In Unity There is Strength
For a man who has been in active architectural practice as a principal for fifty-six years, Gustave W. Drach of Cincinnati, has lost little of his enthusiasm and foresight which carried him to great heights through his long career.

Mr. Drach is the dean of Cincinnati architects, and a respected and beloved gentleman. His varied experiences and many years of service have mellowed his character into one of sympathetic understanding and tolerance. I found him in his office, seated at a desk piled high with papers, and with pipe in mouth serenely contemplating the future of his profession, a profession which he has had the especial privilege of moulding and evolving since the days of Daniel Burnham.

A fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a past president of what is now the Architects Society of Ohio, and a practitioner of no mean ability, Mr. Drach has served his profession well. He has listened patiently, with a twinkle in his eye, to the hues and cries of apprehensive contemporaries who felt in their day as some of us feel today concerning matters of our profession's instability. He has seen styles and methods of operation change. Yet throughout his fruitful career he has maintained the larger perspective view of his profession's development, meeting its problems with common sense and high-minded ideals.

To enumerate the long list of buildings his firm has designed is beyond the scope of this article. Suffice it is to say, that such a list includes large institutional work as well as modest homes. 

In recent years Mr. Drach has sensed the help which younger men entering the profession will need. Consequently, as a gesture of good will, he has placed at the disposal of the University of Cincinnati such working drawings, books and plates of his own which the architectural student might find of value. Surely the young architects of Cincinnati will remember with gratitude this thoughtful act of Gustave Drach, and in years to come this man, who gave their city the best of his wisdom and ability, will hold a cherished place in the hearts of these future practitioners.

To sit with Mr. Drach to listen to the many anecdotes of his early struggles, of his varied acquaintances, including such one-time prominent citizens as C. Howard Walker, Frank Duveneck and Thomas Edison, to breathe the atmosphere of his office hallowed by years of conscientious endeavor, is to experience a thrill which words can hardly justify. My interview passed all too quickly, and I left with the comforting thought that as long as such men control the destiny of the architectural profession, it will not suffer loss.

FREDERIC H. KOCK.
“DIVIDED” WE STAND STILL

“United” We Stand — “Divided” We Stand Still — while the world about us moves on. There already is too much unjust and ill-advised criticism from without the profession. No doubt a small amount might be justified. In view of this fact, it shows very little practical judgment or common sense for any architect to keep heaping unnecessary hot coals of petty criticism from within.

Every architect who has been trying to earn the where-with-all to pay rent, salaries, blue print bills, income tax, and professional society dues can testify as to the ill effects of this professional criticism, not only upon the reputation of the architects, as individuals, and the profession, but upon the income so essential for the preservation of life and the pursuit of happiness to which even architects have every right to aspire.

Let each architect gird himself with the armour of utmost pride and confidence in and respect for his chosen profession and his fellow practitioners. Let every one make a genuine effort to be an architect in all that the title implies and certainly try to include with these architectural attributes the highest principles of sound business judgment.

Every citizen owes something to the community in which he lives, and the architect can make a very definite contribution to his community by active membership in civic groups, such as park commissions, garden clubs, art societies, welfare groups, and similar organizations, most of which, if not all, need and will gladly welcome the cultural training and technical ability the architect is so well qualified to render.

For a time at least such recognition will not come of its own accord, and active recognition in the above outlined activities must be sought. There need be no undue display of ego or loss of professional prestige in seeking such recognition if a little intestinal fortitude is mixed with a goodly amount of common sense and good judgment; something all architects should have.

By and through these legitimate activities the profession will be in a position to demand, if necessary, of society proper recognition and full appreciation of our true place as an essential unit of a real economical, social order. With such an army of enthusiastic and really aggressive architects, even though it be relatively small, we can, if need be, convince not only ourselves but the world about us that “In Unity There Is Strength.”

THE MAY ISSUE

“Arrived home from the convention” to find not a single word or line or criticism—with one “commendatory” letter from “Roth” of Cincinnati. It must be good if not one of the 850 architects found sufficient cause to criticise in writing.

Many “verbal” words of commendation and encouragement have been received, but the absence of evidence of more widespread interest opens the question of “How many architects actually read the issue?”

It is the wish and desire of those particularly charged with the responsibility of bringing the OHIO ARCHITECT to our readers, that it be clearly understood that comments, criticisms and news items of interest to the profession, particularly, and the construction industry, generally, will be welcome at all times.

