

SECTION ONE

Beginning this issue, on Pages 3, 4, 5 and 6, we have included Section 2 in honor of the Province of Alberta

"CANADIAN SOCIAL CREDITER"

—now in its 20th consecutive year.

Mr. Robert Clancy, Director
50 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

"Congress Must Control Money System" — "100% Reserves for Banking System" — "Public Revenue by Land Value Tax"

MONEY, BANKS & TAXES

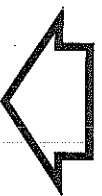
Twentieth Year—No. 15—Sept. 1955

\$2.00 Per Year — Ten Issues

"Economic Liberty" For All

Published by the Liberty Free Press, 1948 48th Avenue, Oakland 1, California, U. S. A., as Second Class Matter under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Important Announcement! ECONOMIC WELFARE CONFERENCES



NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

HOTEL COMMODORE

Sept. 4, 5 and 6, 1955

The partners entitled to share the wealth equally are the landholder, the laborer and the capitalist. Any inequity in the distribution of wealth to these partners creates chaos, stagnation, poverty and war. Maintaining a balanced distribution of wealth creates order, progress, prosperity and peace.

The circulation of prosperity is confined to the lowest level of compensation received by the landholder, the laborer or the capitalist. When the laborers receive only one-sixth of the national income instead of one-third, the general prosperity is limited to one-half of what it should be because they can recirculate only one half their share of the wealth produced. When more than the one-third share of wealth is syphoned by the capitalists, less is available to the landholders for improvements and to the laborers for the consumption of goods, commodities and services than is required to maintain full employment and real prosperity.

YOU!

and your friends are cordially invited to attend, and if you wish, address the EAST AND WEST COAST ECONOMIC WELFARE CONFERENCES

PROGRAM

FIRST SESSION 9:00 A. M. with

LUNCHEON at 12:30 P. M.

1. The substitution of dividend compensation, replacing wages, to end exploitation and labor-management friction.

SECOND SESSION 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

2. The substitution of production shares at the Universal Currency Monetary Standard, replacing dollars and other units.

THIRD SESSION 9:00 A. M. with

LUNCHEON at 12:30 P. M.

3. The use of checks and tickets exclusively, replacing fiat token bills and coins, to end usury, manipulation of values through deflation and inflation, and crimes resulting from the use of fiat money.

FOURTH SESSION 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

4. The substitution of land assessments exclusively as the basis for all public social revenue, to end confiscatory taxation now imposed on labor because the natural resources belonging to society in general are monopolized by individuals who do not contribute equitably toward support of the State.

FIFTH SESSION 9:00 A. M. with

LUNCHEON at 12:30 P. M.

5. The substitution of a uniform system of social government and consolidation of similar services to abolish waste.

SIXTH SESSION 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

6. The substitution of Universal sovereignty of man in all states to replace provincialism and bigotry.



LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SHERATON-TOWN HOUSE

Nov. 11, 12 and 13, 1955

The age of atomic power and mechanical automation for greater productivity are here. However, only through the advancement of economic knowledge through education on how to distribute the wealth produced equitably, will it be possible to maintain prosperity without war. Universal peace, progress and prosperity are essential for creating the cooperative commonwealth and sovereignty dreamed of by mankind.

The speakers at these conferences will enlighten you on how to establish cooperative production with labor harmony, and maintain financial solvency through establishment of better compensation, monetary and revenue systems. This knowledge has the power to change the course of your life from continual chaos, stagnation, poverty and war to that of economic order, progress, prosperity and peace.

