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 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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WEEKLY BULLETIN
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 signed 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 L. Bennett of 500 Highland Road, Ann Arbor, and Milton J. Petibone 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. McCormack 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, 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.

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 lucheons, 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 the Michigan Society of Architects

MAY 7, 1940
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. Commenatory 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, who outlined the form the junior branch is to take, pointed out that if the new program of under-graduate 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 mentor-ship 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 chairman, 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.

WEEKLY BULLETIN
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 midsummer 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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PLANNING A CANTILEVER MOTOR HIGHWAY

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

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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 Philippe 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, Bullfinch and Abbott, of Boston—New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center, New York City.

Reinhard and Hofmeister; Corbett, Harrison and MacMurray; Hood and Fouilhoux, 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.


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

Zantzinger 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.


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.


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


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.


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 Fergusson, 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—Yorkshire Village, Camden, N.J.


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 Fouilhoux, of New York—Rockefeller Apartments, New York City.

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


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.
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Marston and Maybury, of Pasadena, Calif.—Pasadena Public Library, Hill Ave. Branch, Pasadena, Calif.
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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.

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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WEEKLY BULLETIN
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 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 an 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, businessman 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 inner spring 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 battlefront 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—post offices, 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 consciously 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. He must 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 centralized 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 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 the 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 Pittsburgh 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.

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


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

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

Medical Clinic and Store Bldg., 10x100'. Bids closed. Prep. plans—House & Garage 35x80' at Baltimore, Md.

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

BATES, CHAS. EDGAR, 2281 Maxwell Ave.

Prep. plans 1 sty. Dance Hall & Dining Room. 12 bowling alleys on Liverlows.

Three 2-sty. residences.

Plans comp., two 1-sty. stores, Gratiot Ave., 40x80'. Two 1-sty. stores, Van Dyke Ave., 40x80'.

BECKHISINGER, FREDERICK, 394 Carroll, Saginaw.


Bar & Store Bldg., Dearborn—Contracts let soon. Bleacher—Ecorse High School W.P.A. project. 1,000-seat Theatre, 26 R. Alley and Bar—E. Warren and Dickerson, Owner, Moss Investment Co. taking fig.

BRANDT, CHRISTIAN W., 2408 Eaton Tower, Detroit.

Alter. 5,000 block Mich. Ave., 72x200', 2-sty contracts let soon.

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

DE ROSIERS, ARTHUR, 1078 Macaubees Bldg.

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

GABLER, C. L. T., 615 Murphy Bldg.

Remodeling of 7 stores of downtown bldgs., 30x110'—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. Howle Co.

Bids closed on Res. Huntingdon Woods.

GIPFELS & VALLET, Engineers.

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

JAMESON, LAWRENCE R., 5850 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 STACHOWIACK, 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 $1,104,000.

KEYES, HUGH T., 741 Free Press Bldg.

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

MALCOLMSON, CALDER & HAMMOND, etc.

Prep. sketches for add. to Dexter Baptist Church.

STAHL, JNO., 802 Francis Palms Bldg.

Fig. on Sales Rm., 80x55.—Closed.

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

TILDEN, PAUL, 2529 Woodward Avenue.

Plans for store 40x65 owner witheld. Taking fig. by invitation, store 40x100' McNichols Rd. Also fig. on Res. Brighton Township.

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

Prep. plans Holy Cross Church, ready April 26.

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

Fig. warehouse, Scafer Rd., Dearborn. Prep. plans for 40 apt. bldg., Jefferson & Harding Ave., ready about May 1.

Tak. figs. on 48 apt. bldg., E. Jefferson & Harding, current Joseph & Dickerson, Owner, Moss Investment Co. taking fig.

WHIGHT & ROGOY, 959 Fox Bldg.

Plans for Melvindale Theatre & Stores ready for fig. about June 1. Res. for Mr. & Mrs. Levy, Dundee Ave.

New Lobby, Parnum Theatre, Taking fig. Resturant for John Kaur, taking fig., Alteration, Market Place—1026 Clay Ave.

GRAND RAPIDS DELEGATES

The Grand Rapids Chapter, The American Institute of Architects has elected Warren L. Ringde 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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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.

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, 26% 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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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 coincidence 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.

Pet 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 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 ares 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 unrivaled 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 have done us too much honor. It is obvious that art is now an interest 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 aloft that I love it.”

Mr. Hood, who was also architect of the McGray-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 (RAandolph 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.

