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14200 Woodmount,
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

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No. 19

WHAT IS THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS DOING?

In answer to this question the President of the Michigan Society of Architects is issuing a series of statements informing the membership of the scope of activities of the Society throughout the state, and also in conjunction with the American Institute of Architects.

EDUCATION

"The profession of architecture is an old and honorable profession and its successful practice requires imagination, sound judgment, long training in the art of design and the science of construction and related matters, ability to apply them practically and economically, and scrupulous integrity. Its practitioners should command the confidence and respect of their fellow practitioners, of their clients and all who contribute to the building operations, and of the communities in which they reside and practice." Quoting from "A statement concerning the Profession of Architecture"—A.I.A. Document No. 289A.

Unquestionably the general public should be thoroughly informed regarding the profession of architecture, the qualifications of its practitioners, the function of the architect and the nature of the services which the architect performs. When this is fully recognized and realized by the public, the position of the architect will be definitely established, and the proper value placed upon his professional services. Too often we find a lack of comprehension of the architects' function, and an equal lack of appreciation of his work.

One of the duties of this or any architectural society is to inform the public correctly regarding the work of the architect, and the position which he occupies as a professional practitioner. In proportion to such effort expended, respect for the profession will be increased, and the desire to use the architects' services stimulated.

There is also the evident need for education within the profession, to the end that all architects will conduct their practice, and render the highest quality of service, in full accord with the fine traditions and the high ideals of the profession, insuring that public trust and confidence, so painfully acquired, may not be impaired or lost.

An important part of the program of activity of the Michigan Society of Architects is the work of the Educational Committee. In close collaboration with the committees on Publicity and Professional Practice, it is rendering a real service to the profession.

By means of newspaper publicity, by articles in various journals, radio-talks, speakers before schools,

clubs, forums and by exhibitions of architectural work, the public will be informed of the value of the architects' work and advised to employ professional services. In the schools, in the architects' offices, and in our own professional group meetings, the young men just entering the profession, will be stimulated and inspired to regard the profession as "an old and honorable profession" and one calling for lofty ideals and high achievement. In this purpose the older men can assist by example as well as by precept.

The Educational Committee of the Michigan Society of Architects can assist in being the standard-bearers for the profession in Michigan, and by setting an example for those in other sections who may be lagging in their efforts. This committee, not yet complete in personnel, has room for architects who will dedicate themselves to "building up the profession." Your special gifts in this connection will be a real asset to the Society, and your efforts a contribution to your profession.

BRANSON V. GAMBER

REPORT ON JUDGMENT BOOTH TRAVELING FELLOWSHIP

On Saturday, April 27th, the jury appointed to judge the drawings submitted in the Annual competition for the Booth Traveling Fellowship in Architecture, met at Ann Arbor. The drawings were viewed in the building of the School of Architecture of the University of Michigan. The program was "A Youth Hostel."

The members of the jury were Professors Bennett Lorch, Hebrard, Bailey, Brigham, McConkey, and Messrs. Kapp, Frantz, Stanton, Stirton and Gamber.

Eleven submissions were studied, and the awards were made as follows:

Placed first—William W. Lyman, Jr.—Harvard Graduate School
Placed second—Arthur Witt Brewer—Owosso, Mich.
Placed third—Rufus H. Roys—University of Mich., '40

It has been stated that owing to present conditions in Europe it will probably be necessary for the winner to travel in the United States or Central America.

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DETROIT CHAPTER MEMBERS TO ATTEND A.I.A. CONVENTION

Arthur K. Hyde of Detroit will head a delegation from the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to the Institute's seventy-second convention, which will be held in Louisville, Ky., May 19 to 25. Seventeen Detroit Chapter members have signified their intentions of attending.

Mr. Hyde, a member of the firm of Hyde and Williams, 3105 East Grand Boulevard, is president of the Detroit Chapter. Other delegates elected by this Chapter are:

Talmage C. Hughes, 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit; Professor Emil Lorch, College of Architecture, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Branson V. Gamber, Derrick and Gamber, Inc., 3500 Union Guardian Building, Detroit; Kenneth C. Black, 805 Capital Savings and Loan Building, Lansing; Marcus R. Burrowes, 415 Brainard Street; Alvin E. Harley of Harley and Ellington, 1507 Stroh Building, Detroit; and C. William Palmer.

Mr. Hughes is secretary of the Chapter, and Mr. Gamber is president of the Michigan Society of Architects. Wells I. Bennett of 500 Highland Road, Ann Arbor, and Milton J. Pettibone of 689 Rivard Boulevard, Grosse Pointe Village, have been named alternates.

Seventy-one Chapters of the Institute, located in all parts of the country will send representatives to the convention, which will discuss housing, city planning, and other national problems. Plans to aid the small home owner will feature the proceedings. Reports will be submitted on the progress of a nationwide movement to raise the standards of design and construction of homes costing not more than \$5,000.

The Institute and the Producers' Council, a national organization of manufacturers of building materials, is working in cooperation with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in carrying out a program which provides for the establishment in every locality in the United States of an all-inclusive building service affording protection to prospective home owners in the lower income groups. Service Plan Groups are being organized throughout the country to provide advisory, architectural, technical, and other building services.

Unification of the architectural profession will be another chief topic. Clair W. Ditchy of Detroit, Regional director of the Institute and chairman of the committee on unification, is a member of a special committee which will propose amendments to the by-laws of the Institute setting up machinery to bring all practicing architects together in one national organization. Adoption of the plan, it is explained, will result in closer working relations between state associations of architects and the Institute as well as in the establishment of regional associations or councils.

Many other architectural and building problems will be taken up. They embrace industrial relations, building costs, national preparedness, foreign relations, registration laws, education, structural service, allied arts, preservation of historic buildings, state and municipal works, and federal public works.

Eliel Saarinen of the Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, will present the report of a committee on civic design, of which he is chairman. The report of the housing committee of the Institute, headed by Dean Walter R. McCornack of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will, it is expected, contain recommendations for overcoming difficulties encountered in the national housing program.

Architectural and building conditions in the Great Lakes area, which embraces Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky,

TO THE ARCHITECTS OF MICHIGAN

The Seventy-second Annual Convention of The American Institute of Architects is to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, from the 19th to the 24th of this May.

The Institute is especially inviting all architects to attend the convention sessions and its luncheons, banquet, and other gatherings. Whether or not you are a member of The Institute, I urge you to come for I think you will like the sessions and find your time well spent. It is but a short drive to Louisville for all of you, and I especially hope you will bring some layman friend with you, knowing he will find the convention programs interesting, particularly the ones on Tuesday morning and on Friday morning and afternoon.

Come for the entire session if you can. You will be cordially welcomed and you will meet and make many friends, I am sure.

Sincerely,

EDWIN BERGSTROM

President

LANGIUS ELECTED TO A. I. A.

Announcement has just been made of the election of Adrian N. Langius to membership in The American Institute of Architects and assignment to the Grand Rapids Chapter.

Langius is a resident of East Lansing and architect and director of the Division of Building and Construction of the State Administrative Board, the first state employee ever to be elected to the national Institute.

He has been a state architect for ten years, originally having been appointed by the late Fred W. Green, former governor, in connection with the first hospital expansion program. He has made an extensive study of the history of the hospitals

for the mental patients and more recently he has directed the building programs of the State Police and the Michigan Department of Health.

Besides his other affiliations, Gus is at present a member of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects. Last year he served as president of the Lansing-Jackson Division of the Society.

He was graduated from Hope College, Holland, Michigan, and received his degree in architecture at the University of Michigan. He was registered by examination in 1932, receiving the appointment to his present position by the State Administrative Board early in 1939. He is considered throughout the building industry as having a wide and complete knowledge of the construction and maintenance of each of the State's thirty institutions.

and Indiana, will be reported by Mr. Ditchy, who is regional director.

The Producers' Council, the Association of the Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards will convene concurrently with the Institute. The Institute's Board of Directors, of which Mr. Ditchy is a member, will meet on May 19 and 20. Edwin Bergstrom of Los Angeles, president of the Institute, will preside.



Bergstrom



Langius

ARCHITECTS COMMENT FAVORABLY ON KEN BLACK'S LECTURE

(From *Architect and Engineer*, San Francisco)

It is quite some time since an article in *Architect and Engineer* has aroused so much favorable comment as Kenneth C. Black's discussion of Modern Architecture in the February number. Commendatory letters are still pouring in and in a number of instances the writers have not only indorsed Mr. Black's theories but have supplemented their own thoughts on the subject. One or two of these communications are printed below.

William Wilson Wurster, always brief and to the point, writes:

"The article by Kenneth C. Black is top notch—where does Mr. Black live? Is this his real name or a pen name?"

In answer to Mr. Wurster's inquiry he was advised that Mr. Black's address is Lansing, Michigan, and that he is not hiding behind a non de plume—he doesn't need to!

Harry M. Michelsen, former President of the State Association of California Architects, writes:

(This letter was published in the *Weekly Bulletin*, April 16).

Harry Saunders of the United States Department of Agriculture, also wrote a voluntary letter of approval, a copy of which was mailed to Mr. Black who acknowledged receipt of same, together with a copy of *Architect and Engineer* containing reprint of his lecture, as follows:

Editor *Architect and Engineer*,
San Francisco, California,

This will acknowledge receipt of the February copy of *Architect and Engineer* which contains a reprint of my talk on Modern Architectural Theories and will also acknowledge the receipt of the letter from Mr. Saunders of the United States Department of Agriculture which you forwarded.

I would like you to know that I think you did a fine job in setting up my article, and I appreciate very much your courtesy in publishing it. I would also like to compliment you on the general makeup of your publication.

Sincerely,

KENNETH C. BLACK

FROM ARCHITECT & ENGINEER (San Francisco)

Frederick W. Jones, Editor

Our members may wonder why so many references to and quotations from the *Weekly Bulletin* of the Michigan State Society are being published herein. Of course the answer is, they print just too much good material to be wasted on Michigan alone. (Will it be wasted on California?) As the rooster said when he rolled in the ostrich egg, it never hurts to see what other hens are doing.

The latest issue is a Silver Anniversary Number, of 100 pages, on heavy coated paper, for their 26th Annual Convention. It includes programs and reports of committees, district societies, M.S.A. minimum fee schedules, M.S.A. code of practice, latest schedule of unit building costs, and By-Laws of the Society, the State Licensing Architects Act, the State Housing Act, the School Construction Act, and lists of all registered architects, names and addresses.

In this vernacular, this brochure is a WOW! How do they get that way? And here is still another pertinent quotation from their *Bulletin*, in reference to an architect's talk to a local business club:

(Excerpts from talk by Carleton P. Campbell).

GROUP FORMED BY ARCHITECTS

(From *Michigan Daily*—April 25)

With the inauguration here of a Junior American Institute of Architects, the University will be the first institution of its kind in the United States to possess a student organization founded and supported by the

national professional society, Arthur K. Hyde, president of Detroit's A. I. A. chapter, revealed to junior and senior architects yesterday.



Hyde

Hyde, who outlined the form the junior branch is to take, pointed out that if the new program of undergraduate organization and post-graduate guidance proves successful here it will be established in architecture schools throughout the country.

Each junior member will be placed after graduation under the mentorship of an Institute member in his own locality. In this way the transition from school to practical application of his knowledge will be more direct.

A student committee, whose chairmen, Wesley Lane, '41A, and Albert Metter, '40A, have been chosen, is being formed to complete organizational details. They will draw up a set of chapter by-laws which will be submitted to the Detroit chapter and then sent to the central office in Washington, D. C. for final approval.

NEW HOUSING TRENDS SEEN BY ARCHITECT

(From *Michigan Daily*—April 24)

An increasing demand for the lowcost small house was reported by Milton W. Pettibone, Detroit architect, to the design class in Domestic Architecture of the architecture college last Saturday.

Mr. Pettibone has made a study of low-cost houses in Michigan over a period of years. He described a small house as one costing from four thousand to six thousand dollars.

The general decrease in incomes, Mr. Pettibone said, had resulted in the demand for the low-cost house despite its restricted size. He showed how variation in plan and equipment affected the cost of the house.

Nearly half the American men overtaken with baldness wear some sort of artificial scalp cover—but you'd never know it: some toupees have deliberate but not too unseemly bald patches; others simulate thinning hair; one man even asked that his be fitted out with artificial dandruff. — The American Mercury.

Which reminds us that a certain architect is said to have three toupees on which the hair is short, medium, and long — leading up to a haircut; and that isn't all, every few years he changes to include a few more grey hairs.

Conditioned water is as important as conditioned air, according to the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau. Hard water is injurious to skin, hair, food and clothing. In fact, the Bureau reports, a water softener saves more than it costs during the time you are paying for it. Soap and cleanser bills as well as plumbing and heating repair bills are reduced one-half, and annual expenditure for clothing is reduced one quarter by the use of soft water for all domestic purposes.

TWO LECTURES AT U. OF M.

Two lectures at the College of Architecture and Design are scheduled for the near future which should be of interest to architects and others in Detroit.

On Thursday afternoon, May 9, at 4:15, Walter Curt Behrendt will lecture on city planning in the lecture room of the Architecture Building. Mr. Behrendt was trained in Germany and did considerable work in city planning there. He taught at Dartmouth College, afterward coming to Buffalo, New York, where he has been in charge of city planning under a civic group for the last three years.

The Committee on Education of the American Institute of Architects this year announced the Waid Lectures to be given in certain architectural schools. For this year the schools named are in the middle-west and include the University of Michigan. The Waid Lecturer chosen by the College of Architecture and Design at the University is Serge Chermayeff. Mr. Chermayeff is a marked modernist and a distinguished practitioner in England, having only a few months ago come to Canada and now the United States.

The Waid Lectures by Serge Chermayeff will be given on Wednesday, May 15. There will be an afternoon illustrated lecture in the amphitheatre of the Rackham Building at 4:15, followed by an open discussion meeting in the lecture room of the Architecture Building at 7:30 in the evening. Architects and others interested are cordially invited.

WELLS I. BENNETT, *Dean*

NEW ADDRESS

Robert Finn, Architect, announces his new location at 1019 Francis Palms Building, Detroit. The telephone number is RAndolph 2595. Mr. Finn is interested in receiving catalogues in order to bring his files up to date.

With 12,275 apartments equipped with 50,000 plumbing fixtures and 140,000 brass fittings, the Parkchester housing development in New York City, now under construction, is the world's largest single plumbing job, according to the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau. If placed side by side, with minimum permissible space between, the fixtures would line a wall 32 miles long. More than 200 carloads of iron were used in the manufacture of the cast iron enameled plumbing fixtures.

English plumbers are going to be busy until mid-summer repairing the waterpipes which burst during the severe winter, according to the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau. In the city of Sheffield, between 20,000 and 25,000 water pipes burst. Master plumbers have asked the government to exempt young journeymen plumbers from military service until they can catch up with their work.

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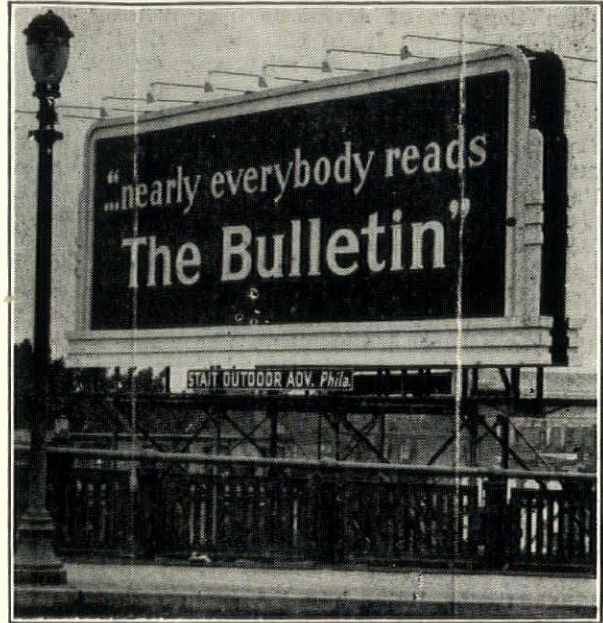
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PLANNING A CANTILEVER MOTOR HIGHWAY

The May 1st, 1940, issue of Freehold, the Magazine of Real Estate, contains a digest of N. Chester Sorensen's article, Planning A Cantilever Highway, which was previously published in the Weekly Bulletin.



The Eve. Bulletin, Phila.



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PAN-AMERICAN PRIZES AWARDED U. S. ARCHITECTS

Lyndon & Smith receive Silver Medal and Diploma

Architects of the United States won seventy awards for excellence in design at the Fifth Pan-American Congress of Architects held recently in Montevideo, Uruguay, Julian Clarence Levi of New York, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the American Institute of Architects, announces.

Mr. Levi, together with George Harwell Bond of Atlanta, Ga., and Edwin C. Wilson, U. S. Minister to Uruguay, was an accredited representative of the United States government at the Congress, which was attended by 386 delegates from eleven countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Of a total of 143 awards made to exhibitors at the Congress, U. S. Architects received four prizes of honor, six gold medals, twenty-nine silver medals, and thirty-one honorable mentions. The winners, including individuals and architectural firms, and the works for which they were cited, follow:

PRIZE OF HONOR

Paul Phillipe Cret of Philadelphia, recently appointed by President Roosevelt to the National Fine Arts Commission—the Federal Reserve Board Building, Washington, D. C.

Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, of Boston—the Williamsburg, Va., Restoration.

Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott, of Boston—New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center, New York City.

Reinhard and Hofmeister; Corbett, Harrison and MacMurray; Hood and Foulhoux, all of New York—Rockefeller Center, New York.

GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

Arthur Loomis Harmon of New York—Shelton Hotel, New York City.

Thomas Harlan Ellett of New York—Cosmopolitan Club, New York City.

Herbert A. Magoon of New York—Jones Beach State Park, Wantagh, New York.

Karcher and Smith, of Philadelphia—United States Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Zantinger and Borie, of Philadelphia—Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C.

Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, of New York—Empire State Building, New York City.

SILVER MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

Ingham and Boyd, of Pittsburgh—Chatham Village, First Unit, Pittsburgh.

Mellor and Meigs, of Philadelphia—"Laverock", residence of Arthur E. Newbold, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Frank Lloyd Wright of Spring Green, Wis.—"Fallingwater", residence of Edgar Kaufman, Bear Run, Pa.

R. C. Reamer, of Seattle, Wash.—Edmond Meany Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr., of Chicago—Adler Planetarium, Chicago.

Lyndon and Smith, of Detroit, Mich.—Beecher High School, Flint, Mich.; Northville Grade School, Northville, Mich.

Theodate Pope of Farmington, Conn.—Avon School for Boys, Old Farms, Avon, Conn.

Janssen and Cocken, of Pittsburgh—"Longue Vue Club," Pittsburgh, Pa.



Smith

Schmidt, Garden and Erickson, of Chicago—St. Francis Nurses' Home, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arthur Brown, Jr., of San Francisco—Department of Labor and Interstate Commerce Commission Building, Washington, D. C.

John Russell Pope of New York (deceased)—Archives Building, Washington, D. C.

Jackson, Robertson, and Adams, of Providence—Providence County Court House, Providence, R. I.

Gordon B. Kaufman of Los Angeles, Calif.—Boulder Dam and Power House, Colorado River, Colo.

