older than the Detroit Chapter. He gave us some worthwhile thoughts on Institute matters and ended with a fifteen minute radio broadcast over station W.M.B.C., taking for his subject, "What the Client may expect of his Architect."

WALTER W. PEARL

Internal hemorrhages suffered late Saturday afternoon March 9th when he was pinned under the steering wheel of his overturned automobile, seven miles south of Sault Ste. Marie, caused the death two hours later of Walter W. Pearl, 51, of Grand Rapids, partner in the architectural firm of Mead & Pearl, 314 Michigan Trust building.



Pearl

Icy pavement was blamed by Sheriff J. Willard Welsh of Sault Ste. Marie for the tragedy. Riding with Pearl, a widower, was Miss Calla Royce Bera, 26, of Harbor Springs. She suffered cuts and bruises and is in War Memorial hospital at the Soo.

Mr. Pearl was driving from Harbor Springs to Sault Ste. Marie on a business trip when the mishap occurred. The car skidded on the pavement of US2 and rolled down an embankment to the edge of a shallow creek.

Notified of the accident, Mr. Pearl's sister, Mrs. Cornelius Stoel of 905 Oaklawn-st., N. E., and her husband drove to the Soo, but Mr. Pearl died while they were en route. At first his injuries were believed not to be fatal, but actually his shoulder had been crushed and an artery severed.

Mr. Pearl was a native of Grand Rapids. He was graduated from Harbor Springs High school. He later attended and was graduated from the University of Michigan.

Mr. Pearl for the last three years had been in charge of the Harbor Springs branch office of the Mead & Pearl architectural firm, with which he became associated 18 years ago. Before becoming associated with this firm he had resided in Lansing, Detroit and Flint.

A golf enthusiast, Mr. Pearl at one time had been golf pro at the Wequetonsing Country club. He was a member of the Elks lodge of Petoskey at the time of his death. He also was a member of Grace Episcopal church of Grand Rapids and of the Men's club of Grace church.

Mrs. Pearl died Jan. 19, 1939.

Besides the sister, Mr. Pearl is survived by a brother, Howard Pearl of Denver.

Mr. Pearl's sudden death shocked and grieved his many friends in and out of the profession. He had been active in preparations for the 26th annual convention of the Society, and on Saturday evening, March 2, he attended the dinner at Detroit celebrating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Detroit Chapter, A. I. A.

Expression of the loss incurred by the profession by Mr. Pearl's death at so early an age were adopted by the West Michigan Society of Architects and by the Grand Rapids Chapter, A. I. A. in both of which societies he had been an active member. Fellow architects served as pall bearers at the funeral which was held on Wednesday, March 13.

ARCHITECTS ELECT ZILLMER

Emil G. Zillmer was elected president of the West Michigan Society of Architects at their annual meeting held recently in Grand Rapids. Other officers named were: Vice president, Pierre Lindhout; secretary and treasurer, Paul E. Flanagan; director, Harry L. Mead.

SALAMANDERS AND CONCRETE FLOORS

In cold weather it is necessary to maintain a reasonable temperature in placing concrete or floor finish in order to have the cement set at all. Below 40°F setting will not occur at all or will be extremely slow. Between 40°F and 50°F setting will be slow, so slow that it is unsatisfactory for floor finish although concrete maintained at this temperature will be entirely satisfactory. Above 50°F the rate of setting of cement gradually increases. For floor finishing it is desirable to have a temperature as near 70°F as possible in order that setting may be neither too slow nor too rapid for the finishing operations. While it is relatively simple to protect concrete in cold weather, by heating the original mix, by covering, etc. with floor finish where the surface must be left exposed and where the exposed area is relatively great compared to the volume of the concrete it is in some cases necessary to heat the air above the floor by some means. For this purpose salamanders may be required but unfortunately these have certain undesirable effects.

The bad effects of salamanders are of two kinds: a purely physical effect and what may be termed chemical effects. The physical effects of the salamander are attributable to the fact that these give uneven temperatures with overheating near the salamander and underheating at the points most distant from the salamanders. The overheating causes the floor finish to dry out rapidly, particularly at the surface, which has the obvious disadvantages of causing it to be hard to finish at a given time and to develop less than normal strength at the surface due to lack of moisture for curing and hardening. The underheating has the drawback that at the time the major portion of the floor is ready for finishing the underheated portions are too soft so that the finish is poor and excessive fines are brought to the surface causing weakness and dusting.

With respect to chemical effects, the combustion of the fuel in the salamander produces gases including some carbon monoxide but particularly a large amount of carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide reacts with the lime of the cement to form calcium carbonate. While calcium carbonate is a fairly hard material itself it is not an hydraulic material and consequently will not set or harden in the presence of water. A cement surface exposed, before setting, to sufficient carbon dioxide will not set at all but will have formed on its surface a deposit of white calcium carbonate which will be more or less attached to the cement mix underneath but which has no strength itself and consequently will dust off. This reaction is frequently the cause of efflorescence on colored floors where salamanders are used and is the cause of a chalky surface on any floor.

It would appear that the chemical effects of salamanders are largely attributable to the carbon dioxide given off. In the combustion of coal oxygen combines with the carbon of the coal and also with the impurities in the coal including sulphur. The oxides so formed may be either volatile or non-volatile. The principal volatile oxides which come off as gases are carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and sulphur dioxide. The other oxides such as silica and alumina which are non-volatile constitute the ash. With efficient combustion the greatest portion of the volatile oxides should be carbon dioxide and in fact methods of controlling combustion in large boiler installations depend on deter-

mining the amount of carbon dioxide and keeping it at a maximum. Salamanders, however, are not especially efficient from the point of view of combustion and therefore a substantial amount of carbon monoxide is probably also produced. Carbon monoxide, however, does not react readily with the lime of the cement.

All coals contain some sulphur and some coals are much worse in this respect than others and these will obviously produce some sulphur dioxide. The proportion of sulphur dioxide to carbon dioxide will in any case be quite small. It is more usual to use coke in salamanders than coal and cokes are relatively free from sulphur as the sulphur occurring as an impurity in the coal is driven off during the coking process. Therefore, the amount of sulphur dioxide produced from coke burned in salamanders would be negligible.

Sulphur dioxide coming from the salamanders in the air will combine with the moisture in the air to form an acid solution containing sulphurous and sulphuric acids. This is the same reaction that occurs in industrial centers where the fumes from boilers, furnaces and so forth, are picked up by the moisture in the air to form these acid solutions which are subsequently deposited on concrete structures in the neighborhood. Portland cement is quite readily soluble in acids and consequently the acid formed in industrial neighborhoods promotes the deterioration of concrete. In a similar manner there is no question that if acid solutions of this type were formed above a floor which was being laid then they would attack the surface of the floor. It does not, however, appear that the amount of sulphur fumes derived from salamanders burning coke would be sufficient to have any serious effect on the floor finish.

It has been suggested that the sulphur fumes from the salamanders would react with a metallic aggregate used in the floor finish but this arises from a confusion of the chemical reactions involved. Precisely the contrary is the case. Insofar as the acid solutions attack the metal at all the acid is neutralized and there is no longer any effect on the cement. The formation of the acid occurs not on contact with the metal but through the reaction between the sulphur dioxide or trioxide gases and the moisture in the air or at the surface of the floor. It is quite true that acids will attack metals including iron but cement is much more readily attacked than iron. Consequently any effect which sulphur fumes from salamanders would have on the floor would be primarily on the cement portion of the floor and not on the aggregate whether metallic or non-metallic.

