

Thursday, April 29, 1976

# Businesses slowly recover from tornado

By LINDA TAYLOR

West Bloomfield's commercial hub is still experiencing the aftermath of the March 30 tornado that wrecked the busy intersection of Orchard Lake and Maple roads.

The township has estimated \$1 million damage to commercial establishments, with 11 being hardest hit. Forty-five others in the immediate area were inspected and found to have no major damage as a result of the tornado, according to Township Clerk Betty Sue Thayer.

While a couple of the buildings have been either leveled or are braced up with no repair under way, most have reopened or plan to reopen soon.

Belle Tire on the southwest corner had extensive damages but should be reopened by mid-May, according to manager Bruno Swiatek.

"It's just about up now," he said. "And depending on the weather, we should be open sometime between May 5 and 15."

Swiatek said he has no estimate of the damage done to the building, but 1500 tires were lost, plus equipment.

He said he thinks the building was sufficiently insured to cover damages.

THE DETROIT BANK & Trust branch at Orchard Lake and Maple has been operating from a mobile unit since March 25 while repairs are being made to the bank building.

According to manager Jim Meltrum, bank operations should be returned to the building by mid-June.

Extent of damages to that building was estimated at \$200,000. Windows were blown out and interior furnishings ruined. A wall caved in when it was struck by a motor home, which landed upside down inside the building. Immediately after the storm, the bank had guards protecting the safe deposit boxes, and never ceased service. The Ponderosa Steak House on Maple, east of the bank, remains boarded up. According to Budd Schaefer, a vice president with the restaurant corporation, "We don't know if it will reopen."

There will definitely be a restaurant there, but it may not be a Ponderosa.

Next door to the Ponderosa site, the multiple-story medical and office building at 5640 W. Maple is open for business but has windows boarded up and no air condi-

tioning. A spokesperson said damages to the building were estimated at more than \$200,000.

Restoration is expected to be completed in about three months.

TO REBUILD the two-bay Marathon station on the southwest corner would cost \$100,000, said Marathon's district manager, Bill Slade.

"We've made no decision on rebuilding," he said, adding that the station's manager, Dan Sekler, has been offered an offer, Marathon station in the area.

The Shell service station on the north east corner is open for business, as is the American Oil station, which experienced only minor damage.

ORCHARD MALL reopened Wednesday, March 31, after the Saturday tornado. According to mall manager Earl Teeples, the roof is now repaired and all glass has been replaced.

"The insurance adjusters have all gone home," he said, adding that landscaping and replacing parking lot lights have yet to be completed.

Shopping Center Market in the mall hopes to reopen and reopen in about a month, Teeples said.

He said all stock in the store has been removed and sold, much of it going out of state.

Elmer Drugs, also in the mall, is open for business.

Across the street in Old Orchard Shopping Center, Federal Hardware closed for only one day. Damage was limited to the roof and windows.

The adjacent Elias Brothers Big Boy and Farmer Jack also lost windows but have reopened.

On the west side of Orchard Lake Road, 250 people were dining in the Bloomfield Canopy when the tornado hit, according to the owner Frank Stratton, but none was injured.

The building had its roof and air conditioning system damaged and signs still have not been repaired. Stratton estimated damages at \$25,000 to \$30,000.

The restaurant was closed two days. Cesarini's Wine Rack in Maple-Orchard Lake Plaza on the northwest corner lost its front door in the tornado and was closed only while the electricity was out.

The Maple House next door is also open for business.



Detroit Bank & Trust made national news when a motor home landed upside down inside of the bank. The building is expected to be completed by mid-June.



The Ponderosa Steak House on Maple near Orchard Lake Road has been boarded up since this photograph was taken the day after the tornado hit. It may not reopen as a Ponderosa, according to a corporate spokesman.

## Realtors loan film on Uncle Sam

Uncle Sam really lived. He was a New York meatpacker popularized by 19th-century cartoonists in a red, white and blue suit, tall striped hat and chin whiskers for supplying the Army with meat in the War of 1812.

In support of bicentennial year, local realtors are offering a documentary film on the life of Uncle Sam to schools, churches, civic, senior, fraternal and professional groups in the area.

The 23-minute, 16 mm color film, narrated by actor E.C. Marshall, tells how Uncle Sam became a national symbol. Samuel P. Wilson was born in 1780 at Mendon, (now Arlington), Mass. He was 9 years old when Paul Revere rode down Bedford Road past the "Wilson Place" to warn the British were marching on Concord.

By the War of 1812, Samuel Wilson was living in Troy, N.Y. He was a meatpacker and inspector who had the contract for supplying the American Army with beef and pork.

He probably reached the zenith of his patriotic appeal with the famous Army recruiting poster "Uncle Sam Wants You" by James Montgomery Flagg in 1917.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

JAMES I. SULLIVAN of Birmingham has been named to bank office as an assistant trust officer with Detroit Bank & Trust.

He joined the bank as a trust consultant in 1973 and was promoted to assistant officer the next year.



Sullivan

PHILIP H. KOZLOFF of Southfield has been appointed vice president in charge of the income loan division of Advance Mortgage Corp.

He was vice president for loan management and vice president for loan review.