Holabird and Root, of Chicago—two awards, for Chicago Daily News Building, Chicago, and the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

Howe and Lescage, of Philadelphia—Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Bank and Office Building, Philadelphia.

Voorhees, Gelmin and Walker, of New York—Irrving Trust Company, New York City.

Paul Phillipe Cret of Philadelphia, and Alexander B. Trowbridge of Washington, D. C.—The Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D. C.

Bebb and Gould, of Seattle, Wash.—Art Museum, Seattle, Wash.

John Gaw Meem of Santa Fe, N. M.—Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue and Carleton Monroe Winslow of Los Angeles, Calif.—California State and Fine Arts Building, San Diego, Calif.

Cram and Ferguson, of New York—Cathedral of St. John The Divine, Nave and West Elevation Baptistery, New York City.

Hobart Upjohn and Otto F. Langmann, of New York—All Souls Unitarian Church, New York City.

United States Housing Authority, Washington D. C.—its exhibit as a unit.

United States War Department, Washington, D. C.—its exhibit as a unit.

United States Veteran Administration, Washington, D. C.—its exhibit as a unit.

United States Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.—its exhibit as a unit.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—its exhibit as a unit.

United States Navy Department, Washington, D. C.—its exhibit as a unit.

HONORABLE MENTION

Dwight James Baum of New York (deceased)—residence of Anthony Campagna, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Electus D. Litchfield of New York—Yorkship Village, Camden, N. J.

Robert Rodes McGoodwin of Philadelphia—The French Village, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clarence S. Stein of New York—Hillside Homes, Bronx, N. Y.

Reginald D. Johnson of Los Angeles, Calif.—Santa Barbara Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Louis Justement of Washington, D. C.—Falkland Properties, Silver Spring, Md.

Harrison and Foulhoux, of New York—Rockefeller Apartments, New York City.

Wyatt and Nolting, of Baltimore, Md.—Warrington Apartments, Baltimore, Md.

Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott, of Boston—Harvard University Buildings, Cambridge, Mass.

Richard J. Neutra of Los Angeles, Calif.—School Buildings, Los Angeles.



Lyndon

Lester W. Geisler of Palm Beach, Fla.—Miami Jockey Club, Miami, Fla.
 Frederick M. Mann of Heraldsburg, Calif.—University of Minnesota Memorial Stadium, Minneapolis, Minn.
 John Parkinson and Donald B. Parkinson, of Los Angeles, Calif.—Los Angeles Coliseum.
 Schenk and Williams, of Dayton, Ohio—Y. M. C. A., Dayton, Ohio.
 Bennett, Parsons and Frost, of Chicago—Federal Trade Commission Building, Washington, D. C.
 Paul Phillipe Cret of Philadelphia—two awards, for the Central Heating Plant, Washington, D. C., and the Calvert Street Bridge, Washington, D. C.
 Delano and Aldrich, of New York—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
 Howard L. Cheney of Chicago—United States Post Office, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, of New York—United States Post Office and Court House, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Aymar Embury, 2nd, of New York—Trioborough Bridge and Henry Hudson Bridge, New York City.
 Aymar Embury, 2d, of New York, and John L. Hamilton of Chicago—Winnetka Congregational Church, Winnetka, Ill.
 Joseph Finger, Inc., Houston Tex.—A printing and lithography establishment for Clarke and Courts, Houston, Tex.
 Atlee B. Ayres and Robert M. Ayres, of San Antonio, Tex.—Administration Building at Randolph Field, San Antonio, Tex.
 Milton B. Medary of Philadelphia, Pa.—Bok Singing Tower, Mountain Lake, Fla.
 Davis, Dunlap, and Barney, of Philadelphia—American Bank and Trust Company Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Holabird and Root, of Chicago—A. O. Smith Engineering Laboratory, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Morris and O'Connor, of New York—Interior of the Great Hall of the Cunard Building, New York City.
 Edward F. Sibbert, of New York—S. H. Kress and Company, New York City.
 Marston and Maybury, of Pasadena, Calif.—Pasadena Public Library, Hill Ave. Branch, Pasadena, Calif.
 Albertson, Wilson and Richardson, of Seattle, Wash.—Church of St. Joseph, Seattle, Wash.

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ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

AGREE, CHAS. N., Book Tower, Detroit.

2,500-seat Theatre & Com. Bldg., consisting of 9 stores—7 Mile & Myers. Royal Theatre. Bids for structural wk - May 15.

1,500-seat Theatre, Dearborn, Mich., Superstructure, Bids close May 10.

Prep. plans for Add. Federal Dept. Stores, Mich. Ave., Dearborn, Mich.

Plans for one story store bldg. Houston Ave.

BARNES, C. F. J., 415 Brainard Street, Detroit, Mich.

Taking Bids for Construction—Medical Clinic and Store Bldg., 40x100'. Bids closed.

Prep. plans—House & Garage 35x80' at Baltimore, Md.

Preliminary plans, House in G. P. Pk.—35x100'.

BATES, CHAS. EDGAR, 2281 Maxwell Ave.

Prep. plans 1 sty. Dance Hall & Dining Room.

12 bowling alleys on Livernois.

Three 2-sty. residences.

Plans comp., two 1-sty. stores, Gratiot Ave., 40'x60'. Two 1-sty. stores, Van Dyke Ave., 40'x50'.

BAUER, LEO. M., 534 Free Press Bldg.

Log Cabin for K. McRae, Sabin Lake, Mich. Bids closed.

BENNETT & STRAIGHT, 13526 Mich. Ave.

Bar & Store Bldg., Dearborn—Contracts let soon.

Plans for Bleacher—Ecorse High School ready about May 1.

Plans for 1000 seat Theatre, 20 B. Alley & Bar—E. Warren & Dickerson ready about May 8.

BRANDT, CHRISTIAN W., 3408 Eaton Tower, Detroit
Alter. 5,000 block Mich. Ave., 72'x200', 2-sty contracts let soon.

Remodeling on Bldg., Adams Ave. Contracts let.

Store Bldg. 50'x65', Royal Oak, Mich., Genl. let to Heldt & Norton.

Add. to factory bldg., Chelsea, Mich., ready May 1.

DEROSIERS, ARTHUR, 1078 Macabees Bldg.

Add. to School—Our Lady Queen of Heaven—Rolyat & Van Dyke.

Medical clinic, 70x30, Northeast section. Bids due Ap. 22.

Prep. plans, Res., 2-sty. & Bmt., attached garage, 30-70 brick veneer, Birmingham.

Res., 2-sty. & Bmt. attached garage, 30x35 frame. Port Huron. Bids closed.

Prep. plans for Res. 30'x40' Huntington Woods.

GABLER, C. L. T., 616 Murphy Bldg.

Remodeling of 7 stores of downtown bldg., 30'x110'—new fixtures and soundproofing walls.

Addn. to res. on Haggerty Rd. between 8 & 9 Mile Roads.

GIFFELS & VALLET, Engineers.

Fig. on air conditioning, Kline's Store, closed.

Alt. to Det. Coca-Cola - Gen. Con. let to Joseph Krauseman.

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.

HUGHES, TALMAGE C., 120 Madison Avenue

Contracts let on res. for Don Large, S. W. corner Gilchrist & Pilgrim as follows: Masonry, Chas. Stoker;

Carp., Frank Faulkner, Wallich Lumber Co.; Plastering, J. Sobieski; Painting, Ray Denz; Glass, Schroeder

Ptg. & Gl. Co.; Sheet Metal, Henry F. Tanghe; Tile, Aldino Fabbri; Elect., Henry Cramer; Plbg., Carl

Bartone; Heating, Gasconaire, Inc.

HYDE & WILLIAMS, 3105 E. Gd. Blvd.

2-sty., fireproof store bldg., 80x165', S. W. cor. Woodward & Gd. Blvd., contract let to Barton Malow.

O'DELL, H. AUGUSTUS, 904 Marquette Bldg., Detroit.

Swim pool, Salvation Army, Lakeville, Mich. Con. let to Barton-Malow.

JAMESON, LAWRENCE B., 8580 Jos. Campau

Plans 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 & basement brick & stone trim.

KEYES, HUGH T., 743 Free Press Bldg.

Alt. to Res. for Emory L. Ford. Fig. closed.

Alt. to L. P. Sappington Res., Romeo. Con. let to W. Trowell.

LYNDON & SMITH, 500 Murphy Bldg.

Prep. drgs. for Auburn Heights School, Pontiac, Mich. Held up.

MALCOLMSON, CALDER & HAMMOND, etc.

Prep. sketches for add. to Dexter Baptist Church.

Sealed proposals for kitchen equipment, refrigerators, refrigeration, Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich. Kitchen Equip. let to Stearnes, Chicago; Ref. Rm. & boxes - Chrysler-Koppin; Refrigeration - Owen-Ames-Kimball.

STAHL, JNO, 820 Francis Palms Bldg.

Fig. on Sales Rm., 80x55.—Closed.

Add. to Baptist Church—Hastings St.—ready about May 1.

SORENSEN, N. CHESTER, 2201 Industrial Bank Bldg.

Prep. plans for Peace Lutheran Church, Balfour & Warren Aves. Held up.

TILDS, PAUL, 2539 Woodward Avenue.

Plans for store 40x65' owner withheld.

Taking fig. by invitation, store 40 x 100' McNichols Rd. Also fig. on Res. Brighton Township.

WEST, ROBERT J., 512 United Artists Bldg., Detroit.

Prep. plans Holy Cross Church, ready April 20.

Tak. figs. 48 apt. bldg. Merrill Palmer Sub.

Tak. fig. warehouse, Schaefer Rd., Dearborn.

Prep. plans for 40 apt. bldg., Jefferson & Harding Aves., ready about May 1.

WRIGHT & ROGVOY, 929 Fox Bldg.

Plans for Melvindale Theatre & Stores ready for fig. about June 1.

Res. for Mr. & Mrs. Levy, Dundee Ave.

New lobby - Farnum Theatre.

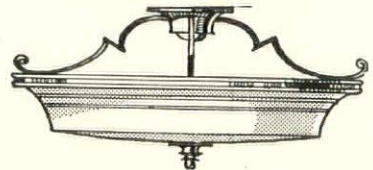
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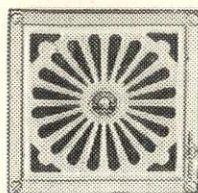
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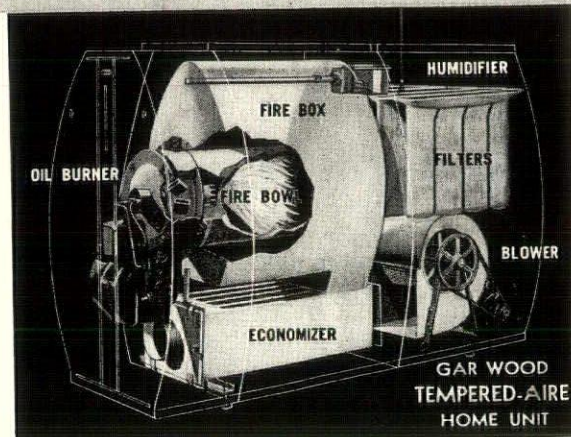
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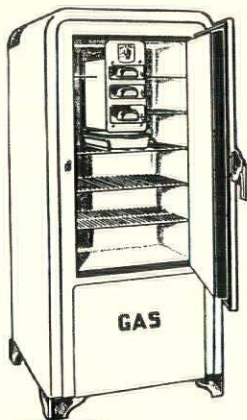


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Volume 14

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MAY 14, 1940

No. 20

WHAT IS THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS DOING?

In answer to this question the President of the Michigan Society of Architects is issuing a series of statements informing the membership of the scope of activities of the Society thruout the state, and also in conjunction with The American Institute of Architects.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

As has been stated before, the profession of architecture is an old and honorable one, and its practitioners take pride in that knowledge. For that reason they are anxious to maintain the high standards and the lofty ideals of the profession, and strive continually to render the highest quality of service to their clients. The public, in its dealings with the architects, has recognized that the practice of architecture is on a high plane, and it trusts the architects to serve it in a manner befitting the finest traditions of the profession. This confidence is a most valuable asset, and it is vitally important for the architectural profession that it shall be merited and preserved.

In his dealings with his fellow practitioners, the architect has developed and strengthened a code of ethics which governs his professional conduct. Reduced to fundamentals, they are simply the standards of behavior which gentlemen observe in their dealings with one another.

Unfortunately there are some instances where architects neglect their duty towards their clients—the public—and when they forget the obligations which bind them to regard carefully the rights and interests of their fellow practitioners. Sometimes it is done deliberately, and often it is done because of carelessness. In some cases it is the result of ignorance of what is required of the architect in his relations with his clients, with contractors, and with other architects. Some individuals also violate the State Registration Law, either consciously or

because of insufficient knowledge of its requirements.

Those who violate the law are liable to prosecution, but the architects who may fail to serve properly the interests of their clients—the public—and those other architects who choose to ignore the obligations of professional ethics may be disciplined by their fellow architects, in addition to experiencing the twinges of their own consciences.

The Michigan Society of Architects, like most professional organizations, maintains a Professional Practice Committee. This is in no sense a police force, but it acts as a judicial body to consider charges of unprofessional conduct and to weigh the evidence submitted. Its findings and recommendations are referred to the Society for proper action. In cases of violation of the state law the matter is referred to the proper authorities; when discipline is required it is put into effect, and in many cases the offender is warned about his conduct, and kindly advised against repeating such mistakes.

The trend is towards guiding and counselling the erring member, rather than resorting to discipline or punishment, but this tendency does not prevent serving the ends of justice, where such action is required. A number of cases are considered each year, but the Society is hopeful that the need for such cases will steadily diminish.

New members are being added to the Professional Practice Committee, and those who feel disposed to assist will be welcome to serve. Any suggestions or constructive criticism will be gratefully received.

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THE ARCHITECT: FORGOTTEN MAN?

By William Adams Delano

From The New York Times Magazine, April 21, 1940

The widespread debate over public housing and buildings has aroused new interest in architecture. In the following article a prominent New York architect deals with architecture as an art and raises the question whether the architect, as compared with other creative artists, receives the recognition he deserves.

Building is a business. Architecture is an art. From remote time architecture has been justly called "The Mother of the Arts." Painting and sculpture have been her handmaidens. The works of architecture of the past and present give the most complete and enduring record of the social, religious and economic conditions of civilizations. Men have employed this art to aggrandize themselves, to perpetuate their fame, to render homage to their gods and by giving buildings for public use, to curry favor with the people.

Of all the arts, architecture is the one that has given the greatest emotional thrill to the greatest number of people, yet it is the least understood. Men have stood in awe and amazement before the monuments of Egypt and Asia, before the temples of Greece and Rome, before the cathedrals of Europe and before many of the great buildings of our own continent; yet they seldom ask who the authors were or how the buildings came into being. They assume that these buildings, like babies, were dropped by the stork. The great names in architecture—the Palladios, the Mansards, the Christopher Wrens, the Bullfinches, to name only a few—are hardly known to the general public, while the names of painters and sculptors like Leonardo, Raphael, Titian, Velasquez, Michelangelo, who have left their record on the walls of buildings, on canvas or in marble, are known to almost every school child. Why should this be?

It is comparatively easy, by means of engraving, photography and plaster casts, to give a fairly accurate reproduction of a painting or a work of sculpture, but it is almost impossible by any method to reproduce adequately a work of architecture, for a building must be seen in its three dimensions to be understood and appreciated; one must explore its interior to know how well it fulfills the purpose for which it was built. A photograph or an engraving gives at best an inadequate impression. Therefore, while the walls of museums and schools may be lined with the reproductions or original works of painters and sculptors, only a privileged few can visit the great works of architecture outside their own town or country.

Moreover, architecture seems to lack the personal touch of a painting or work of sculpture. This is a misconception. A great building is as truly the creation of one mind as any other work of art in spite of the fact that many hands may have been employed in its erection: like a symphony which requires for its performance an orchestra of sixty or seventy pieces to render it a reality to the audience, it is the work of an individual imagination. To the ordinary man it is almost a work of magic to put on canvas or in bronze something that looks like the original model, but to pile one stone upon another is a commonplace accomplishment.

Furthermore, there is the daily intimate contact of every one with the elements that make up a building. The walls, floors, doors, windows, stairs,

etc., are as familiar as the food men eat or the clothes they wear. It appears to them, therefore, that a building is nothing more than a combination of these familiar objects—a combination that they themselves might make if they had the time or inclination. If they think of architecture at all as an art, it seems only a window-dressing that is put on these familiar objects. The public needs education.

Since men first left their tree-tops and caves there has been a great deal of building; only a small fraction of it can properly be called architecture. Architecture is more than four walls and a roof, a shelter from the elements. It implies intent in planning, imagination and an emotional quality—let us call it—which only the trained artist can inspire. No great work of art can be created without this quality: reasoning and logic alone cannot produce it. In the minds of the cultured the cathedral architecture of France has always stood as the high-water mark of reasoned construction, but it is its emotional quality, not its logic, that makes appeal to the general public.

To draw a distinction, therefore, between building and architecture is not easy—it is a difference that can be felt rather than described—so when architects ask that this distinction be recognized and credit given to the architect for some outstanding achievement, they are asking much but no more than the accomplishment deserves. Perhaps if we could make plain what is expected of that anomalous creature, the architect, we might light the way to a greater appreciation of his efforts.

It is the object of all arts to create an emotion. If the artist attempts to create this emotion as an actor, an orator or musician, he receives—for better or for worse—an immediate response from the audience, but if he practices one of the static arts—architecture, painting or sculpture—recognition of what he has created comes to him indirectly and belatedly. Today, with the newspapers and the radio, this indirect recognition has become well-nigh universal for all the arts save architecture. Compared to the painter and sculptor, the musician or the actor, the architect has limited palette; he has to create emotion, out of such vague qualities as mass, line, proportion and color.

Because architecture embraces so many activities other than pure design there is an understandable confusion in the public mind. A great architect must be a designer, engineer, business man and diplomat—but first of all a designer. By that is meant one who has vision and imagination enough to combine, in the most serviceable manner, all the units desired by his client; to make these many units into a useful and workable whole and at the same time arrange them so that within and without the building is an agreeable object to look at. To make it function well, "A Machine for Living," as the Advanced School likes to say, is not enough, nor merely to make it pleasant to look upon.

A great building, not necessarily of great size, must be a combination of serviceability and beauty. An architect must be skilled enough as an engineer to understand the principles of construction and to know how and why the strains and stresses in the various parts of his building resist the law of gravity. He must be a business man able to safeguard his client's interests and see that his money is both wisely and economically spent, and he must have the tact of a diplomat to persuade his client and those who work with him to carry out his

conception of what the finished structure should be, for to complete the design for a complicated modern building he must employ and coordinate the work of engineers, structural and mechanical, specialists of all kinds, as well as the builder. He must see that one does not interfere with the other nor any one of them detract from his conception of the completed building.

All this requires a close supervision of detail as well as of the general mass. From the first thumbnail sketches until he puts the final touches upon his building, the architect is the nerve center, the moving innerspring force. He cannot work in remote seclusion like the painter and sculptor and turn over to the public, as they do, the finished product. The public sees the result of his work during the process of its erection, but none of the creative thought behind it. No wonder there is confusion in the public mind.