Sincerely yours,

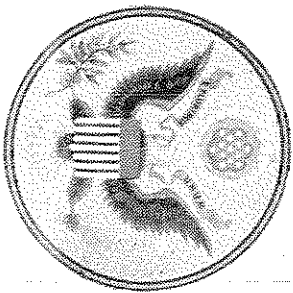
ECONOMIC WELFARE COUNCIL,
G. Szmak, Executive Director
101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

SECTION TWO

Published as part of
MONEY, BANKS & TAXES

By

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Oakland 1, California



U. S. A. SOCIAL CREDITER

COMMEMORATING ALBERTA'S
TWENTIETH YEAR—1935-1955

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
SOCIAL CREDIT LEAGUE OF U. S. A.

ADVOCATING TWO KINDS OF CREDIT
1. Private Credit—by Banks.
2. Social Credit—by Government.

Published by Liberty Free Press, 1948 48th Avenue, Oakland 1, California, U. S. A.

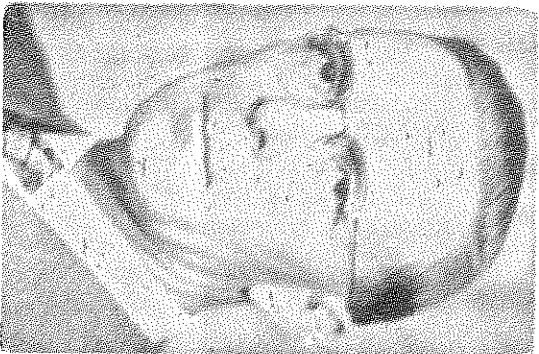
(National Divisions for AHA.)

EXCLUSIVE

Fellow Americans:

In this commemorating issue of the 20th consecutive year of Social Credit Government in the Province of Alberta, a shining example of the best, yet most conservative government in the world, we ask our readers to send us 10 cents for a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Social Credit League of California, the California section of the Social Credit Association of the United States of America.

It's time for a real and genuine change of government policy in the U. S. A.



HON. E. C. MANNING
Premier of Alberta
(Social Credit Government)

Publisher and Editor



HON. W. A. C. BENNETT
Premier of British Columbia
(Social Credit Government)

United States Joins Canada In Social Credit Movement

(Settler Independent, Aug. 4, 1955)

In a new revelation of political action in the United States, the latest development comes to light this week in Settler, Alberta, when Lester O. Wisler, publisher and editor of a well known economic journal called "Money, Banks & Taxes" now in its twentieth year of publication, with a world wide circulation, informed the Settler Independent that the two old-line political parties in the United States, known as Republican and Democrat, are on the wane, in public opinion. This gives new cause for the coming Social Credit League of the United States to institute ways and means for electing representatives to Congress and the various states' legislatures. "This will happen," says Wisler, "in the States

of New York, Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, Washington, and particularly in the state of California, for the coming nation-wide election campaign of 1956."

Among the leaders to carry on this campaign, said Wisler, will be Robert G. Gross of Scottsbluff, Nebraska, as national leader, and Roderick J. Wilson, of Los Angeles, who received more than two hundred thousand votes as popular independent candidate for Governor of California. Charles Keeping of Orlando, Florida is the National Organizer for Social Credit in the United States, and Mrs. Cecil Clyma is the Secretary of the Social Credit Associates, the present official organization sponsoring the ideal of the Social Credit movement, in New York and the Atlantic seaboard areas.

California polled more than a million votes for the notorious "Ham & Eggs" movement in 1939, and it is this group which will undoubtedly take the big stride in the coming election campaign in 1956 and the following by-election in 1958. Wisler and his friend, Roy M. Harrop, from Omaha, Nebraska have been in Alberta and British Columbia for the past month in search of general information from Social Credit leaders, including Premier Manning of the Province of Alberta and Bennett of British Columbia. There will be no definite connection in political action between these groups in the United States and Canada, except the main principles evolving a better government for all the people.

Lester O. Wisler and his two brothers, Otis and Morris, landed on their homesteads from North Dakota in 1904, and formed the first school district, known as Silver Prairie, about five miles northwest of where the town of Settler, Alberta, is now located. Wisler and his brothers moved to California in 1912.