DIANE PATTON of Troy has been named buyer of H.J.B. with the J.L. Hudson Co.

In addition, she is responsible for moderate casual dresses, Butte Knit, and moderate conservative.

R. THEODORE HART of Birmingham has been promoted to assistant mortgage officer in the National Bank of Detroit mortgage company.

Hart previously served as a credit analyst in the bank's credit administration department.



Hart

ALAN J. HUTTON of Bloomfield Hills has been appointed president of Lear-Siegler's No-Sag Spring Division.

ENDRE D. VARGHA of Birmingham has been appointed director of manufacturing for the peripheral products group with Burroughs Corp.

Since joining Burroughs in 1968, he has held management assignments in industrial engineering.

JOSEPH D. REID of Farmington has assumed the additional responsibility of the camera and sporting goods division with the J.L. Hudson Co.

Reid is divisional merchandise manager of the men's accessories division of Hudson's.

FRED T. EHLERS of Farmington Hills has been appointed assistant vice president in the National Bank of Detroit's credit regional banking division.

An NBD employee for 29 years, Ehlers joined the bank as a teller after serving in the Navy.

BRIAN E. BARENTS of West Bloomfield has been named a regional manager within Cessna Aircraft Co.'s commercial jet marketing division.

Barents came to Cessna from Harsco Information Systems, Inc., where he served as a regional manager.

SUSAN E. CAULLE of Birmingham has been named a buyer in the media department at BBDO Detroit.

She had been an assistant buyer of print space.



Miss Caulle

DAVID J. SARIANO of Birmingham has been appointed vice president and assistant treasurer of D.A. McNamara & Moore Advertising.

He began with DMM in the accounting department in 1962.

SUZANNE P. LANE of Troy was appointed group training administrator for the West Lane group, homemaker for the West Lane Co.

Ms. Lane had been service director.

DENNIS J. GORMLEY of Bloomfield Hills has been appointed heavy duty sales and service manager with the replacement sales division of FederalMogul Corp.

Gormley joined the company in 1963.



Gormley

STEPHEN E. LYONS of Birmingham has been advanced to bank officer status as an assistant cashier of Detroit Bank and Trust.

He began working for the bank as a credit analyst in 1972.

## Merchants must beware

# It's the real thing: money

By LINDA TAYLOR

Money—those who deal with it want to make sure what they get is the real thing. Being able to tell genuine from counterfeit was the topic of a recent seminar sponsored by the Greater West Bloomfield Chamber of Commerce.

Telling merchants how to spot what may be counterfeit bills was Dennis Finch, six-year veteran of the U.S. Secret Service and former presidential bodyguard.

Finch, after explaining that the Secret Service covers a jurisdiction of the U.S. Treasury Department, told merchants, "It is difficult to make a passable counterfeit bill."

He said as most people have never been burned, they usually don't even suspect bills received during the course of a day's business. But the Treasury Department hopes its surprise counterfeiting through a knowledgeable public.

One of the easiest ways to spot a potentially counterfeit bill, he explained, is to look for red and blue hairlike fibers in the paper on which a bill is printed.

"Paper for currency is made exclusively in Massachusetts," he said. "It is a violation of law to possess the blank paper, which is of a very high quality. It is made from rags, not pulp to which are added hairlike red and blue nylon fibers about half the width of all eyelashes."

"About 99.9 per cent of counterfeiters show no attempt at the red and blue fibers."

IN ADDITION to the fibers, the printing process of currency leaves a mark for inspectors to notice. Ink on new bills is raised. Counterfeit bills, however, have flat printing, he said, adding that most counterfeiting is now done through photography.

It is unlikely, Finch said, that government workers who make currency can sabotage the printing operation because of its specialization. While the paper is made

in Massachusetts, the engraved metal plates for printing are kept in Washington, D.C. And no bill is made by a person.

Bills are like puzzles, with each worker adding a piece or pieces. Even the formula for the printing ink is a secret and is occasionally changed.

Another point to check on counterfeit bills is the lack of checkboard screening which appears as a background behind the head on genuine bills. On counterfeit bills, which include the screening, the ink will smear.

Also the U.S. Treasury seal on a genuine bill consists of intricate artwork, which a counterfeit bill may lack.

If these tests fail and a businessman or other individual still suspects counterfeiting, the bill in question may be sent to Washington, D.C. for chemical analysis of the ink.

THERE ARE SOME fallacies about money—both real and counterfeit. According to Finch, ink color can vary. And if a bill is run through a washing machine and bleached, the ink may turn a yellowish-gold color.

Bills may also vary in size. Bills issued in 1928 and 1934, for example, are larger than current bills and have almost a wax paper look.

One fallacy is that all bills carry the words "In God We Trust."

According to Finch, the words were not used on all bills until the 1950s.

Another fallacy is that all bills have a "silver thread" running through the figures.

Serial numbers are not a good way to spot counterfeit bills. It is possible that two bills will have the same serial number, but no two bills from the same Federal Reserve Bank have the same numbers.



Dennis Finch, a secret service veteran, says that one of the easiest ways to tell a counterfeit bill is to look for red and blue hairlike fibers on the bill.