

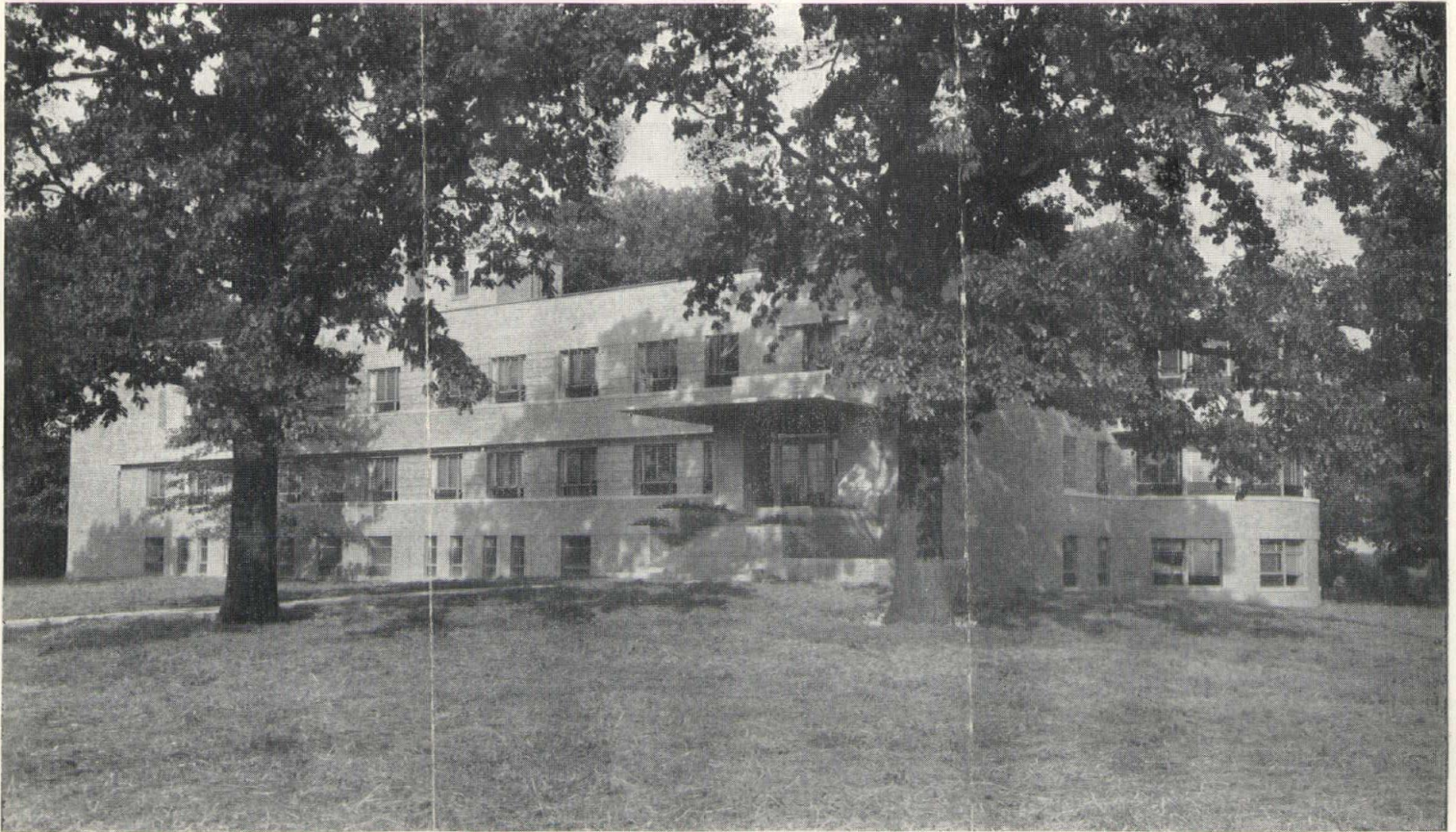
OHIO ARCHITECT

November
1941

Vol. Two

OFFICIAL JOURNAL ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

No. Ten



H. B. MAGRUDER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Port Clinton, Ohio

MILLS, RHINES, BELLMAN & NORDHOFF
Architects, Toledo, Ohio

MEDAL AWARD

Public Building Classification

ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

1941 - - - Competition

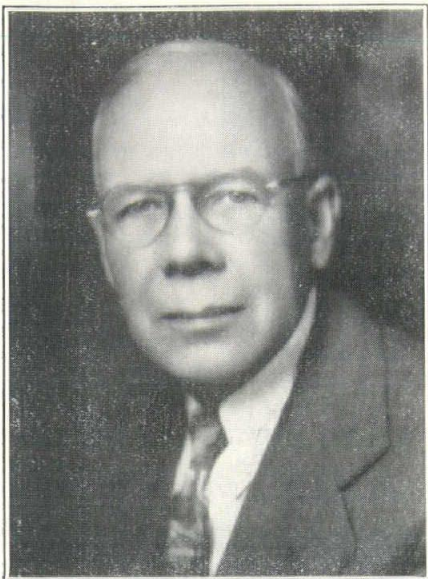
*Never
Say
Die—
Say
Do*

*Now
is the
Time—
Not
Tomorrow*

BUCKEYE ARCHITECTS

Note.—Seventh in a series of articles intended to pay tribute to the old-timers while they are still with us.

NUMBER NINE



LAWRENCE W. BELLMAN

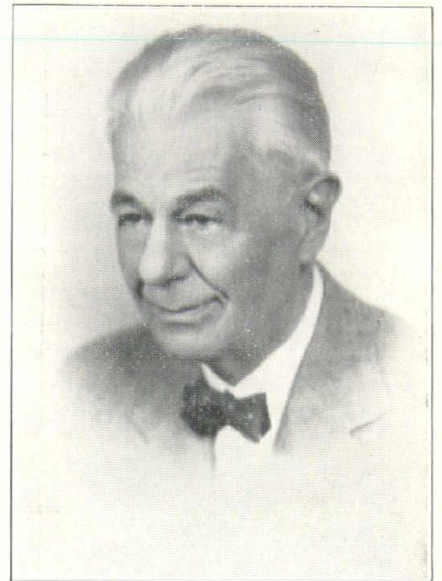
The firm of Mills-Rhines-Bellman and Nordhoff was organized in 1912 at Toledo, O., and has practiced continually up to the present time in that city. All members of the firm have taken an active part in the affairs of the organization which remained unbroken until the passing of Mr. Rhines in 1938. In December, 1939, Mr. Mills, active to the end, passed to his reward making a second break in this partnership that had established a nation-wide reputation in

NUMBER TEN

MILLS RHINES BELLMAN and NORDHOFF



Note.—Messrs. Mills and Rhines are deceased.



CHARLES NORDHOFF

its chosen field, the practice of architecture.

The work of this firm covered not only a long span of years, but a wide variety of fine large buildings throughout the Middle West. These projects included Ohio Bank Building, the Edison Building, the Toledo Club, the Safety Building the Commodore Perry Hotel, Willys-Overland Buildings, Ohio Bell Telephone Buildings throughout Ohio, together with numerous schools, hospitals, and many other public buildings in Ohio and surrounding States.

The remaining members of the firm, Mr. Bellman and Mr. Nordhoff are car-

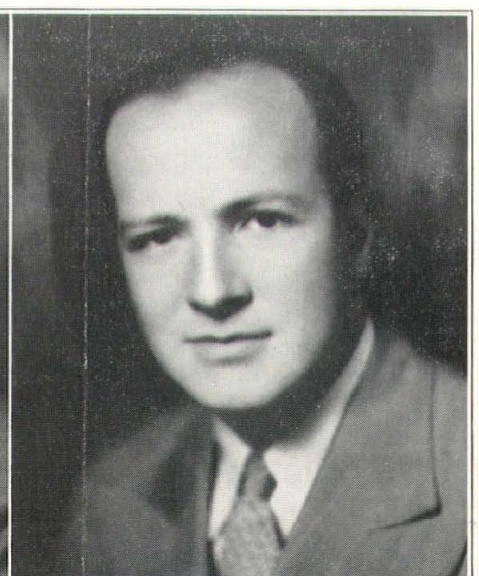
rying on with younger men of their organization who have been taken into the firm, including Mr. Chester Lee, who died several years ago and Mr. John Gillet. About two years ago two more of their staff were absorbed into the firm. They are being mentioned here only to make the record complete, as it is not expected that they rate or would want top billing in this column for thirty or perhaps forty years. They are Reeves Biggers and John H. Richards.