It will be seen that there is considerable danger of injury to the floor finish when salamanders are used to maintain a reasonable temperature in cold weather. The damage may take the form of a white deposit of no considerable thickness on the surface which is not particularly objectionable except on colored floors. If conditions are bad, however, the white deposit resulting from the reaction of the fumes with the cement may penetrate to an appreciable depth producing a soft dusting surface. It is not suggested that salamanders always cause serious injury to the floor: if ventilation is good they may have no bad effect, but there is always the danger that sufficient fumes will accumulate to have a more or less deleterious effect.

See SALAMANDERS—Page 5

THE GUIDANCE OF AN ARCHITECT

The United Savings Bank, Detroit has published "A Book of Ideal Homes", containing small house designs selected from the portfolios of Architects Small Homes Association of Michigan, an organization sponsored by The American Institute of Architects, Producers' Council and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. A good job of selling the architects' services is their statement as follows:

The services of an architect in small home building has been greatly stimulated by F.H.A. regulations which permit those lending on homes to include the architect's fees in the appraised value of the property. Thus the larger part of the architect's fees may be borrowed and paid for over a long period of time. Remember that you can rely on your architect's skill and experience to lead you around many pitfalls and obstacles because he has many times performed what you probably are undertaking for the first time.

Experience shows, too, that architecturally planned and supervised houses are more salable and command a better price. Remember that the architect is more than a mere designer. He draws specifications, itemizes the materials to be supplied, the construction to be employed and the equipment to be used and his knowledge of all these can be a real safeguard to you in the building of your home. Oftentimes his role as a money saver is overlooked. He knows what materials will be most economical; he specifies and supervises workmanship to insure your getting a first-class job; he adapts your house to your lot and makes the best use of light and ventilation. Very often his skill in avoiding waste of space alone will more than pay his fee.

Considering the mistakes you may make without him, your architect may save you in actual cash considerably more than his fee and your finished home will be a better investment because of his supervision.

ANN ARBOR ARCHITECTS EXHIBIT

Sixty-two builders and merchants reserved space for 80 booths at the Masonic Temple for the Ann Arbor Builders and Merchants Exhibit held February 29, and March 1 and 2.

Besides the booth displays by the building industry proper, there were various special exhibits. One of these was the display of model house by the Ann Arbor Society of Architects. The Landscape Architecture department of the University displayed plans and models of home grounds both for city and suburban homes. Plans and photographs of the Detroit-Huron-Clinton Parkway project were shown by a special committee.

SALAMANDERS—(Continued from Page 4)

It would appear that heating with salamanders should be avoided if at all possible when floor finish is being laid and especially in the case of colored floors. Laying of the floor should be postponed if feasible to a time when heating is not necessary or until the building is enclosed and the regular heating system is in operation. If the floors must be laid in cold weather without the regular heating system efforts should be made to secure proper hardening by heating the materials going into the mix and protecting the floor from the weather with canvas or other temporary shield.

Salamanders may be used without danger of injury to maintain the proper temperature during the curing period after the floor has hardened.

E. W. Scripture, Jr.

OF INTEREST TO INDIANA ARCHITECTS

Highlights from the dinner meeting honored by the presence of President Bergstrom, Secretary Ingham, Ex. Sec'y. Kemper, Director Ditchy.

Toastmaster Kurt Vonnegut said no representative of the Indiana Architects has ever had Ed. Pierre's enthusiasm for the profession, and his idealism for organization affairs.

Mr. Bergstrom declared Mr. Pierre can go just as far as he wants with A. I. A.

Unification has had splendid progress over eight years; - it is still a process requiring time, patience and mutual forbearance.

The Institute is like our own local groups, not a great impersonal body.

Some things A. I. A. is doing:—

- (1) Working with architectural schools to develop accredited schools and influence trend of education; developing intercollegiate Board.
- (2) Fees on government work a serious problem demanding Institute attention.

Mr. Bergstrom proposed that the 1941 Convention be staged in California, outlining a very attractive program of events.

Mr. Ingham outlined Convention scheduled for week of May 19th at Brown Hotel, Louisville, which will be open to laymen and visitors. Plans include a symposium on building, a horseshow and barbecue, a sight-seeing trip to historical monuments, in addition to the more serious work of the convention. College groups and 10 minutes discussion on theory of education are planned. New materials will be given a definite place in discussion.

Mr. Ditchy led a spirited debate on Unification which we believe was enlightening to our national officers as well as the local architects.

THE CONSTRUCTION NEWS

ARCHITECTS WILL PUBLISH JOURNAL

A monthly journal to publicize activities of the Ohio Architects' Society will be published by that organization, with the first issue possibly coming out during March. The journal, to be called Ohio Architect, will be edited by Ralph C. Kempton, Columbus, executive secretary of the society.

Frederick H. Kock, president of the southern section of the society in Cincinnati, will be an associate editor, as will section presidents throughout the state.

The Jenny Lind Club of Detroit met at 2 o'clock Tuesday, March 12, at the home of Mrs. G. Albin Carlson, of Warrington Drive.

J. Robert F. Swanson, of Cranbrook, the guest speaker talked on "Architecture and Decorations."

MSA DUES FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 1, 1941
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ARCHITECT' REPORTS

AGREE, CHAS. N., Book Tower, Detroit.
Store & Theatre bldg. on S. Mich. Ave., Taking figs. 2-story, store, Greenfield Rd. & Gd. River, Cunningham Drugs, Inc., taking figs.
Plans for 2,500-seat Theatre & Com. bldg. consisting of 9 stores—7-Mile & Meyers, W. W. Theatres, Owners. Completed about Mar. 7.
Prep. plans for 1-sty. store bldg. 4 sts., Jefferson & Iroquois, Belvidere Land Co.

BENNETT & STRAIGHT, 13526 Mich. Ave.
Plans for Theatre, 1400 seats, Birmingham, Mich.

BRANDT, CHRISTIAN W., 3408 Eaton Tower, Detroit
Prep. plans alter. 5,000 block Mich. Ave., 72'x200', 2-sty. Plans ready April 1.—Bids invit. only.

GABLER, C. L. T., 616 Murphy Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Prep. plans, Medical clinic, 70x30. Northeast section.
Prep. plans, Res., 2-sty. & Bmt., attached garage, 30-70 brick veneer, Birmingham.
Plans for res., 2-sty. & Bmt. attached garage, 30x35 frame, Port Huron.

DISE, J. IVAN, 2631 Woodward
Taking fig. on Res. G. P. Park, postponed temporarily

GIPFELS & VALLET, Engineers.
Fig. on air conditioning, Kline's Store, closed.
Bids closed. Garage—Coca-Cola Bottling Co., also addn. to Power Plant, Midland Steel Prod. Co.

HABERMAS, CARL, 415 Brainard
Prep. sketches for Community Bldg., 75x150 North Woodward.
Sketches for brick veneer Res. 60x40', G. P. Pk.
Prep. plans for Res. 45x30, G. P. Pk.; also Res. 50x40', Huntington Woods; Res. 60x30' Lochmoor Blvd.