SOCIAL CREDIT PROPOSALS

Economic SECURITY with FREEDOM

Social Credit Association of the U.S.A.

PREFACE

To All Americans:

The three basic rights of American citizens were defined, when our nation was formed, as the right to Life, the right to Liberty, and the right to the Pursuit of Happiness.

Politically these rights have been achieved. But economically we are now confronted with a very different situation than that of our pioneering ancestors, and unless those rights are given a parallel foundation in terms of modern economics, they will inevitably cease to exist politically. We can already see them disappearing throughout the world under the growing tendency to entrust government to the will of dictators. The resort to dictatorship is not only un-American, it is the policy of despair.

The economic problem of our ancestors, dependent on hand labor and a few simple tools, was to produce enough goods to go around. Actual want was never far away. In the twentieth century, with a continent brought under control and all the resources of natural power at our disposal, our immediate problem is to find a sound method of distributing an abundant production. If this is to be done in accordance with American principles, those primary political rights must be established, in the field of economics, as follows:

(1) LIFE

The right of every individual to obtain the food, clothing, and shelter necessary for existence, without resorting to public or charitable relief.

(2) LIBERTY

The right of every individual to choose his occupation on the basis of inducement, instead of being driven to accept any work that may be offered.

(3) PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

The right of every individual to leisure, to be employed by him according to his own initiative, whether for material, aesthetic, intellectual, or spiritual purposes.

The possibility of guaranteeing these rights today lies in our ability as a nation, which no one doubts, to supply all the things necessary for their fulfillment with the expenditure of only a small part of the manpower available.

Our present monetary system is built on an artificial basis, which has no logical relation to our abilities as producers or to our needs as customers. A sound economics for the modern world must begin by rescuing the monetary system from this artificial basis and setting it squarely upon the logical basis of our REAL WEALTH. This is what **Social Credit** aims to do.

This article is intended to serve as an introduction to the **Social Credit Proposals**. We call upon all Americans to unite in their common cause against the forces which now, in the midst of Plenty, hold the nation down to a condition of Scarcity.

PROPOSALS

Under the proposals of Social Credit the community will open a National Credit Account in which the real assets of the community will appear as credits available for distribution to the consumer as National Dividends and as Retail Discounts on needed and wanted goods and services.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT ACCOUNT

The purpose of the National Credit Account is to provide a continuous record of the National Real Credit, the nation's capacity to produce. By this means it will be possible to establish a corresponding volume of Financial Credit, that is, claims on this capacity in the hands of individuals and individual enterprises. The credit side of the account should then include estimates, at current prices, of the money valuations of all factors contributory to national productive capacity, that is to say, the value of industrial and agricultural plant, the value of man-power available to run it, and the value of all tangible and intangible elements involved in the successful functioning of the national enterprise whether for the production of commodities or services. All additions to capacity, however obtained, are to appear as new credits. All subtractions from capacity, due to consumption, depreciation, organization failures and obsolescence, must, on the other hand, appear as debits. The deductions for consumption, to which reference has been made, will, of course, represent purchasing power whether issued through present agencies or by means of new credits to consumers.

In brief, the National Credit Account shows on one side money valuations of real assets, on the other side money claims on these assets. If there is to be no failure in capacity production due to money shortage, the two sides must balance. (If the two sides balance, production may not be at capacity, but this will be due to consumption satiation, not to money shortage.) The account will disclose the need for additional purchasing power as it arises and thus serve as guidance for the National Monetary Authority whose function is to supply these needs through the Retail Discount and the National Dividend.

THE RETAIL DISCOUNT

Generally speaking, consumer credit is to be distributed by means of the Retail Discount. Ultimate goods and services will be sold to the consumer at a reduction from their present prices. Retailers will be reimbursed for dispensing the Retail Discount and the National Credit Account will be charged accordingly. It is clear that if we are going to close the gap between incomes and prices this can be done as readily by reducing prices as by raising income. This discount system also gives the opportunity for making prices rational so that they fall as more goods are produced and rise with the fall of production.