JOHN H. RICHARDS



JOHN GILLETT



REEVES BIGGERS

OHIO ARCHITECT

Official Journal of the
ARCHITECTS' SOCIETY OF OHIO

RALPH C. KEMPTON, *Editor*

Volume II

Number 10

Editor Office A. I. U. Bldg. Columbus, Ohio
MAin 1415 - - - - - Kingswood 1415

G. E. O'BRIEN, *Business Manager*
Publication Office 626 Broadway Cincinnati, Ohio
Parkway 4468-4469

Associate Editors

E. Milton MacMillan	- - - -	Cleveland	Section
Walter H. Frost	- - - -	Eastern Ohio	Section
Edward Kromer	- - - -	Columbus	Section
Charles A. Langdon	- - - -	Toledo	Section
Milton R. Williams	- - - -	Dayton	Section
Frederic H. Kock	- - - -	Cincinnati	Section

The Editor reserves the right to edit any editorial or advertising matter.

Subscription rates to Architects in the United States \$1.00 per year.
Subscription rates to all others \$2.00 per year.
Regular editions 20 cents per copy. Special editions to be sold singly at the price per copy stated thereon.

In Unity There is Strength

We rightly judge other nations' morale by the way they sustain their normal life under abnormal stress. As evidence of the British people's morale, their motto "business as usual" is often cited and admired. What does this oft-abused and much-discussed phrase mean?

In this country "business as usual" means preserving the processes of production and distribution that support any effort this nation may make. It does not mean retaining things that never were essential to the nation's life, nor is it petulant protest against unavoidable readjustments; rather it indicates a clear perception that we are to have anything to defend and something to defend it with, the sources of essential civilian supply must be kept at highest efficiency, for they are also the sources of essential military supply. How else do we get defense? Food, clothing, medicines, machine tools, raw materials, transportation, housing, reliable information by newspaper and radio—all these are defense essentials and all of them are products of "business as usual." Automobiles, for example, are now as necessary as shoes; how could defense workers get to the shops without shoes or automobiles? The nation is justly proud of its speed in enlarging its defense production plants, but how was that enlargement made possible? Only by using more and more of the things produced by "business as usual"!

Since defense calls upon the whole vast variety of American skills and energies, the idea at the root of this motto should have the effect of making us all emergency conscious. Some of us are called to work directly and exclusively for defense, in the armed forces or in industry. Others of us are given defense work to carry along with our own. But most of

us find ourselves left with just the ordinary daily job. That is, while Government is working to defend the American economy, most of us have the not less important duty of keeping the American economy going. It is not so glamorous a post by far, but those assigned to it should be helped to understand that it is just as essential and just as patriotic as any military or naval post and that the tens of millions of daily transactions of production and exchange are absolutely indispensable to the nation's economic health and vigor.

If this were only a 30-day emergency we could all drop everything for its duration and hie us away to the camps, but since it promises to last, and since civilian work has a higher ratio of importance to military work than ever before, we take a practical view of it. In Napoleon's time two soldiers in the field could be supplied by one civilian. Today, in mechanized warfare, the work of 18 civilians is required to maintain one soldier in the field—the ratio between soldier and civilian has been just that heavily reversed. Surely this suggests that the economic process that supplies our armies is not a secondary matter.

We have the smaller business man particularly in mind tonight. Although he is part of the very backbone of our service of supply, he is often the first to be imperiled by the sharp restrictions. The importance of smaller businesses as sources of employment and production is likely to be overlooked in our haste—with rather costly consequences sometimes. It must not happen here as it has elsewhere that small independent industries shall be unintentionally ruined and then be gobbled up and monopolized by syndicates that always lie in wait for such profitable wreckage. Business men who produce usable, life-sustaining wealth are, in their way, as important to the State as statesmen are in their way; statesmen would have little scope for action, armies would have little to defend and nothing to defend it with, were it not for these men.

However, no difficulty, no hindrance, can relieve us for one moment from our duty. Meeting difficulties in these times is part of the citizen's soldierly service. Just now everyone is more important to his country than to himself. Let every manufacturer and merchant, big and little, know that every piece of goods produced and exchanged for necessary use in a pulse beat denoting the stronger heartbeat of our national economy. Let him know that profiteering is a form of disloyalty, and avoid it by keeping prices close to costs and controlling costs as far as he can. In that mind, for the country's sake, we shall endure the initial maladjustments in hope of their speedy correction, and shall look upon our business service as our station in the defense line.

The President has spoken; the Congress is acting; the national policy is clear. It now becomes our duty as business men, as shopmen, as citizens in every walk of life, to mobilize our energies wholeheartedly and unitedly behind the Chief Executive in full support of the nation's emergency defense program. Disunity is confusion, it is also encouragement to the arch-aggressors of the world; but right is might, and unity is the strength that wields it.

By W. J. CAMERON,
on the Ford Sunday Evening Hour.

ADDRESS OF RETIRING PRESIDENT GEORGE B. MAYER

Given at Convention of Architects Society of Ohio,
Toledo, O., October 2-4, 1941

We are meeting today in the most interesting City of Toledo and are about to enter upon a very busy and delightful program which has been arranged for us by our energetic, hard-working and able hosts. It is their hope, I know, that this will be the most valuable convention the Society has ever held. It is my hope, too, that I also believe that each year which passes will find us growing stronger in number, stronger in unity and in devotion to the best interests of the profession, so that each convention will be more valuable and more enjoyable than the one which preceded it. We will hear, during the next few days, what our Society has been doing during the past year. I shall not attempt to tell you now, because the story will be unfolded in the reports of the various committees. Their recommendations, when adopted, modified or rejected by the convention, will form the basis for the work of the Society during the coming year.

I would like to take a few minutes of your time, however—and I assure you it will only be a few—to consider briefly the situation in which we, as practicing architects, find ourselves, to point out what seems to me to be our greater perils, in the hope that we may keep them before us as general guideposts as we proceed with the detailed discussions of our daily problems, which will fill the business sessions of this convention.

Preceding a recent meeting of the Cleveland Section, some who arrived early were discussing their immediate prospects in view of the recent priorities rulings, and it began to appear that the dire predictions of the Cassandras were at last coming true. Many have long felt that the field of the architect, who was once the chief person and head of the building industry, the master builder, was being encroached upon from both sides, so as to continually narrow its scope. The practice of architecture of Government bureau and their more or less open encouragement of the contractor-engineer has taken out of our hands, to

a great degree, the large-scale work which was formerly entrusted to us. The interesting volume of small-house construction by the operative builder who ignores the architect entirely or pretends to acknowledge him by paying a pittance to a non-registered, so-called "architect," has encroached upon our field from that side as well, and, in many cases, has progressed far beyond the range of the low-cost house.

Why have these conditions arisen, what should be done about them, and what can we do about them? One reason, of course, is the tendency all over the world today to reduce the importance of the individual and, even in this country, to centralize production into larger, rather than smaller, units. This is especially hard for us to face, because the architect is, by nature, training and experience, an individualist above all. Parenthetically, that is one of the most serious barriers which any program of unification has to hurdle—it seems extremely difficult for architects to subdue their individualism, even for a moment.

But let us look more closely at the picture, at that part which is nearest to us and for which we, by our actions or our predecessors by theirs, are more directly responsible. In days happily gone by the architect was regarded by most people as a long-haired, high-hatted individual who made pretty pictures and dreamed dreams which were sometimes magnificent enough, but not too practical. Nothing was ever done to counteract that impression; in fact, I suspect that it was fostered by those who, had they realized it, had the most to gain by its destruction. Today we are making strenuous efforts to convince those who have the decisions to make, that the architect is an extremely practical person, who can, in this streamlined and competitive age, produce buildings for them which will be as practical and economical as possible (which others can also do), but with something added which others either cannot or do not add. The architect, we believe, should bring to a problem a breadth of vision which looks

beyond the slide rule to add fitness to utility and beauty to stark, structural necessity. We know that this can be done by the expenditure of few or no individual dollars, and that it will bring valuable returns; but somehow we have, as yet, not been able to convince enough people of this to counteract the forces which work against us.

We must also face the unpleasant truth that too many of us are not as thorough in our analysis of the problems which are presented to us, and as careful in the details of solving them as we might be. The fact that an architect attacks a problem is not the guarantee of its successful solution that it ought to be. Too often carelessness in small matters, failure to keep informed as to the latest changes in the uses of old or the developments of newer materials, a feeling that changes can be made later to take care of errors occasioned by the charrette, produce the errors so dreaded by the owner. Others have been quick to seize upon these weaknesses and to capitalize upon them, as we all know to our sorrow. And this is not confined to any one field in the practice of architecture. The same changes are made, in different language and in different detail, against those whose interest is in the small house, the better and larger house, the public building and the factory. In many cases it is more or less justified. In more cases it is not, but has conspicuously proven recently that a lie repeated often enough is finally believed, and we, too, are victims of that pernicious practice. For the shortcomings of the few the entire group is made to suffer.