GAS SERVICE FOR HOMES

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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Add. to factory bldg., Chelsea, Mich.
DUNHORN, ARTHUR, 1078 Macabees Bldg. Add. to School—Our Lady Queen of Heaven—Rolyat & Van Dyke.
Plans for Rectory—Resurrection Parish.
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Development McNichols Rd., Contract let to Saul Sloan.
Plan for Theatre—McNichols & 7 Mile Rd.
Bids taken on Store 30625 C. F. Smith Co., Puritan Ave.
Factory Add.—Amer. Metal Prod. Co.—let to Bryant & Potawitter Co.
GABLER, C. L. T., 616 Murphy Bldg. Remodeling of 7 stores of downtown bldg., 30x110',—new fixtures and soundproofing walls.
Addn. to res. on Haggerty Rd., between 8 & 9 Mile Road.
Bids closed on Res. Huntington Woods.
Van der Meer res., 30x10, Huntington Woods, bids due May 12th.
Medical Clinic for Dr. Russell Lynch. Job let.
Res. for Alex Greer, Pt. Huron, Job let.
Prep. plans for addn. to res., cor. 9 Ml. & Haggerty Dr.
Bids, Northville.
Prep. plans for remodeling of 7 floors of downtown store.
HERMAN & SIMONS, 1130 Owen Bldg.
Fig. (by Invitation) Activities Bldg. — Our Lord Parish—due May 24.
JAMESON, LAWRENCE R., 8580 Jos. Campau
Plans for Garage, 100' x 175', one story. Offices In front.
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KEEYES, HUGH T., 745 Free Press Bldg.
Alt. to Res. for Emory L. Ford. Fig. closed.
MACKMONSON, CALDER & HAMMOND, etc.
Prep. sketches for Add. Dexter Baptist Church.
STAHIL, JNO., 820 Francis Palms Bldg.
Fig. on Sales Rm., 80x50.—Hold up.
To Baptist Church, Hastings St., revising plans.
WEST, ROBT. J.—512 United Artists Bldg., Detroit.
Tak. figs. 21 apt. bldg., Merrill Palmer Sub.
Tak. figs. 21 apt. bldg., E. Jefferson & Harding Ave., for Joseph Hirschfield.
Plans for Holy Cross Church ready June 1.
Tak. figs. for 4 stores located on John R & 8 Ml. Rd.
Alter. to store 1635 West. Street.
Alter. res. for Jacob Citrin, 207 W. Gixdal.
Fig. for 3 stores, across street station.
WHIGHT & 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 FOR ARCHITECTS, PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS
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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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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 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 architect's 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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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 WJAC, 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 WJAC, 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 tiring 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 Rd. TURN LEFT—about ½ mi. to first black top road at Waldso Turner's Res.—TURN RIGHT—about 1 mile to Club.

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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. Polesvitzy 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 services.

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.

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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. Gambr 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. Therefore 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 hereunder the tentative draft and urge that every architect cooperate and attend a

TENTATIVE ZONING ORDINANCE CITY OF DETROIT
PREPARED BY THE CITY PLAN COMMISSION

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 standards for enforcement; and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof.

WHEREAS, the City of Detroit by virtue of authority granted by Act No. 267 of the Public Acts of 1921, for the State of Michigan, has established the 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 such citizens and persons, or any other party or person of interest did have an opportunity to be heard in relation to the said report, its regulations and restrictions, which notice 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, welfare, convenience, comfort, amenities, prosperity, and general welfare at the community and of a wholesome, serviceable and attractive municipality, by having regulations or restrictions that increase the safety and security of home life; that preserve and create a more favorable environment in which to rear children and that promote the financing of the community; that stabilize and enhance property and civic values; that provide for a more uniformly-just land-use pattern and tax-advantageous and land-use efficient zoning plan, and that allocate the necessary provisions for increased safety in traffic, transportation, parks, parksways, recreation, schools, public buildings, housing, light, air, water supply, sewerage, sanitation, and other public requirements; that detect and provide for the protection of the public health and the more reasonable and serviceable means and methods of controlling overcrowding of population, and the commerce and industry of the city; and that provide an adequate and suitable plan for the protection and control of buildings and of the whole area occupied by or devoted exclusively to an accessory use.