Today this confusion is worse confounded by the civil war now waged in all the arts, architecture included. In this war, the Advanced School, which has thrown aside precedents and what heretofore have been considered artistic canons, is pitted against the more conservative. The latter stamp these iconoclasts as revolutionists, which in fact they are if one takes a short view, but every revolution, if considered in the broad perspective of history, is but one more step in a forward or backward evolution, depending upon the point of view of the historian. As always, the revolutionist is much more vocal than the conservative. What he has to say is new and, therefore, news. Today he is using all the implements of modern warfare—propaganda and surprise attack—to win the fight.

Along the entire battlefield nowhere is the struggle hotter than among the architects. Reports from the front are printed almost daily in the art columns of the press from painters and sculptors, from every sector save that held by the architects. There, there seems to be an almost complete "blackout." In most newspapers, in the real estate sections, to be sure, a building is occasionally mentioned and illustrated, though its artistic worth is never discussed. The names of the real estate operator, the promoter and the photographer are given but rarely the name of the architect whose creation it is.

Even the Federal Government which today lays so much stress on what it is doing to bring art before the public, publishes a volume of over 600 views of buildings—postoffices, court houses, schools, etc.—erected from public funds (derived, be it said, from taxes to which even the architects are compelled to contribute) and yet there is no single mention in this volume of any architect whose skill designed these buildings. The majority of them are admirably designed, some conspicuously so; they represent both the Traditional and Advanced School; but once again the reader is led to believe that these monuments have sprung into being by spontaneous construction. This could not have happened in any country that lays claim to a native culture, for in all such countries architecture is recognized as an art and the recognition of the artist widely distributed.

Every now and then something is created by an architect of such civic importance that it stands out from the general run of apartment houses and commercial buildings. As an artist's achievement, should it not be noted in the art columns of the press and appraised, as paintings are, in the measure of its merit?

Future generations will not appraise our present-day culture by the paintings and detached works of sculpture but by the buildings that contain them—the museums, schools, hospitals, skyscrapers, power plants, etc., that represent the trend of our day as the church architecture of the Middle Ages represents that period or the palaces and chateaux of royalty and the aristocracy represent the age of feudalism and concentrated political power.

If our papers were to emphasize this contribution to the public and if critical discussion of how well or how badly a new building serves the purpose for which it was erected became a more general practice, the chances are that the man in the street would grow conscious of "The Mother of the Arts."

Architects, like other artists, are temperamental individualists to whom recognition of their accomplishments means as much as or more than financial reward and, with a few conspicuous exceptions, are modest men who hate to employ press agents and shun the advice of W. S. Gilbert:

*If you wish in the world to advance
And your credit you wish to enhance
You must stir it and stomp it
And blow your own trumpet
Or, believe me, you haven't a chance.*

If the achievements of the architects received in our widely read publications the same discussion and recognition that are given to painting or sculpture—a recognition they richly deserve—it would be an immense stimulus to the culture of the present day. A eulogistic obituary gives no encouragement or satisfaction to a dead architect.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

A recently published book entitled "Public Buildings—A survey of Architecture under the Public Works Administration," authorized by Mr. John M. Carmody, Administrator, contains hundreds of photographs and plans but does not mention the name of a single architect.

Pencil Points Magazine called attention to this book in their February and March issues and published answers to letters written by them to Mr. Carmody and Mr. W. C. Short, Chairman of Com. on Architectural Surveys of P.W.A., under whom book was published.

The Pittsburgh Chapter has written a letter of protest to Mr. Carmody, and has sent copies of same to each Chapter of the Institute and to *Pencil Points*.

This letter from Mr. Allan H. Neal, Secretary of the Pittsburg Chapter, was published in a previous issue of the *Weekly Bulletin*. The following reply is of interest:

Dear Mr. Neal:

This is in reply to your letter of March 29 to Mr. John M. Carmody, Administrator Federal Works Agency, in which you protest in behalf of the A.I.A. against the omission of the names of architects in the publication, "Public Buildings."

This question involves many difficult problems and was deliberated by us for some time. It was finally determined that the best solution was to omit all names of persons connected with the project. Among the reasons was the fact that on many projects numerous architects, engineers, consulting architects, consulting engineers, etc., are employed and a list would have been too long to put on the page. There were over 110 architects on one California Docket, Los Angeles Schools, and we could

not tell from our records which architect did which building.

Public Works Administration does not keep a record of architects, engineers, etc., as they are employed by the owner and Public Work Administration deals only with the owners. It would take a great deal of time and great expense to ascertain from the owner the names of the architects who actually designed the projects shown. The personnel of the owners (Mayors, Councilmen, etc) have changed, their files are closed and in many cases they would not have been able to supply the information. We attempted to circularize the architects whose names were on the original applications but did not receive replies from 50% of them, and in a large number of cases the architect was later changed by the owners.

Often the local architect or engineer employed by the owner in turn employed other architects, etc., to do the design in whole or in part. We had no record of these men as they were not employed directly by the owners.

It is difficult for the public to realize the enormous extent of the Public Works Administration Building Program or the thousands of records which must be kept to ascertain public information. A complete list of the architects and engineers employed on the 26,000 projects which we consider would probably run into 75,000 names. On another project shown in the book, 52 architects were employed by the one architect.

Th authors of the book are both architects, having had considerable private practice in New York City for a number of years. Many members of our staff are also architects and members of the American Institute of Architects. This will show you that we are entirely in sympathy with the architects.

I believe that after studying this problem more fully, you will agree that the policy which we established was the fairest solution.

Sincerely yours,

C. W. SHORT,
Committee on Architectural Survey.

Dear Mr. Black:

In the February 20th number of the Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects, I read a most excellent summary by you of your impressions of the Ann Arbor Conference.

I have not, to the best of my knowledge, ever had the pleasure of meeting you, but what transpired at that time was such a delightfully unexpected result to the "high priests" of modern architecture, through the fundamentally sound action of Mr. Keisler, that I felt indebted to both you and him for having placed the principles of architectural education on so sound a basis. This happens to be one of my own particular hobbies, concerning which I have just been lecturing under the Waid Fund in the Northwest.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you and congratulate you on your summary . . .

Sincerely yours,

William Emerson, President,
Boston Society of Architects.

What is the Society Doing? — Read the series of messages by President Gamber, on the front page of the Bulletin — then pay your dues — \$3.00 to March 1, 1941.

MAY 14, 1940



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ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

AGREE, CHAS. N., Book Tower, Detroit.

2,500-seat Theatre & Com. Bldg., consisting of 9 stores—7 Mile & Myers. Royal Theatre. Bids for structural wk - May 15.

1,500-seat Theatre, Dearborn, Mich., Superstructure, Bids close May 10.

Prep. plans for Add. Federal Dept. Stores, Mich. Ave., Dearborn, Mich.

Taking fig. on one story store bldg. Houston Ave.

BARNES, C. F. J., 415 Brainard Street, Detroit, Mich.

Medical Clinic and Store Bldg., 40x100'. Bids closed. Prep. plans—House & Garage 35x80' at Baltimore, Md.,

Preliminary plans, House in G. P. Pk.—35x100'.

BATES, CHAS. EDGAR, 2281 Maxwell Ave.

Prep. plans 1 sty. Dance Hall & Dining Room.

12 bowling alleys on Livernois.

Three 2-sty. residences.

Plans comp., two 1-sty. stores, Gratiot Ave., 40'x60'. Two 1-sty. stores, Van Dyke Ave., 40'x50'.

BECKHISINGER, FREDERICK, 304 Carroll, Saginaw.

Prep. plans for rebldg. burnt portion of Jerome school, Saginaw. Owners, Bd. of Education, Saginaw.

BENNETT & STRAIGHT, 13526 Mich. Ave.

Bar & Store Bldg., Dearborn—Contracts let soon.

Bleacher—Ecorse High School W.P.A. project.

1,000 seat Theatre, 20 B. Alley and Bar — E. Warren & Dickerson. Owner, Moss Investment Co. taking fig.

BRANDT, CHRISTIAN W., 3408 Eaton Tower, Detroit
Alter. 5,000 block Mich. Ave., 72'x200', 2-sty contracts let soon.

Add. to factory bldg., Chelsea, Mich., ready May 1.

DeROSIER, ARTHUR, 1078 Macabees Bldg.

Add. to School—Our Lady Queen of Heaven—Rolyat & Van Dyke.

GABLER, C. L. T., 616 Murphy Bldg.

Remodeling of 7 stores of downtown bldg., 30'x110'—new fixtures and soundproofing walls.

Addn. to res. on Haggerty Rd. between 8 & 9 Mile Roads.

Medical Clinic. Con let to Geo. Auch; Carp., A. Smith Gl. Howie Co.

Bids closed on Res. Huntington Woods.

GIFELS & VALLET, Engineers.

Fig. on air conditioning, Kline's Store, closed.

JAMESON, LAWRENCE B., 8580 Jos. Campau

Plans 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 & basement brick & stone trim.

JAMESON, L. B. and STACHOWIAK, STEPHEN J.

Selected by the Hamtramck Housing Commission and approved by the City Council for Federal Housing Project, north west section of city, 300 units costing \$1,404,000.

KEYES, HUGH T., 748 Free Press Bldg.

Alt. to Res. for Emory L. Ford. Fig. closed.

MALCOLMSON, CALDER & HAMMOND, etc.

Prep. sketches for add. to Dexter Baptist Church.

STAHL, JNO., 820 Francis Palms Bldg.

Fig. on Sales Rm., 80x55—Closed.

Add. to Baptist Church—Hastings St.—ready about May 1.

TILDS, PAUL, 2539 Woodward Avenue.

Plans for store 40x65 owner withheld.

Taking fig. by invitation, store 40 x 100' McNichols Rd. Also fig. on Res. Brighton Township.

WEST, ROBERT J., 512 United Artists Bldg., Detroit.

Prep. plans Holy Cross Church, ready April 20.

Tak. figs. 48 apt. bldg. Merrill Palmer Sub.

Tak. fig. warehouse, Schaefer Rd., Dearborn.

Prep. plans for 40 apt. bldg., Jefferson & Harding Aves. ready about May 1.

Tak. figs. on 40 apt. bldg., E. Jefferson & Harding, owner, Joseph Hirschfeld. Gen cont. H. B. Culbertson. Atkin & Fordon & Lerner Construction Co.

WRIGHT & ROGVOY, 929 Fox Bldg.

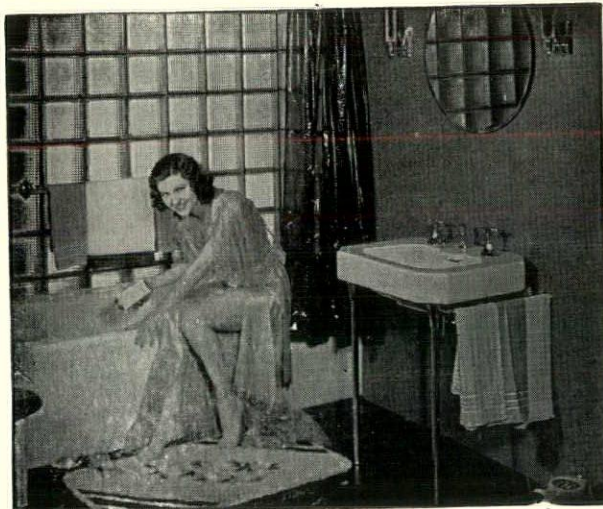
Plans for Melvindale Theatre & Stores ready for fig. about June 1.

Res. for Mr. & Mrs. Levy, Dundee Ave.

New Lobby, Farnum Theatre. Taking fig.

Resturant for John Kauris, taking fig.

Alteration, Market Place—1026 Clay Ave.



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GRAND RAPIDS DELEGATES

The Grand Rapids Chapter, The American Institute of Architects has elected Warren L. Rindge and Fred W. Knecht as delegates to the Institute's Seventy-second Convention to be held in Louisville May 19 to 25. Harry L. Mead and Victor Thebaud will serve as alternates.

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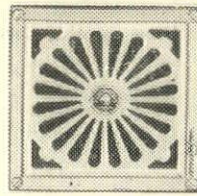
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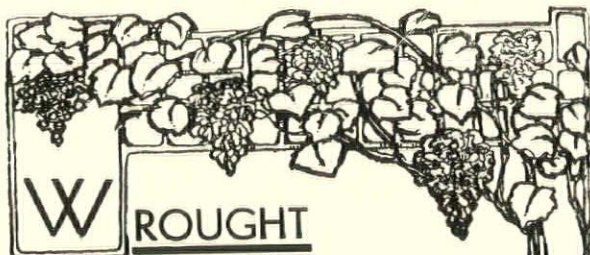
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Volume 14

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MAY 21, 1940

No. 21

WHAT IS THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS DOING?

In answer to this question the President of the Michigan Society of Architects is issuing a series of statements informing the membership of the scope of activities of the Society throughout the state, and also in conjunction with the American Institute of Architects.

CIVIC AFFAIRS

An architect has many reasons for taking an active interest in the affairs of the city or community in which he works or resides. As a good citizen he is interested in all that is being done to improve living, social, economic and governmental conditions, so that he may live a happy and well ordered life. As a taxpayer he is concerned to have good government, that waste of public funds be avoided, and that he shall receive the public services and facilities to which he is entitled.

As an architect and an artist he expects to work and live in an environment suitable to his needs and temperament. He is anxious to secure surroundings which are attractive and uplifting, even if not Utopian. To that end he is interested in the consideration and planning of all that makes for improvement in both the spiritual and material values of the community. His active participation in all such planning is vital and essential to fulfillment of his desires and obligations.

The architect is a necessary factor in many of the civic bodies, such as City Plan Commissions, Housing Commissions, Fine Arts Commissions, Boards of Education and a number of others. He is needed in the study of proposed civic improvements, the creation of zoning-ordinances, building-codes, proposals for slum-clearance, housing, street widening, port facilities and many other projected civic enterprises.

Such unselfish work calls for considerable effort and sacrifices on his part, but the architect who does this work is rendering a valuable service to the community, to the profession, and to himself. By giving much, he is receiving more. One who has not taken an active part in such affairs cannot realize how much is gained in knowledge and experience to be applied in his personal work, and the satisfaction derived from a sense of public service. Moreover, there are the additional factors of added contacts and acquaintances, broadening his sphere of activities, both socially and professionally. No matter how large or small the community, the same results obtain.

The architect who is not awake to these opportunities, or who does not take part in these activities has no right to complain if improvements lag in his community, or if certain measures which are taken affect him adversely. As an instance, how many architects have taken the time to study the proposed Zoning Ordinance for Detroit, now in preparation? Many items in that bill are of vital importance to the architect and the city, but how much interest is indicated? If, when it is adopted, the architects find some requirements not to their liking, who is to blame?

The Michigan Society of Architects is fully conscious of the need for active participation in civic affairs by the architect, and as an organization it has done a great amount of work in this field. The benefits of such work will not be fully realized until and unless the individual also does his part.

If you cannot enter into such activities as an individual, there is room for you on the Civic Affairs Committee of the Society. This committee, like other important committees, has a large personnel, because it represents the seven local divisions of the Society throughout the state. You are invited to join this or other committees, and your suggestions and constructive criticism will receive careful consideration.

BRANSON V. GAMBER

MEMBERSHIP BY DIVISION

John C. Thornton, Treasurer of the Society, has furnished some interesting figures on the percentage of membership in the State Society to registered architects in the Division territory. They are as follows:

Lansing-Jackson, 47%; Southwest Michigan, 44%; Ann Arbor, 40%; Detroit, 34.6%; Saginaw Valley, 29.3%; West Michigan, 22.2%; Upper Peninsula, 20% and Out of State 18.2%.

These figures will be published from time to time and we suspect a plot on the part of treasurer Jack to stir up some competition—which sounds like a good idea, but he hasn't announced what the prize will be.

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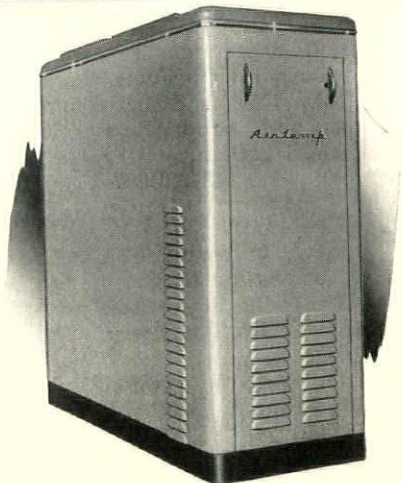
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ONE FOR RIPLEY

Fred W. Jones, Editor,
Architect and Engineer,
68 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Mr. Jones:—

Mr. Talmage C. Hughes, Editor of the Weekly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects has just sent me a copy of the April issue of the *Architect and Engineer*.

His object in sending it was to acquaint me with the fact that you had published some of the letters which came to you as a result of the publication of my lecture on Modern Architectural Theories in your February issue. He also directed my attention to the other kind things you said about the Michigan Society on page 54 of the April issue.

But the thing which pleased me most about that issue was the presentation of the work of John Dinwiddie. Because, believe it or not, I too was a member of Mr. Eliel Saarinen's class at Ann Arbor, to which you refer at such length in your introduction of Mr. Dinwiddie on page 17; and I too had the pleasure of studying in Europe as a holder of the Booth Traveling Scholarship!

My first glance at the cover of your April issue brought forth a flood of memories. Not only did I see a picture of Mr. Dinwiddie—looking not a day older than he did fifteen years ago—but in my mind's eye I could see him rushing into the drafting room in the old Engineering Building at Ann Arbor. (Those were the days before the erection of the fine building which now houses the College of Architecture at Michigan) bending his tall frame over the board, and slaving away at the delicate details of the model for the development of the San Francisco waterfront which appears in the lower right hand corner of your cover.

While he was meticulously modeling the group for San Francisco, Ray Weber and I were working away at the next table on models for a new group of buildings for the Michigan State Capitol at Lansing. I wonder if John's classroom dream is any nearer fulfillment than ours?

I certainly hope so, because while the enthusiasm generated in Mr. Saarinen's classroom has led me to serve for the past ten years as Secretary of the Lansing City Plan Commission and for the past two years as a member of the Michigan Planning Commission, (which incidentally was cut off without any funds by the last legislature) both have been labors of love, with only an occasional feeling that some progress is being made in overcoming public apathy toward planning. But even an occasional feeling of progress seems to keep the spark alive, and isn't most everything relating to architecture a labor of love anyway? Or are things different in California?

In any case I think you will agree it is quite a co-incidence that with this common educational background, Mr. Dinwiddie and I should suddenly break into print in such a commendatory manner in the same issue of the same magazine! Especially when the magazine is published about three thousand miles from our Alma Mater and the Editor couldn't possibly have suspected any connection. Page Mr. Ripley!!

The issues of your magazine which have reached me lately have led me to suspect that maybe there is something good in California besides climate and

W.P.A. TO HOLD OPEN HOUSE

Persons who plan to visit projects operated in Detroit and Wayne County by the professional and service division of the WPA during "WPA-Sponsors' Open House Week", May 20-25, were urged today by Mayor Edward J. Jeffries and WPA officials to find out for themselves how their tax dollar is spent to provide needed work for needy workers.