So now we come to the point in this brief discussion, "What should be done about it?" Our program has been arranged around this subject. First, I believe, we must begin with our schools. Their curricula must, it seems to me, be progressively overhauled until they reach the point where the graduate

(Continued on page 6)

EXAMINATION NOTES

A recent applicant for examination was in the office of the Board discussing his registration and the possible future for the profession. In speaking about the obligations of the individuals to the group as a whole, he expressed his opinion very emphatically that he believed in the aims and objectives of both the Institute and the State Society, and that he would be very glad to be a member in good standing in both as soon as possible, even if it took the shirt off his back.

Perhaps if a few more could understand and appreciate the picture so thoroughly and be so willing to do their share, the budget problems of both organizations would be materially reduced and most of all other difficulties more easily ironed out.

Excerpts from letters to the Board. It will be noted that the Board arranged to have the successful applicants receive their notices prior to Thanksgiving.

"Enclosed please find necessary form for the engrossed certificate of my registration. This registration was a very happy surprise inasmuch as it arrived on my birthday and a day before Thanksgiving, something to be thankful for, eh what?

"Now, I am going after another piece of parchment at the University of Cincinnati. I work in the mornings and go to school in the afternoon and evenings to secure my Master Degree of Architecture. They say parchment makes the best wall paper covering, so I think I will try this method of new designing for interior decoration."

"I don't believe you have ever awarded a registration to anyone who was more thankful or happy about it than I am. I can't quite express what a terrific worry is now gone, and I am sure the nerves won't ever be that frayed again. I hope I shall be a credit to the profession and use my registration always with honor. The ordeal is worth the result.

"Have applied for a job with the Illinois Ordnance Plant. Sent their application form into them last week. Work here is worse or should I say less than nothing."

SUBSTITUTION BECOMES AN INSTITUTION

This era offers absolution
 To all who practice substitution.
 Where once the hanging or the shooting
 Of those who stooped to substituting
 Of things not mentioned by the shopper
 Was held as only right and proper,
 Our loyalty today is tested
 By being out of things requested.
 To furnish articles according
 To people's wants would smack of
 hoarding,
 And so our stocks are all uprooted
 To see what can be substituted.

I hope the disappointed buyer
 Will comprehend I am a liar.
 To meet his wish in fullest measure
 Would be unmitigated pleasure.
 We hate the process of explaining
 The reasons why some stocks are waning.
 To think the good will he accords us
 Is being jeopardized affords us
 A grief to match his disappointment.
 Hence I attempt with verbal ointment
 In this ironic contribution
 To ease the pain of substitution.

—Oct. (1941) issue of "Donley Devices."
 Submitted by special reporter, Naomi Hileman, Dayton.

Calcium Chloride Admixture in Concrete

The approach of cold weather has brought numerous inquiries regarding the use of calcium chloride as an admixture in concrete. It is of extreme importance to thoroughly understand the functions that calcium chloride may be expected to perform. Calcium chloride will accelerate the initial set and can be used most advantageously in cold weather to reduce the time of protection required with covers and artificial heat or to reduce the time of wet curing at normal temperatures. The amount of calcium chloride recommended for use in concrete is *not sufficient to materially reduce the freezing temperature of concrete*, and this fact should be carefully noted.

For detailed information, kindly write for sheet No. ST23. Portland Cement Association, 2750 A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus, O.

NEW REGISTRANTS OHIO BOARD

The Board of Examiners report that the following individuals, all residing in Ohio, have successfully passed the State examination and are now registered as architects. The Board further is pleased to report that there is a little higher standard throughout all of the papers which trend has been noticeable for the past two or three examinations.

The next examination will be held in March, 1942.

- Columbus—
 John Quincy Adams, Jr.
 Will Besley
 Walter C. Hansen
 Roland K. Kuechle
 Leo S. Rovtar.
 West Alexandria—
 Hubert K. Creager
- Painesville—
 Raymond B. Dela Motte
- Cleveland—
 Peter P. Dubaniewics
- Cincinnati—
 Hyman T. Fink
 Roland G. Roessner
 Eugene F. Schrand
 Carter C. Willsey
- Sandusky—
 Harvey H. Hatheway
- Lima—
 Robert A. Helser
 Shaker Heights—
 Lottie B. Helwick
- Warren—
 Willard S. Lawrence
- Yellow Springs—
 Max G. Mercer
- Toledo—
 Henry J. Meuerhofer
- Youngstown—
 Howard Solomon
- Coshocton—
 Donald G. Spies
- Dayton—
 Wilbert N. Welty
 William Charles Wertz
- Brecksville—
 Arthur V. Wyatt

The Renewal Fee for 1942 is \$10 if Paid BEFORE Midnight, December 31st.

(Continued from page 4)

has a thorough realistic approach to the practice of his profession and is equipped with the proper tools with which to begin. No longer is it sufficient to train a student in basic principles of design and hope that he will pick up the practical details after he has left school. It is of great importance that he understand the principles of design, that he have a thorough background in the history and development of the styles of architecture, and that he have a broad cultural education. Without these he may become an expert draftsman, but never a real architect. But these alone will never be enough to make him an architect. He must have an understanding of the social implications of his profession, as well, and he must be equipped technically to be able to apply his knowledge. He must, for example, in working on a housing project, know how many rooms and what rooms are needed for families of various sizes; he must learn something about the way the people who will inhabit the project live, what furniture they are likely to have so that he can design the rooms to accommodate it; he must understand the value of proper recreational facilities for them as well as the value that beauty can bring to their enjoyment of their new quarters. And, beyond that, he must realize that, since the life of the buildings is calculated at some thirty or sixty years, it must be so built that it will be structurally sound during that period, and capable, within its framework, of as much modernization as may, from time to time, become necessary.

A large order, you may say. Yes, it is, but unless we are trained in that type of thinking, of seeing the problem as a whole, seeing beyond the picture, beyond the construction, into the use of building during its entire probable life, and seeing to it that it is constructed so as to last the desired time with the minimum of upkeep and repair, we may find that the work will be subdivided into small fields for specialists, and there will no longer be a place for the architect. So, I believe that if we are to survive this perilous period into which we have entered, we must be far better prepared to tackle the problems laid before us than we have ever been. The schools must prepare their students far better than they prepared us, and

we must prepare ourselves to be far more efficient than we are today.

But you may say to me, and with no small degree of justice, "Suppose we are all perfectly prepared, our field is being encroached upon from all sides as you have pointed out, what's the use of all this preparation if, finally, there will be no place to practice what we have learned?" The answer to that, too, lies in ourselves. It is entirely within our power, it seems to me, even in the face of certain general trends which have been pointed out, to regain the status formerly held by architects. To do this we must recognize that we are living in 1941, and we must act accordingly. We are living in a new world, in times which have greatly changed in business methods as well as in construction methods, but we have done very little to indicate that we are aware of it. The time when the architect's problem was largely how he could get a certain job instead of some other architect getting it, has passed. The rivalry today is not nearly so much between individuals within the profession as between the profession itself and those outside of it, who have not only cast envious glances in our direction, but who have proceeded to do something about it.

We must proceed to do something about it, too, and very soon, or there will not be enough left to worry about. So far, our efforts have been—to quote—"too little and too late." We must immediately proceed to organize so that the American Institute of Architects (or some other broader and stronger organization if the Institute can not be brought quickly to include all architects) will become as powerful inside and outside of the profession as the American Bar Association, the American Medical Association or the Beauticians Institute and the Meat Institute are in their fields. The motto of the "Ohio Architect," trite as it may seem, could well become the rallying cry for the entire profession—"In Unity There Is Strength." The United States really began when the slogan, "United we stand, divided we fall," was first put into action. At this very time we see the sad results of the "divide and rule" policy in Europe.

Are we to stick our heads in the sand and let our profession disappear, or are we going to get together, all the architects in the country, and do

something to preserve it and to foster its growth and power? Are we going to permit a chapter of the Institute to continue to claim to represent all the architects in its locality when it refuses to take in new members, when it lets applications lie around for a couple of years before acting upon them, and which actually has fewer members now than it did several years ago? I know of one such, which is not in Ohio, by the way, but which is a serious detriment to all of us nevertheless. Are we going to continue to have two organizations functioning in the same city to which each architect is asked to belong and pay his dues, each with separate officers and committees, doing the same work, covering the same fields, passing judgment on the same questions and each robbing the other of its strength and vitality? Or, are we going to have one broad, strong, all-inclusive organization, representing all the architects, acting for them in all matters, with all the strength behind it which the entire profession can produce?