HERMAN & SIMONS, 710 Owen Bldg.
Prep. plans for. St. David's Church. Comp. about April 1.
Bids on alt. to school chapel bldg., Our Lady Help of Christians Parish. Closed.

HYDE & WILLIAMS, 3105 E. Gd. Blvd.
Prep. plans for 2-sty., fireproof store bldg., 80x165', S. W. cor. Woodward & Gd. Blvd.

JAMESON, LAWRENCE B., 8580 Jos. Campau
Sketches for garage, 100'x175' one story. Offices in front.
Prep. drgs. for Home for Dodge Local No. 73-UAW-CIO., Jos. Campau, Benson & Ellis. 2-story & basement brick & stone trim.

KEYES, HUGH T., 748 Free Press Bldg.
Alt. to Res. for Emory L. Ford.

LYNDON & SMITH, 500 Murphy Bldg.
Prep. drgs. for Auburn Heights School, Pontiac, Mich.

MALCOLMSON, CALDER & HAMMOND, etc.
Addn. to Res. for Henry S. Booth, Birmingham.
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STAHL, JNO., 820 Francis Palms Bldg.
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SORENSEN, N. CHESTER, 2201 Industrial Bank Bldg.
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WRIGHT & ROGVOY, 929 Fox Bldg.
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1000-seat Theatre, 7 Mile, bet. Snowden & Hartwell, Detroit.
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FROM FRANK BALDWIN

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your telegram and, through you, to express to the members of the Detroit Chapter my very genuine appreciation of their kind thought of me on the occasion of the Fiftieth Birthday celebration.

I have very fond memories of my association with the Chapter during its early days, and have been very proud of its record in upholding the standards of the Institute and advancing the interests of the profession in Michigan.

It would, indeed, have been a very great pleasure to me had I been able to attend the Anniversary celebration. I should have enjoyed the reunion with my old associates and welcomed the opportunity to make the acquaintance of the younger members of the Chapter, who are now "carrying on." To them all, I ask you to convey my hearty congratulations and best wishes for a happy continuance of the Chapter's splendid record.

Sincerely yours, Frank C. Baldwin

MORISON REAPPOINTED

Andrew R. Morison, Detroit architect has just been reappointed by Governor Dickinson to the State Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, his term ending January 1, 1947.

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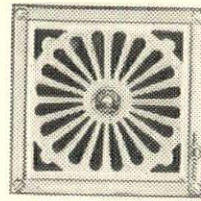
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WEEKLY



BULLETIN

THE AMERICAN
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Volume 14

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MARCH 26, 1940

No. 13

GRAND RAPIDS CONVENTION, BIG SUCCESS

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the Michigan Society of Architects held in Grand Rapids on March 15th and 16th was one of the most constructive in the Society's history. This might be expected as Grand Rapids architects have always done an excellent job in planning our annual meetings.

At a pre-convention meeting of the retiring board of directors on Friday morning, proposed changes to by-laws were considered providing for division boundaries. These are being published separately.

At the first business session Friday morning, reports of officers and committees were heard. Messrs. Rudine, Chanel and Caldwell were appointed as tellers.

The report of the treasurer, John C. Thornton, was most creditable and the auditing committee was high in their praise of the splendid system which he employs.

A moment of silence was observed in honor of members who had passed on since our last annual meeting.

President Black's report to the convention was most encouraging in many respects. He pointed out that the membership committee had done excellent work in obtaining 58% of all architects registered in Michigan, even though no membership campaign had been launched.

At noon Friday delegates were guests of the American Seating Company, who gave a complimentary luncheon at their plant, followed by an inspection, which was most instructive and interesting. Mr. Ernest Whitley, sales manager, made an interesting talk as did Mr. H. M. Taliaferro, president of the company.

Friday afternoon just preceding the business session, President Kenneth C. Black was heard in a fifteen minute radio interview over station WOOD. This was intended as a demonstration of what might be done by the local divisions of the Society throughout the state.

Upon Mr. Henry Turner's presentation of his report on the School Law Committee, a discussion was held and questions answered by Mr. Renner of the State Fire Marshal's office and Mr. Clapp of the Department of Public Instruction. This report was accepted and a vote of thanks extended to the committee for their splendid work.

George Diehl, as vice-president of the Society, who

had been presiding, then turned the meeting back to "Lowell Thomas" Black.

Mr. David E. Anderson of Marquette led a discussion on registration and practice.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Tellers reported the following elected as officers and directors: Branson V. Gamber, president; C. William Palmer, first vice-president; Emil Lorch, second vice-president; Roger Allen, third vice-president; Cornelius L. T. Gabler, secretary; John C. Thornton, treasurer; Talmage C. Hughes, executive secretary.

Clair W. Ditchy, Alvin E. Harley, and Alden B. Dow were elected directors at large.

Other directors of the State Society elected by the various divisions are as follows: Branson V. Gamber, Detroit; Harry L. Mead, Grand Rapids; Edward X. Tuttle, Battle Creek; Adrian N. Langius, Lansing; James A. Spence, Saginaw; David E. Anderson, Marquette; William D. Cuthbert, Ann Arbor. It is expected that since Gamber was elected president of the State Society a successor will be named to fill his term of office as director from the Detroit Division.

Tellers reported that there was a bumper crop of sticker candidates mentioning particularly that George Diehl ran all over the lot. An interesting sidelight in this connection was one of the ballots on which the member not only exercised this prerogative but took the opportunity of expressing his opinion with regard to various candidates, drawing heavy lines through most of them and adding the following notations: opposite Gamber, "No, too mouthy;" opposite Palmer, "No, too tight;" opposite Kasurin, "He's awful;" opposite Gabler, "Another punk;" opposite Thornton, "A swell guy, O.K.;" opposite Hughes, "Gone With The Wind, this Dixie Guy." He proceeded to write in names of his own choosing, some of which were good.

THE SMOKER

Friday evening, Grand Rapids architects arranged a smoker with entertainment that was outstanding. Chris

See CONVENTION—Page 3

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Memo to office

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CONVENTION—Continued from Page 1

Steketee was heard at the microphone as well as Andy Morison, Frank Wright and many others. One of the splendid acts of entertainment was through the courtesy of the Grand Rapids Varnish Company.

Gamber was heard leading the singing and Roger Allen asserted that he could not determine whether his voice was that of the blustering baritone of the beer barrel or the singing skylark of the cesspool. At any rate, he wondered what his voice would be like when he grows up and it begins to change.

Some of the entertainers were retained later in the rooms of our good friends, the Producers, who deserve a great deal of credit for making this convention another outstanding success.

NEW BOARD MEETS

Saturday morning at breakfast the new board of the Society met and heard President Gamber outline a work program for the coming year; which, while very comprehensive, is not beyond the possibility of his attainment.

At the Saturday morning business session, Clair W. Ditchy, Regional Director of The American Institute of Architects, outlined the Institute's proposed program for unification.

BANQUET IS COLORFUL

At the banquet, concluding event Saturday evening, some two hundred architects and members of the building industry were in attendance. Mr. Black opened the meeting and introduced those at the speakers' table and he particularly singled out Andrew R. Morison, who at this convention went off the board after fifteen years of service.