Projects open during the week will have guides on hand for personally conducted tours. A total of 41 different types of projects will be open between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. in more than 200 different locations. Complete lists of projects to be visited have been posted in branch libraries, community centers and public buildings.

Included in the list are two units of the sewing projects employing 3,400 of the 7,600 men and women working on Wayne County projects designed for "white collar" workers, artists, craftsmen, professional and service occupations. The largest of the units is located at 4250 W. Jefferson Avenue. The other unit is at 900 Harper Avenue where surgical dressings are made.

Other projects where interesting displays and exhibits have been prepared for visitors include the archaeological project at 9512 Woodward Avenue and the Museum project at 1942 Grand River Ave.

A complete list of projects to be open and the addresses follows:

East Side of Detroit: Arts & Crafts, 900 Harper; education, Pulaski School, Hamtramck; hot lunch for needy school children, Copernicus School, Hamtramck; recreation, 504 Elmwood.

Detroit West Side: sight saving, 8145 Puritan, statistical analysis, Herman Kiefer Hospital; teachers' analysis, 467 W. Hancock; vital statistics, 947 Seward; child development, and age-grade progress study projects, 15531 Linwood; Library project, Main Public Library; museum and writers' projects, 1942 Grand River; newspaper index, therapeutic toys, youth survey, and sewing projects, 4252 W. Jefferson; Braille project, 453 Stinson; changes of property use, 1040 Scotten; furniture renovation, Henry Ford School, Highland Park; hot lunch, Ferris School, Highland Park, and historical index, 5063 Cass.

Downtown Detroit, East: erroneous property description, and books repair, Wayne County Bldg.; Michigan State Employment Service, 112 E. Jefferson; adult education, Board of Education Bldg.; reconditioning records, 134 E. Atwater; housekeeping aids, 677 E. Jefferson; health research, 676 E. Jefferson, D.P.W. records, pitometer survey and Detroit purchasing tests, Water Board Bldg.

Downtown Detroit, West: music project, 100 W. Larned; historical records, U. S. Court records, Michigan annotations, and U. S. Army reserves officers' correspondence school projects, Federal Building.

scenery. Just to find out for sure, I am enclosing my check for a year's subscription, and if you continue to publish work as interesting as Mr. Dinwiddie's I will probably become a permanent member of your family.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH C. BLACK.

A TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND M. HOOD

(From Architect and Engineer, San Francisco)

Beautification of the "ugly" city, declared to be the first artistic problem of America, awaits the greater participation of the architect in government, Charles D. Maginnis, past president of The American Institute of Architects, said in an address before the anniversary dinner of the Institute's New York Chapter. The commercial violation of landscapes he denounced as "a national scandal." New York, he held, can become the most beautiful city in the world.

The Medal of Honor of the Chapter was awarded posthumously to Raymond M. Hood, architect of Rockefeller Center and the Daily News and American Radiator Company Buildings, who died on August 14, 1934, "for distinguished work and high professional standing." Mr. Hood's son, Raymond M. Hood, Jr., received the medal from Frederick G. Frost, president of the Chapter. The dinner commemorated the eighty-third anniversary of the founding of the Institute in New York in February, 1857.

"Almost nowhere has opportunity yet been offered the architect to extend his skill to the whole organism," Mr. Maginnis pointed out. "In a day when the ugly and undisciplined city has become the first artistic problem of America, the enterprise of the architect is still limited to the unit of his community. We shall never have beautiful cities until the architect is given more responsible place in the official scheme.

"What the architect has contributed to the new arteries leading to New York is only an indication of the quality of his gift. One can now make his approach to New York as to almost no other American City without encountering acres of tin cans and blatant billboards and a general litter of neglected things. This is a self-consciousness worthy of a great municipality. Only the broadening of this solicitude is needed to fulfill the promise New York has always held of an unrivalled beauty among the cities of the world."

Mr. Maginnis, whose theme was "A Provincial Muses on the Metropolis," asserted that "New York architecture is more intelligent than New York."

"Our civic culture is not to be vindicated by the excellence of our skyscrapers," he added. "Perhaps the Empire State and Radio City and Metropolitan Grand Opera have done us too much honor. It is obvious that art is now an interest which has no faculty over our communal emotions."

"In busy Florence of the Renaissance a new public sculpture excited the whole populace. Here, after a brief scrutiny, the effigy becomes an accepted and usually neglected item of the civic scene, occasionally to emerge into a fatal notoriety as some whimsical soul discovers a latent humor in it.

"Whether or not art is actually becoming less or only more inscrutable, I question if the high estate of our American architecture which is now arresting the world's attention is the measure of our civilization, or is it found in the tolerance with which we suffer that commercial violation of our beautiful landscapes, which has now reached the proportions of national scandal?"

Mr. Maginnis said that he detected a good while ago that "New York is not nearly so formidable as its architectural countenance."

"I cannot easily believe there is an architect of sensibility who is not moved by the New York

scene whatever reservations he may hold as to its reasonableness," Mr. Maginnis continued.

"One who has acquired the habit of coming here is impressed by the awful impermanence of things. We look about for buildings we have been accustomed to admire and though we had seen them but a week ago they are no longer there.

"This architectural *hara-kiri* is, of course, only part of the process of rejuvenation, but it puts obstacles in the way of the affectations. I miss not least among other things Madison Square Garden with the charming and disciplined fancy of Stanford White. Perhaps one should not indulge this wistfulness in the presence of so many brilliant things which have been done before.

"The little old New York of the nineties never had the look of a great city. For its particular challenge in those days it depended on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, the Bowery, and Greenwich Village, which gave a pale illusion of Montmartre. The immediate curiosity of the architectural stranger was gratified mostly by the incipient perpendicularity of the World and Singer buildings at the lower end of Manhattan, and by the flamboyancy of the Vanderbilt residence in upper Fifth Avenue. The city lacked sadly that articulation of significant places which so well indicated when you achieved the splendid railway stations and the Public Library, and now that the Sixth Avenue elevated has been removed, I am ready to join in your prayers for the complete wiping out of this diabolical institution."

Mr. Maginnis also commented that he had never overcome "the wonder of the still pervasive ferryboat, so triumphantly the ugliest piece of naval architecture afloat that I love it."

Mr. Hood, who was also architect of the McGraw-Hill Building and the Beaux Arts Apartments in New York, and the Chicago Tribune Tower and buildings of the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, was cited as a "man of unique and outstanding qualities."

"Raymond M. Hood was known in the profession as a stormy petrel. He stirred the minds of his architectural confreres, always putting out new ideas at variance with accepted traditions, seeing the problems of the profession in a new light, and yet always developing his ideas with a solid common sense approach.

"He was an inspiration to students and the record of his important buildings demonstrates his great breadth of vision and willingness to change."

A guest of honor at the dinner included Edwin Bergstrom of Los Angeles.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE CONFERENCE

Letters announcing a conference on "Contemporary Architecture and the Church" have been sent to architects and churchmen of Detroit and vicinity. The purpose is to study simpler and less expensive church building. It is thought that modern practice in industrial and domestic architecture may have elements of value for the church.

The meeting is by no means limited to church architects, but anyone interested is invited. Mr. Wells I. Bennett of the University of Michigan is planning the program from the architectural side. Building needs of Detroit churches will also be presented.

The Conference is to be at the downtown Y.W.C.A., Thursday evening, June 6, at 6:30. Dinner 60c. Re-

servations must be made with the Detroit Council of Churches (Randolph 4737).

It is proposed that this Conference be followed with an architectural competition. Along with the Detroit Council of Churches, sponsors of the project are the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, the College of Architecture and Design of the University of Michigan, and the Detroit Institute of Arts.

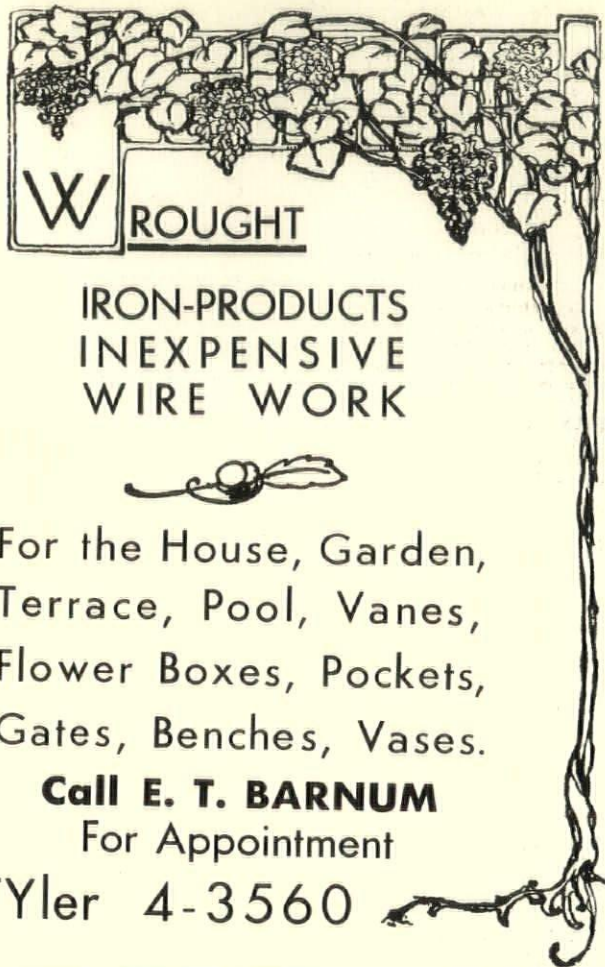
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Free gas service pipes are available for homes in Consumers Power Company territory according to an announcement by B. G. Campbell, Division Manager at Pontiac.

"Apparently there has been some misunderstanding on the part of architects in this area with respect to gas service for new homes," said Mr. Campbell. "For many years Consumers Power Company has been furnishing the service piping from street main to customers meter for distances up to 100' without charge. We find that this arrangement takes care of the great bulk of cases. Any charge for distances in excess of 100' are very nominal.

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ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

AGREE, CHAS. N., Book Tower, Detroit.
2,500-seat Theatre & Com. Bldg., consisting of 9 stores—7 Mile & Myers. Royal Theatre. Bids for structural wk - May 15.
1,500-seat Theatre, Dearborn, Mich., Superstructure, Bids closed.
Prep. plans for Add. Federal Dept. Stores, Mich. Ave., Dearborn, Mich.
Fig. on 1-sty. store bldg., Houston Ave. Closed.

BARNES, C. F. J., 415 Brainard Street, Detroit, Mich.
Medical Clinic and Store Bldg., 40x100'. Bids closed.
Prep. plans—House & Garage 35x80' at Baltimore, Md.
Preliminary plans, House in G. P. Pk.—35x100'.

BECKBISSINGER, FREDERICK, 304 Carroll, Saginaw.
Prep. plans for rebldg. burnt portion of Jerome school, Saginaw. Owners. Bd. of Education, Saginaw.

BENNETT & STRAIGHT, 13526 Mich. Ave.
Bar & Store Bldg., Dearborn—Contracts let soon.
Bleacher—Ecorse High School W.P.A. project.

BRANDT, CHRISTIAN W., 3408 Eaton Tower, Detroit
Alter. 5,000 block Mich. Ave., 72'x200', 2-sty contracts let soon.
Add. to factory bldg., Chelsea, Mich.

DELOSERS, ARTHUR, 1078 Macabees Bldg.
Add. to School—Our Lady Queen of Heaven—Rolyat & Van Dyke.
Plans for Rectory—Resurrection Parish.

DITCHY, FARLEY & PERRY—706 Lincoln Bldg.
Res. 60x25—Palmer Woods Sub.

GIFFELS & VALLET, INC. & L. ROSSETTI, Assoc.—Eng. & Archt.
Development McNichols Rd., Contract let to Saul Sloan.
Plan for Theatre—McNichols & 7 Mile Rd.
Bids taken on Store 30x65 C. F. Smith Co. Puritan Ave.
Factory Add.—Amer. Metal Prod. Co.—let to Bryant & Detwiler Co.

GABLER, C. L. T., 616 Murphy Bldg.
Remodeling of 7 stores of downtown bldg., 30'x110'—new fixtures and soundproofing walls.
Addn. to res. on Haggerty Rd. between 8 & 9 Mile Roads.
Bids closed on Res. Huntington Woods.
Van der Meer res., 30x40, Huntington Woods, bids due May 12th.
Medical Clinic for Dr. Russell Lynch. Job let.
Res. for Alex Goetz, Pt. Huron. Job let.
Prep. plans for addn. to res., cor. 9 Mi. & Haggerty Rds., Northville.
Prep. plans for remodeling of 7 floors of a downtown store.

HERMAN & SIMONS—712 Owen Bldg.
Fig. (by invitation) Activities Bldg., — Our Lord Parish—due May 24.

JAMESON, LAWRENCE B., 8580 Jos. Campau
Plans 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 & basement brick & stone trim.

JAMESON, L. B. and STACHOWIAK, STEPHEN J.
Selected by the Hamtramck Housing Commission and approved by the City Council for Federal Housing Project, north west section of city, 300 units costing \$1,404,000.

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

MALCOLMSON, CALDER & HAMMOND, etc.
Prep. sketches for add. to Dexter Baptist Church.

STAHL, JNO., 820 Francis Palms Bldg.
Fig. on Sales Rm., 80x55.—Held up.
Add. to Baptist Church, Hastings St., revising plans.

WEST, ROBT. J.—512 United Artists Bldg., Detroit
Tak. figs. 48 apt. bldg., Merrill Palmer Sub.
Tak. figs. 21 apt. bldg., Merrill Palmer Sub.
Tak. figs. 40 apt. bldg., E. Jefferson & Harding Aves. for Joseph Hirschfeld.
Plans for Holy Cross Church ready June 1.
Tak. figs. for 4 stores located on John R & 8 Mi. Rd.
Alter. to store 16 Witherell Street.
Alter. res. for Jacob Citrin, 507 W. Grixdal.
Tak. figs. for Sucher Bros. gas station

WRIGHT & ROGVOY, 929 Fox Bldg.
Plans for Melvindale Theatre & Stores ready for fig. about June 1.
Res. for Mr. & Mrs. Levy, Dundee Ave.
New Lobby, Farnum Theatre. Taking fig.
Restaurant for John Kavas, taking fig.
Alteration, Market Place—1026 Clay Ave.
Alt. to Redford Theatre.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION
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The next State Board Examinations for Architects, Engineers and Surveyors will be held at the University of Michigan, Michigan State College, University of Detroit and Michigan College of Mining and Technology on June 17th, 18th and 19th, 1940. The subject of the architectural design problem will be "A Day Nursery".

Application blanks and full information may be obtained by writing to the office of the Board, 307 Transportation Building, Detroit.

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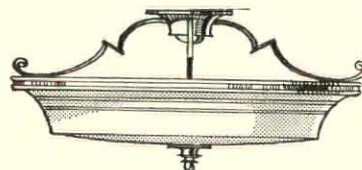
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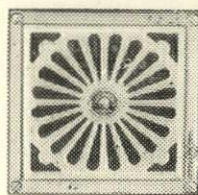
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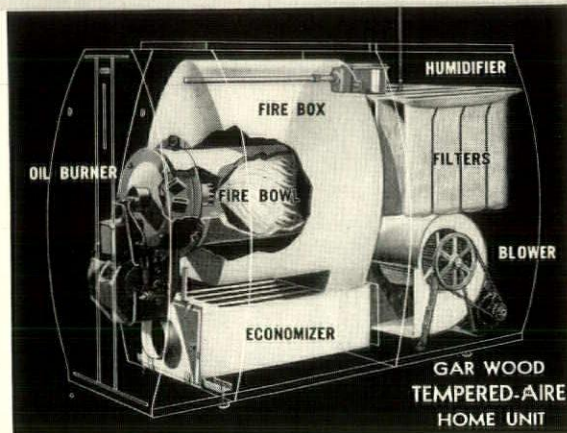
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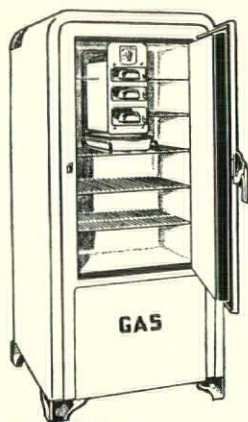
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Volume 14

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MAY 28, 1940

No. 22

WHAT IS THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS DOING?

In answer to this question the President of the Michigan Society of Architects is issuing a series of statements informing the membership of the scope of activities of the Society throughout the state, and also in conjunction with the American Institute of Architects.

PUBLIC WORKS

A most pressing problem of the architectural profession today is the encroachment of government on the practice of the architect. In spite of the proclaimed policy of government to do everything possible to relieve present serious unemployment, we find, with but few exceptions, that centralized bureaus are being strengthened and increased to design and supervise public building projects. The most noticeable employment of the architect has been in the role of draftsman or in some capacity, by such bureaus.

This additional function of government, in competition with privately practising architects who pay their share of taxes which support such government enterprise, is gradually extending itself to other divisions of government, both state and local. The architects of Michigan have no complaint to make in regard to work done by this state government, but the danger is more acute in other states, and also in our own municipalities.

Local governments, like the national government, are laboring under the delusion that they can render such services more economically than privately practising architects. Former investigations have failed to prove these contentions, even with the unknown factors of cost of government operation. As a result of such erroneous theories, certain agencies of government are reducing the fees to architects in cases where private practitioners are still retained. This will have the effect of forcing the architect to refuse public work, because of the loss involved in doing it; thereby increasing the a-

amount of professional work in the hands of government agencies.

This trespassing of government upon the fields of professional enterprise, at a time when business stagnation compels the architect to look to public work as a means of earning a living, is a serious threat to the profession. If it were only a temporary move, it might be possible to endure it, but there is no assurance to the profession that the expansion and increase of government architectural bureaus will diminish or cease. On the contrary, there is every reason to fear that the privately practising architect may be gradually prevented from doing public work.

There is still time and opportunity for the architectural profession to act, both as an organized unit, and as individuals. As the advocate of better and less stereotyped architecture, more expressive of local conditions and climate, the profession may voice its opposition. In the interest of the public, which is paying the bill, the profession can show that architects' services are no more expensive than the costs of government agencies. The building industry can also support the contention that the cost of building from architects' plans and specifications, and under an architects' supervision is lower, due to less contingent risk.

The Michigan Society of Architects, like other architectural organizations, is deeply concerned about government competition with private architects, whether it be by national or local agencies. Every force of the profession must be exerted to

See GAMBER—Page 3

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Continuous performance Thursday from 1:45 p.m.

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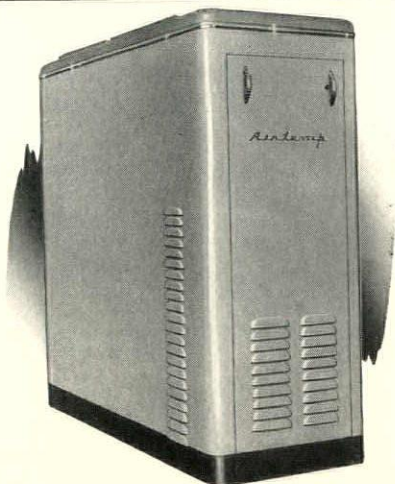
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LANSING-JACKSON MEETING

Reported by Leon R. Snyder, Jr., Secretary

The following is a resume of the serious as well as the nonsensical items that were discussed at our meeting held Thursday, April 25th, 7:00 P. M., Porter Hotel Cafe, Lansing, Michigan.