In order to more effectively protect and promote the general welfare with which the above purposes of this comprehensive plan, the City is divided into districts by number, shape and area, and of such common utility of purpose, adaptability or use, that are deemed most suitable to provide for the best general welfare, the common rights and interests within each district, preserve the general welfare and interests of all, and to promote improved, wholesome, slightly, 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 purposes, and the number, location, size, and the location and use of buildings and other structures, including the percentage of building coverage, street setback lines, sizes of yards, and other open spaces. It is further provided for the enforcement and method of administration, organization and enforcement of the Ordinance; for a Board of Appeals; for the functions and duties of the enforcing officers 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 for by laws, the use of all land, buildings, structures and any 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 hereunder 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 directive.

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

See. 2.2 Accessory Building—A subordinate building on the same premises with and devoted exclusively to the main use of the premises.

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

See. 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.

See. 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 or crossing the aforesaid street and bounding such land.

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

See. 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.

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

MAY 28, 1940

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
the front of the building to the highest point of the
roof area directly below it, wherein living quarters
are housed or sheltered for the purpose of parking,
storage, servicing, sale or display.

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

See. 2.27 Permitted Use—The word "permitted use"
includes association, firm, or partnership.

See. 2.28 Public Utility—Any public utility corpora-
tion, organization, or Board duly authorized
to furnish and furnishing under municipal regulation
to the public, including gas, electric, water,
and transportation or water.

See. 2.29 Rooming House—A building or part there-
of, in which sleeping accommodations are provided for hire and where meals may be
regularly furnished, usually on a weekly or monthly
basis.

See. 2.30 Set Back Line—A parallel line in a street,
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.

See. 2.31 Story—That part of a building included
between the surfa-e of any floor or roof above
the next floor or roof next above. When the
distance from the average established grade
ing the story partially below grade shall be counted
in computing the story.

See. 2.32 Street—A public thoroughfare which affords
a principal means of access between the parts of a
building or structure provided there is no increase
in the story partially below grade.

See. 2.33 Structure—A building or structure or a
portion thereof designed, arranged, or intended, or
used in whole or in part, as a dwelling, for the
purpose of sleeping or residing thereon, or a
structure or premises shall be treated as a non-
conforming use discontinued or un-used for more
than a period of five (5) years, and the maintenance of
buildings or structures.

SECTION 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

See. 3.1 Conflicting Regulations—Where this Ordinance
implies greater regulations, restrictions, or limi-
tations by its provisions than are imposed by existing local laws or ordinances, restrictions, or limitations, the provisions of this Or-
dinance shall control.

See. 3.2 Scope—No building or structure shall here-
after be erected or altered and a non-conforming use discontinued or un-used for more
than a period of five (5) years, and the maintenance of
buildings or structures.

SEC. 2.21 Lodging House—A building or part thereof
occupied and or used by tenants, either temporarily or
permanently, in separate housekeeping units.

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

See. 2.20 Hotel—A building or structure or parts thereof occupied
and or used by more than temporary abiding place of indi-
viduals in which the rooms are usually
shocked for sleeping, meals, and provision for
cooking is made, and in which building, there is a
garage kitchen and public dining room for the
accommodation of the occupants.

See. 2.22 Lodging House—A building or part thereof
occupied and or used by tenants, either temporarily or
permanently, in separate housekeeping units.

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

Front Lot Line—The line dividing a lot from a street.

Corner Lot Line—A lot line considered as a front lot line and the shorter
street line shall be considered the front lot line.

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

See. 3.4 Abandonment of Non-Conforming Uses—A
non-conforming use discontinued or unused for more
than five (5) years or changes of use involved
in such repairs or alterations.

See. 3.5 Buildings Under Construction—In the
District in which it is located, shall not be re-
sumed or changed back to a non-conforming use.

See. 3.6 Reconversion or Alteration of Non-Conforming
Buildings—Nothing in this Ordinance shall require any change in the plans,
construction, or intended use of any non-conforming building unless a building
permit has been issued and construction of which has started prior to the effective
date of this Ordinance and continued within
by a building permit issued after the effective
date of this Ordinance as approved by a building
permit issued before the effective date of this Ordinance or a building permit
approved before the effective date of this Ordinance shall not exceed fifty (50)
per cent of the assessed valuation of the building or
structure and shall not exceed fifty (50)

See. 3.7 Repair or Alteration of Non-Conforming
Buildings—Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent
the strengthening or refacing of an existing non-conforming building or
structure or part thereof, or repairs or alterations in such repairs or alterations.