We were particularly delighted to have with us a number of ladies, including Margaret Allen, Betty Steketee, Trixie Lindhout, Rose Herman, and Ethel Simons.

Clair W. Ditchy was brilliant as toastmaster and while he and Ken Black had prepared some careful notes, they all went for nought, because they discovered they had Roger Allen in a most advantageous spot and could not resist the temptation to pan him.

The music was excellent and through the cooperation of Chris Steketee a remarkable barbershop quartet was heard. This quartet had during the previous week been awarded the championship for Michigan.

Those at the speakers' table were Emil Zillmer, president, West Michigan Society of Architects; Paul Marshall, Producers' Council Club of Michigan; Cornelius L. T. Gabler, secretary, M. S. A.; Martin Osterink, president, Builders' & Traders' Exchange of Grand Rapids; Adrian N. Langius, director, Division of Buildings, State of Michigan; Dean Wells I. Bennett, College of Architecture and Design, U. of M.; Earl Weaver, president, Michigan Engineering Society; Talmage C. Hughes, executive secretary, M.S.A.; Frank Ederle, secretary, Builders' & Traders' Exchange of Grand Rapids; John C. Thornton, treasurer, M. S. A.; Warren L. Rindge, president, Grand Rapids Chapter, A. I. A.; Floyd W. Clise, president, Producers' Council Club of Michigan.

President Black publically acknowledged the work of the retiring officers and directors and thanked them for their splendid cooperation.

GAMBER TAKES OVER

In receiving the gavel from the retiring president, Branson V. Gamber stated that President Black had set a pace that would be difficult to maintain, asserting that he was bolstered up by the fact that the

new staff who are to work with him are most dependable.

Upon responding to Mr. Ditchy's introduction, Mr. Walter R. MacCormack, Dean of the School of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and vice-president of The American Institute of Architects, paid a high compliment to the Michigan Society of Architects by stating that it was considered one of the strongest in the country. He said he was glad to come to Grand Rapids again to renew acquaintances with Roger Allen, who has become so famous as a writer.

"Nowadays we hasten to open our magazine to see what Allen had to say last," he stated. The speaker paid tribute to the University of Michigan, College of Architects, where he said splendid strides are being made.

Mr. MacCormack said that we are facing the greatest opportunity, because we must reface our cities, pointing out that we can expect little from Europe because wars are killing off creative genius.

Some attempts are being made to direct architecture by propaganda Mr. MacCormack says. He assured his listeners that functionalism is not new, though some seem to have just discovered it. He quoted some Europeans as saying that America does not need to go abroad because we are developing here a technic far in advance of anything they have. Laboratories, he says, cannot take the place of the field and he cannot understand an architecture in which there is no difference between a state capitol and a warehouse or a gas station.

The speaker touched upon the work of the A. I. A., the Producers' Council and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in their efforts to improve conditions in the small house field, which he designated as an attempt not to reduce fees but for architects to control this work.

He discussed unification, architects' fees, and supervision, which later he said should be included in federal projects. "If we must have forced feeding by taking a lot of canned layouts, we had better go out of house business," he said.

He pointed out the need for revisions to building codes which have become glorified specifications and in many cases add 20% to costs. He attacked rackets in the building industry as being largely responsible for further increased costs.

It has been suggested that with the new set-up of officers the Society looks like an Institute and Detroit Chapter affair, but to this statement, those in control have said "Watch developments." At any rate, the Institute and the Society are coming closer together as a result of the unification program and every indication is for steady and continued progress.

M. E. S. CONVENTION

The Oakland County Engineering Society, as sponsors of the 60th Annual Convention of the Michigan Engineering Society, extends a cordial invitation to the members of the Michigan Society of Architects to attend the meeting at Cranbrook on March 28, 29, and 30.

In addition to the program being prepared, Cranbrook offers a rare opportunity to see their collections of art, their examples of architecture, and museum of science.

J. B. JEWELL,
Chairman Convention Committee

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

KENNETH C. BLACK

*M.S.A. 26th Annual Convention, Grand Rapids,
March 15-16, 1940*

During the fiscal year which is just closing, the active membership of the Michigan Society of Architects has been maintained at a high level. On March 14th our active membership was 423 which is approximately 60% of all architects registered in Michigan. While this membership is lower than it was at the same time last year, the decrease is undoubtedly due to the fact that we did not put on a membership campaign this year. Last year's campaign was so expensive that it cannot be undertaken often, and it is gratifying to realize that our membership today without a campaign is larger by 62% than it has ever been except for the few campaign weeks of last year. You will be interested to know that our Society now has the largest number of active members of any state society in the United States, a fact of which we can all be proud.

Many of the committees of the Society have done outstanding work during this period. Most of these reports are printed in the March 12, 1940, issue of the Bulletin so I will not refer to them here other than to request you to read them. I would like, however, especially to call to your attention the work of William D. Cuthbert in bringing to a final conclusion the definite establishment of the territory to be served by each division of the Society; of Mr. Henry Turner and his committee in carrying on their work of interpreting the School Laws of the State of Michigan; of Messrs. Morison, Kingscott and Bennett for their work on the Registration Board; of Messrs. Gamber and Diehl for their work on the APELSCOR Committee; of Mr. Roger Allen, Mr. Emil G. Zillmer and the other members of the Grand Rapids division who have spared no effort in arranging the details for this Convention.

I think it is proper too, at this time, to voice my appreciation for the splendid and unselfish work which has been done for the Society by the other officers and directors. You have heard the report of the auditing committee which is loud in its praise of our Treasurer, Mr. John Thornton. I know of no other individual who gives as much of his time, without remuneration of any kind, to the work of the Society as does Mr. Thornton. Those of us who come in frequent contact with him realize that fact, and I think that all of you should be made aware of it. We are deeply indebted to him and can only hope that the continued growth of the Society and its treasury will reward him for the work he has done.

Mr. Gabler, our Secretary, has also devoted an unusual amount of time to Society affairs. He has been doing so for many years and the penalty for being such an efficient secretary seems to be that he is destined to keep on being one as long as he is willing!

The work of Mr. Talmage C. Hughes, Executive Secretary and Editor of the Weekly Bulletin is too well known to need repetition here. Although he does receive some financial compensation for his work in editing the Bulletin, this compensation is so small in comparison to the work he does that he can in no sense be considered as a paid employee. The Weekly Bulletin is continually improving, and the prestige which is accruing to the Michigan Society through Mr. Hughes' work entitles him to our most enthusiastic praise.

It would take too long to name all those who have contributed so unselfishly of their time and money to the work of the Society, but I would like to say that during the two years it has been my privilege to serve as your president I have received the utmost co-operation from everyone, a fact for which I am sincerely grateful.

During this period the Society has been gradually adjusting itself to the idea of operating as seven integrated units rather as one large organization. The mechanics of this type of organization are now an accomplished fact and because of the experiences gained during this transitional period it now seems logical to pause and take stock of the situation and to endeavor to determine the future policies of the Society. The fields in which initiative should rest with local groups and those in which it should be assumed by the State Board of Directors should be clearly defined. A definite program of public education should be established, and consideration should be given to the effect which the proposed revisions in the relationship between the State Societies and the American Institute of Architects will have on our organization. I think it would be advisable if all these problems were discussed from the floor of this Convention under the heading of new business. Because while I realize that the Board of Directors has the power to act regarding them without consulting the membership at large, I also know that every member of the Board will appreciate having your opinions.