HON. ERNEST G. HANSEL, M.P.
Representing Alberta Social Credit Government
Ottawa, Canada

THE NATIONAL DIVIDEND

In addition to this retail discount Social Credit also proposes a National Dividend to be paid periodically from the National Credit Account. It is manifest that the retail discount would not benefit an unemployed man with no money at all. The dividend will be distributed to every member of the community whether or not employed. It is to be paid in addition to any wages or profits or dividends now received. The plan can be introduced gradually, but from the very first every individual in a community which adopts the plan will be assured of food, shelter and clothing sufficient to maintain his existence as a human being, quite regardless of what his economic contribution may be. This will eliminate the tragic absurdity of saying to a man: You shall not eat unless you work and we don't want your work.

THE SOCIAL CREDIT PROPOSALS ARE NOT INFLATIONARY

Inflation means an increase in the total amount of money outstanding without a corresponding increase in the amount of goods such money will buy. This inevitably results in a rise in prices. A good example is the German inflation where the currency was multiplied many fold without any increase in production for the deliberate purpose of raising prices and thus destroying creditor interests. Social Credit avoids this inflationary price rise by the mechanism of the retail discount. The discount means that prices which the consuming public must pay will be lowered, not raised. If there should be a tendency for total financial prices to rise the discount can be increased accordingly so that it will always represent the difference between prices and the income in the public's pocket. But prices will not rise because the money issued to cover the amount of the retail discount is issued only after the goods have been sold. There is no creation of money without a corresponding production of goods.

National Tax Reduction Bill

This Act has for its purposes the following:

- a. The gradual and progressive abolition of all forms of hidden taxation which have the effect of pyramiding consumer prices.
- b. The gradual reduction to a minimum of all Federal income taxes, beginning with the lowest brackets and extending to higher brackets as other forms of revenue are made available to the government.
- c. Increase of wage and salary levels without increasing consumer price levels.
- d. The control and elimination of inflation and prevention of any unnecessary deflation of the money supply.
- e. Lowering the cost of living without reducing the producer's profit ratio.
- f. Stabilizing wholesale and retail business at a healthy level.
- g. Furnishing an adequate financial technique for equating consumption with production.
- h. Providing a means of financing national defense costs without increasing the burden of future tax payments.
- i. Encouragement of free trade with all nations on a two-way street or multilateral basis that actually involves the exchange of goods and services for goods and services.
- j. The liquidation of our present national debt through actual payment to all those who hold U. S. securities as a consequence of having loaned **real wealth** to the Government.
- k. Prevention of further national debts by putting our Federal Government on a pay-as-you-go basis, and by eliminating the practice of borrowing expanded credits from the banking system on the security of bonds issued.

1. To make financially possible that which is physically possible and desirable, by releasing abundance capable of being produced and consumed by the people of the United States of America.

m. To create a genuine economic democracy, and to monetize our vast and expansive capacity to produce and deliver abundance for all our citizens through the regular channels of trade and commerce, so that our economy may be self-liquidating, thus removing the cause and main reason for war.

Article I

This Act shall be known as The National Tax Reduction Act.

Article II

(a) There shall be constituted a Commission to be known as The National Finance Commission, composed of seven members, one representative of each of agriculture, commerce, industry, labor, professions, housekeeping, and veterans' groups including current armed forces.

(b) The Commissioners shall all be citizens of the United States, and neither race, creed or color shall be reason for debatement.

(c) The Commissioners shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, the first four thus appointed to hold office for a term of three years, and all new appointments thereafter shall be for a term of four years. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee shall be ex-officio members of the National Finance Commission without additional salary.

(d) Each member of the National Finance Commission other than the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee shall be paid a salary of ten thousand dollars per year, with an annual expense allowance for actual necessary expenses, as provided by approved budget.