Jim Stewart and Ralph Herrick were in charge of arrangements. A fine dinner was served during which the serious business of appointing committees was discussed.

The following appointments were made: Comm: Education Carl Kressbach, Jackson. Publicity James Stewart, Lansing. Architectural Practice Gus Langius, Lansing. Legislative Ken Black, Lansing. Public and Civic Affairs Ralph Herrick, Lansing. Membership Leon R. Snyder, Jr., Jackson. Relations with Bldg. Industry B. Ackley, Lansing.

Other items of interest were discussed as follows: Art Zimmerman on the business of radio broadcasting over WKAC, State College. He reported that it was not possible to work out a program. Ken Black then brought up the matter of the program over WJR the script for which had been furnished by the United States Government and which, by indirect reference to the architects was expected to give them splendid publicity.

Advertising in general was discussed by the group.

The conversation then veered to the general education of the public and what we as a group could do in cooperating with the Society in the State in bringing about a general educational program.

The next meeting was discussed in detail and it was decided to visit the Cranbrook School in Bloomfield Hills, Wednesday, June 5th, if possible (this date has definitely been set) the Architects to bring their wives for a dinner meeting first and a tour through the school afterward. (Will give you the official announcement of the meeting next week as soon as I hear from the places suggested for the holding of our dinner).

Now for some nonsense. Naturally the War situation brought up the subject of relief. Brother Allen said he was sure that the English would need relief. Dad Herrick, having been to the previous war, was all in favor of giving France the support of the relief (he would). Ken Black decided that the Swedes needed some help and not to be outdone good old Art Zimmerman said, "why worry about them, let's not talk about just plain relief," and with many yeas and no nays, it was decided that the relief program should begin at home, particularly with the starving architects at the meeting.

This discussion came between the cocktails and the soup. The soup was so long in coming and the cocktails so big that Jim Stewart gave us a very good account of his suburban home in relation to the snakes found in the wilderness around same. With a great deal of urging (Jim, being of the retiring type), told the story of the travel of the intrepid serpents up through the drain of the sump of his basement. In order to drain off this insipid flow of foolishness, the story of the sump which refused to work with the sump pump in perfect harmony, thereby carrying out the trend of the world at large was given a brief chronicle. Jim told of coming home in the dead of the night, going to the basement and finding it afloat with enough water to launch the British Navy and with Jim's inimitable wit the story of the sump party and the plumber fixing the ornery piece of machinery with

MAY MEETING

Detroit Chapter,
American Institute of Architects

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1940
DINNER AT MICHIGAN UNION, 6:30 P. M., \$1.25

Ladies Invited

Board of Directors will meet at the Architectural Building at 3:30 P. M.

The Alpha Rho Chi Medal, which is awarded for scholarship in the Architectural College each year, will be presented and reports heard from delegates to the Institute Convention.

Dean Wells I. Bennett of the College of Architecture has extended a special invitation to Detroit Chapter members to attend this meeting and to view the new buildings on the campus as well as the work being done at the College of Architecture. This will be the last Chapter meeting until Fall.

FIRST GOLF OUTING

Architects — Builders & Traders

TUESDAY, MAY 28th, 1940
ORCHARD LAKE COUNTRY CLUB!!!

Loc. on West Shore of Orchard Lake—Drive out to end of Northwestern Hiway to intersection of Orchard Lake Road. TURN RIGHT—drive 3 mi. to intersection of Walled Lake Road. TURN LEFT—about ½ mile to first black top road at Waldso Turner's Res.—TURN RIGHT—about 1 mile to Club.

CHARGES—GOLF, DINNER, PRIZES .. \$3.25

This is a fine Club to make our get-away on—we have obligated ourselves for 100 dinners—Will you personally come and get someone else to come also.—LET'S START WITH A BANG!

Bill Seeley, Golf Chairman

An exhibit of photographs of recent architectural work in Florida is now on view from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Sunday until May 22 in the ground floor corridor cases of the College of Architecture and Design.

The photographs, taken by Igor B. Polesvitzky and T. Trip Russell, architects of Miami Beach, Fla., are of exteriors and interiors of the modern work now being done in the state.

GAMBER, continued from page 1

convince the taxpayers and the agencies of government that the privately practising architect is capable of doing public work to the public's advantage, and that he should not be deprived of his right to render such service.

This Society has done notable work along this line, but the need for activity is greater than ever. The Public Works Committee of the Society invites you to join with it, and solicits your suggestions and assistance.

BRANSON V. GAMBER

a gallery of interested onlookers was given to the world to go down in history along with British relief and struggling architect's problems.

All in all a good time was had and a better spirit of comradeship was shown, proving that all the fellows need is a job on their boards.

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NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS

On a Joint Committee to study this proposed zoning ordinance Mr. W. E. Kapp, representing the Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects and Mr. Branson V. Gamber representing The Michigan Society of Architects, have during the many meetings done a great deal of work.

It is felt by the committee that this matter is of such importance to the architectural profession as to warrant a special joint meeting of the Chapter and the Society at which various provisions might be discussed in detail. Before doing so, however, it is essential that architects familiarize themselves with the proposed ordinance and be prepared for a thorough discussion.

We reprint in full herewith the tentative draft and urge that every architect cooperate and attend a

SPECIAL MEETING

To discuss Detroit's Proposed Zoning Ordinance

Intercollegiate Alumni Club

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, DINNER AT 6:30 P. M., \$1.25

All Architects Invited

TENTATIVE ZONING ORDINANCE CITY OF DETROIT

PREPARED BY THE CITY PLAN COMMISSION

REVISED JANUARY 9, 1940

AN ORDINANCE to establish districts in the City of Detroit and within which to regulate and restrict the use of land, premises, buildings and structures; to regulate and limit the height and bulk of buildings and to regulate and determine the area of yards, courts and other open spaces, and to regulate the density of population, to provide such regulation in accordance with a plan designed to lessen congestion on the public streets, to promote public health, safety and general welfare with reasonable consideration to character of the district, its peculiar suitability for particular uses, conservation of property values and general trend and character of building and population development; to provide for a Board of Appeals and defining its powers and duties; to provide methods for enforcement; and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof.

WHEREAS, The Common Council of the City of Detroit by virtue of authority granted by Act No. 207 of the Public Acts of 1921, for the State of Michigan, appointed the City Plan Commission of said City as a Zoning Commission to recommend the boundaries of districts and appropriate regulations to be enforced therein, and the Zoning Commission in accordance with the provisions of the said Act did make a preliminary report and did hold public hearings at such times and places as required by the said Common Council, and did submit its final report to the said Common Council, and

WHEREAS, in further accordance with the provisions of said Act, the said Common Council having published a notice of the time and place of a public hearing, which notice was published in an official paper in said City, more than fifteen days prior to the time of said hearing, did hold a public hearing at which any and all citizens, parties, or any other party or person of interest did have opportunity to be heard in relation to the said report, its regulations, restrictions, maps, districts and boundaries, and has otherwise complied with the provisions of said Act; Now, Therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF DETROIT:

SECTION 1. INTENT, PURPOSES AND METHODS

The Comprehensive plan of this Ordinance is for the purpose of promoting public health, safety, morals, convenience, comfort, amenities, prosperity, and general welfare of the community and of a wholesome, serviceable and attractive municipality, by having regulations and restrictions that increase the safety and security of home life; that preserve and create a more favorable environment in which to rear children; that develop permanent good citizenship; that stabilize and enhance property and civic values; that provide for a more uniformly-just land-use pattern and tax-assessment basis; that facilitate the adequate provisions for increased safety in traffic, transportation, vehicular parking, parks, parkways, recreation, schools, public buildings, housing, light, air, water supply, sewerage, sanitation, and other public requirements; that lessen congestion, disorder and danger which often inhere in unregulated municipal development; that prevent overcrowding of land and undue concentration of population; and that provide more reasonable and serviceable means and methods of protecting and safeguarding the economic structure upon which the good of all depends.

In order to more effectively protect and promote the general welfare and to accomplish the aims and purposes of this comprehensive plan, the City is divided into districts of such number, shape and area, and of such common unity of purpose, adaptability or use, that are deemed most suitable to provide for the best general civic use, protect the common rights and interest within each district, preserve the general rights and interests of all, and to promote improved, wholesome, sightly, harmonious and economic results in civic service, activities and operations;

and by further regulations to limit the location, uses and occupancy of buildings, structures and land to be used for trade, industry, residence or other purposes, and also the location, height, bulk, occupancy, and uses of buildings and other structures, including the percentage of lot occupancy and coverage, street setback lines, sizes of yards, and other open spaces.

It is further provided for the manner and method of administration, organization and enforcement of the Ordinance; for a Board of Appeals; for the functions and duties of the enforcing officials; for definition of terms and uses; and also the penalties for violation thereof.

The following regulations and/or restrictions for the different districts, together with the district maps hereto attached and made a part hereof, are hereby adopted and enacted. From and after the effective date of this Ordinance, unless otherwise provided by law, the use of all land, every building or portion of a building erected, altered with respect to height and area, added to, or relocated, and every use within a building or use accessory thereto, in any district, shall be in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Ordinance certain terms used are herewith defined. When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future, words in the singular number include plural number, and words in the plural number include the singular number. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely directory.

Sec. 2.1 Accessory Use—A use naturally and normally incidental to, subordinate to, and devoted exclusively to the main use of the premises.

Sec. 2.2 Accessory Building—A subordinate building on the same premises or a part of the main building occupied by or devoted exclusively to an accessory use.

Sec. 2.3 Accessory Structure—A subordinate structure on the same premises with and devoted exclusively to the main use of the premises.

Sec. 2.4 Alley—A public thoroughfare or way, not more than 30 feet wide and which affords only a secondary means of access to abutting lots.

Sec. 2.5 Block—For the special purposes of this Zoning Ordinance a block shall mean all land fronting on one side of a street between the nearest streets or alleys intersecting, meeting or crossing the aforesaid street and bounding such land.

Sec. 2.6 Board—The word "Board" shall mean the Board of Appeals.

Sec. 2.7 Building—Any structure, either temporary or permanent, having a roof and used or built for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or property of any kind. This shall include tents, awnings or vehicles situated on private property and used for purposes of a building.

Sec. 2.8 Building, Height of—The vertical distance from the established sidewalk grade at the center of

the front of the building to the highest point of the roof surface if a flat roof, to the deck line for mansard roofs and to the mean height level between eaves and ridge for gabled, hip and gambrel roofs. Penthouses, towers, cupolas, steeples, and other roof structures used only as ornaments or for mechanical operation of the building shall not be included in the height of the building.

Sec. 2.9 Commission—The word "Commission" shall mean the City Plan Commission.

Sec. 2.10 Dwelling—Any building, or part thereof, occupied, in whole or in part, as the home, residence, or sleeping place of one or more persons, either permanently or transiently.

One Family Dwelling—A building occupied by not more than one family.

Two Family Dwelling—A building occupied by not more than two families.

Multiple Dwelling—A building or portion thereof, occupied by three or more families, each living independently, in separate housekeeping units.

Sec. 2.11 Erected—The word "erected" includes built, constructed, reconstructed, moved upon, or any physical operations on the premises required for the building. Excavations, fill, drainage, and the like, shall be considered a part of erection.

Sec. 2.12 Established Grade—The elevation of the sidewalk grade as fixed by the City.

Sec. 2.13 Family—One person, or a group of two or more persons living together and inter-related by bonds of consanguinity, marriage, or legal adoption, occupying the whole or part of a dwelling as a separate housekeeping unit with a common and single set of culinary facilities. The persons thus constituting a family may also include gratuitous guests and domestic servants.

Sec. 2.14 First Floor—The floor of a building approximately at or first above the mean level of the ground at the front of the building.

Sec. 2.15 Half Story—A story which is situated within a sloping roof, the area of which at a height four feet above the floor does not exceed two-thirds of the floor area directly below it, wherein living quarters are used only as a part of a dwelling situated in the story below.

Sec. 2.16 Garage—A building or part thereof in which self-propelled vehicles, trailers or trailer cars are housed or sheltered for the purpose of parking, storage, servicing, sale or display.

Sec. 2.17 Garage — Private—A building or part thereof, not over one (1) story or sixteen (16) feet in height, for use of the occupants of the same premises upon which it is located, for storage of not more than four (4) self-propelled vehicles, and in which no service for profit is rendered.

Sec. 2.18 Garage — Community—A building or part thereof, primarily used for storage of self-propelled vehicles, trailers, or cars for shelter only for the exclusive use of residents in the immediate vicinity and providing only incidental service to such vehicles which are sheltered therein.

Sec. 2.19 Garage — Commercial—A garage other than a private or community garage.

Sec. 2.20 Hotel—A building or part thereof occupied as the more or less temporary abiding place of individuals in which the rooms are usually occupied singly for hire and in which rooms, no provision for cooking is made, and in which building, there is a general kitchen and public dining room for the accommodation of the occupants.

Sec. 2.21 Lodging House—A building or part thereof, other than a hotel, where lodgings are provided for hire, more or less transiently, without provision for meals.

Sec. 2.22 Lot—A piece or parcel of land abutting on a street, occupied by a building, structure, accessory building, accessory structure, use or accessory use, including yards and open spaces required by this Ordinance.

Corner Lot—A corner lot is a lot of which at least two adjacent sides abut for their full length upon a street, provided that such two sides intersect at an angle of not more than 135 degrees. Where a lot is on a curve, if tangents through the extreme point of the street line of such lot make an interior angle of not more than 135 degrees, it is a corner lot. In the case of a corner lot with a curved street line, the corner shall be considered to be that point on the street line nearest to the point of intersection of the tangents herein described. Any portion of a corner lot distant more than 100 feet from a corner, measured along the street line, shall be treated as an interior lot.

Sec. 2.23 Lot Lines—The boundary line of a lot are:

Front Lot Line—The line dividing a lot from a street. On a corner lot, only one street line shall be considered as a front lot line and the shorter street line shall be considered the front lot line.

Rear Lot Line—A lot line opposite the front lot line.

Side Lot Line—Any lot lines other than front lot line or rear lot line.

Sec. 2.24 Non-Conforming Use—A building, structure, or premises occupied by a use that does not conform with the provisions of this Ordinance for the District in which it is situated.

Sec. 2.25 Occupancy, Change of—The term "change of occupancy" shall mean a discontinuance of an existing use and the substitution thereof of a use of a different kind or class.

Sec. 2.26 Occupied—The word "occupied" includes arranged, designed, or intended to be occupied.

Sec. 2.27 Person—The word "person" includes association, firm, co-partnership or corporation.

Sec. 2.28 Public Utility—Any person, firm, corporation, municipal department or Board duly authorized to furnish and furnishing under municipal regulation to the public, electricity, gas, steam, telephone, telegraph, transportation or water.

Sec. 2.29 Rooming House—A building or part thereof, other than a hotel, where sleeping accommodations are provided for hire and where meals may be regularly furnished, usually on a weekly or monthly basis.

Sec. 2.30 Set Back Line—A line parallel to a street line establishing an open space between the fronts of buildings or structures and the street line and into which open space said buildings or structures shall not extend or encroach.

Sec. 2.31 Story—That part of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the next floor or of the roof next above. When the distance from the average established grade to the ceiling of a story partially below such grade extends five (5) feet, then the basement or cellar constituting the story partially below grade shall be counted as a story.

Sec. 2.32 Street—A public thoroughfare which affords a principal means of access to abutting property.

Sec. 2.33 Structure—A structure is any production or piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner; Any construction.

Sec. 2.34 Use—The purpose for which land or building thereon is designed, arranged, or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.

Sec. 2.35 Used—The word "used" includes arranged, designed, or intended to be used.

Sec. 2.36 Yard—An open space on the same lot with a building. Yard measurements shall be the minimum horizontal distances.

Yard — Front—A yard extending across the full width of the lot between the front lot line and the nearest line of the main building.

Yard — Rear—A yard extending across the full width of the lot between the rear lot line and the nearest line of the main building.

Yard — Side—A yard extending from the front yard to the rear yard between the side lot line and the nearest line of the main building.

SECTION 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 3.1 Conflicting Regulations—Where this Ordinance imposes greater regulations, restrictions, or limitations by its provisions than are imposed or required by existing laws or ordinances, regulations, restrictions or limitations, the provisions of this Ordinance shall control.

Sec. 3.2 Scope—No building or structure shall hereafter be erected or altered and no building or structure or premises shall be used in whole or in part except with all the provisions of this Ordinance which apply to the district in which it is located.

Sec. 3.3 Non-Conforming Uses—Any non-conforming use existing at the effective date of this Ordinance may be continued except as hereinafter provided.

Any use existing at the time of an amendment may be made non-conforming by such amendment and may be continued subject to the same conditions and provisions regarding abandonment, vacancy, reconstruction, alteration and repair as is herein provided for non-conforming uses existing at the effective date of this Ordinance.

Sec. 3.4 Abandonment of Non-Conforming Uses—A non-conforming use discontinued or unused for more than five (5) years or changed to a use permitted in the District in which it is located, shall not be resumed or changed back to a non-conforming use.

Sec. 3.5 Buildings Under Construction—Nothing in this Ordinance shall require any change in the plans, construction, or intended use of any non-conforming building or structure or use for which a building permit has been issued and construction of which has started prior to the effective date of this Ordinance, provided said construction is completed within two (2) years from date of issuance of the building permit.

Sec. 3.6 Reconstruction of Damaged Non-Conforming Buildings—Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the reconstruction or continued use of any non-conforming building or structure damaged by causes beyond the control of the owner subsequent to the effective date of this Ordinance, wherein the expense of such reconstruction does not exceed fifty (50) per cent of the assessed valuation of the building or structure at the time such damage occurred.

Sec. 3.7 Repair or Alteration of Non-Conforming Buildings—Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the strengthening or restoration to a safe condition of any non-conforming building, structure, or part thereof declared unsafe by the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering or prevent compliance with the provisions of the Building Code relative to the maintenance of buildings or structures.

Nor shall anything in this Ordinance prohibit the altering or repairing of an existing non-conforming building or structure provided there is no increase in height, size or volume, or change of use involved in such repairs or alterations.

Sec. 3.8 Ultimate Erection—Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the ultimate erection to the full

height as originally planned, of a building or structure constructed to a less height prior to the adoption of this Ordinance provided the design is consistent with and acceptable to the provisions and requirements of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering.

Sec. 3.9 Location of Dwellings—Every dwelling shall face or front upon a public street or permanent easement of access to a public street, other than an alley and no dwelling shall be built upon a lot having a frontage of less than twenty (20) feet upon a public street or upon a permanent easement of access to a public street, such easement to have a width throughout of not less than thirty (30) feet or not less than ten (10) feet in width for each lot fronting upon it, except that no width of easement greater than sixty (60) feet shall be required hereby.