See. 3.8 Uplift—Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent
the ultimate erection to the full

YEARLY BULLETIN
Every dwelling shall face or front upon a public street or permanent case-
line of access to the rear of such dwelling, and no dwelling shall be built upon a
public street, such easement to have a width of at least five (5) feet, or not less than
ten (10) feet in width for each lot fronting thereon, and that no width of easement greater than sixty
(60) feet shall be required.  

Sec. 3.10 Location of Dwellings—Every dwelling shall face or front upon a public street or permanent case-
line of access to the rear of such dwelling, and no dwelling shall be built upon a
public street, such easement to have a width of at least five (5) feet, or not less than
ten (10) feet in width for each lot fronting thereon, and that no width of easement greater than sixty
(60) feet shall be required.  

Sec. 3.10 Boundaries of Districts—Unless otherwise shown on the map herein referred to, the outside boundaries of the district in which such dwelling, structure or use is first or primarily permitted shall be considered to be the distric boundary.  

Sec. 11 Vehicle Storage for Dwellings—Facilities for the storage of self-propelled vehicles, such as cars, are provided for the use of occupants of one family and two-family dwellings on the premises occupied by such dwellings.  

Sec. 3.12 Vehicle Storage for other Uses—Parking space for the storage of self-propelled vehicles, such as cars, shall be provided on the premises occupied by such vehicles, for the use of occupants of buildings or structures other than dwellings with at least one hundred fifty (150) square feet of accessible area.  

Sec. 3.12 Vehicle Storage for other Uses—Parking space for the storage of self-propelled vehicles, such as cars, shall be provided on the premises occupied by such vehicles, for the use of occupants of buildings or structures other than dwellings with at least one hundred fifty (150) square feet of accessible area.  

Sec. 3.13 Non-Conforming Signs—All signs and billboards not permitted by this Ordinance shall be removed within a period of three (3) years from the effective date of this Ordinance.  

Sec. 3.14 Dwellings and Other Occupancies—Where any dwelling or structure is first or primarily permitted for use for such purposes, the yards required for such dwellings shall be reduced but such yards need begin only at the lowest level of land use for such purposes.  

Sec. 3.15 Group Housing—Where two or more dwellings as one group are erected and occupied for manufacturing, warehousing, storing, selling or otherwise used for retail purposes, the space in between any two such structures shall not be less than the height of the higher of the two dwellings.  

Sec. 3.16 Loading Space—On the same premises with a building and structures or for a single use, loading space shall be provided.  

Sec. 3.17 Transferral of Residential Requirements—Where a building, structure or use for residential purposes is permitted in any other district or districts beside the district in which such building, structure or use is first or primarily permitted, such building, structure or use shall be subject to the same percentage of lot coverage and area per family as are required for such building, structure or use in the district in which it is first or primarily permitted.
5. Golf courses, tennis courts, and playfields not operated for profit.
7. The growing of vegetables, flowers, shrubs, and trees, not operated for profit.
8. Accessory uses customarily incidental to any of the above permitted uses, when located on the 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 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 four hundred (4,400) square feet in area. An exception to this requirement shall be made for owners of an amount of adjacent property in which they will permit their complying with this section, provided all other requirements of this Ordinance are complied with.

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 (2 1/2) 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 have a minimum width of (20) feet and the combined width of both side yards shall be not less than ten (10) feet.

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 which shall be such that each such yard shall be not less than fifteen (15) feet in width with an increase of five (5) feet in width for each five (5) feet by which the said building or structure exceeds forty (40) feet in overall dimension parallel to the side of the building.

Sec. 6.9 Front Yard—There shall be a front yard not less than twenty (20) feet in depth, except that in a lot upon which a building is to be erected which is not more than eighty (80) feet from a lot in the same block in which there is no existing building, shall have a front yard not less than twenty (20) feet in depth.

(a) In such case where a building for a permitted use in this district is to be built between two existing buildings in a block in which there is no existing building on one side of the proposed site and an existing building on the other side, and where a front yard of (20) feet in depth, the minimum depth of the front yard for the lot upon which the new building is to be erected and 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 building on the one side and a line drawn between the front walls of the two existing buildings.

(b) In such case 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, and where a front yard of (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 building on the one side and a line drawn between the front walls of the two existing buildings.

(c) In such case 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 and an existing building, in the same block, which has a front yard less than twenty (20) feet, the front yard of the lot upon which the new building is to be erected shall be 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 or altered to a height exceeding two and one-half (2 1/2) stories or thirty-five (35) feet.