(e) The Commissioners shall be responsible to Congress, and shall report regularly to both Houses.

Article III

It shall be the duty of the National Finance Commission, and it shall have full authority and power, to create, maintain, and fully administer a substitute of creation and raising revenues other than by hidden taxes; to compile, after reliable research, a National Account Book containing a complete list of all wealth in the form of national resources, as well as a complete list of all debts and liabilities of the United States of America; to account for the remaining surplus of such wealth as such report shall reveal, at its initial completion and for all future changes, proved annually. Suitable copies of all reports of the National Finance Commission shall be printed annually or more often if necessary, for general distribution, free, to the people of the United States, including all branches of the federal government and the President.

Article IV

1. The National Finance Commission shall establish and maintain a credit account on its books in favor of the United States Government similar in character to a commercial bank credit in like favor to the United States Government, of an amount equal to the difference between total goods and services prices and total national income for the current fiscal year. The general purpose of this fund shall be to equate consumption with production in the United States. The amount shall be known as the equalization account. It may be drawn upon by United States Treasury Department checks to meet and pay budgetary requirements of federal departments of the United States for the following purposes:

(a) Through the compensated price discount technique for preventing inflation, to purchase lower consumer prices on selected items entering into the cost-of-living.

(b) To meet the cost or a portion of the cost of selected Social Services such as Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, etc.

(c) To the extent that the equalization account is drawn upon in any year in excess of the requirements for buying lower consumer prices as set out in section (a), to that extent the Government of the United States shall reduce taxation, beginning first with excise taxes that pyramid consumer prices, and after that federal income taxes in the lower income brackets.

(d) The purchasing power represented by the United States Treasury Department checks drawn upon the equalization account shall not be used as reserves by the commercial banks for the expansion of bank credits.

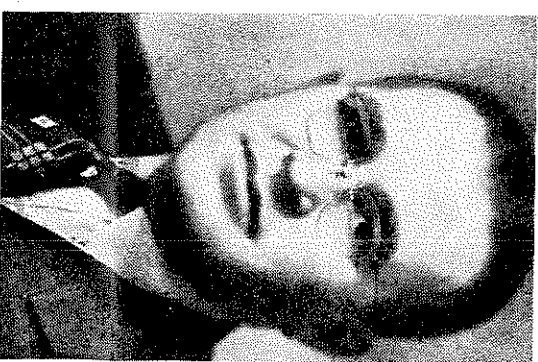
(e) As a further precaution against inflation, the Federal Reserve Board shall require the commercial banks of the United States to increase their cash reserves each year by the total amount of the payments made out of the equalization fund for the items selected under section (c) of this Article, this process to continue until the banks are on a 100% reserve system.

Article V

Section 1. The National Finance Commission shall file and hold for continuous audit all such returned checks, either from the banks of the United States or the United States Treasury or from any other source.

Article VI

Section 1. In the event of a declaration of war by the United States against its enemy or enemies, any budgetary requirements in excess of the current budget must be paid out of this credit account, in accordance with increases authorized and requested by the President, from time to time, but no per cent time budget shall exceed the budget requirements provided when this act becomes law; provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to alter the power of Congress to appropriate and decide upon the distribution and use of Federal funds.



HON. SOLON E. LOW, M.P.

Representing Alberta Social Credit Government

Ottawa, Canada

Article VII

Section 1. No provision of this act shall be construed to mean that the Federal Government has created a debt owed to itself, by using its own credit to finance all budgetary requirements without taxes and assessments; such determination would be unnecessary inasmuch as the federal government would not in any event have cause or reason for levying and collecting taxes of any kind from or for itself, on its own public property or other resources.