The Ohio Plan, promulgated by our convention last year, is aimed toward this latter objective. Discussions in this meeting may produce a more workable plan; if so, let us adopt it and push it toward national acceptance with all the energy we possess; if not, let us get behind the plan adopted last year with an equal amount of energy. Let us join with those in other States who feel the paramount importance of real unification as we do and let us all work all the time until we achieve it. Very well, you may say, let us get all the architects in the country into one organization—what then? What will that organization do that is not being done now? I do not propose to criticize the Institute or any other group which works earnestly and sincerely for my benefit, but if I can assist it to become stronger, I know it can do better work and thereby produce greater benefits for me and for every member of the profession.

An organization with a membership as large as the one I have been describing would, first of all, have much larger financial resources than any existing one has. Recognizing the value of professional services, as it must, being itself composed of professional men, it would proceed nationally as well as locally to have professional

surveys made which would reveal accurately the feelings of the public towards the architect and the reason for those feelings. Proper public relations counsel could then be employed to correct wrong impressions which seemed to be current about the architect, and, if the surveys revealed any sound basis for complaint, the architects would, upon being informed of them, start out to correct them. Some of our meetings will concern themselves with publicity for the profession, but what we can do today is infinitesimal compared with what a completely organized profession could accomplish. Some of our meetings here will concern themselves with a "Code of Practice" setting our own house in order. Other meetings will discuss architectural education in the State, and others are to be devoted to things which seem to be our own special business, such as the development of our magazine and of our own organization, which we want to make as strong and powerful as possible so that it can be of maximum help in working for the achievement of our greater goals.

Everything has been planned for our enjoyment here at this convention, both while on duty and off duty. Our chief purpose is to get to know each other better, and through that, to achieve a more cohesive and more workable organization. The publicity attending this convention is better than we have ever had, and we expect that, through a stronger magazine, our publicity during the entire year will be

superior to that which we have had until now. Before I close this report and start the convention upon its real work, I would like to quote a short paragraph I recently came across in one of the Architectural magazines. It seems to sum up a great deal that has been written and said lately by many who have been thinking about our problems. In the September issue of "Pencil Points" you will find the following from the pen of a Public Relations consultant who began his adult life as an architect. Here it is:

"The possibilities for business-like expansion of the architectural profession's total income are virtually unlimited. Only leadership, co-operative action, financing and professional public relations, publicity and sales promotional counsel are needed. Certainly a profession that is doing such brilliant, creative work is not lacking in leadership. Certainly the time is right for financing, when current business is good, future business clouded. Certainly every major city can produce competent professional public relations men to plan and execute local campaigns. The only bottleneck is delay in co-operative action."

"Most critics of architects say that you are temperamental, individualistic artists who cannot get together on anything. There's a challenge. You recognize your problems. Let's see you lick them."

Now, let's show him that we can.

Keep the Wheels Rolling

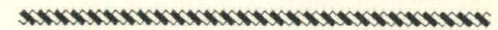
The Eighth Annual Convention is history, but the good will, good times and good results that were so much in evidence at Toledo keep rolling on. With so much started, can we maintain this momentum for twelve months and pick it up to go on for greater goals, or will we, as usual, lapse back to the usual lethargy and then have to start from scratch again when the next convention rolls around?

It is too much to expect that the enthusiasm and interest that had been around at the Toledo Convention is to continue over twelve months without some stimulating fuel on the way. Perhaps a carefully planned yearly program that would include a sectional meeting at Millersburg for the Northeastern group and another at Dayton or Lima for the Central and Southwestern group might be something to think about. Lima is mentioned particularly in order that Mr. Tom McLaughlin might be able to show off "his" golf course, which he says is about one of the best. He got that way because he himself made it that way.



DO IT NOW . . .

Pay that Renewal Promptly!



Seen at the 1941 O. S. A. Convention



Mrs. George M. Foulks, wife of newly elected State Treasurer, Canton
Mr. Robert B. Schildknecht, State Architect, Columbus



Mr. Charles J. Marr, New Philadelphia
Col. Robert S. Harsh, Columbus



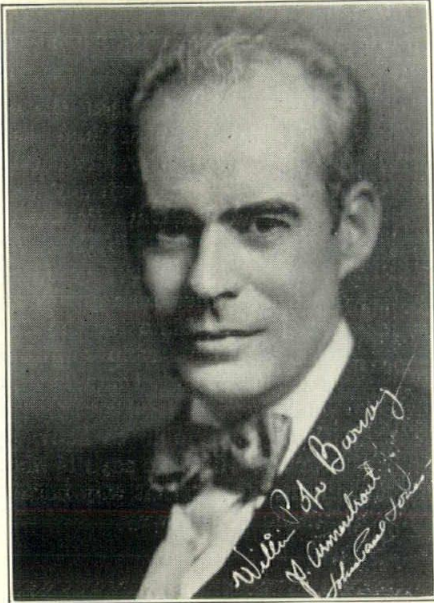
Kyle W. Armstrong, Columbus
Charles F. Cellarius, Cincinnati
Prof. Charles St. John Chubb, Columbus

NOTES FROM A TALK BEFORE CONVENTION OF OHIO ARCHITECTS

Toledo, Ohio - 1941

By

WILLIAM POPE BARNEY, Architect, Philadelphia



W. POPE BARNEY

Every one knows that a good after-dinner speaker says a great many things that probably are not true; tells a few stories that definitely are not true, and then sits down before he says what he really thinks. But since you have asked me to come all the way from Philadelphia, I take it that you want me to say what I think about things architectural, and forget any ambitions I may cherish for being known as a good after-dinner speaker.

Today Demands Our Utmost Sincerity

I shall do just that because I sincerely feel that now is no time for "talky talk," but rather for the facing of facts, some of which, while not flattering, should wake us up. Certainly these days demand the utmost of which we individually and as a profession are capable. I have often sensed a danger in meetings such as this—that in our enthusiasm for our profession and our understandable and even praiseworthy desire to be of ever-increasing service to society we let our imaginations run away with us until we lay

out a program impossible of accomplishment and picture a future in which all the world will be at our door clamoring for a service which we alone can give.

We Must Not Deceive Ourselves

It is all very well to have imagination, but let us not be guilty of letting it run to such lengths as to assure us of our indispensability while we are at the same time seriously discussing the need of a series of national broadcasts to make the public "architect-minded." And speaking of sales promotion, we must remember that the wholesale merchandising of drawing and specifications is not just a matter of demand. It requires delivery, and, no matter how much the client assures us to the contrary, it requires personal supervision and follow-up by those both skilled and experienced. To listen to some of my friends, one would think architectural service was something you could produce in unlimited quantities, wrap up a factory, seal with the stamp of the A.I.A., and always find the same quality when you unwrap it. Architectural service involves a personal relation of a personally skilled individual to his client. The fact that some very outstanding men in the profession have had a genius for organization as well as architectural ability and have built up large practices, is no reason for changing our conception of it as pre-eminently a personal service. It is not a mere merchandising of the work of our assistants. Being a personal service it involves a personal trust and understanding which cannot be built up overnight, and if by some superhuman salesmanship or natural emergency we treble our market overnight, we are in the gravest danger of great disappointment due to having to delegate vital matters to those not sufficiently matured by experience to know how to handle them, or we will undertake to carry too heavy a load ourselves, and come a cropper with equally disastrous results.

By Wishful Thinking

The great projects which the all-out national effort is calling for demand a certain co-operation and co-ordination that wishful thinking would assure us that we architects have always had because we have been co-ordinating the structural, mechanical and design elements with almost unconscious effort for years. The effortlessness of this co-ordination comes from our familiarity with all the problems it presents, and our close personal relations over the period of years with those whose efforts we would co-ordinate. It rarely is a measure of our natural aptitude for co-ordination, as witness the hell of a time most of us had when we did our first housing project for the Government. Here we were, many of us, faced for the first time in our lives with the problem of co-operating with a great many hitherto strangers and had to co-ordinate their contributions and decisions so that work could go forward to a conclusion which would have some unity of purpose and clarity of intent. Certainly I say that the technique for such a job of co-ordination was not taught in college to my generation, nor the generation preceding mine, nor was it ever considered desirable. True, we learned that the architect was the commander-in-chief, but we always thought of his omniscience as something gained through the eyes and exercised on those rare occasions when we had to assert his prerogative by an ex-cathedra sort of dignified verdict—final and inevitable like the crack of doom.