3. Accessory uses customarily incidental to any of the above permitted uses, when located on the 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 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 four hundred (4,400) square feet in area. An exception to this requirement shall be made for owners of an amount of adjacent property in which they will permit their complying with this section, provided all other requirements of this Ordinance are complied with.

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 (2 1/2) 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 have a minimum width of (20) feet and the combined width of both side yards shall be not less than ten (10) feet.

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 which shall be such that each such yard shall be not less than fifteen (15) feet in width with an increase of five (5) feet in width for each five (5) feet by which the said building or structure exceeds forty (40) feet in overall dimension parallel to the side of the building.

Sec. 6.9 Front Yard—There shall be a front yard not less than twenty (20) feet in depth, except that in a lot upon which a building is to be erected which is not more than eighty (80) feet from a lot in the same block in which there is no existing building, shall have a front yard not less than twenty (20) feet in depth.

In such case where a building for a permitted use in this district is to be built between two existing buildings in a block in which there is no existing building on one side of the proposed site and an existing building on the other side, and where a front yard of (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 building on the one side and a line drawn between the front walls of the two existing buildings.

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

SECTION 7. RMI DISTRICTS

The following regulations shall apply in all RMI Districts.

Sec. 7.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected or altered to a height exceeding two and one-half (2 1/2) stories or thirty-five (35) feet.

3. Multiple dwellings

2. Rooming and lodging houses providing not more than five (5) tenants.

4. Publicly owned buildings, public utility buildings, schools, religious institutions, and depositories, without service or storage yards, subject to approval of the Commission as being incongruous to the surrounding neighborhood and in accord with the spirit and purpose of this Ordinance.
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 one or more of the uses permitted in RM4 Districts.

Sec. 9.2 Height—No building or structure shall exceed a height exceeding forty (40) feet in overall dimension parallel to the side yard.

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

Sec. 9.4 Front Yard—Every lot used for a multiple dwelling shall contain 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 fifteen (15) feet, which shall be increased by five (5) feet for each story by which the height of the multiple dwelling exceeds fifteen (15) feet.

Sec. 9.6 Side Yard—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 multiple dwelling exceeds fifteen (15) feet.

Sec. 9.7 Lot Area per Family Unit—Every lot used for multiple dwelling shall contain not less than five hundred (500) square feet 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 one or 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. Booths for making merchandise to be sold at retail on the premises on which it is maintained, shall not exceed a height exceeding six feet.

4. Banks, theaters, assembly halls, dance halls, recreation buildings, restaurants, trade schools, armories, mortuaries, camps, hospitals, research and testing laboratories, garages, motor vehicle public utility buildings, transformer stations, sub-stations and telegraph exchanges, without service or storage yards.

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

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

7. Retail poultry sales, including the storage and selling of poultry or eggs, as being not injurious to the sur­rounding neighborhood.

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

9. Generally recognized retail stores, business and professional offices, newspaper distributing stations, business colleges.

10. Booths for making merchandise to be sold at retail on the premises on which it is maintained, shall not exceed a height exceeding six feet.

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

12. Retail poultry sales, including the storage and selling of poultry or eggs, as being not injurious to the sur­rounding neighborhood.

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

14. Generally recognized retail stores, business and professional offices, newspaper distributing stations, business colleges.

15. Booths for making merchandise to be sold at retail on the premises on which it is maintained, shall not exceed a height exceeding six feet.

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

17. Retail poultry sales, including the storage and selling of poultry or eggs, as being not injurious to the sur­rounding neighborhood.

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

19. Generally recognized retail stores, business and professional offices, newspaper distributing stations, business colleges.

20. Booths for making merchandise to be sold at retail on the premises on which it is maintained, shall not exceed a height exceeding six feet.

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

22. Retail poultry sales, including the storage and selling of poultry or eggs, as being not injurious to the sur­rounding neighborhood.

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

24. Generally recognized retail stores, business and professional offices, newspaper distributing stations, business colleges.

25. Booths for making merchandise to be sold at retail on the premises on which it is maintained, shall not exceed a height exceeding six feet.

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

27. Retail poultry sales, including the storage and selling of poultry or eggs, as being not injurious to the sur­rounding neighborhood.

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

29. Generally recognized retail stores, business and professional offices, newspaper distributing stations, business colleges.

30. Booths for making merchandise to be sold at retail on the premises on which it is maintained, shall not exceed a height exceeding six feet.