In order to provide a background for such discussion I would like to call your attention to the situation which will probably develop during the coming year with respect to our relations with the A. I. A.

The Michigan Society of Architects is, as you are probably aware, affiliated as a State Association Member of the Institute. In pursuance of that affiliation we paid the A. I. A. from our treasury last year the sum of \$225.00. In return for this sum we were entitled to send (and did send) two voting delegates to the A. I. A. Convention. In addition, the work of Institute Committees which were of interest to our organization was made available to us, and your president was named as chairman of a committee to prepare a list of objectives for State Association activities. A survey to assist in establishing these objectives is now under way, and it is anticipated that a report, with recommendations, will be presented at the Louisville Convention of the Institute in May.

I would like at this point to read certain portions of the report of the Joint Committee on Unification of the A. I. A. This report was published in full in the February issue of the Octagon.

(At this point was read certain excerpts from the report referred to above, which report in substance raises M.S.A. dues to A.I.A. to \$1.00 per paid up member and increases our representation at A.I.A. Conventions from two to six delegates).

Now my reason for dwelling at such length on this matter is because it contains many provisions which will be of vital interest to us if we remain a State Association Member of the Institute. To begin with, I have stated that our dues in the Institute last year were \$225.00. If these amendments are adopted and the dues raised to \$1.00 per man we will have to pay approximately \$300.00 next year. While we will, in return for this, be allowed to send six delegates to the Convention instead of two, the sending of these additional delegates will mean a further drain upon the financial resources of the Society. You will note

too that the plan provides for a National Conference of State Association delegates prior to the Institute Convention and for Regional Conferences to which we are also to send delegates. The plan provides further for a Regional Coordinator who is to be to the State Associations what the Regional Director is to the Chapters. Presumably his expenses will be paid jointly by the various State Association Members within his district.

When you consider that our dues are only \$3.00 per year, it is obvious that with 50c set aside for a subscription to the Bulletin and \$1.00 to be paid to the Institute, the operating budget will be too small to permit the accomplishment of anything but the most routine business of the organization. It therefore appears that this Convention should determine two things:

- 1 Whether we wish to continue as a State Association Member of the Institute under the proposed new plan, and
- 2 a. Whether, if we decide to so continue, we will sanction a raise in the dues to \$4.00 or \$5.00 in order to provide funds for the additional expense involved and for the development of a constructive program, or
- 2 b. Whether we wish the dues left at \$3.00, our State program curtailed, and additional expenses met by spending our reserves.

As an example of what I mean by the development of a constructive program I would like to refer specifically to the field of public education. During the past year we have had a very favorable reaction from radio programs and speeches of individual architects before luncheon clubs, vocational guidance clinics, and public assemblies. We are now more than ever impressed with the fact that the public doesn't really know what an architect is or what he does, but that they would like to know and appreciate being told.

It seems to me that the time is ripe for the launching of a planned program of public education and nothing would please me more than for this Convention to present a mandate to the incoming Board of Directors, calling upon them to appoint a committee on Public Education. The duties of this committee should be to prepare copy for speeches, radio interviews and newspaper releases to be furnished to local groups for their use. The committee should not only furnish this material to the local units but it should instruct them in its use. Architectural exhibits should be arranged and sent throughout the state and every effort should be made to acquaint the public with the value of an Architect's services.

Our organization as it is now constituted is ideally set up to promote such a program. No organization ever stands still for very long. We must continue to go forward or we will inevitably sink into a state of inertia from which recovery will be doubly difficult. None of us want the latter to happen, so let's insure against it by developing the sort of program we ought to have and then let's provide a budget which will insure the success of the program.

SAYLOR SENDS REGRETS

Dear Roger:

I've been hoping I could get up to your Michigan Society Convention, March 15th and 16th, if only to see your beloved countenance once more. However, the trip doesn't seem to be in the picture.

We should cover this event in some way, and it

occurs to Howard and me that probably the best way to do it would be through a letter from you just after the event. Perhaps your experiences agree with mine in the conclusion that nothing ever happens at one of these Conventions and certainly not more than can be put in a few sentences. So, how would you like to write us a letter when you have come back to consciousness after the banquet?

Cordially yours,

H. H. SAYLOR

* * *

ROGER REPLIES

My dear Henry:—

I am sorry to hear that you are not coming out here to the Convention. It would be a nice change for you to talk to honest, upright, Christian people. Often and often I say to myself, What CAN reconcile Henry to associating with Howard Myers, a low creature who has me send him photographs of a hospital to put in the December issue and it ain't been in yet?

I do not say that Myers should be investigated by Martin Dies but I don't say he shouldn't, either.

As far as writing you a letter about the convention I doubt if that will be possible. I am very busy nowadays with my new architectural publication. All of a sudden it dawned on me that since the Forum has stopped publishing PLUS the field is wide open for ME to publish it and I am assembling from the far flung corners of the earth plenty of material for PLUSH, as I have named it to avoid any trouble with your lawyers. One surrealist picture that I have obtained, entitled THE LATE PRESIDENT COOLIDGE RECEIVING A DEPUTATION OF VENTRILOQUISTS is unusually fine and should become a collectors item. I believe there's millions in it. PLUSH, I mean. So you will see that I cannot be bothered writing silly letters. Hereafter I am a strictly-from-hunger artist.

I guess Myers is pretty mad about the Queen Elizabeth getting over here safely, isn't he?

Yours very truly,

ROGER ALLEN

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS AND BOUNDARIES FOR DIVISIONAL UNITS OF MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

By TALMAGE C. HUGHES and WM. D. CUTHBERT

The following changes in the By-laws of the Michigan Society of Architects are recommended:

NOTE: These changes were approved by the Society board and ordered published with the request that the various divisions act upon them. They will then be voted upon at a special meeting of the Society to be announced later.

b Add to Article 5, Section 1. "The President shall have as his Specific duty the fostering of the progress and welfare of the various divisional groups of the Society. He shall visit a meeting of each Division at least once during his term of office. His traveling and living expenses for these visits as approved by the board, shall be paid by the Michigan Society of Architects."

c Change Sentence 1 of Article 4, Section 2 to read. "Each sanctioned Local or District Group Organization known as a Division of the Society shall elect from its membership a Director to the Board of the Society as provided in the Uniform Division By-laws."

d Omit all of Article 11, Section 1 except first sentence, and add as,—**Section 2.** "The name of such Local or District Group Organization shall be _____ Division of the Michigan Society of Architects. The selection of the designation of the Division shall be determined by each Division."

Section 3. "Each Division shall adopt and be governed by the Uniform Division By-laws for Divisions of the Michigan Society of Architects."

Section 4. "The allocation of territory to each Division shall be as follows:—

Detroit Division—Counties of Wayne, Oakland, Macomb and Monroe.

Ann Arbor Division—Counties of Washtenaw, Livingston and Lenawee.

Jackson-Lansing Division—Counties of Jackson, Ingham, Hillsdale, Clinton, Shiawassee, and Eaton.

South-Western Michigan Division—Counties of Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Allegan and Barry.