Co-ordination Requires Mastery

Now, some architects are born co-ordinators; in fact, they are so good at it that they do not even have to know much about architecture in order to get along pretty well, but as a profession we are individualists with strong personal convictions and considerable confidence in our own judgment, knowing, as we do, that that judgment is based on much hard work and experience. In a word, we are prone to be very enthusiastic about our own way of doing things. I do not criticize this. It is too closely akin to the divine urge of genius to be deplored in a profession where creative effort is so much needed. But I do submit that it makes co-operation a thing which we must consciously strive for rather than assume that we have to a rather unusual degree by virtue of being architects. In my own case,

Important Federal Agencies in Washington

Herewith, as of interest, is a copy of list prepared by M. W. Del Gaudio, State Association Director, dated October 27, 1941, showing "contact men" in various agencies of the Federal Government in Washington, having jurisdiction of defense program activities of interest to the profession.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Defense Projects—(Professional Services)

Construction Advisory Committee Republic 6700

Personnel: Extensions 2291-2292

Major-Gen'l Wm. D. Connor, Chairman

F. J. C. Dresser

Alonzo J. Hammand

Forrest S. Harvey

R. H. Tatlow, III

Secretary: H. Van Rensselaer

Office of Quartermaster-General

R.R. Retirement Bldg., 4th and D Sts., S.W.,

Rm. 1086, Washington, D. C.

Civilian Appointments—field positions, as inspectors, superintendents, etc.

J. T. Willett, Acting Chief Republic 6700

Civilian Personnel Section Extension 2501

Construction Div., Quartermaster Corps

R.R. Retirement Bldg., 4th and D Sts., S.W.,

Rm. 1118, Washington, D. C.

Military Appointments—reserve officers and others seeking commissions

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Andrews, Chief Republic 6700

Reserve Officers and Extension 2725

Training Branch

Quartermaster Corps

R.R. Retirement Bldg., 4th and D Sts., S.W.,

Rm. 5613, Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Defense Projects—(Professional Services)

Lt.-Comdr. E. J. Spaulding, Republic 7400
CEC USNR Extension 2666

Bureau of Yards and Docks

Navy Building, Rm. 1609, Washington, D. C.

Civilian Appointments—field positions, as inspectors, superintendents, etc. Republic 7400

Carl F. Kuldell Extension 2491

Bureau of Yards and Docks

Navy Building, Rm. 1512, Washington, D. C.

Naval Appointments—reserve officers and other seeking commissions Republic 7400

Lieut.-Comdr. J. S. Leister Extension 2472

Bureau of Yards and Docks

Navy Bldg., Rm. 3434, Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Public Building Administration

N. Max Dunning, District 5700

Architect Assistant Extension 508

Procurement Division Bldg.

(Federal Warehouse), Rm. 725

Seventh and D Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.

United States Housing Authority

Gilbert Rodier Republic 1860

Director of Proj. Planning Div. Extension 4032

Old Interior Bldg., Rm. 53227,

Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Advisory Commission

Charles F. Palmer Republic 5050

National Defense Extensions 346-347

Housing Co-ordinator

1600 Eye St., N.W., Rm. 302,

Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

Sullivan W. Jones, Chief Republic 7500

Housing Priorities Branch Extension 456

Rm. 310, 462 Indiana Ave., N.W.,

Washington, D. C.

it has taken a world war to snap me out of this complacency, and I have had some growing pains in the process.

Inspiration of the Emergency

I have been tremendously encouraged, however, in doing defense housing work recently to find that a new spirit which I have felt is shared by those with whom I have come in contact in Washington. These are men I have known before and found in the past frequently not too helpful. Today it is different. A consuming zeal to get on with our total defense is evident on all sides. All seemed to be looking for a new technique for co-operating—a way of ironing out differences of opinion. We were actively trying to find a point where minds could meet rather than making those clear-cut statements of divergent views which are so dear to most of us. In my own case (and I think I am fairly typical), I found it was a matter of accent rather than content that had to be changed. I had the knowledge—so have we all. It was only the willingness to serve that had been lacking.

Planning for a New End

The country needs intelligent planners today, and it will need them tomorrow—indefinitely more—clear thinkers who are trained and experienced to consider and analyze a problem, marshal their resources and produce a solution. You say surely we architects are that. I agree we are, but, again, I feel we have got to change the accent. Heretofore we have been searchers for a perfection often unappreciated and sometimes even resisted by the client. You all perhaps recall the story of Wilson Eyre, the father of distinguished domestic architectures in Philadelphia who was overheard answering the client's irate question, "Are you, or are you not, going to do what I want you to do?" "Madame, I am going to do something infinitely better than you want, only you can't grasp it yet." Now, this very thing that makes us good architects—this unquenchable thirst for improvement can be a terrible handicap in building an army cantonment unless behind and beyond it all is a consuming zeal to get ahead

with the job. This zeal and this zeal alone is what entitles us as architects to a place in the national defense set-up. With this zeal we can transmute our single-mindedness from the goal of perfection of form to a perfection of timing and delivery.

New Skills Not Salesmanship

We come so near to being the answer to a nation's prayer that we are in danger of forgetting the things we still lack. We must keep abreast of the times, we need to know more about the new materials we must use; the new structural devices we must employ; the engineering we so unfortunately have completely delegated to others, the people we work with and the society we work for. These needs cannot be compensated for by salesmanship. In fact, the curse of our day in architecture, as in most other things, is the belief that a clever tongue can substitute for a willing back; and that knowing the right people is more important than knowing your job.

(Continued on page 13)

MEDAL AWARD

Public Building Classification 1941
O.S.A. Competition

*H. B. Magruder Memorial Hospital,
Port Clinton, O.*

*Mills, Rhines, Bellman and Nordhoff,
Architects, Toledo*

The problem was to design a hospital for a community of 4,500 population and outlying territory of 5,500 additional population. The entire project was to be built on a limited budget. The emergency capacity is 52 beds, with a basinet capacity of 15.

The building is buff iron spot brick exterior. It is fireproof throughout; interior partitions are terra cotta tile and gypsum block.

Heating is low pressure steam with additional high pressure boilers for sterilizers. Concealed radiators are used throughout.

Green ceramic glazed structural block was used in operating, sterilizing and utility rooms.

Large areas of glass, set in steel sash, painted green, was used to afford a view of the beautiful wooded park surrounding the building.

Permanent planting areas were used at several points to bring the color of the exterior grounds into the building.

The large, full-glazed, three-story circular bay faces south and west and affords a beautiful solarium with direct sunlight throughout the day.

The thought in the minds of the designers was to provide a hospital which would be simple, economical, easy to maintain and keep clean.

Colors for interiors were selected in pastel shades. The entire project is in keeping with thorough modern methods of medicine.

Total cubage—209,000 cu. ft.

Built 1940.

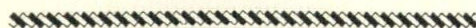
General contractor—Steinle-Wolfe Co., Fremont, O.

Plumbing and heating—Ohler & Holzhauser Co., Port Clinton, O.

Electric wiring—Kinsel Electric Co., Oak Harbor, O.



**Have your Renewal in the Mail
Before Midnight, December 31st.**



DAUPHIN COUNTY COURT UPHOLDS ENGINEERS' REGISTRATION BOARD

Engineer Appealed From Board's Action in Refusing to Issue a Certificate of Registration as a Professional Engineer

On July 21st Judge Frank B. Wicher-sham of the Court of Common Pleas in Dauphin County, handed down the following opinion in the Appeal of Peter Maurice Steel:

BY THE COURT:

This matter is before us on appeal of Peter Maurice Steel from the action of the State Registration Board of Professional engineers in referring to register him as a professional engineer.

It appears from the record that the appellant registered as a professional engineer for the registration year of 1929, but failed to register thereafter, until 1938, when he filed an application for such registration. After investigation by the board, and because of untruthfulness or falsity of certain statements in this application, particularly in relation to his answer to Question No. 13, under Engagement 7, registration was refused. In an interview before the board appellant admitted the information he had submitted concerning this question was untrue, whereupon he was informed by the board no further consideration would be given to his application unless he would submit a truthful one, inasmuch as the application was submitted under oath.

The appellant again, on May 2, 1940, filed a similar application, under oath, in which he stated as to question No. 13, engagement 7, that during years 1934 to 1936 his services had been those of a designing engineer, whereas the board contends he had been a designing draftsman. This being considered a very substantial misrepresentation by the board, it again refused to register him unless he would submit an application without any misrepresentation of any material facts, notifying him on September 5, 1940, that "for the reason that the evidence presented does not warrant the board granting a certificate of registration as a professional engineer" (Exhibit No. 2). Thereafter appellant was granted a hearing before the board during which he admitted the misrepresentation contained in his an-

swers under question No. 13, engagement 7, of the application, and also admitted having prepared certain private engineer's plans and having practiced as a civil engineer for the Borough of Clairton for several years without being properly registered; and again appellant was informed by the board that they would not consider his application for registration until such time as he filed a truthful one. Instead of filing a truthful application as suggested by the board, appellant filed the appeal which we now have under consideration.