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

32. Retail poultry sales, including the storage and selling of poultry or eggs, as being not injurious to the sur­rounding neighborhood.

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

34. Generally recognized retail stores, business and professional offices, newspaper distributing stations, business colleges.

35. Booths for making merchandise to be sold at retail on the premises on which it is maintained, shall not exceed a height exceeding six feet.

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37. Retail poultry sales, including the storage and selling of poultry or eggs, as being not injurious to the sur­rounding neighborhood.

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39. Generally recognized retail stores, business and professional offices, newspaper distributing stations, business colleges.

40. Booths for making merchandise to be sold at retail on the premises on which it is maintained, shall not exceed a height exceeding six feet.

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50. Booths for making merchandise to be sold at retail on the premises on which it is maintained, shall not exceed a height exceeding six feet.

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

52. Retail poultry sales, including the storage and selling of poultry or eggs, as being not injurious to the sur­rounding neighborhood.

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

54. Generally recognized retail stores, business and professional offices, newspaper distributing stations, business colleges.

55. Booths for making merchandise to be sold at retail on the premises on which it is maintained, shall not exceed a height exceeding six feet.

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57. Retail poultry sales, including the storage and selling of poultry or eggs, as being not injurious to the sur­rounding neighborhood.

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59. Generally recognized retail stores, business and professional offices, newspaper distributing stations, business colleges.

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64. Generally recognized retail stores, business and professional offices, newspaper distributing stations, business colleges.

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

77. Retail poultry sales, including the storage and selling of poultry or eggs, as being not injurious to the sur­rounding neighborhood.

78. Accessory uses customarily incidental to uses permitted in these districts.
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 ground area of such tower 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 (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 any of the following uses: (No Building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered, or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for any other than one or more of the uses permitted in ML Districts.

Sec. 13.2 Bulk Elimination—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered, or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for any other than one of the uses specified in Sec. 13.1, unless the maximum cubic contents of such building or structure above the average one hundred fifty (150) feet, that the total ground area of such building or structure is not greater than sixty (60) feet, and that the total gross area of such building or structure does not exceed sixty (60) feet.

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 ground area of such tower 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 (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 any or part thereof or one or more of the following uses:

2. Warehouses, storage, transfer, and terminal and lot buildings, and yards. Railroad transfer and storage stations, distributing stations, rail yards. Tank bulk oil and fuel supply, motor fuel sales, railroad stations, ticket offices, railroad transfer and storage.
3. Penal and correctional institutions.

In each case where a building or structure is used primarily to be built upon, the location of the building to be erected and the use of the land, together with such other information as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner, shall be sent to 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 specified minimum for the District in which the proposed building is to be erected, the minimum front yard is to be increased to one hundred fifty (150) feet.

Where a building is to be erected in a M1 or M2 District, the use of the building to be erected at a height exceeding one hundred fifty (150) 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 any or part thereof or one or more of the following uses:

1. Uses permitted in C6 Districts.
2. Artisans or craftsmen work or trades. Enameling, buffing, finishing, galvanizing, plating, polishing, tinning, and storage of raw materials.
3. Small yards, including used automobile parts and automobile repair and service yards, and wrecking yards, provided such yards are not less than twenty-five (25) feet distant from any other yard on the same building or structure.

Leather goods manufacturing

Light manufacturing of goods or merchandise

Linoleum and oil cloth manufacturing

Machine shops

Millwork, lumber planing mills

Mechanical equipment manufacturing

Paint, enamels, varnish manufacturing

Paper box, carton and paper manufacturing

Pharmaceutical, and toiletries manufacturing

Plumbing, heating, roofing manufacturing

Racing, breeding, and showing of horses

Sewage disposal plants

Tank bulk oil and fuel supply

Towers or other elevations may be used for any or part thereof for the purposes set forth in Sec. 13.1, or for any other uses specified in Sec. 13.2, or for any other uses similar to those set forth in Sec. 13.1, or for any other uses similar to those set forth in Sec. 13.2, and for any other uses similar to those set forth in Sec. 15.1, or for any other uses similar to those set forth in Sec. 15.2, as may be approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering for the enforcement of this Ordinance.

Sec. 15.2 Height—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered, or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for any other than one of the uses permitted in ML Districts.

Sec. 15.3 Height—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 ground area of such tower 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 any other tower on the same building or structure.