Western Michigan Division—That portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan having Lake Michigan as its Western and Northern boundaries and the following counties as its Southern and Eastern limits: Ottawa, Kent, Ionia, Montcalm, Mecosta, Osceola, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Antrim, Charlevoix and Emmett.

Saginaw Valley Division—That portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan having Lake Huron as its Eastern and Northern boundaries and the following counties as its Southern and Western limits: St. Clair, Lapeer, Genesee, Saginaw, Gratiot, Isabella, Clare, Roscommon, Crawford, Otsego and Cheboygan.

Upper Peninsula Division—All of the upper peninsula of Michigan.

In addition we recommend that the By-laws of the now existing Division, Michigan Society of Architects be adopted as the Uniform Division By-laws for Divisions of the Michigan Society of Architects.

ARTICLE 12, SECTION 1: Uniform Division By-laws.

- 1 **THE NAME** of the organization shall be _____ DIVISION, MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.
- 2 **THE PURPOSE** shall be to further the interests of, and membership in, the Michigan Society of Architects and to provide a means for the architects residing, practicing, or employed in the _____ area to avail themselves of the benefits offered by the Society under its By-Laws and to further the profession's usefulness to the public.
- 3 **MEMBERSHIP** shall be composed of active members of the Michigan Society of Architects residing, practicing, or employed in the Detroit area, who have paid to the Division the annual dues for the current year.
- 4a **ANNUAL DUES** shall be one dollar (\$1.00) payable annually in advance. Any member failing to pay dues within sixty (60) days after a bill is rendered is automatically dropped from membership until such dues are paid.
- b **ADMISSION FEES** or initiation fees will not be required of new members.
- c **ASSESSMENTS**, if approved by the Board, may be levied at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present.

5 **OFFICERS** shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Director on the Board of the Michigan Society of Architects. These five shall constitute the Board of Directors and shall hold office for one year. Vacancies to be filled at the discretion of the President for the balance of the year.

6 **ELECTION OF OFFICERS** shall be by secret ballot at the Annual Meeting. One Nominating Committee shall be named by the President to prepare the slate for officers. The Nominating Committee shall propose as many names for each office as it so desires. Other nominations may be made from the floor at the Annual Meeting. There shall be no voting by proxies.

7a **MEETINGS** of the Board shall be held monthly. Meetings of the Division shall be held the first Wednesday of each month, unless otherwise called by the President.

b **ANNUAL MEETING** shall be held approximately one month prior to the Annual Meeting of the Michigan Society of Architects. At such meeting the reports of all Officers and Committees shall be presented, and the election of officers shall take place as provided herein.

8 **QUORUM** of the Board shall be three. At a meeting of the Division, one-fifth of the membership shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

9 **CONDUCT OF MEETINGS** shall be as set forth in "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised," when not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

10a **ALL MONEYS** received by the Division from dues or other sources shall be deposited to the account of the Division as maintained by the Treasurer.

b **OBLIGATIONS** or indebtedness incurred by the Division, its Officers or Committees, up to an amount equal to the collections for the annual period, must be approved by the Board. An amount in excess of the annual collections must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

c **GIFTS, BEQUESTS** or Devises cannot be solicited, received, taken, or accepted by any person, committee, representative or agent of this Division other than the Board, unless specifically authorized and empowered to do so by the Board.

11a **COMMITTEES** of the Division shall be **STANDING COMMITTEES**, established in these By-Laws, and **SPECIAL COMMITTEES**, established by either the Board or the Division.

b **SPECIAL COMMITTEES** shall expire at the completion of their assigned duties. The President shall appoint such committees as are authorized.

c **STANDING COMMITTEES** shall have membership and duties as hereinafter prescribed. The term of office shall expire at the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Division, but any thereof may be recreated. The President, with the approval of the Board, shall appoint membership of all Standing Committees.

1. **Committee on Membership** shall consist of three members, and its duties shall be to secure members.

2. **Committee on Architectural Practice** shall consist of three members and its duties shall be to consider matters of practice within the profession.

3. **Committee on Program** shall consist of three members and its duties shall be to

plan and arrange for all functions of the Division.

4. **Committee on Relations with Construction Industry** shall consist of three members, and its duties shall be to foster a cooperative relationship with the contractors, producers and dealers in building materials and equipment.

5. **Committee on Public Relations** shall consist of three members, and its duties shall be to promote the usefulness of the profession and to prepare matter for the press, and develop methods of promulgating such publicity.

6. **Committee on Education** shall consist of three members, and its duties shall be to promote higher aesthetic, scientific, and practical qualifications of those engaged, or about to engage, in the profession.

7. **Committee on Allied Arts** shall consist of three members, and its duties shall be to foster and promote a closer relationship between architects and the arts of design allied with architecture.

8. **Committee on Registration and Legislation** shall consist of three members, and its duties shall be to cooperate with the state board of architectural examiners to maintain a high standard, and to forward state-wide and local legislation that will promote the welfare of the profession and of the public.

12 **AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS** may be made at any meeting of the Division by a two-thirds vote of those present, providing the proposed amendments shall have been stated by written notice to the members at least one week prior to the meeting.

PRODUCERS AND OTHERS REGISTERED AT CONVENTION, TOTAL 81

Ainslie, E. D., Jr., Armstrong Cork Co.; Appelt, Joseph E., The Trane Co.

Barnes, Edwin, Grand Rapids Screen; Beatty, Miles W., F. W. Dodge Corp.; Becker, L. C., Amer. Seating Co.; Beckering, Earl H., Contractor; Beckering, Ralph, Contractor; Berry, C. V., ———; Birner, I. L., Celotex Corp.; Blum, L. B., Gen. Elec. Supply; Bouwer, S. D., Pittsburgh Plate Glass; Bowen, J. E., Great Lakes Steel; Busch, Geo., Haven Busch Co.; Busse, Jos. F., Libby Owens Ford Gl.

Condon, A. H., Face Brick.

Diegel, C. L., Dodge Reports; Dunakin, Fred, Amer. Seating Co.; Dunn W. M., Kimberly Clark Corp.

Ermatinger, N. J., Nelson Co.

Fauquier, J. W., Hotel Statler; Fuller, E. D., Earl Fuller Decorator; Fuller, John L., Surface Const. Corp. Garrett, Earl, F. W. Dodge Corp.; Gothro, Darwin, Builders and Traders exch. of Detroit.

Halliday, R. H., G. E. Supply Corp.; Hoover, V. C., Rostone Corp.; Hunsberger, B. S., Contractor. G. R. Mich.; Van Houtum, R. R., Pittsburgh Plate Gl. James, Ray F., Pittsburgh Corning Corp.; Jenks, O. L., Detroit Steel Prod.

Kaiser, K. W., Kimberly Clark Corp.; Kalkofen, J. Kimberly Clark Corp.; Kirchhofer, Henry, Chamberlin Metal Weatherstrip Co.

Kitsteiner, R. G., Chamberlin Metal Weatherstrip Co.; Klasques, Chas. N., Crane Co.; Kness, L. M., L. O. F. Glass Co.; Knowlton, S. H., Aluminum of Amer.

Leggette, R. E., Accoustical Specialties; Leopold, G. H., Crane Co.; Lyon, Edward, Kohler Co.

MacCarthy, L., Hub Steel Co.