Sec. 3.10 Boundaries of Districts—Unless otherwise shown, the District boundaries are either lot lines, the center lines of streets or alleys or the extensions thereof and where the districts are designated on the maps accompanying and made a part of this Ordinance are approximately bounded by lot lines, streets or alleys, the lot lines or center lines of such streets or alleys, or the extensions thereof, shall be construed to be district boundaries.

Where the district boundaries are not shown as being either lot lines, streets or alleys, or the extensions thereof, unless otherwise indicated they shall be construed to be parallel to and one hundred (100) feet from the nearest street, provided that if a lot line or an alley shall hereafter be platted and recorded paralleling and within thirty (30) feet of such district boundary such lot line or the center line of such alley shall thereupon be construed as the district boundary.

Sec. 3.11 Vehicle Storage for Dwellings—Facilities for the storage of self-propelled passenger vehicles for the use of occupants of one family and two family dwellings shall be provided and maintained on the premises occupied by such dwellings. Facilities for the storage of self-propelled passenger vehicles for the use of occupants of multiple dwellings shall be provided and maintained, either on the premises occupied by such dwellings or within five hundred (500) feet thereof. Such storage facilities shall provide at least one hundred fifty (150) square feet of accessible storage space for each two family units in such dwellings. The driveway area shall not be considered as storage area in residential districts.

Sec. 3.12 Vehicle Storage for Assembly Uses—Every building, structure, or part thereof hereafter occupied or used as a theatre, auditorium, church or other similar place of assembly providing seating accommodations for an audience or congregation of people, shall provide and maintain accessible off-street parking space for the storage of self-propelled passenger vehicles of such audience or congregation on the basis of one hundred and fifty (150) square feet of parking space for each eight (8) seats of the total seating capacity of such building, structure or part thereof, and located on the same premises with such building, structure or part thereof, or within five hundred (500) feet of same.

Sec. 3.13 Non-Conforming Signs—All signs and billboards not conforming with this Ordinance shall be removed within a period of three (3) years from the effective date of this Ordinance, except that non-conforming signs specifically describing the business or nature of a non-conforming building, structure or use may be maintained during the lawful lifetime of such building, structure or use.

Sec. 3.14 Dwellings and Other Occupancies—Where any dwelling is erected or located above another kind or class of use, the yards required for such dwellings shall be provided but such yards need begin only at the lowest floor occupied for dwelling purposes.

Sec. 3.15 Group Housing—Where two or more dwellings as one group are erected or placed on the same premises, the space between any two such dwellings shall not be less than the height of the higher of the two dwellings, and the space between any dwelling and the nearest side lot adjoining other private property shall not be less than the height of that dwelling. Front and rear yards on such premises as required for lots in districts in which such buildings, structures or uses are first or primarily permitted shall be provided.

Sec. 3.16 Loading Space—On the same premises with every building, structure or part thereof, hereafter erected and occupied for manufacturing, storage, warehouse, goods display, department store, wholesale store, market, hotel, hospital, mortuary, laundry, dry cleaning, or other uses similarly involving the receipt or distribution by vehicles of materials or merchandise, there shall be provided and maintained on the lot adequate space for standing, loading and unloading services in order to avoid undue interference with public use of the streets or alleys. Such loading space, unless otherwise adequately provided for, shall include a 10 foot by 25 foot rear yard space with 14 foot height clearance for every 20,000 square feet, or fraction thereof not exceeding 3,000 square feet of building floor used for such purposes, or for every 20,000 square feet or fraction thereof not exceeding 3,000 square feet of land use for such purposes. These requirements may upon appeal be modified or waived by the Board where in its judgment the conditions or circumstances justify such action.

Sec. 3.17 Transferral of Residential Requirements—Where any building, structure or use for residential purposes is permitted by the terms of this Ordinance in any other district or districts besides the district in which such building, structure or use is first or primarily permitted, such building, structure or use shall be provided with the same yards and shall be subject to the same limitations on percentage of lot coverage and area per family as are specified for such building, structure or use in the district in which it is first or primarily permitted.

SECTION 4. DISTRICTS

For the purpose of this Ordinance the City of Detroit is hereby divided into the following districts:

- R1—Two and a Half Story—One Family Dwellings
- R2—Two and a Half Story—Two Family Dwellings
- RM—Two and a Half Story—Multiple Dwellings
- RM4—Four Story—Multiple Dwellings
- RMU—Unlimited Height—Multiple Dwellings
- B2—Two Story—Business
- B6—Six Story—Business
- BL—Limited Bulk—Business
- BC—Limited Bulk—Central Business
- C6—Six Story—Commercial
- ML—40 Ft. Height—Light Manufacturing
- ML6—Six Story—Light Manufacturing
- MH—Heavy Manufacturing

Sec. 4.1 District Map—The boundaries of said districts, shown upon the map hereto attached and made part of this Ordinance, are hereby established, said map being designated as the "DISTRICT MAP"; and said map and its proper notations, references and other information shown thereon, shall be as much a part of this Ordinance as if the matters and information set forth by said map were all fully described herein.

Sec. 4.2 Requirements Applicable—No building, or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered or used so as to result in greater height, smaller yards, greater percentage of lot coverage, lesser area per family or greater bulk than is herein permitted or required for such a building or structure in the district wherein it is located.

Sec. 4.3 Boundary Line Lots—Where a lot is contiguous to a boundary line of two different districts, any side yard or rear yard, which is directly adjacent to said boundary line in the less restricted district, shall be increased in minimum width or depth to the average of the required minimum widths and depths of such yards in the two different districts.

Sec. 4.4 Rear Yard Measurement—Wherever there is an alley at the rear of a lot upon which the lot abuts for its full width, measurement for the depth of any abutting rear yard required under this Ordinance may be considered as extending to the center line of such alley.

Sec. 4.5 Maximum Street Width—For the purpose of determining the permissible cubical content of any building or structure, a street more than one hundred and fifty (150) feet in width shall be considered to have a width of one hundred and fifty (150) feet.

Sec. 4.6 Park as Part of Street—Where the front line of a lot abuts upon a public street for the full width of the lot and there is a public park or other permanent public open space bordering on such street opposite such lot, a part of such park or open space may be considered as a portion of the street for the purpose of determining the permissible cubical contents of a building on such lot, provided the augmented width of such street shall not be considered more than one hundred and fifty (150) feet.

Sec. 4.7 Yard Encroachments—Every part of a required yard shall be open and unobstructed to the sky except for the ordinary projection of sills, belt courses, cornices, eaves and gutters, provided, however, that none of the above shall project more than fourteen (14) inches into a required yard.

Fire escapes, stairways and balconies which are open and unenclosed and marquee may project not more than five (5) feet into a required yard. Chimneys and pilasters may project not more than one (1) foot into such required yards.

Sec. 4.8 Use of Premises Without Buildings—Where premises are to be used for permitted uses without buildings thereon, the minimum side yards and front yards shall be provided and maintained between such use and the respective lot lines, as specified herein for the district within which the use is located, except as provided in Section 7.1, Paragraph 6, for parking space.

SECTION 5. R1 DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all R1 Districts:

Sec. 5.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered, or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for other than one or more of the following specified uses:

1. One family dwellings.
2. Churches
3. Publicly owned and operated museums, libraries, parks, parkways or playgrounds.
4. Educational, recreational, and social neighborhood or community centers, not operated for profit and approved by the Commission as being not injurious to the surrounding neighborhood.

5. Golf courses, tennis courts, and playfields not operated for profit.

6. Elementary public and parochial schools.

7. The growing of vegetables, fruits, flowers, shrubs, and trees, provided such use is not operated for profit.

8. Accessory uses customarily incidental to any of the above permitted uses, when located on the same lot and not involving the conducting of any business, profession, trade or occupation. The term "accessory use" shall not include a use located within fifty (50) feet of the front lot line unless within or attached to the same building to which the use is accessory.

Sec. 5.2 Signs—Not more than one (1) non-illuminated real estate sign, not exceeding twelve (12) square feet in area, advertising the sale, rental, or lease of the premises on which it is maintained, shall be permitted on a lot.

Not more than one (1) non-illuminated trespassing safety or caution sign not over two (2) square feet in area shall be permitted on a lot. Bulletin boards not more than twelve (12) square feet in area shall be permitted on buildings or structures permitted in these districts.

Sec. 5.3 Size of Lot—Every lot upon which a one family dwelling is erected shall be not less than four thousand eight hundred (4,800) square feet in area. An exception to this requirement shall be made for owners of lot of lesser area, who do not own a sufficient amount of adjacent property which will permit their complying with this section, provided all other requirements of this Ordinance are complied with.

Sec. 5.4 Lot Coverage—The combined area occupied by all buildings and structures shall not exceed thirty-five (35) per cent of the area of the lot.

Sec. 5.5 Height—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding two and one-half (2½) stories or thirty-five (35) feet.

Sec. 5.6 Rear Yard—Every lot shall have a rear yard not less than thirty (30) feet in depth.

Sec. 5.7 Side Yards — Residential Uses—There shall be provided a side yard on each side of every lot, which shall be not less than three (3) feet in width, and the combined width of both side yards shall be not less than ten (10) feet - six (6) inches.

Sec. 5.8 Side Yards — Non-Residential Uses—Every lot on which a building or structure other than a dwelling is erected, shall have a side yard on each side of such lot, and each such yard shall be not less than fifteen (15) feet in width with an increase of one (1) foot in width of each side yard for each five (5) feet by which the said building or structure exceeds forty (40) feet in overall dimension parallel to the side yard.

Sec. 5.9 Front Yard—There shall be a front yard not less than twenty (20) feet in depth, except that if the lot upon which a building is to be erected is not more than eighty (80) feet from a lot in the same block upon which a building has already been erected and which has a front yard less than twenty (20) feet in depth:

(a) In such cases where a building for a permitted use in this district is to be built between two existing buildings in the same block, either of which has a front yard less than twenty (20) feet in depth, the minimum depth of the front yard for the lot upon which the new building is to be erected shall be equal to a dimension between the front lot line and the intersection of the middle of the face of the front wall of the proposed building with a straight line drawn between the front walls of the two existing buildings.

(b) In such cases where a building for a permitted use in this district is to be built upon a lot in the same block in which there is no existing building on one side of the proposed site and an existing building on the other side which has a front yard less than twenty (20) feet in depth, the minimum depth of the front yard for the lot upon which the new building is to be erected shall be equal to a dimension between the front lot line and the intersection of the middle of the face of the front wall of the proposed building with a straight line drawn between the front wall of the existing building and a point twenty (20) feet back from the front lot line and eighty (80) feet distant from the lot upon which the existing building is situated.

(c) In such cases where a building for a permitted use in this district is to be erected upon a corner lot and said corner lot is the only remaining vacant lot between a street or alley and an existing building, in the same block, which has a front yard less than twenty (20) feet, the front yard of the new building may be of a depth equal to that of the lot upon which the existing building adjoining is situated.

SECTION 6. R2 DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all R2 Districts:

Sec. 6.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered, or used or premises used, in whole or in part, for other than one or more of the following specified uses:

1. Uses permitted in R1 Districts
2. Two family dwellings
3. Accessory uses customarily incidental to any of the above permitted uses, when located on the same lot and not involving the conducting of any business, profession, trade, or occupation. The term "accessory use" shall not include a use located within fifty (50) feet of the front lot line unless within or attached to the same building to which the use is accessory.

Sec. 6.2 Signs—Not more than one (1) non-illuminated real estate sign, not exceeding twelve (12) square feet in area, advertising the sale, rental, or lease of the premises on which it is maintained, shall be permitted on a lot.

Not more than one (1) non-illuminated trespassing safety or caution sign not over two (2) square feet in area shall be permitted on a lot. Bulletin boards not more than twelve (12) square feet in area shall be permitted on buildings or structures permitted in these districts.

Sec. 6.3 Size of Lot—Every lot upon which a two family dwelling is erected shall be not less than four thousand eight hundred (4,800) square feet in area provided that an exception to this requirement shall be made in the case of a lot of lesser area which has a width not less than thirty-five feet, the owner of which owns no other land contiguous thereto. Provided further that an exception to this requirement shall also be made in the case of a dwelling to be erected on two (2) lots assembled as one (1) parcel and each of which was originally platted or subdivided with a width not less than twenty (20) feet.

Sec. 6.4 Lot Coverage—The combined area occupied by all buildings and structures shall not exceed thirty-five (35) per cent of the area of the lot.

Sec. 6.5 Height—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding two and one-half (2½) stories or thirty-five (35) feet.

Sec. 6.6 Rear Yard—Every lot shall have a rear yard not less than thirty (30) feet in depth.

Sec. 6.7 Side Yards — Residential Uses—There shall be provided a side yard on each side of every lot, which shall be not less than three (3) feet in width, and the combined width of both side yards shall be not less than ten (10) feet - six (6) inches.

Sec. 6.8 Side Yards — Non-Residential Uses—Every lot, on which a building or structure other than a dwelling is erected, shall have a side yard on each side of such lot, and each such yard shall be not less than fifteen (15) feet in width with an increase of one (1) foot in width of each side yard for each five (5) feet by which the said building or structure exceeds forty (40) feet in overall dimension parallel to the side yard.

Sec. 6.9 Front Yard—There shall be a front yard not less than twenty (20) feet in depth, except that if the lot upon which a building is to be erected is not more than eighty (80) feet from a lot in the same block upon which a building has already been erected and which has a front yard less than twenty (20) feet in depth:

(a) In such cases where a building for a permitted use in this district is to be built between two (2) existing buildings in the same block, either of which has a front yard less than twenty (20) feet in depth, the minimum depth of the front yard for the lot upon which the new building is to be erected shall be equal to a dimension between the front lot line and the intersection of the middle of the face of the front wall of the proposed building with a straight line drawn between the front walls of the two (2) existing buildings.

(b) In such cases where a building for a permitted use in this district is to be built upon a lot in the same block in which there is no existing building on one side of the proposed site and an existing building on the other side which has a front yard less than twenty (20) feet in depth, the minimum depth of the front yard for the lot upon which the new building is to be erected shall be equal to a dimension between the front lot line and the intersection of the middle of the face of the front wall of the proposed building with a straight line drawn between the front wall of the existing building and a point twenty (20) feet back from the front lot line and eighty (80) feet distant from the lot upon which the existing building is situated.

(c) In such cases where a building for a permitted use in this district is to be erected upon a corner lot and said corner lot is the only remaining vacant lot between a street or alley and an existing building, in the same block which has a front yard less than twenty (20) feet, the front yard of the new building may be of a depth equal to that of the lot upon which the existing building adjoining is situated.

SECTION 7. RM DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all RM Districts:

Sec. 7.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure or part thereof, shall be erected, altered or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for other than one or more of the following specified uses.

1. Uses permitted in R2 Districts
2. Multiple dwellings
3. Rooming and lodging houses providing not more than five (5) rooms for rent.
4. Publicly owned buildings, public utility buildings, telephone exchanges, transformer stations, and sub-stations, without service or storage yards, subject to approval of the Commission as being not injurious to surrounding neighborhood and in accord with the spirit and purpose of this Ordinance.

5. Private garages either separate or in connected groups having common and unpierced dividing walls between contiguous private garages.

6. Uncovered and unenclosed parking space for the storage of self-propelled passenger vehicles if the front yard requirements provided for in this Section are maintained, and if approved by the Board as provided herein, as being not injurious to the surrounding neighborhood and in accord with the spirit and purpose of this Ordinance.

7. Accessory uses, customarily incidental to any of the above permitted uses.

Sec. 7.2 Signs—Not more than one (1) non-illuminated real estate sign, not exceeding twelve (12) square feet in area, advertising the sale, rental, or lease of the premises on which it is maintained, shall be permitted on a lot.

Not more than one (1) non-illuminated trespassing, safety or caution sign not over two (2) square feet in area shall be permitted on a lot. Bulletin boards not more than twelve (12) square feet in area shall be permitted on buildings or structures permitted in these districts.

Sec. 7.3 Height—No building or structure or part thereof shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding two and one-half (2½) stories or thirty-five (35) feet.

Sec. 7.4 Rear Yard—Every lot shall have a rear yard not less than thirty (30) feet in depth.

Sec. 7.5 Front Yard—Every lot shall have a front yard not less than twenty (20) feet in depth.

Sec. 7.6 Side Yard — Residential Use—Every lot on which a multiple dwelling is erected, shall be provided with a side yard on each side of such lot. Each such side yard shall have a minimum width of five (5) feet which shall be increased by one (1) foot for each ten (10) feet by which the length of the multiple dwelling exceeds fifty (50) feet in overall dimension parallel to the adjoining lot line.

Sec. 7.7 Side Yards — Non-Residential Use—Every lot on which a building or structure other than a dwelling is erected, shall be provided with a side yard on each side of such lot. Each such side yard shall have a minimum width of fifteen (15) feet, which shall be increased by one (1) foot for each five (5) feet by which the length of the building or structure exceeds fifty (50) feet in overall dimension parallel to the adjoining lot line.

Sec. 7.8 Lot Area per Family Unit—Every lot used for a multiple dwelling shall contain not less than twelve hundred (1200) square feet for each family unit in such multiple dwelling.

SECTION 8. RM4 DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all RM4 Districts:

Sec. 8.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure or part thereof, shall be erected, altered or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for other than one or more of the following specified uses:

1. Uses permitted in RM Districts
2. Hotels, lodging houses, rooming houses
3. Private clubs, lodges, fraternities and similar uses, except those which are operated for profit.
4. Institutions of an educational or philanthropic character, other than penal or correctional institutions or trade schools, not operated for profit.
5. Public utility buildings, transformer stations, sub-stations and telephone exchanges, without service or storage yards.
6. Hospitals, asylums and sanitariums.
7. Community garages.

8. Accessory uses customarily incidental to any of the above permitted uses.

Sec. 8.2 Height—No building or structure or part thereof shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding four (4) stories or fifty (50) feet.

Sec. 8.3 Rear Yard—Every lot shall be provided with a rear yard not less than thirty-five (35) feet in depth.

Sec. 8.4 Front Yard—Every lot shall be provided with a front yard not less than twenty (20) feet in depth.

Sec. 8.5 Side Yards — Residential Use—Every lot, upon which a multiple dwelling, hotel, lodging house or rooming house is erected, shall be provided with a side yard on each side of such lot. Each such side yard shall have a minimum width of five (5) feet which shall be increased by five (5) feet for each story by which the height of the multiple dwelling exceeds two (2) stories and also by one (1) foot for each ten (10) feet by which the length of the multiple dwelling exceeds fifty (50) feet in overall dimension parallel to the side yard.

Sec. 8.6 Side Yards — Non-Residential Use—Every lot upon which a building or structure other than a dwelling is erected, shall be provided with a side yard on each side of such lot. Each such side yard shall have a minimum width of fifteen (15) feet, which shall be increased by five (5) feet for each story by which the height of the building or structure exceeds two (2) stories or twenty-five (25) feet and also by one (1) foot for each five (5) feet by which the length of the building or structure exceeds fifty (50) feet in overall dimension parallel to the side yard.

Sec. 8.7 Lot Area per Family Unit—Every lot used for a multiple dwelling shall contain not less than eight hundred (800) square feet of area for each family unit in such multiple dwelling.

SECTION 9. RMU DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all RMU Districts:

Sec. 9.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure or part thereof shall be erected, altered or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for other than one or more of the uses permitted in RM4 Districts.