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 any 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, altered, or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for any other than one of the uses permitted in ML Districts.

Sec. 16.3 Height—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 ground area of such tower 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 any other tower on the same building or structure.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The following regulations shall apply in all ML Districts:

Sec. 17.1 Uses Permitted—No building or structure, or part thereof, shall be erected, altered, or used, or premises used, in whole or in part, for any other than one or more of the uses permitted in ML Districts.

Sec. 17.2 Uses 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. 17.3 Certificates Not To Be Issued—No certificate of occupancy pursuant to the Building Code (ordinance) shall be issued for any building structure, or part thereof, and the use of the land, covered by such certificate, except in all respects with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Sec. 17.4 Plans—All applications for building permits shall be accompanied by plans 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 Commissioner of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering for the enforcement of this Ordinance.

WEEKLY BULLETIN
MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Sec. 18.6 Permits For New Use of Buildings—No building or structure or part thereof shall hereafter be changed to a different class or kind of use unless a building permit is first obtained from the Building Code for the new use or unless the Commissioner of the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering and copies shall be furnished to the Board. The Board shall adopt from time to time, such general rules and regulations relating to its procedure as it may deem necessary.

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 from the Building Code for the new use or use of such building or structure. The terms "alterations" or "repairs" shall include any changes in the type of construction, kind or class of occupancy, windows and ventilation, means of egress and exit, or other changes as requirements of the Building Code or the Housing Law of Michigan but not changes in mirrors or changes not involving any of the aforesaid features.

Sec. 18.8 Building Permit Necessitates Certificate—No building or structure or part thereof which is hereafter erected, altered, moved, or repaired shall be occupied or used unless and until a Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued for such new use.

Sec. 18.9 Certificates Required—No building or structure or part thereof which is hereafter erected, altered, moved, or repaired shall be occupied or used unless and until a Certificate of Occupancy as required by this Ordinance shall be issued for such new use.

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

Sec. 18.11 Certificate For Existing Structures—Certificates of Occupancy may be issued for existing buildings or structures or parts thereof or for alterations to or changes of use of existing buildings or structures 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, such partial or temporary Certificate shall not be effective for a period longer than 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 Building Code for the City of Detroit or of the City of Warren and Safety Engineering and copies shall be furnished upon request to any person having a proprietary or tenant interest in such premises.

Sec. 18.14 Certificates For Dwelling Accessory Building Or Structure—Certificates for the construction, erection, alteration, repair or moving of any building or structure existing or to be erected, shall be obtained from the Building Code for the City of Detroit or of the City of Warren and Safety Engineering in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance and copies shall be furnished upon request to any person having a proprietary or tenant interest in such premises.

Sec. 18.15 Application for Certificates—Application for Certificates shall be made to the Building Code for the City of Detroit or of the City of Warren and Safety Engineering and the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering, and such certificates shall be issued only after receipt of such application if it is found that the requirements set forth in this Ordinance for the use of land are 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 shall make a final inspection of the building or structure or part thereof, shall notify the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering in writing of the completion of such building or structure or part thereof and shall be liable to the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering for the cost of any labor, inspection or service which may be required in connection with the final inspection of the building or structure.

Sec. 18.17 Fees—Fees for the issuance of permits or certificates of agreement required or issued under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be paid to the Building Code for the City of Detroit or of the City of Warren and Safety Engineering by the person or firm applying for the same, according to the schedule prescribed by the Building Code for the City of Detroit or of the City of Warren and Safety Engineering in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. 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, or used in violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the Commissioner of the Corporation Counsel, shall institute any appropriate action or proceedings to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate such violation.

SECTION 20. BOARD OF APPEALS

Sec. 20.1 Board Established—There is hereby established an Appeals Board or Board, which Board shall perform its duties and exercises its powers as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 20.2 Persons组成 of Board—The Board of Appeals shall consist of five members, one 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 City of Warren and Safety Engineering and the Commissioner of the Corporation Counsel, shall institute any appropriate action or proceedings to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate such violation.

Sec. 20.3 Procedure—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 and shall be held at the call of the Board or such Board member as the Board shall designate. The Board shall at least thirty (30) days before each such Board meeting, issue a written notice to the officers of the Board and to the attorneys or interested parties of the time, place and subject of the board meeting.