Maley, M. J., Pittsburgh Plate Glass; Marshall, P. R., Aluminum Co. of Amer.; Martin, J. G., Portland Cement Co.; Michaels, Spencer, Celotex Corp.; Miller, A., Am. Inst. of Steel Cons.; Mitchell, J. L., J. L. Mitchell Co.; Morley, John L., Stran Steel.

Nugent, R. E., Anderson Corp.

Osberger, Tom, American Radiator, O'Neil, Frank, Kohler Co.

Pierson, Joe and Purcell, F. C., Minneapolis Honeywell Co.

Riddle, Frank C., Aethy Weather Strip Co.; Robins, J. M., Pittsburgh Plate Glass; Rosborough, A. N., Crane Co.; Ryan, Fred, Portland Cement Co.; Ryan, J. M., Lincoln Brick Co.

Siefried, W. C., Pittsburgh Plate Glass; Stebbins, Mark C., Norton Door Closer Co.; Smith, Geiger M., Detroit Steel Prod.; Seaburn, Claude, Accoustical Specialties; Scott, G. W., The Rubberoid Co.; Spade, Carl, Michigan Armor Paint Co.; Sherer, H. W., Libby Owens Ford Glass; Steele, W. B., S. A. Morman Co.; Stickney, Dick, G. R. Screen Co.; Stickney, G. Ed., G. R. Screen Co.

Taylor, C. R., Crane Co.; Thulin, W. E., Celotex Corp.; Thompson, Fred C., Stran Steel; Torbet, Walter J., Detroit Steel Prod.; Van Brunt, J. W., Grande Brick Co.; Vander, Lind M., S. A. Morman Co.

Ward, L. W., Accoustical and Specialties Contracting Co.; Whyte, Robert M., Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.; Wierenga, Peter O., Wierenga Bros.; Williams, L. H., Norton Co. Ohio Rubber; Winfield, R. B., Celotex Corp.

Ziesse, J. A.; Ziesse, K. L.

ARCHITECTS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES REGISTERED AT CONVENTION, TOTAL 71

Allen, Roger; Allen, Samuel C.; Anderson, David E. Baker, John P.; Batterson, Ernest S.; Bennett, Wells I.; Black, Kenneth C.; Black, Lee; Blakeslee, L. Robert.

Caldwell, L. E.; Chanel, A. B.; Colton, H. L.; Crowe, C. A.; Cuthbert, Wm. D.

Daverman, H. G.; Diehl, Geo. F.; Ditchy, Clair W. Fauquier, C. W.; Fauquier, E. B.; Flanagan, Paul; Frantz, Robert; Frost, Barry L.

Gabler, C. L. T.; Gamber, B. V.

Haveman, James K.; Haas, Geo. J.; Herman, A. F.; Herrick, Ralph B.; Hooker, Arthur M.; Hughes, T. C. Jensen, C. R.

Keough, H. J.

Knox, W. D.; Kingscott, L. C.

Langius, A. N.; Lindhout, Pierre; Lorch, Emil.

McCarty, W. H.; McLaughlin, W. P.; Mead, Harry L.; Merriitt, G. M.; Morison, A. R.

Norton, Chas.

O'Dell, F. C.; Osgood, G. E.

Palmer, C. W.; Pickell, F. Gordon; Popkin, John L. Rindge, Warren; Rosa, Clarence H.; Rudine, C. J.

Stewart, A. Allen; Steketee, Chris; Snyder, R. G.; Simons, H. T.; Spence, James A.; Seeger, Ralph E.; Schowalter, Leo J.; Stow, Gordon H.

Thornton, John C.; Turner, Henry H.; Tuttle, Edward X.

Vanden Bogert, John; Vander, Laan Peter; Vose, Gardiner.

Weaver, M. C.; Weemhoff, H. H.; Williams, David H.; Wright, Frank H.

Zillmer, Emil G.; Zimmerman, Arthur J.

"THE BOGEY-MAN WILL GET YOU"

BY JOSEPH L. WEINBERG
Past Pres. Cleveland Chapter, A. I. A.

(From Income Properties)

This is addressed to the speculative apartment builders of Cleveland who are sorely worried about the competition of the Government Housing Projects as well as the large-scale rental projects being erected all over the country (except in Cleveland) under F.H.A. insurance. And well they might worry and moan and call loudly for help. The slum clearance projects are, of course, not real competition, as they will cater to the low-income bracket that could never afford to live in the average speculatively built apartment, anyway. But the F.H.A. projects are a real threat because they are built to appeal to the great middle class income group, and because they, like the slum clearance projects, represent a revolutionary type of planning technique which spells the doom of the old-fashioned layouts which have been foisted on the Cleveland public for years unending by these antediluvian builders and similarly minded architects.

The old way in which they operated was about as follows: A lot would be purchased under a waiver of practically the entire purchase price. An architect would be called in and told to prepare sketches for a building with the maximum number of suites permitted by the Building Code. This "specialist", who usually received a few hundred dollars for the complete working drawings, then took out a stock plan from the nearest cubby-hole, and in a short time adapted it to the new site. Invariably, we found a long, narrow, center-hall through the depth of the building, with suites arranged in cubic-like rooms off of it, of course, having only a single exposure, usually on a side wall perhaps six or seven feet from the property line, thus assuring each tenant of "perfect" light and ventilation according to the builder's way of thinking. From this layout, which basically was hardly superior to the quarters of the old "cliff-dwellers", primary and junior financing was arranged, (the latter usually at an exorbitant bonus), and the building erected. And suites were rented, for ever since the World War apartment space has seldom been over-produced. But the result was the creation of huge incipient slum areas regardless of actual location, which during the depression entailed crippling losses on financing houses and almost complete extinction of the speculative builders.

They are coming out of their shells again, however, and starting exactly where they left off in 1929, preferring to remain steeped in traditional ideas of site planning and suite layout and unmindful of what has come about in the new technique developed by architects during the past decade. Briefly, this has been along the lines of making the apartment a fit place for decent human living, with ample light and ventilation assured by open space around the building, and interior arrangement of suites such as to allow for the privacy that is the right of each family and of each member thereof.

Off-hand this sounds like a simple program, easy to attain, but it means that in the design of the building an architect must be employed who

is thoroughly conversant with these salient factors and how they may be incorporated into the plans. Some of the most important are:

1. Low coverage of site—with somewhere between 20% and 40% of the land covered by building, and the rest turned into lawn and landscaped areas.
2. No center-hall permitted. Every suite must have at least two exposures, preferably through exposure, if it is to be assured of adequate light and ventilation.
3. Rooms of adequate size, exposure and glass area, and closet space.
4. A minimum of 40 to 50 ft. between parallel walls of adjacent three-story buildings.
5. Interior arrangement of suites to permit of real privacy, with no crossing through other rooms to reach bed rooms and bath rooms.
6. Kitchens, bath rooms, and other rooms having mechanical equipment must be laid out for real efficiency of installation and operation.
7. Use of materials in construction and equipment that will insure low maintenance cost.
8. An exterior that will be more than just a sham front, but will really include all facades of the building, with the plan expressed on the exterior, and architectural effect obtained by skillful fenestration and honest use of materials, no matter how simple they be.
9. A financial set-up that will be based on securing a single mortgage covering all costs above the equity money—and the equity money actually in hand before starting construction.