Article VIII

Section 1. Saving clause. All acts in conflict or contradiction to this act are hereby repealed, and any word or sentence contained in this act which may be declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States, will in no manner make void any of the remainder of this act; and, no ruling of the supreme court of the United States shall cause this entire act to become unworkable, without immediate order by the President to cause this act, in its entirety, to be submitted to all the people, voting citizens of the United States by issuing a decree to bring voting citizens in conventions assembled, pursuant to Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution of the United States, and the result of such conventions in three-fourths of the states shall be determined in the same manner as if it were a Constitutional Amendment brought about by any other legal means.

Article IX

This act shall become law and shall be in full force and effect on the first day of July, the beginning of the next ensuing fiscal year, following enactment by Congress.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN
TO VOTE FOR THIS BILL

Send a copy of this "Bill" to each friend

Copies of this proposed
"NATIONAL TAX REDUCTION BILL,"
may be procured from:

LIBERTY FREE PRESS
1948 - 48th AVENUE
OAKLAND 1, CALIFORNIA

1 to 10—@ 10c per copy
10 to 100—@ 8c per copy
100 to 1000—@ 5c per copy

NEW POLITICAL PARTY BEING FORMED?

50 Million Americans In Search of New Party

By John T. Flynn

For reprints of Mr. Flynn's entire article, send 15-cents to American Mercury magazine, 11 E. 38th Street, New York.

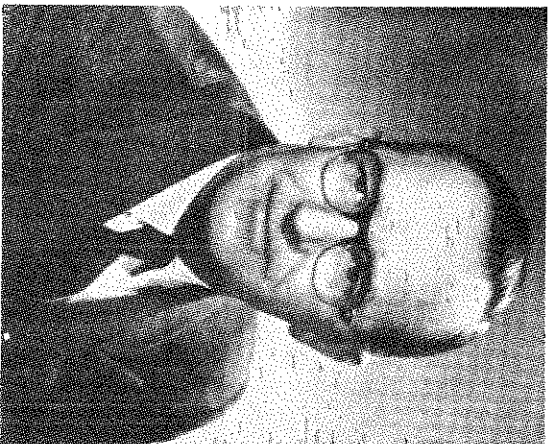
What confronts us is something profoundly significant—and even frightening. Without the American people being aware of it, this country has passed through a revolution on the sneaky creepy model. Millions of those who voted for Eisenhower and Stevenson did so under the influence of ancient loyalties to party flags which no longer mean anything. Countless millions more remained away from the polls in sheer disgust and frustration.

Once upon a time, whatever the difference between the political parties, the leaders and the voters were moved by a deep and well-understood loyalty to a few great fundamental ideas about which there was little difference. The only central issue in the debates was—which party and which set of candidates could organize and manage best the affairs of a great free people?

This is no longer true. We have two major parties—the Republican and the Democratic. But neither of these parties stands for the Constitution framed by our fathers or for those few great, fundamental principles of government upon which our Constitution and our republic was founded and on which it rested securely for 144 years. Therefore, millions of Americans—Republicans and Democrats—stand literally disfranchised and voteless. And they will remain in this condition until some leadership appears that will provide them with a strong, patriotic party dedicated to restoring and strengthening our Constitution and the great republic of limited and distributed powers for which it was written.

The Democratic party is now a hopeless captive of the Reds and Pinks. The Republican party is equally futile because it has no settled principles, is heavily infiltrated by left wing adventurers of various stripes, is hopelessly implicated in a group of costly friendships with dangerous allies, has forgotten the language of the Constitution, and is committed to continue the fatal policy of spending at home and abroad, plus the un-American institution of militarism. Even if it could reform, it could never entice those millions of loyal Americans in the South to join its ranks, because the very name is anathema in the South. And it has exhibited in a dramatic manner its futility by losing the Congress two years after an overwhelming victory.

The essentials of a new party can be quickly and clearly stated. It must pledge itself to a return to the Constitution in all



(By Permission of "Free Men Speak")

HON. J. BRACKEN LEE
Governor of Utah

DID HE CALL FOR A NEW PARTY?