Sec. 9.2 Height—There shall be no limit on the height of a building or structure in any RMU District.

Sec. 9.3 Rear Yard—Every lot shall be provided with a rear yard not less than thirty-five (35) feet in depth.

Sec. 9.4 Front Yard—Every lot shall be provided with a front yard not less than twenty (20) feet in depth.

Sec. 9.5 Side Yard — Residential Use—Every lot upon which a multiple dwelling, lodging house or rooming house is erected, shall be provided with a side yard on each side of such lot. Each such side yard shall have a minimum width of five feet which shall be increased by five (5) feet for each story by which the height of the multiple dwelling exceeds two (2) stories and also by one (1) foot for each ten (10) feet by which the length of the multiple dwelling exceeds fifty (50) feet in overall dimension parallel to the side yard.

Sec. 9.6 Side Yards — Non-Residential Use—Every lot upon which a building or structure other than a dwelling is erected, shall be provided with a side yard on each side of such lot. Each such side yard shall have a minimum width of fifteen (15) feet, which shall be increased by five (5) feet for each story by which the height of the building or structure exceeds two (2) stories or twenty-five (25) feet and also by one (1) foot for each five (5) feet by which the length of the building or structure exceeds fifty (50) feet in overall dimension parallel to the side yard.

Sec. 9.7 Lot Area per Family Unit—Every lot used for a multiple dwelling shall contain not less than five hundred (500) square feet of area for each family unit in such multiple dwelling.

SECTION 10. B2 DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all B2 Districts:

Sec. 10.1 Uses Permitted—No building, structure or part thereof shall be erected, altered or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for other than one of more of the following specified uses:

1. Uses permitted in RMU Districts.
2. Generally recognized retail stores, business and professional offices, newspaper distributing stations, business colleges.
3. Shops for making merchandise to be sold at retail on the premises, provided that the services of not more than five (5) persons are utilized in the making of such merchandise. Personal service shops for direct service to the customers such as barber shops, beauty parlors and shoe repair shops. Laundries, dry cleaning shops, upholstering shops, provided the services of not more than five (5) persons are utilized therein.

4. Banks, theaters, assembly halls, dance halls, recreation buildings, restaurants, trade schools, armories, mortuaries, cat and dog hospitals, research and testing laboratories, garages, motor vehicle sales rooms and motor vehicle filling and service stations. Open air sale and display of motor vehicles but not including display or sale of used parts for motor vehicles. Parking lots. Trailer camps or parks. Advertising signs, billboards and advertising displays.

5. Retail poultry sales, including the storage and killing of poultry or game to be sold exclusively at retail on the premises directly to the ultimate consumer.

6. Accessory uses customarily incidental to uses permitted in these districts.

Sec. 10.2 Height—No building, structure or part thereof shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding two (2) stories or thirty-five (35) feet.

SECTION 11. B6 DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all B6 Districts:

Sec. 11.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure or part thereof, shall be erected, altered or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for other than one or more of the uses permitted in B1 Districts.

Sec. 11.2 Height—No building or structure or part thereof, shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding six (6) stories or seventy (70) feet.

SECTION 12. BL DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all BL Districts:

Sec. 12.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for other than one or more of the uses permitted in B2 Districts.

Sec. 12.2 Bulk Limitation—No building or structure or part thereof shall be erected, altered or enlarged to such a size or height that the cubical contents of such building or structure above the average established sidewalk grade shall exceed the volume of a prism or prismoid having a height equal to the width of the widest street upon which the lot abuts and a base equal to the area of the lot upon which said building or structure is erected, altered or enlarged, provided that this limitation shall not apply to towers as hereinafter specified.

Towers may be erected over and above the cubical content limit established herein, provided that the greatest horizontal dimension of such tower does not exceed sixty (60) feet, that the total gross area of all such towers on any one building or structure at any one horizontal plane does not exceed twenty-five (25) per cent of the area of the lot upon which the building or structure is situated and that each such tower shall be at least thirty (30) feet distant from every lot line and at least sixty (60) feet distant from any other tower on the same building or structure.

SECTION 13. BC DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all BC Districts:

Sec. 13.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for other than one or more of the uses permitted in B2 Districts.

Sec. 13.2 Bulk Elimination—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered or enlarged to such a size or height that the cubical contents of such building or structure above the average established sidewalk grade shall exceed the volume of a prism or prismoid having a height equal to three times the width of the widest street upon which the lot, on which the building or structure is erected, altered or enlarged, abuts, and a base equal to the area of the lot, provided that this limitation shall not apply to towers as hereinafter specified.

Towers may be erected over and above the cubical content limit established herein, provided that the greatest horizontal dimension of such tower does not exceed sixty (60) feet, that the total gross area of all such towers on any one building or structure at any one horizontal plane does not exceed twenty-five (25) per cent of the area of the lot upon which the building or structure is situated and that each such tower shall be at least thirty (30) feet distant from every lot line and at least sixty (60) feet distant from any other tower on the same building or structure.

SECTION 14. C6 DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all C6 Districts:

Sec. 14.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure or part thereof shall be erected, altered, or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for other than one or more of the following specified uses:

1. Uses permitted in B2 Districts
2. Warehouse, storage, transfer, terminal and loft buildings, and yards. Railroad transfer and storage tracks, produce markets, cold storage plants, creameries, soda water and soft drink bottling establishments, distributing stations, heavy machinery or products display. Painting, varnishing, or wood-working shops, power and heating plants with fuel storage, laundries, bakeries, dry cleaning and carpet cleaning plants and other similar buildings and uses.
3. Penal and correctional institutions.
4. In cases where ML District use is clearly incidental and essential to a permitted C6 District use, then not to exceed 30% of the first floor area and 50% of the other floor areas of the building or structure occupied by such C6 District use may be occupied for an ML District use as hereinafter specified, if such use is approved by the Commission as being in conformity with the spirit and purpose of this Ordinance and not injurious to the surrounding property.
5. Accessory uses customarily incidental and essential to a use permitted in these Districts.

Sec. 14.2 Height—Within any C6 District, no building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding six (6) stories or seventy (70) feet.

SECTION 15. ML DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all ML Districts:

Sec. 15.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered or used, or premises used, in whole or in part for other than one or more of the following specified uses:

1. Uses permitted in C6 Districts.
2. Artisans or craftsmen work or trades. Enameling, buffing, finishing, galvanizing, plating, polishing or tempering operations
- Brewing and distilling
- Building material yards—Sand, gravel, stone and lumber yards
- Cigar, cigaret, tobacco factories
- Cinema production and development
- Coal, coke, wood and fuel yards
- Disinfectant and insecticide manufacturing
- Electrical batteries and supplies manufacturing
- Engine Shops
- Food products—Confection manufacturing, beverage bottling, canning, etc.
- Furniture or upholstering manufacturing
- Gun, firearms or weapon manufacturing
- Hardware, cutlery and tool manufacturing
- Incinerator plants
- Junk yards, including used automobile parts and automobile wrecking yards, used material and wrecking yards, provided such yards are completely fenced with a 6 foot solid fence or wall.
- Leather goods manufacturing
- Light manufacturing of goods or merchandise
- Linoleum and oil cloth manufacturing

Machine shops
Millwork, lumber planing mills
Mechanical device manufacturing
Musical instrument manufacturing
Paint, enamel, lacquer or varnish manufacturing
Paper box, cardboard products manufacturing
Pharmaceutical products manufacturing
Plumbing, heating, roofing manufacturing
Railroad yards and stations
Sewage disposal plants
Tank bulk oil and fuel supply
Uses similar to the above specified uses.
3. Accessory uses customarily incidental and essential to a use permitted in this district.

Sec. 15.2 Height—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding two (2) stories or forty (40) feet.

SECTION 16. ML6 DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all ML6 Districts:

Sec. 16.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure or part thereof, shall be erected, altered or used, or premises used in whole or in part, for other than one or more of the uses permitted in ML Districts.

Sec. 16.2 Height—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding six (6) stories or eighty (80) feet.

SECTION 17. MH DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all MH Districts:

Sec. 17.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered or use, or premises used, in whole or in part, for other than one or more of the following specified uses:

1. Uses permitted in ML Districts
2. Automobile manufacturing plants, foundries, drop forging plants, automobile body plants, gas works, coke ovens, metal stamping or pressing plants and other similar uses.
3. The following uses, or other uses similar thereto, may be permitted subject to the approval of the Commission as being not injurious to the surrounding neighborhood and in accord with the purpose of this Ordinance:
Abattoir
Corrosive acid manufacturing
Cement, lime, gypsum or plaster of paris manufacturing.
Distillation of bones, coal tar, petroleum, refuse, grain or wood.
Explosives—manufacturing or storage
Fat rendering
Fertilizer manufacturing
Garbage, offal, or dead animal reduction
Glue manufacturing
Petroleum or asphalt refining or manufacturing
Proxylene or plastic manufacturing
Smelting or refining of metals or ores
Stockyards
Tanning, curing or storage of raw hides or skins.
4. All other uses, not prohibited by law or other Ordinances, and not specifically permitted in other districts.
5. Accessory uses customarily incidental and essential to a use permitted in these districts.

Sec. 17.2 Height—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding one hundred fifty (150) feet.

ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 18. ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

Sec. 18.1 Enforcement—The Commissioner of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering shall enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.

Sec. 18.2 Permits Not To Be Issued—No building permit shall be issued for the erection, alteration, or use of any building or structure or part thereof or for the use of any land, which is not in accordance with all of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Sec. 18.3 Certificates Not To Be Issued—No certificate of Occupancy pursuant to the Building Code (Ordinance 354-C) shall be issued unless the building structure, or part thereof, and the use of the land, covered by such Certificate conforms in all respects with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Sec. 18.4 Plats—All applications for building permits shall be accompanied by a plat, in duplicate, drawn to scale, showing the actual dimensions of the lot to be built upon, the location of the building to be erected and all other buildings on the property, together with such other information as may be deemed necessary by the Commission of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering for the enforcement of this Ordinance.

Where a building is to be erected in a R1 or R2 District and the proposed front yard is less than the prescribed minimum for the District in which the proposed building is to be situated and when such minimum front yard is permitted to be reduced as hereinbefore specified, such plat shall include the nearest adjoining premises on both sides in the same block upon which buildings have already been erected.

Sec. 18.5 Permits For New Use of Land—No land heretofore vacant shall hereafter be used or an existing use of land be hereafter changed to a different use as defined in this Ordinance unless a building permit is first obtained for the new or different use.

Sec. 18.6 Permits For New Use of Buildings—No building or structure or part thereof shall hereafter be changed to a use of a different class or kind unless a building permit is first obtained for the new use.

Sec. 18.7 Permits Required—No building or structure or part thereof shall be hereafter erected, altered, moved, or repaired unless a building permit shall have been first obtained for such work. The terms "alterations" or "repairs" shall include any changes in structural parts, stairways, type of construction, kind or class of occupancy, windows for light and ventilation, means of egress and exit, or other changes affecting the requirements of the Building Code or the Housing Law of Michigan but not including minor repairs and changes not involving any of the aforesaid features.

Sec. 18.8 Building Permit Necessitates Certificate—No land, building, structure, or part thereof, shall be occupied by or for any use for which a building permit is required by this Ordinance unless and until a Certificate of Occupancy shall have been issued for such new use.

Sec. 18.9 Certificates Required—No building or structure or part thereof, which is hereafter erected or altered, shall be occupied or used unless and until a Certificate of Occupancy shall have been issued for such building or structure.

Sec. 18.10 Certificates Including Zoning—Certificates of Occupancy as required by the Building Code for new buildings or structures, or parts thereof or for alterations to or changes of use of existing buildings or structures, shall also constitute Certificates of Occupancy as required by this Ordinance.

Sec. 18.11 Certificates For Existing Uses—Certificates of Occupancy may be issued for existing buildings, structures, or parts thereof or existing uses of land if after inspection it is found that such buildings, structures, or parts thereof or such use of land are in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Sec. 18.12 Temporary Certificates—Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the issuance of a partial or temporary Certificate of Occupancy for a portion of a building or structure in process of erection or alteration, provided that such partial or temporary Certificate shall not be effective for a period of time in excess of six (6) months and provided further, that such portion of the building, structure, or premises is in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Sec. 18.13 Records of Certificates—A record of all certificates issued shall be kept on file in the office of the Commissioner of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering and copies shall be furnished upon request to any person having a proprietary or tenancy interest in the property involved.

Sec. 18.14 Certificates For Dwelling Accessory Buildings—Buildings accessory to dwellings shall not require separate Certificates of Occupancy but may be included in the Certificate of Occupancy for the dwelling when shown on the plat and when completed at the same time as such dwellings.

Sec. 18.15 Application for Certificates—Application for Certificate of Occupancy shall be made in writing to the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering on forms furnished by that Department and such Certificates shall be issued within five (5) days after receipt of such application if it is found that the building or structure or part thereof or the use of land is in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

If such certificate is refused for cause, the applicant therefore shall be notified of such refusal and the cause thereof within the aforesaid five (5) day period.

Sec. 18.16 Final Inspection—The holder of every building permit for the construction, erection, alteration, repair or moving of any building, structure, or part thereof, shall notify the Department of Building and Safety Engineering immediately upon the completion of the work authorized by such permit for a final inspection.

Sec. 18.17 Fees—Fees for the issuance of permits or certificates or copies thereof required or issued under the provisions of this Ordinance may be collected by the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering in advance of issuance. The amount of such fees shall be established by the Board of Rules of said Department.

SECTION 19. REMEDIES

In case any building or structure is erected, altered, maintained, occupied, converted, or used, or land is occupied or used in violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the Commissioner of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering or the Corporation Counsel, shall institute any appropriate action or proceeding in law or equity to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate such violation.

SECTION 20. BOARD OF APPEALS

Sec. 20.1 Board Established—There is hereby established a BOARD OF APPEALS, which Board shall perform its duties and exercise its powers as provided in this Ordinance in such a way that the objectives of this Ordinance shall be observed, public safety secured, and substantial justice done.

Sec. 20.2 Personnel of Board—The Board of Appeals shall consist of five (5) members, one (1) of whom shall be a member of the City Plan Commission, and

all of whom shall be appointed by the Common Council. Other officers or employees of the City of Detroit or of the County, State, or Federal Government, or subdivisions thereof, shall not be eligible for appointment to the Board. Members of such Board shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years. Board members may be removed for cause, by the Common Council, only after consideration of written charges and a public hearing.

Sec. 20.3 Procedural Rules—The Board shall adopt from time to time, such general rules and regulations relating to its procedure as it may deem necessary.

Sec. 20.4 Meetings—All Board meetings shall be open to the public. Regular meetings shall be held as often as is deemed necessary by the Board. Special meetings shall be held at the call of the Chairman or as the Board may determine, or upon written request of three (3) members provided twenty-four (24) hours' notice has been given to each member before the time set for such meetings. Four (4) members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of its business.

Sec. 20.5 Records—Concise records shall be kept of all proceedings before the Board and minutes shall be kept of all its official acts. The Board shall have the power to subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, and compel testimony and the production of books, papers, files, and other evidence pertinent to the issues of the matter before the Board.

Sec. 20.6 Officers, Employees and Compensation—The Board shall annually elect its own chairman and vice-chairman and shall annually appoint a secretary in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter relative to Civil Service, such other employees as may be necessary for the performance of its duties. The Board shall fix the compensation for its Secretary, staff and employees, subject to the approval of the Common Council. The members of the Board shall receive dollars, and the chairman of the Board dollars for each regular or special meeting which they attend, provided that the compensation of any Board member shall not exceed dollars nor dollars for the chairman, in any one (1) fiscal year. The Common Council shall appropriate funds to cover salaries and other necessary expenses incurred by the Board.

Sec. 20.7 Departmental Assistance—The Board may request reasonable assistance from other City Departments and agencies and it shall be the duty of such other City Departments to comply with such requests.

Sec. 20.8 Quarters—Office quarters for the Board shall be provided with the City Plan Commission.

Sec. 20.9 Jurisdiction and Appeals—The Board shall hear and decide all matters referred to it or upon which it is required to pass, pursuant to this Ordinance. The concurring vote of four (4) members of the Board shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision or determination of any administrative official charged with the enforcement of this Ordinance, or to decide in favor of the applicant any matter upon which it is required to pass under this Ordinance, or to effect any variation in this Ordinance. Such appeal may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, department, board or bureau of the City. Such appeal shall be taken within such time as shall be prescribed by the Board of Appeals by general rule, by the filing, in writing, with the officer from whom the appeal is taken and with the Board of Appeals of a notice in writing of appeal specifying the grounds thereof. The officer from whom the appeal is taken shall forthwith transmit to the Board, all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken. An appeal stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken certifies to the Board, after the notice of appeal shall have been filed with him, that by reason of facts stated in the certificate, a stay would in his opinion cause imminent peril to life or property, in which case proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order which may be granted by the Board or by the Circuit Court, on application, on notice to the officer from whom the appeal is taken and on due cause shown.

Sec. 20.10 Notice of Hearings—The Board shall, by general rule or in specific cases, determine the interested parties who may be affected by any matter brought before it and shall prescribe the means by which such interested parties shall be notified as to the time and place of hearing on such matters. The Board may require the party appealing to give such notice to interested parties as it shall prescribe.

Sec. 20.11 Hearings and Powers—The Board of Appeals shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of the appeal and give due notice thereof to the parties, and decide the same within a reasonable time. Upon the hearing, any party may appear in person or by agent or by attorney. The Board of Appeals may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision or determination appealed from and shall make such order, requirement, decision or determination as in its opinion ought to be made in the premises, and to that end shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken.

Upon Appeals the Board shall have the following powers:

(1) To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged by the appellant that there is any error in any refusal of a building or occupancy permit or other order, requirement or decision made by the Commissioner of Buildings and Safety Engineering or other administrative official in the administration of this Ordinance. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be deemed to authorize the Board to reverse or modify a refusal or other order or decision which conforms to the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) To grant the following special exceptions:

(a) Permit the erection and use of a building, or an addition to an existing building, of a public service corporation or for public utility purposes, in any permitted district to a greater height or of larger area than the district requirements herein established, and permit the location in any use district of a public utility building or structure if the Board shall find such use, height, area, building or structure reasonably necessary for the public convenience and service and provided such building or structure is designed, erected and landscaped to conform harmoniously with the general architecture and plan of such district, which the Board shall find reasonably necessary for the public convenience and service.

(b) Permit the extension or enlargement of a non-conforming use, building or structure upon land partially occupied by such building, structure, or use at the time when this Ordinance became effective.

(c) Permit the extension of any building, structure or use into a more restricted district immediately adjacent thereto under such conditions as will safeguard the character of the more restricted district.

(d) In undeveloped sections of the City the Board may approve temporary and conditional permits for non-conforming uses, to terminate at a date specified in the approval, which date shall not exceed two (2) years from the date of the grant; provided that such uses are helpful to the development of such undeveloped sections and are not detrimental to the adjoining and neighboring developed sections. Such permits may be renewed by the Board in its discretion provided the aforesaid conditions still prevail.