Unless Cleveland apartment builders are willing to have their new structures designed by architects who can really incorporate these basic factors in their plans, they are facing a real threat in the very near future, for once the ideas upon which the large scale F.H.A. rental projects are based become common knowledge, prospective tenants will not be satisfied with the near shambles which Cleveland builders have been providing. Here is the real bogey-man, and the bogey-man will get them if they don't watch out!

HOMES DISCUSSED BY ARCHITECT

"Architecture ties in with a person's philosophy of life and ideas of living", Joseph Daverman, Grand Rapids architect, told members of the Women's Club of Freemont, Michigan recently when he spoke on the subject, "The Modern Home". The speaker traced the history of domestic architecture from ancient times to the present day and divided the homes of the early period into three types, namely, the town house around an open court, the rural house as large as a small village today, and the tenement house of five or six stories. He described several types of American architecture including the Cape Cod and Georgian and showed that many homes are modified types.

The speaker drew a distinction between modern and ultra-modern architecture. The former he described as a plan utilitarian in nature, using modern plumbing and heating.

Mr. Daverman is a graduate of the University of Michigan and is a member of the firm of G. and J. Daverman, Architects. At the University he won the award of the Ryerson European Travelling Fellowship which gave him the opportunity of eleven months travel and study in Europe.

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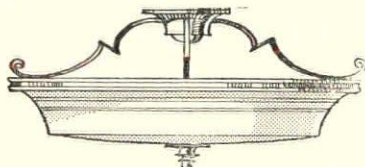
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ing of 9 stores—7-Mile & Meyers, W. W. Theatres,
Foundation con. let to O. W. Burke Co. Super-struct-
ure ready about Ap. 15.1-Sty. bldg. 4 sts., Jefferson and Iroquois,
Belvidere Land Co. Bids closed.**BENNETT & STRAIGHT**, 13526 Mich. Ave.Plans for Theatre, 1400 seats, Birmingham, Mich.
postponed.**BRANDT, CHRISTIAN W.**, 3408 Eaton Tower, Detroit
Prep. plans alter. 5,000 block Mich. Ave., 72'x200',
2-sty. Plans ready April 1.—Bids invit. only.Prep. plans for remodeling on Bldg., Adams Ave.
Vtg. & Air Cond. of Cinderella Theatre let to R. L.
Spitzley Co.**GABLER, C. L. T.**, 616 Murphy Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Prep. plans, Medical clinic, 70x30. Northeast section.Prep. plans, Res., 2-sty. & Bmt., attached garage,
30-70 brick veneer, Birmingham.Plans for res., 2-sty. & Bmt. attached garage, 30x35
frame, Port Huron.**GIFFELS & VALLET, Engineers.**

Fig. on air conditioning, Kline's Store, closed.

Addn. to Power Plant, Midland Steel Prod. Co. Con.
let to E. Van Wulven.

Bids closed on Laminating plant, Ford Motor Co.

HABERMAAS, CARL, 415 BrainardPrep. sketches for Community Bldg., 75x150 North
Woodward.Sketches for brick veneer Res. 60x40', G. P. Pk.
Prep. plans for Res. 45x30, G. P. Pk.; also Res.
50x40', Huntington Woods; Res. 60x30' Lochmoor Blvd.**HERMAN & SIMONS**, 710 Owen Bldg.Prep. plans for. St. David's Church. Comp. about
April 1.Alt. to school chapel bldg., Our Lady Help of
Christians' Parish. Con. let to James Szelc.**HYDE & WILLIAMS**, 3105 E. Gd. Blvd.Prep. plans for 2-sty., fireproof store bldg., 80x165',
S. W. cor. Woodward & Gd. Blvd.**JAMESON, LAWRENCE B.**, 5580 Jos. CampauPlans for Garage, 100' x 175' one story. Offices
in front.Prep. drgs. for Home for Dodge Local No. 73-UAW-
CIO., Jos. Campau, Benson & Ellis. 2-story & base-
ment brick & stone trim.**KEYES, HUGH T.**, 748 Free Press Bldg.

Alt. to Res. for Emory L. Ford.

LYNDON & SMITH, 500 Murphy Bldg.

Prep. drgs. for Auburn Heights School, Pontiac, Mich.

MALCOLMSON, CALDER & HAMMOND, etc.Addn. to Res. for Henry S. Booth, Birmingham.
Contract let to Stibbard Construction Co.Sealed proposals for kitchen equipment, refrigerat-
ors, refrigeration, opened Ap. 2.—Western State
Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich.**STAHL, JNO.**, 820 Francis Palms Bldg.

Fig. on Sales Rm., 80x55.—Closed.

SORENSEN, N. CHESTER, 2201 Industrial Bank Bldg.Prep. plans for Peace Lutheran Church, Balfour &
Warren Aves.**WRIGHT & ROGVOY**, 929 Fox Bldg.Plans for Melvindale Theatre & Stores ready for
fig. about April 1.

1000-seat Theatre, Plymouth.

1000-seat Theatre, 7 Mile, bet. Snowden & Hartwell,
Detroit.

Ace Theatre (remodeling), Harper & Frontenac.

Taking fig.

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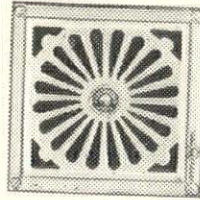
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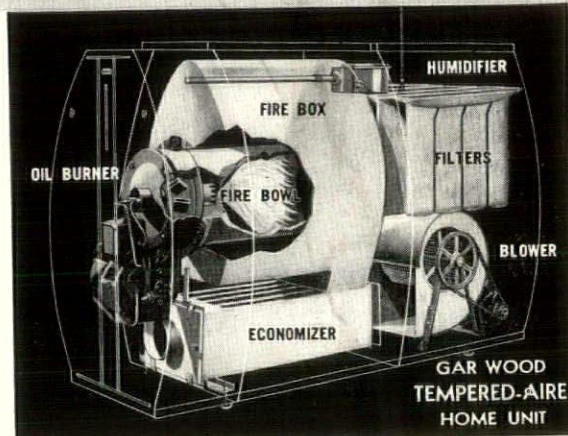
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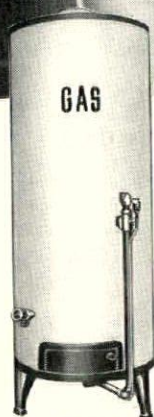
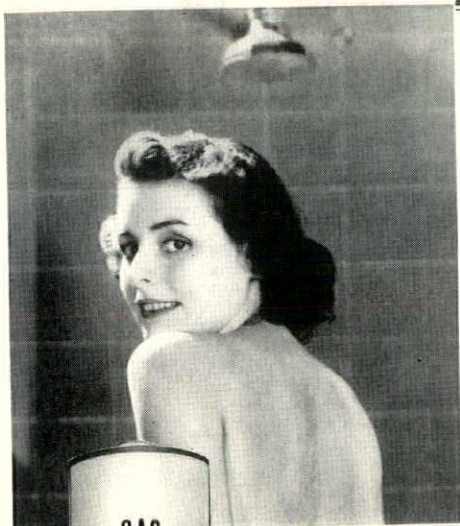


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