An extensive discussion followed and the court issued the following order: And now, July 21, 1941, the action of the State Registration Board in refusing to register appellant as a professional engineer for the reason of untruthfulness or falsity in his answer to question 13, engagement 7, of his application for registration, is affirmed, without prejudice to the applicant to file a new and truthful application. The appeal is dismissed. Costs to be paid by the appellant.—Reprinted from *Pennsylvania Architect Engineer*.

U. S. Spends \$266,391,859

On Defense Construction in Ohio from
June 1940 to September 1941

As part of the defense program the Federal Government spent \$266,391,859 on construction work in Ohio from June, 1940, to September, 1941, inclusive, the U. S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment, reported Thursday.

Total Federal expenditures in Ohio for construction work were \$300,699,878 for the period, but \$34,308,019 of this sum was for non-defense projects, the report showed.

Ship construction projects, which accounted for more than half of all Federal construction expenditures during the period, were responsible for \$27,546,307 in Ohio.

Defense construction project expenditures for Ohio, other than ship construction, were reported as follows: War Department, \$73,859,680; Navy Department, \$20,474,903; other departments and agencies, \$144,510,969.



Governor Donnell has signed the Registration Act to license architects and engineers in Missouri. One bill covers both professions. There is the usual "grandfather clause" covering registration of men now practicing in either profession. The Act sets up a seven-man registration board of three engineers, three architects, and a chairman who may be either an engineer or an architect.

The funeral of Albert M. Allen, engineer of Cleveland, who has practiced for many years in and around Cleveland under the firm name of A. M. Allen & Company, was held November 14. Mr. Allen was an associate of Mr. Joseph P. Neppel, architect of Cleveland for several years. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

Toledo Section Elects

Following a joint meeting of the Toledo Section and Toledo Chapter, held on November 18, the Section convened in a separate meeting and elected the following officers, effective immediately: William M. Fernald, 345 W. Delaware Avenue, president; Myron T. Hill, 1844 W. Bancroft Street, vice-president; Horace W. Wachter, 1220 Madison Avenue, treasurer; Mark B. Stophlet, Security Bank Building, secretary.

The Chapter officers were as follows: Harold H. Munger, Nicholas Building, president; Willis A. Vogel, Edison Building, vice-president; Horace W. Wachter, 1220 Madison Avenue, treasurer; Mark B. Stophlet, Security Bank Building, secretary.

Chapter election to be held early in January.

It will be noted that the offices of treasurer and secretary are held by the same individuals. This is a step being taken by the Toledo group toward our mutual aims of unification.

EASTERN OHIO SECTION NEWS

"For several months I have had in mind the idea of a regular luncheon for the architects and draftsmen in the Akron area. Shortly prior to the Convention, I sent out cards asking the architects to meet at a luncheon to discuss the approaching convention. We had a fair attendance, and it was decided that we would meet together again following the convention and possibly with some regularity. We had another luncheon on October 13th with several offices represented, and it was decided that we would meet on the second and fourth Monday of each month. The Little Dutch Room in connection with the central Y.M.C.A. cafeteria has been reserved for the architects on these days. Any architects visiting Akron are urged to join us."

"It is almost needless to say that the principal subject for round-table discussion this week was that of priorities and the prohibition of non-defense construction. We feel that we will derive considerable benefit from these informal luncheon meetings through the discussion of our varied problems."

W. B. HUFF, President,
Eastern Ohio Section A.S.O.

Editor's Note:

Similar meetings have been held by various groups. The one in Cleveland is now probably more than three years old. The Dayton group has a weekly luncheon which has been going on for possibly a year and a half. The Thursday luncheon of the Columbus group, held in the Broad-Lincoln Hotel, went along fine for about two years, but unfortunately has been allowed to die due to lack of sufficient interest.

It is very evident that from the lack of results by architectural groups that the once-a-month meeting is not sufficient and these once-a-week gatherings seem to keep up the steam and momentum meetings.

ARCHITECT'S ENTOUR

We have been advised that Mr. George Walters, the very congenial architect of Cleveland, and his charming wife are sojourning in the Bluegrass country, while George exercises (?) his professional (?) talent on work for Uncle Sam.

Our same correspondent advises us that Ronald Spahn, of Cleveland, is also in Kentucky trying to do his bit toward completion of the Federal Building Program. Ronald, as you will remember, had the pleasure of marching down the aisle and receiving a metal for his firm at the convention.

A Mr. John K. Mason, one of our younger architects, advises that he is now with the office of Chief of Engineers in Washington, D. C.

No doubt there are many others, and anyone having such information, please forward same to your association editor or to Editor R. C. K.

U. of P. TO GIVE COURSE IN HOME BUILDING

In connection with the Home Builders Institute of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania will give a course in Home Building during the two weeks, August 18 to 30.

The course will include lectures, field work, and seminars, devoted to discussions on policies and projects that have been inspected during the field trips.—Reprinted from the "Pennsylvania Architect and Engineer."

WARNER

ELEVATORS

Direct Factory Branches:

CLEVELAND
COLUMBUS
DAYTON
ZANESVILLE
PORTSMOUTH

Main Factory and Office:

The Warner Elevator Mfg. Co.

Est. 1860
CINCINNATI

OHIO ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION LAW AMENDMENTS

The following bill is a copy of the amendments which were introduced by Mr. George Marshall, representative from Franklin County and passed by the 94th General Assembly of Ohio, regular session, effective 7-24-41. The renewal as established for 1942 has been set by the Board of Examiners at \$10 in accordance to the amount in the fourth paragraph of 1334-15:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That Sections 1334-2 and 1334-15 of the General Code be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1334-2. The board shall be charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this Act, and may incur such expenses as shall be necessary, providing however, that such expenses shall not exceed the revenue derived from the fees for examination, registration, and other sources as hereinafter provided.

All fees hereinafter provided for by the provisions of this Act shall be paid to and receipted for by the secretary of the board, and shall be paid by him monthly into the State treasury to the credit of a separate fund to be known as the "fund for the State board of examiners of architects." Said fund shall be continued from year to year and, except as hereinafter provided, shall be drawn against only for the purposes of this Act. **1** After January 1, 1942, one dollar of each annual renewal fee and of each restoration fee shall be transferred by the Treasurer of State to the General Revenue Fund.

All expenses incurred by the board shall be paid on requisitions signed by the president and secretary of the board and upon warrant of the State Auditor by the State Treasurer out of the separate fund in the State treasury hereinafter provided.

Each member of said board shall be entitled to receive, as a part of the expense of the board, ten dollars per diem while actually engaged in attendance at meetings, in conducting examinations, or in the performance of their duties under this Act.

The member shall receive also, as a part of the expense of the board, the amount of actual traveling, hotel and other necessary expenses incurred in the

performance of their duties under this Act.

In addition to the above per diem allowance, the secretary shall receive **2** such salary as the board shall determine, but not to exceed \$1,500 per annum, paid as hereinbefore provided from the special fund hereinbefore provided. He shall give a bond to the State of Ohio in **3** such sum as the board may determine, but not less than \$3,000 with two or more sureties approved by the board conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. The board may require a surety bond, in which event the premium thereon shall be paid by the board. Such bond with the approval of the board endorsed thereon shall be deposited with the Secretary of State and kept in his office.

SEC. 1334-15. The fee to be paid to board by an applicant for examination, or, in lieu of examination, to otherwise determine, by the provisions of Section **4** 1334-7 except subdivision B, his fitness and eligibility to become registered and to receive a certificate of qualification to practice architecture shall be **5** fifteen dollars.

The fee to be paid to the board by an applicant for registration under subdivision B of Section **6** 1334-7 shall be that charged a registered architect of Ohio seeking registration in the State where the application is registered. The fee for certificate of qualification shall be fixed in the same reciprocal manner. In no case, however, shall the total fees be less than twenty dollars.

The fee to be paid to the board by the recipient of an original certificate of qualification to practice architecture shall be five dollars. The fee to be paid to the board for a duplicate of a certificate of qualification that has been lost or destroyed shall be five dollars.

The fee to be paid to the board by an applicant for each annual renewal of his certificate of qualification to practice architecture shall be established by the board and shall not exceed **7** twelve dollars. The fee to be paid for a duplicate renewal card shall be one dollar.