Sec. 20.5 Records—Concise records shall be kept of all proceedings before the Board and minutes shall be kept of all its proceedings. Such records shall include the power to subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, and compel testimony and the production of books, papers 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 a secretary, who shall be appointed by the Common Council in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter and who shall act as the Building Code for the City of Detroit or of the City of Warren and Safety Engineering and the Office of the Corporation Counsel. The compensation for the chairman of the Board shall be fifteen dollars, and the regular or special meeting which they attend, provided that the compensation of any Board member shall not exceed twenty-five dollars for the chairman, in any one (1) fiscal year. The Common Council may provide for its chairman, a salary to cover salaries and other necessary expenses incurred in the course of his duties.

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 Planning Commission.

Sec. 20.9 Jurisdiction and Appeals—The Board shall have the power to decide appeals from the decision or determination of any agent or by attorney. The Board of Appeals may, upon written request of three (3) members provided that the notice of such request has been given to each member of the Board, hear and determine appeals from any action or decision of the Board and shall render a decision thereon upon the record upon which the action appealed from was taken. An appeal stays any proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from unless the officer or officers, board or bureau or officer, board or bureau of the Board or other person aggrieved or affected thereby shall notify the Board of Appeals of a notice in writing of appeal specifying that such appeal is taken forthwith to the Court of Appeals. The appeal shall be taken by filing in writing with the officer from whom the appeal is taken. The appearance of any officer from the Board of Appeals of a notice in writing of appeal specifying that such appeal is taken forthwith to the Court of Appeals shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order, nor may any person do anything within such time as shall be prescribed by the Board of Appeals by general rule or in a special case. The Board of Appeals shall either affirm, modify, reverse or otherwise modify or affirm or partly, or modify or reverse the decision or determination as in its opinion ought to be modified.

Sec. 20.10 Notice of Hearings—The Board shall, by general rule or in special cases, require the attendance of any interested parties who may be affected by any matter before it. The Board 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 any person to give notice to such other 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 within a reasonable time. Upon the hearing, any party appearing for the appeal shall appear by agent or by attorney. The Board of Appeals may reverse, affirm, modify or affirm or partly or modify or reverse the decision or determination as to the time and place of hearing on such matters. The Board of Appeals may be made by 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 construed to authorize the Board to reverse, modify or set aside any 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, 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. Or addition to an existing building, of a public service, 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 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.

(c) 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 permits may be renewed by the Board in its discretion provided the aforesaid conditions still prevail.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(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.

(g) 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 topographical 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 pecuniary and exceptional hardships or undue hardship upon the owner of said property, the Board may upon an appeal relating to said property, 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 declared to be invalid.

SECTION 23. WHEN EFFECTIVE

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

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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THE DETROIT EDISON CO.

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.

DETROIT ARCHITECT would like to share his office space, telephone, etc., with Architect or Engineer. Central and modern. Apply to the Bulletin.

WELCOME—TOLED-O-PLATE NEWS, NEWEST IN THE FIELD OF TRADE PUBLICATIONS

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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 Wax Factory at Racine.

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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 part 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 employee 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.
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.

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MAY 28, 1940
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 Ainslie 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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MAY 28, 1940
Fig. on 1-sty. store bldg., Houston Ave., Closed.
Prep. plans for Alt. & Add. to 6 stores, Alexandria & Brush. Also plans for 4 stores, 7 Mile Rd. & Lappin Ave.
BARNES, C. F. J., 415 Brainerd Street, Detroit, Mich. Medical Clinic and Store Bldg., 14x100'. Bids closed.
Prep. plans—House & Garage 35x80' at Baltimore, Md.
Prep. plans to remodel store bldg., 7 Mile & Yosemite, Bids closed.
fig. ready about May 1.

DESTRUCTION

Bids taken on Store 30x100, C. F. Smith Co., Puritan Ave.

GARLERS, C. L. T., 616 Murphy Bldg.
Remodeling of 7 stores of downtown bldg., 30x110'—new fixtures and soundproofing walls.

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

JAMESON, LAWRENCE B., 8580 Jos. Campau
Plan for Garage, 100' X 10' 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.

KNEES, HUGH T., 745 Free Press Bldg.
Alt. to Res. for Emory L. Ford. Fig. closed.

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

Plans for Peace Lutheran Church, completed about June 15.
St. Timothy’s Parish—under construction.

STAES, JNO, 820 Francis Palms Blvd.
Baptist Church, Hastings St., revising plans.

WHIGHT & ROGVOY, 229 Fox Blvd.
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, May 24—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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