When Governor J. Bracken Lee of Utah addressed the Abraham Lincoln National Republican Club in Chicago on Lincoln's birthday he made a statement which should be very carefully considered. He said:

"Unless a group like this sits down and says to him [Eisenhower], this is what you believed in when we supported you; this is what you've done, and unless you do something about this we'll do something. We as good Republicans should tell good Democrats to do as we're doing—trying to recapture our parties. Then, IF WE BOTH FAIL, LET'S SIT DOWN TOGETHER AND PUT SOMEBODY ON A TICKET WHO WILL STAND FOR AMERICANS. What Kind of a Man Is Bracken Lee?"

He is a good public speaker; he is a modest man; he has a sense of humor; he is dedicated to a cause. Bracken Lee believes in CONSTITUTIONAL Government. He believes in GOVERNMENT BY LAW—NOT BY MEN. He believes in the RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS. He believes in States Rights. Governor Bracken Lee is a man of intellectual honesty. His principles of government, formed more than twenty-five years ago, have never wavered, have never deviated. The first test he applies to each problem of government is: Will this be in the best interests of most people?

On February 18, 1955 the Deseret News-Telegram of Salt Lake City, which had not been sympathetic to Governor Lee in the beginning of his administration, stated in an editorial: "No Governor of recent memory has operated the Statehouse more efficiently or more openly for public inspection. There has been no breath of scandal in any State department in his two terms."

its parts. It must recognize clearly that this is a federal republic and that the States, in their own right, are sovereign republics, supreme within their own boundaries, save

as specifically limited by the Constitution; that the Supreme Court, as at present constituted, is a lawless body dedicated to the destruction of our political and economic system; that the function of the federal republic is to govern the United States within severely contracted limits and not to attempt either to govern or to finance any other nation or continent; that it must be restrained from spending money, save in times of legally declared war, in any sum exceeding its tax revenues; and that it has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere in the educational systems, economic or cultural or other internal affairs of the sovereign States; that to this end the power of the federal government to collect income taxes shall be abolished or at least severely restricted; and that the United States shall get out of the United Nations and the United Nations shall be compelled to get out of the United States.

I believe there are millions of aggrieved, disillusioned, angry and shocked Americans waiting for such a party under respected and responsible leadership to make its appearance. Until this is done, nothing will be done to arrest the march of federal bureaucracy and socialist institutions and international extravagances and the ultimate dissolution of the Constitution without so much as the formality of a repeal.

GET EXTRA COPIES OF THIS PAPER—AT REDUCED PRICES!

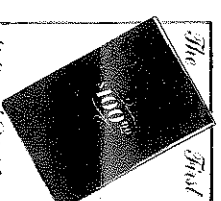
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500 copies for.....	50.00
1000 copies for.....	90.00

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1946 - 46th Avenue, Oakland 1, California, U.S.A.

NATIONAL DIVIDEND CLUBS FROM COAST TO COAST

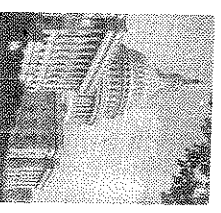


Our readers are invited to join the "National Dividend Club" in home communities everywhere in these United States of America.

SEND FOR CHARTER NOW!

Full particulars will be mailed upon request for:

1. Application for Charter.
 2. By-Laws.
 3. The Plan.
- CITIZENS' NATIONAL DIVIDENDS**
1946 46th AVENUE, OAKLAND 1, CALIFORNIA



ANALYZING

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CONSTRUCTION SURVEYORS INSTITUTE

CURRENT BULLETIN

101 PARK AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER, 1955

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

East and West Coast Construction Surveyors Conferences

NEW YORK CITY



HOTEL ROOSEVELT

Sept. 1, 2 and 3, 1955

YOU!

and your friends are cordially invited to attend and, if you wish, address the

EAST AND WEST COAST
CONSTRUCTION SURVEYORS
CONFERENCE

LOS ANGELES



AMBASSADOR HOTEL

Nov. 14, 15 and 16, 1955

The main purpose of these conferences is to discuss ways and means of preventing the criminal waste prevailing in the construction industry due to duplication of surveys by general and sub-contractors who each prepare separate quantity analyses as basis of their bids. At the present rate of **construction activity, about 1 billion dollars** is wasted through duplication of surveys by bidders, and probably 2 billion more because of uneconomic bidding and awarding practices.