The fee to be paid to the board by an applicant for the restoration of an expired certificate of qualification to

practice architecture shall be **8** the renewal fee for the current year, together with the renewal fee for each year in which the certificate was not renewed plus a penalty of two dollars and fifty cents for each such delinquent year or part thereof; provided that the maximum fee in any single instance shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars.

The fee to be paid to the board by an applicant for the restoration of a certificate of qualification to practice architecture which has been revoked under the provisions of Section **9** 1334-14 shall be **10** twenty-five dollars.

The fee to be paid to the board by an applicant for retaking all subjects of the written examination shall be ten dollars. The fee to be paid to the board by an applicant for retaking a portion of the written examination, provided the subjects do not have a weight value of more than 50 percent of the entire examination, shall be five dollars.

The fee to be paid to the board by an applicant for an oral examination, subsequent to registration by exemption, to change his status from registration by exemption to registration by examination, shall be five dollars.

The fee to be paid to the board by an applicant for the standard, junior or senior examination, as authorized by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, shall be ten dollars.

SECTION 2. That existing Sections 1334-2 and 1334-15 of the General Code are hereby repealed.

The following matter eliminated from the present law—see corresponding numbers with asterisks in body of bill;

1. Whenever, after January 1, 1933, the net encumbered balance in this fund on November 10th of any one year exceeds the sum of \$1,000, this excess amount shall be transferred to the general revenue fund.

2. A salary, which shall not exceed \$500.

3. The sum of \$1,000.

4. 8.

5. Ten.

6. 8.

7. Three.

8. Five dollars.

9. 15 of this Act.

10. Fifteen.

(Continued from page 9)

The Young Generation

It is at meetings such as this that we can profitably come face to face with facts. You no doubt have heard that the public doesn't appreciate architects; and why should they, since we have missed the boat so many times in the past? As one who has missed some boats himself, I must say that the time of sailing changes so often these days that some missing is inevitable. But if I and my contemporaries have missed some boats, all architects have not. If you will allow me, I am going to talk about some who I think we will find aboard—the younger men of the profession, the men who have graduated since 1929 and have had the worst break of any generation of architects now practicing. My reason for doing this is that I feel these men have something we who are older haven't always got; in fact, most of the things that critics of architecture and architects have taken the profession to task for the last twenty years. They are vitally and not theoretically interested in city planning and community problems; they are eager to learn; they are not given to stage scenery facades, but are zealous to make a real contribution to the evolution of a modern architecture; they are functional planners with some intellectual content in their design, and frequently are making improvement in structural technique. Let me read you a few excerpts from letters that have come before me in the last year. They are earnestly sincere appraisals of architects by architects, and they refer to men now in their early thirties.

Praise

"The most characteristic of his qualities is his tireless effort to learn everything that needs to be known to do architecture well, and his refusal to do anything based on whimsy or half-knowledge. Such an approach is likely to produce slow but sound and original results, without mannerism and without spectacular, superficial qualities."

"He is deeply interested in city planning and community problems, and has a general cultural development adequate to assure him a place in the intellectual life of his community. A man who has a strong purpose in life, attracting interest to himself and his work on the part of leaders in other fields." "He is doing quietly and without showmanship or great opportunity

some very excellent work, fresh, carefully studied and sincere to the point of fervor." "I would recognize his as an outstanding zeal for significant contribution to American architecture on the part of one who sees the problem clearly and moves directly toward a solution. His design shows feeling and a fresh enthusiasm which will go far."

"A man of thorough scholarship, an able designer, and, above all, a person of reasoned conviction and devotion to an idea. He has sensed the significant weakness in American architecture—namely, lack of intellectual content, and he is laboring incessantly to correct it, not as a matter of business, but as a professional obligation."

"He has come to hold an outstanding place among the younger designers in this country by virtue of the originality of his solution from the points of view of both function and design. This has often involved startling improvements in structural techniques."

"He contributes to the advancement of American design a thorough understanding of all the arts from the point of view of an active technician in sculpture, design of textiles, furniture and other accessories."

A Warning

Certainly these are words of high praise, and I think they were deserved; in fact, I know some of them were, because I wrote them myself. And yet I am not completely reassured, and I do not believe my concern comes entirely from my skepticism of the universal and unflinching merit of plywood and glass in large, unbroken doses, because I have my streamline days when I was very enthusiastic

over what is happening to architecture. It is when I come face to face with things that speak to the soul in a language of mastery of material and technique the artists' vision of the beauty of the world we live in—perhaps a Greek Tanagra figure, a Settinano child, a Velazquez portrait—that much of the work today seems lacking in deep conviction of the possibility of any lasting perfection or principle. To these men I would recall that they have known no normal times, and, in their zeal to force a better world, have looked only ahead; it is behind that we must look to see the fruitage of generations of true culture.

The Future Opportunity

And now as to the future. I will not say that we are going to be indispensable, because when you come right down to it, the only thing that we can do that no other group challenges is to design a column and cornice that have feeling; but I will say we are going to be terribly needed. To be able to produce a finished project economically, by an orderly process, where the final product has its appropriate amount of subtlety, beauty, and enduring merit, is going to fill a need second only to the need for food. The necessity for buildings that, in their clarity, simplicity and beauty, are worthy of the new age that I confidently believe is coming, when the Nazi menace is a thing of the past, will be for architects and engineers the challenge of a century. To meet this challenge we will need a greatly increased number of trained men. I believe that the opportunity for young men entering these professions is greater now than it has been for fifty years.

Have you PAID your Renewal
 for 1942?
 BEWARE of December 31st.

You can recommend

Weatherseal Windows

for installation on new or old homes to reduce heat loss, lower fuel bills and eliminate soot and dirt infiltration.

WEATHERSEAL, Inc.

24 Huston Street

BARBERTON, OHIO

OPM Develops Simplification of Structural Shapes

November 14, 1941.

So much time and tonnage is sacrificed in the process of changing the rolls in rolling mills that it became desirable to cut down the number of structural steel sizes for our defense economy. The OPM has prepared an authorized list which is to serve for the duration of the present emergency.

Copies of the complete simplified plan can be obtained from the American Iron and Steel Institute. We also have a limited number of copies available.

Inland Steel Co., 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

RESOLUTION

Re—\$6,500 Priority Limitation

WHEREAS, The building construction industry of central Ohio is represented at a meeting held in Columbus this Fourteenth Day of November, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-One, called by the Architects' Society of Ohio, Columbus Section; Builders' Exchange of Columbus; Columbus Chapter, the American Institute of Architects; Columbus Building Trades Employers' Association; Columbus Savings and Loan League; Ohio Construction Council, and Residential Builders' Association of Columbus; and,

WHEREAS, It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the price limitation plan for allocating "critical materials" to the construction industry is inequitable, unjust and unnecessary, and will result in unfair, unnecessary and harmful curtailment of the building construction industry and of employment in such industry; and,

WHEREAS, It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the Heller Poundage Plan for allocating "critical materials" to the construction industry will not curtail or interfere with the national defense program; will make possible a more reasonable and more adequate building construction program, and will result in greater employment for workers whose abilities are adapted to employment in the building construction industry and cannot readily be adapted to other employment;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That this meeting, representing the building construction industry in central Ohio, unanimously endorses the Heller Poundage Plan and urges its

immediate adoption by all proper authorities; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to all proper officials and to all Ohio Senators and Congressmen.

(Reprinted from *Pencil Points*, October, 1941.)

"There seems to be little doubt that a direct and realistic approach to the problem of architectural services in the truly low-cost house field is essential. There is good evidence that the present standards of practice here are restrictive by strong implication if not in fact. This is also true in the industrial field.

"Such restrictive character should be removed. It is folly to let consideration of professional dignity and outworn tradition control deliberation. The great dignity and tradition of the profession rests upon its attainments and, above all, on its integrity. If that integrity is jealously guarded, the most drastic solutions of the complex problems of a rapidly changing society can be adopted with impunity and benefit to all.

"In preparation for this, the Committee on Architectural Services urges the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects to authorize the necessary steps and studies to produce a simple, direct and unequivocal restatement of those services, and then to publicize and support such a program to the end that the role of the architect in modern society be made clear to all."

American Institute of Architects, New York.

Dear Mr. Shreve:

We heartily indorse the view, expressed by our public relations committee meeting here in joint conference, that a concerted and unprecedented effort must be made by the profession to insure the survival of the architect during the present national emergency and the post-defense period.

Representations to Government of other official groups will be futile unless they are accompanied by forceful, dramatic action to impress upon the public the architect's vitally important function in the national scene. This profession has so far failed even to attempt any effective plan.