(e) Permit such modifications of the yard, or lot area and width regulations as may be necessary to secure an appropriate improvement of a parcel of land which at the effective date of this Ordinance was of such restricted size that it cannot be appropriately improved without such modification.

(f) The Board may make a partial or complete exception to the loading space provisions of Sec. 3.16 where in the opinion of the Board the volume of vehicular service will not require compliance with said provision, and will not cause undue interference with the public use of the streets or alleys and where said modification or exception will not be inconsistent with the purpose and spirit of this Ordinance.

(3) Where by reason of exceptional narrowness, shallowness or shape of a specific piece of property at the time of the enactment of this Ordinance or an amendment or by reason of exceptional topographic conditions or other extraordinary or exceptional situation or condition of a specific piece of property, the strict application of a provision of this Ordinance and amendment would result in peculiar and exceptional practical difficulties to or exceptional or undue hardship upon the owner of said property, to authorize, upon an appeal relating to said property, a variance from such strict application so as to relieve such difficulty or hardship, provided such relief can be granted without a substantial impairment of the intent, purpose and integrity of the zone plan as embodied in this Ordinance.

The Board shall not have the power to make or amend any regulation or map.

SECTION 21. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Any person or legal representative, either individually, collectively or by conspiracy, violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court. Each day that a violation of this Ordinance is continued or permitted to exist without compliance shall constitute a separate offense punishable upon conviction in the manner prescribed in this section.

SECTION 22. VALIDITY

Should any section, clause or provision of this Ordinance be declared by the Courts to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be invalid.

SECTION 23. WHEN EFFECTIVE

This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its approval by the Mayor.

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BURROWES HONORED

Election of Marcus R. Burrowes, Detroit Architect, to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects was announced at the Institute's Seventy-second Annual Convention in Louisville, Kentucky, which concluded Saturday.



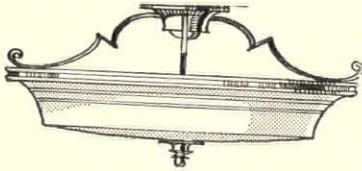
Burrowes

The election, according to the announcement was, "for outstanding accomplishments in the field of architecture, for his contributions to the profession in long service toward improving the standards of design and elevating the practice of architecture to a higher plain."

Burrowes was born in Tonawanda, New York, and received his education at the Denver School of Fine Arts. Following employment in Ottawa, Canada, he came to Detroit and established his own office, where he has practiced for the past twenty-nine years.

He is a past president of the Michigan Society of Architects and of the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

Emil Zillmer, president of the West Michigan Society of Architects, announces inauguration of a weekly luncheon meeting for members and friends of the organization. The gatherings will be informal and reservations will not be required. This series will supplement, but not replace, the regular dinner meetings of the club. Meetings will be held Fridays in the Elks cafeteria in Grand Rapids.



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Thirty Olivet college art students left May 10 for a week-end of examining architecture in Illinois and Wisconsin. The students were guided by Milton Horn, resident sculptor at the college. They viewed various buildings in Chicago, such as the Field Museum and Planetarium, and then journeyed up into Wisconsin to study several Frank Lloyd Wright houses, and the Johnson Was Factory at Racine.

FAIR WARNING

To architects in the Detroit Area unless you want to be swooped down upon next week you had better send in \$3.00 for M. S. A. and \$1.00 for Detroit Division as dues to March 1, 1941. Messrs. Baumann, Caldwell, Cole and Schowalter expect to ring door bells of all who have not paid.

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THE ARCHITECT AND CITY PLANNING

By John T. Howard, Technical Officer
Regional Association of Cleveland

From The Building Witness

Architects share with landscape architects the honor of launching the city planning movement in this country, which began about the turn of the century. At that time "the City Beautiful" was the keynote of city planning. But since then, the movement has increasingly broadened its scope, adding to the original concept of civic centers and parks, first zoning, later thoroughfare planning, then regulation of land subdivision, housing and finally public works programs and capital budgets.

Within the last few years a new concept of city planning has emerged and gained general acceptance, which puts the city planner and the planning commission in the same relation to the physical expression of the urban community as the architect bears to an individual building. This new concept sees a community as an organism, and the city as a structure to be designed as a whole, to meet the needs of that community. Every activity for every part of the population—work, play, living—is to be arranged, in its best relation to other activities and to the site; circulation and services are to be efficient and convenient. This isn't street planning, nor park planning, or industrial planning, though it includes all of them.

In its transition from civic center design to this idea of urban "design for living," city planning has found a need for the skills of an increasing number of professions in addition to the architect and the landscape architect—the civil engineer, the sanitary engineer, the sociologist, the real estate developer, the economist, the lawyer, even the politician. The city planner as such (if he exists), is none of these. He has a smattering of all these skills, but is himself not a specialist, except in generalization—in getting these varied professions to work together.

Where, then, does the architect fit into the city planning picture today? He cannot practice city planning without special training or experience, any more than he could practice air-conditioning engineering—the picture has changed since air-conditioning was just the design of windows. Now the architect is a layman in both these fields.

He is, however, the layman above all others best able to understand the process of city-planning—the kind of thinking that goes into it, from site to program to parti to plan. And in a democracy, no public power can be exercised, however salutary, except with the understanding and approval of the community.

The city planner is a technician, like the architect—the employe and advisor of a client. The planner's client is the city—personified by the planning commission, which makes the decisions, exercises the authority, and puts the planner's skill to good or bad use. The members of a planning commission are, by law, laymen. It seems obvious that architects are the best possible timber for planning commission membership, or membership in unofficial planning organizations.

As a profession, architects have a civic duty, imposed by their special aptitude and close association—almost parenthood—to city planning, to take an active part in the education of the rest of the community, and to work with the other professions at the community solution of its planning problems.

ARCHITECTS' COOPERATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

a report by George F. Diehl

The Detroit Division of the Michigan Society of Architects, after due and sufficient discussion in a meeting of its Board of Directors and in its general meeting of February 13th, decided that it would serve the best interests of the profession in this District by establishing a Co-operative Service Bureau for the purpose of providing architectural services for small miscellaneous construction projects, especially for alterations to buildings of a commercial character.

All active members of the Division were invited through publication in the M. S. A. Bulletin under date of February 20th, 1940, to signify their willingness to join the proposed Bureau by notifying in writing either the Executive Secretary, T. C. Hughes, or the officers of the Division. There being no written response to this printed appeal, it was decided at the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Detroit Division to have Branson V. Gamber, acting as a Committee of one, select a list of prospective members. Mr. Gamber addressed letters to 23 individuals, all members of the Division in good standing. He received sixteen favorable replies.

This group included Leo M. Bauer, C. W. Brandt, Frank E. Cox, George F. Diehl, C. W. Ditchy, Frank Eurich, Jr., B. V. Gamber, C. L. T. Gabler, T. C. Hughes, Arthur K. Hyde, L. B. Jameson, Andrew Morison, C. W. Palmer, Cyril E. Schley, C. N. Sorensen, and Frank H. Wright.

All were notified of the preliminary organization meeting in the office of Derrick & Gamber, April 12, 1940. The following responded: Bauer, Cox, Diehl, Ditchy, Eurich, Gamber, Hughes, Hyde, Jameson, Palmer, Schley, Sorensen, Wright. At Mr. Gamber's request Joseph P. Wolff, Commissioner of Bldgs., Ed. Brunner, Sec'y of Builders' & Traders' Exchange, and H. A. Amsbury of the Carpenter Contractors' Association were also in attendance. All agreed that circumstances warranted the organization of such a Bureau.

George F. Diehl was elected to act as Chairman of the proposed group, with instruction to proceed with organization. Chairman Diehl then called a meeting for April 19, 1940. Ten volunteer members were present and it was voted that these ten should constitute the original active list, it being understood that each was to serve one-half day each week, and that others on the volunteer list be accepted as alternates.

The president appointed Leo M. Bauer to act as Secretary and this appointment was approved by those present.

It was agreed that we make the Builders' & Traders' Exchange headquarters for our operations. It was further agreed that the operation of the Bureau was to be on a trial basis for the first month, during which time the Exchange through Mr. Brunner agreed that no rent was to be paid by the Bureau for the use of the office. It was further agreed that during this month of experimentation each active member was to be on his own as far as responsibilities and compensation were concerned, but that a complete record be kept of each transaction for the guidance and future conduct of the Organization.

The Builders' Exchange, the Building Department and the Carpenter Contractors' Association all agreed to publicize the Bureau.

Support your Organization
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

NEWLY REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

The State Board of Examiners for Architects and Engineers have announced the recent registration of the following:

Basso, Victor J. 473 Colburn Ave., Detroit
 Battin, Howard H. .. 212 E. 49th St., New York City
 Bryant, Daniel C. .. 209 S. McDonald St., Midland
 Carlton, William W. 1816 Central Parkway,
 Cincinnati

Eberson, Drew 1560 Broadway, New York City
 Eckerman, Oscar A. .. 1325 Third Ave., Moline, Ill.

Edwards, Louis A. 4047 Ida Avenue, Detroit
 Kaelber, William G. 311 Alexander Street,
 Rochester, N. Y.

Kenyon, J. Darby 543 Frank St., Birmingham
 Klein, William J., 64 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
 Kough, Walter W. 802 Jay Street, St. Clair
 McKinnon, Patrick 140 Virginia Park, Detroit
 Major, Milton C. 1511 James St., Kalamazoo
 Redden, John S., c-o Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago
 Rush, J. Leonard .. 4367 Buena Vista Ave., Detroit
 Valentine, Chas. N., Jr. .. R.F.D. 1, Smiths Creeks,
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JOSEPH J. GWIZDOWSKI

Joseph J. Gwizdowski died Sunday evening, May 19th, in his home at 62 W. Arizona after a six month's illness.

Mr. Gwizdowski was born in Austria-Poland fifty-nine years ago. In 1902, he was graduated from a government technical school in Lemberg.



He was assistant architect, supervising construction of railroad stations and general government buildings. For his efficiency he was awarded a gold medal by the Austrian Government.

Upon Mr. Gwizdowski's arrival in America in 1907, he was employed by W. B. Hartigan, and Worthman and Steinbach, Chicago Architects. In 1913 he was employed by Pollmar and Ropes, and in 1919 he opened his own office in Detroit.

In 1934-35, Mr. Gwizdowski was employed in Washington, D. C., as Assistant to Architect, Treasury Department, and in 1936 as Resident Engineer, P.W.A. project, Detroit.

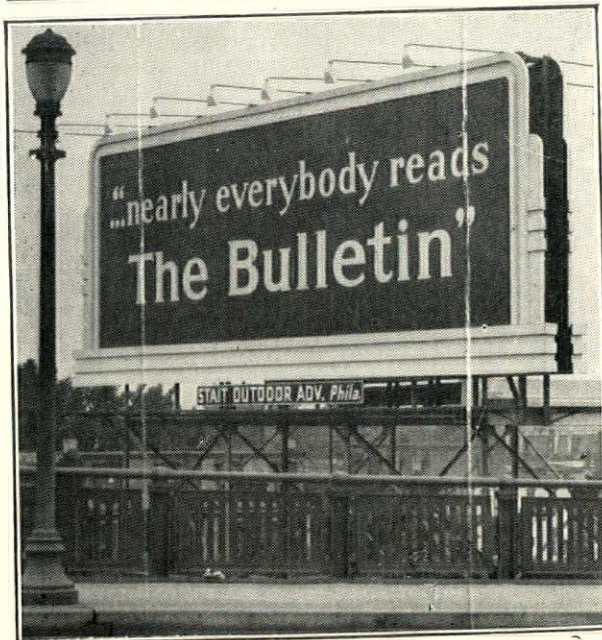
In 1937, he resumed his own individual practice of architecture.

Among the many buildings that Mr. Gwizdowski designed are the Hamtramck Municipal Hospital, Davison Police Station, St. Cunegundis Parish School, and Alliance College of Cambridge Spring, Pennsylvania.

Requiem high mass was sung at 9 A. M., Thursday at Sweetest Heart of Mary Chapel by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Grupa. Burial at Mt. Olivet.

Mr. Gwizdowski was a charter member of the Michigan Society of Architects. He was also a member of the Polish Engineers Society, Polish Falcons Nest No. 31 and the Polish National Alliance.

Surviving are his wife, Stephanie; two sons, Joseph A., 24, and Witold S., 20.

PRODUCERS' COUNCIL
ELECT OFFICERS

At a meeting of the Producers' Council Club of Michigan, held May 13th, Howard Miller of Masonite Corporation was elected president; H. W. Sherer of Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company, vice-president; William Harms of Master Builders Company, treasurer; and Doug Ainslee of Armstrong Cork Company, secretary.

The Council, an affiliate of The American Institute of Architects is an organization of large manufacturing concerns producing building materials. As the only affiliate of the Institute, their annual convention was held concurrently with the Architects' at Louisville, May 21st - 25th.

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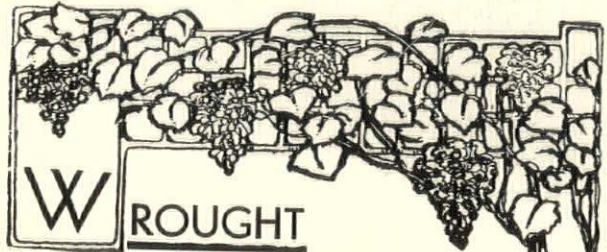
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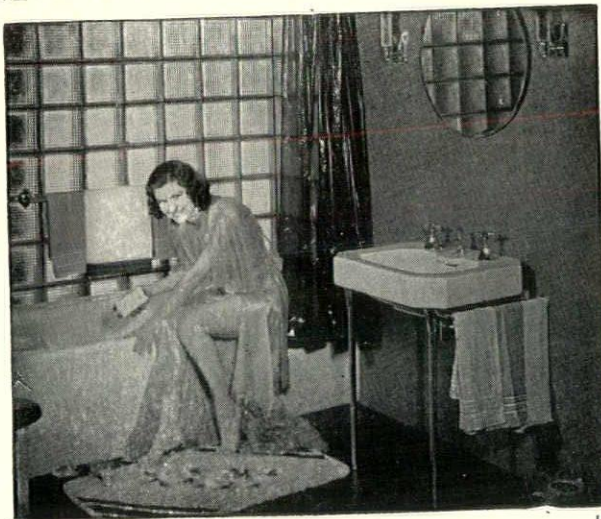
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ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

AGREE, CHAS. N., Book Tower, Detroit.
2,500-seat Theatre & Com. Bldg., consisting of 9 stores—7 Mile & Myers. Royal Theatre. Bids for structural wk - May 15.
1,500-seat Theatre, Dearborn, Mich., Superstructure, Bids closed.
Add. Federal Dept. Stores, Mich. Ave., Dearborn, Mich. Bids due on Architectural & El. Wk. May 31—Plbg., Htg., Vtlg due May 27.
Fig. on 1-sty. store bldg., Houston Ave. Closed.
Prep. plans for Alt. & Add. to 6 stores, Alexandrine & Brush. Also plans for 4 stores, 7 Mile Rd. & Lappin.
BARNES, C. F. J., 415 Brainerd Street, Detroit, Mich.
Medical Clinic and Store Bldg., 40x100'. Bids closed.
Prep. plans—House & Garage 35x80' at Baltimore, Md.
Preliminary plans, House in G. P. Pk.—35x100'.
BECKBISSENGER, FREDERICK, 304 Carroll, Saginaw.
Prep. plans for reblgd. burnt portion of Jerome school, Saginaw. Owners. Bd. of Education, Saginaw.
BENNETT & STRAIGHT, 13526 Mich. Ave.
Bar & Store Bldg., Dearborn—Genl. Con. let to Rebb & McKee—El. Wk., Dearborn Eng. Co.—Plbg., F. Schonofan—Htg., McLouth Co., Lansing.
Bleacher—Ecorse High School W.P.A. project.
BRANDT, CHRISTIAN W., 3408 Eaton Tower, Detroit
Alter. 5,000 block Mich. Ave., 72'x200', 2-sty contracts Gen. Con. let to K. J. Filip: steel sash, Detroit Steel Prod. Co.
Bids on Chelsea, Mich., factory bldg. by invitation only. Closed May 29, noon.
Prep. plans for res. Mt. Clemens. Private bids, ready about July 1st.
Remodeling warehouse bldg. on Woodbridge into factory bldg., ready about June 15.
Making sketches for Country Club, 60'x140'.
Prep. plans to remodel store bldg. at Saginaw, ready about July 1st.
Prep. plans for store bldg., Pt. Huron, 70'x100', ready July 1st.



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DeROSIERS, ARTHUR, 1078 Macabees Bldg.
Add. to School—Our Lady Queen of Heaven—Rolyat & Van Dyke.
Plans for Rectory—Resurrection Parish.
DITCHY, FARLEY & PERRY—706 Lincoln Bldg.
Res. 60x25—Palmer Woods Sub.
GIFFELS & VALLET, INC. & L. ROSSETTI, Assoc.—Eng. & Archt.
Plan for Theatre—McNichols & 7 Mile Rd.
Bids taken on Store 30x65 C. F. Smith Co. Puritan Ave.
GABLER, C. L. T., 616 Murphy Bldg.
Remodeling of 7 stores of downtown bldg., 30'x110'—new fixtures and soundproofing walls.
Addn. to res. on Haggerty Rd. between 8 & 9 Mile Roads.
Bids closed on Res. Huntington Woods.
Van der Meer res., 30x40, Huntington Woods, bids due May 12th.
Prep. plans for addn. to res., cor. 9 Mi. & Haggerty Rds., Northville.
Prep. plans for remodeling of 7 floors of a downtown store.
HERMAN & SIMONS—712 Owen Bldg.
Fig. (by invitation) Activities Bldg., — Our Lord Parish—due May 24.
JAMESON, LAWRENCE B., 8580 Jos. Campau
Plans 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 & basement brick & stone trim.
JAMESON, L. B. and STACHOWIAK, STEPHEN J.
Selected by the Hamtramck Housing Commission and approved by the City Council for Federal Housing Project, north west section of city, 300 units costing \$1,404,000.
KEYES, HUGH T., 748 Free Press Bldg.
Alt. to Res. for Emory L. Ford. Fig. closed.
MALCOLMSON, CALDER & HAMMOND, etc.
Prep. sketches for add. to Dexter Baptist Church.
SORENSEN, CHESTER N. CO. 2nd fl. Industrial Bk. Bldg.
Plans for Peace Lutheran Church, completed about June 15.
St. Timothy's Parish—under construction.
STAHL, JNO, 820 Francis Palms Bldg.
Baptist Church, Hastings St., revising plans.
WRIGHT & ROGVOY, 929 Fox Bldg.
Plans for Melvindale Theatre & Stores ready for fig. about June 1.
Res. for Mr. & Mrs. Levy, Dundee Ave.
New Lobby, Farnum Theatre. Taking fig.
Alteration, Market Place—1026 Clay Ave.
Alt. to Redford Theatre.

What is the Society Doing? — Read the series of messages by President Gamber, on the front page of the Bulletin—then pay your dues—\$3.00 to March 1, 1941.

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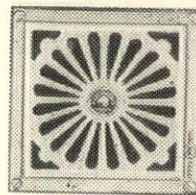
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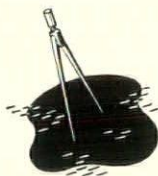
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