This great waste can be abolished through cooperation and coordination between surveyors, designers and constructors. By co-operating with surveyors, architects can be provided advance information that would reduce designing and building costs. Contractors' estimating expenses would also be reduced, effecting additional saving to construction buyers.

The program includes addresses, and discussion of the following issues:

PROGRAM

FIRST SESSION 9:00 A. M. WITH
LUNCHEON AT 12:30 P. M.

1. The use of a professional quantity analysis as a Purchase Requisition for the basis of bids and contracts.

SECOND SESSION 2:00 TO 5:00 P. M.

2. Completion of basic drawings and specifications before requesting bids.

3. Postpone the issuance of revised drawings and addenda for modifying and correcting the bidding documents during preparation of quotations and bids until just before awarding contracts.

4. How to specify alternates for securing economical results and to avoid unduly wasting the clients' money and bidders' time.

THIRD SESSION 9:00 A. M. WITH
LUNCHEON AT 12:30 P. M.

5. Separation of bids on general construction, intermediate subcontracts and mechanical trades from the general contract on public and private projects.

6. Pre-established due date and open reading of competitive bids on public and private projects.

7. Discontinue the receipt of bids on, before or after a holiday.

FOURTH SESSION 2:00 TO 5:00 P. M.

8. Should the bidders and others providing special services essential to the construction buyer pay for bidding documents?

9. Should bidders be required to guarantee their bid by bonding only, or by a certified check?

10. Should contractors assume responsibility for rock excavation and other risky soil conditions without borings and specific quantities?

FIFTH SESSION 9:00 A. M. WITH
LUNCHEON AT 12:30 P. M.

11. Discontinue preparing preliminary and budget estimates without compensation.

12. Open identification of architects, engineers and others who prepare assays, quantity analyses and appraisals, but who are not registered professionally or advertised publicly as construction or quantity surveyors, analysts and appraisers.

13. Should payment for professional surveys be made (a) by the prospective owner direct, (b) as part of architect's or designer's services, or (c) by pro-rating the charge among the bidders?

14. Establishment of uniform terminology as the basis for construction cost data and accounting.

SIXTH SESSION 2:00 TO 5:00 P. M.

15. Institute business.

On next page is Referendum and Reservation Form for your convenience. Its prompt return will be helpful in preparing an interesting program and your cooperation and participation in establishing economic practices will be mutually beneficial.

Very truly yours,

Construction Surveyors Institute
G. Szmak, Executive Secretary
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

SURVEYING

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CONSTRUCTION SURVEYORS INSTITUTE

101 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

Current Bulletin

September, 1955

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CLIP THIS FORM AND MAIL IT PROMPTLY

REFERENDUM AND RESERVATION FORM

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101 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

Dear Sirs:

(Insert Do or Don't)

1. I favor the use of Purchase Requisitions.
2. I favor the completion of basic drawings and specifications.
3. I favor postponing revisions until after receipt of bids.
4. I favor specifying alternates economically.
5. I favor the separation of bids.
6. I favor pre-established due dates and open bidding.
7. I favor the receipt of bids on, before or after a holiday.
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10. I favor bidding on definitely established quantities only.
11. I favor providing preliminary estimates without pay.
12. I favor professional identification of analysts and appraisers.
13. I favor () method of payment for surveys.
14. I favor the establishment of uniform terminology.

Please indicate chair reservations for September 1 () 2 () 3 () with luncheon at \$5.00 per person, payable on registration each day.

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FIRM

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