The Royal Institute of British Architects, recognizing a smiling situation in Britain, is taking concerted action despite the stress of war conditions and has appealed to us to do likewise. The

R.I.B.A. is devoting special attention to modern exhibit techniques as a potent weapon of public information to this end.

In the United States, architectural groups have presented various highly interesting exhibits which, however, deal in the main with only one phase of architecture—residential work. We consider that the time is ripe, for the presentation of exhibitions illustrating the architect's complete function.

An exhibition of this type should portray the architect's function in relation to city, regional and national planning, immediate and post-defense; national defense projects, defense housing and civilian defense; public works and industrial structures public and commercial buildings; civic housing projects and private residential work; the basic objectives being to emphasize the little appreciated importance of the architect as "layout" expert, designer, planner and co-ordinator under immediate and post-defense conditions.

We consider that a national exhibition, to be named "American Today and Tomorrow," should be presented by the A.I.A. in co-operation with the Producers' Council, say in Washington, New York or other appropriate center. Concurrently, regional exhibitions on a smaller scale should be circulated in other cities.

For exhibitions of such public interest and impersonal character, an admission charge might appropriately be made, proceeds to be devoted to the public relations funds of architectural organizations participating and to approved community betterment projects.

We would appreciate learning of your reaction to our proposal and assure you of our fullest co-operation.

Very sincerely yours,

A. APPLETON,

President A.I.A., Northern California Chapter, 68 Post St., San Francisco.

(Reprinted from "Pencil Points.")

GARAGE DOORS

Overhead type

Manual for Electrical

Residences Warehouses
Gas Stations Partitions
Loading Docks Boat Walls

Doors made to your order

THE CRAWFORD DOOR SALES CO.

OF OHIO

1863 E. 63rd St. - - Cleveland, O.

Endicott 5050

Agents in all principal cities

ARE ARCHITECTS SLIPPING?

"Architects are slipping." "The profession is held in low esteem by the public." "The prestige of architects has suffered immensely." "The public has not much use for architects because it thinks that they are just fellows who draw pretty pictures of buildings."

Some of these statements are true and some are not true, but enough of them are true to make perfectly reasonable the demand by architects everywhere that we must do something about it, and do it now.

Let us bring it right home to the average architect. Are you willing personally to do something about it now? The trouble with most of us is that we think that the Institute or the Chapter should do something about it, but are not willing to give our time and our services; many don't see what they can do, especially under the present war conditions, when the public is little interested in architects because the Government is doing most all of the building.

The standing of the profession does not rest alone on the quality of our professional services, nor on the number of jobs we can get. I believe that architects are entirely right in saying,

"what we need most now, and must have, is 'Public Information'." Unfortunately, however, most of the commonly used means of public information are not now as effective as they were before ninetenths of the thinking of the American people was occupied by war and defense. It is harder to get people to listen to radio talks about architects and architecture; the papers are not as willing as formerly to carry articles by architects or about architects unless articles have a war significance.

But although these and other usual means of getting our message over to the public are not as easy as they were, we must not neglect them as conditions permit their use. The opportunity for the most effective kind of public information is yet open to us—wide open. Let us ask ourselves: How well known are we personally in our community; what do people think of us as citizens; as men interested in civic and social work in our city or town? Do our neighbors consider us just nice fellows who don't count very much, and who most of our neighbors and people in our town have never heard of anyhow?

It seems to me that at this time when many of us are out of a job, or soon

will be, at this time when our communities and our nation are in need of the personal support of every citizen—at this time, when we have the time, and have every incentive as well—this is the time to do Red Cross work, to take a hand in good government, in clean politics, in social betterment, slum clearance, in church work, in education. I believe that right now, if we want our profession to have its indispensable place through the uncertain days that are coming—if we want our profession to have its place when peace comes again—and if we want individuality to take our part when there is so much dire need—we have got to make use of every opportunity to gain and to hold the respect and the confidence of the public by public service.

WILLIAM ORR LUDLOW.

CEMCO ELEVATORS

320 Brant Bldg., Canton, O.
Ludlow Arcade, Dayton, O.
109 W. Water St., Sandusky, O.
134 Main St., Zanesville, O.

CAPITAL ELEVATOR & MFG. CO.

W. TOWN and LUCAS STS.
AD 2437 - COLUMBUS, O.

Typical Exhibits seen at the OSA 1941 Toledo Convention



Yes, architects showed keen interest in the many fine exhibits of building material at the convention. Here we see Toledo architects Timothy Y. Hewlett, Charles A. Langdon, S. M. Jokel and Horace M. Coy looking over the Johns-Manville Company exhibit.

The striking glass block display of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company is shown in the above picture at the right.

Adequate Wiring To Save Electricity



- Lack of ADEQUATE WIRING in a home is no economy. For only with ADEQUATE WIRING can the full time and labor saving benefits of electricity be achieved. If your electrical appliances are to save as much time and effort as possible—if lighting is to give you added hours every day—you must provide proper wiring. This is true in your own home, or in the houses that you build.
- ADEQUATE WIRING is thrifty in cost and in materials. And it lets you gain full advantage of electric lights and appliances.

THE CINCINNATI ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION

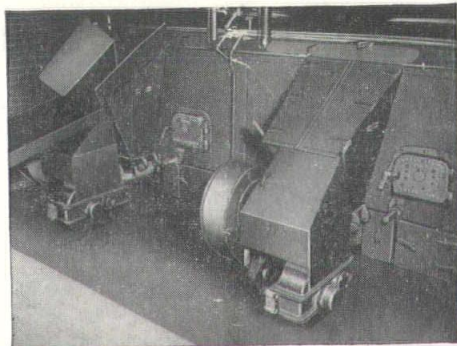
FUEL CONSUMPTION —

REDUCED

30%

TO

35%



Canton Stokers Replaced Another Well-Known Type

After installing three Canton Stokers, replacing another type, a recent customer expressed his satisfaction by reporting from the daily record, that fuel consumption in the first year was 30 percent less than previous year and 35 percent less than the year before.

The Canton Stokers, which included the improved Side Ash Dumps, Zoned Windbox and replacement of Steam with Electric Drive, together with correct engineering, were responsible chiefly for this saving.

With proper fuel distribution, reduction in smoke and fly-ash, long life, and definite economy, the Canton Stoker is the right Stoker to solve YOUR heat control problem. Write for Bulletins 203 and 400 for fuller information.

Canton Stoker Corporation

321 Andrew Place, S. W.

Canton, Ohio

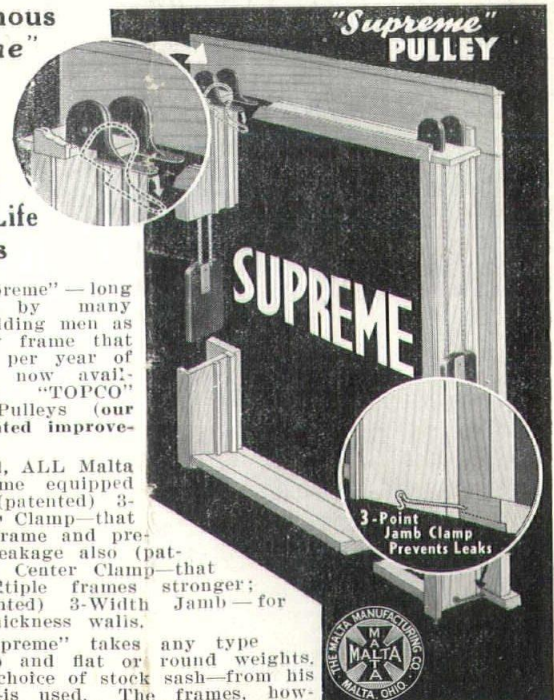
The Famous "Supreme" Frame With Malta's Exclusive Longer-Life Features

Malta "Supreme" — long recognized by many leading building men as the window frame that "costs less per year of service"—is now available with "TOPCO" Overhead Pulleys (our latest patented improvement).

As standard, ALL Malta Frames come equipped with the (patented) 3-Point Jamb Clamp—that reinforces frame and prevents sill leakage also (patented) Mull Center Clamp—that makes multiple frames stronger; also (patented) 3-Width Jamb—for different thickness walls.

Malta "Supreme" takes any type weatherstrip and flat or round weights. One's own choice of stock sash—from his local mill—is used. The frames, however, with all Malta's exclusive features, for longer, more economical service, come ready to install.

Learn why you can forestall any mistake—preventing window-worries for life—when you install Malta. Write TODAY for Catalog A-2.



THE MALTA MFG. CO., MALTA, OHIO
Malta Frames Cost Less Per Year Of Service

Top Quality Frames Since 1901