The OHIO ARCHITECT cannot be your publication unless you make it so by active and regular participation in its publication.

There is, however, a little ray of hope inspired by the information from one office, where it seems that time-out was called to count the number of times certain names appeared in this issue. From reports it seems that a total of twelve repetitions were found. However, such a situation can be easily and quickly remedied if the above commentator and other architects will furnish the material, in which event due and proper credit will most certainly be accorded.

The Editor.
OHIO WAS THERE

That the Buckeye Architects and their wives really accepted the invitation to "Rum to Kaintuckey" is evidenced by the following list of those who registered at the 72nd Annual Convention of the A.I.A. at Louisville. As many of these individuals took a very active part in certain convention programs, our readers can expect to hear from them in the near future.

DELEGATES

Cleveland Chapter
Edward G. Conrad
Travis G. Walsh
George C. Walters
Jos. L. Weinberg

Cincinnati Chapter
Charles F. Cellarius
Frederick G. Mueller

Columbus Chapter
Galen F. Oman
Thomas Larrick, Athens

Toledo Chapter
Willis A. Vogel
Horace W. Wachter

Eastern Ohio Chapter
J. Davis Wilson

Architects Society of Ohio
R. C. Kempton, Columbus

MEMBERS AND GUESTS

Cleveland
George Hunt Ingraham
George A. Reed

Cincinnati
John W. Becker
Fred W. Garber
Arthur J. Kelsey
Alan K. Laing
Ernest Pickering
George F. Roth, Jr.
Edward Schulte
Richard Scobell
R. F. Stockdale
B. T. Wisenall

Columbus
John Quincy Adams
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Breidenbach
Jean Breidenbach
Richard S. Buck, Jr.
Charles St. John Chubb
Merle R. Maaffit
Mr. and Mrs. Galen F. Oman
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Dwight Smith

Eastern Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. J. Davis Wilson
Charles J. Marr, New Philadelphia
R. R. Magaw, Canton

Toledo
Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. Hewlett
Mr. and Mrs. Mark B. Stophelet
Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Wachter
Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Wachter
Mr. and Mrs. Willis A. Vogel

Dayton
Clifford C. Brown
Ralph W. Carnahan
George Hermann
J. Douglas Lorenz
Rollin L. Rosser
Milton R. Williams

Populace Spreads Out

Depression scarred families, forced to huddle up with friends and relatives during the early part of the terrifying '30s, are still pouring out of hibernation and finding brand new homes for themselves.

More than 250,000 families are going to move into their own homes this spring, according to estimates of the United States Savings and Loan League. Last year the number of families that forsacked rented dwellings was 190,000 and in 1936 it was 100,000. But despite the increasing number of home owners, apartment house owners and landlords of flats needn't fear a dearth of tenants. The nation is still letting out its belt.

Experts have said that it will take many years of persistent effort to bring about adequate housing for everybody. With the increasing trend toward home ownership, it appears we are slowly heading toward that goal.

The problem for us now is to see that the architect takes his proper place in this program.

Reporting for the Committee on Ethics and Practice, D. B. Steinman, chairman, stated that a man in New York recently offered to provide unlicensed engineers with a license as an engineer in Delaware (which has no engineer license law) for $20, and for $25 additional to secure a license as a professional engineer in New York State. What he provides is a $10 Delaware business tax receipt. The man is reported to have collected $20 from over 150 victims. The case has been referred to the district attorney.

KEEP IN MIND THE STATE CONVENTION — ARCHITECTS' SOCIETY OF OHIO — IN COLUMBUS NEXT OCTOBER

Each architect is inclined to think and believe that many of his trials and tribulations are unique with him alone, and accordingly the effort to combat these obstacles is a single-handed proposition often with hardly a ghost of a chance to win. Believing that the many problems in evidence today are encountered by many architects, this column is to be devoted to an effort to bring about co-ordinated action to find a common solution for most of the most important.

Here is a poser concerning which, statements, of not to exceed 150 words, are desired: When should an architect advise the client of the costs of his services? When should a contract for architectural services be placed before a client to sign or else? Now we know, or we think we do, the proper answer, but we know, not just "thinkin'" this time, that it just "ain't" being done that way. Why?

A forum is a tribunal or court where you may go to hear and to be heard. A forum just cannot exist as a monologue, so send in your posers. If the answer is not ready, steps will be taken to find it.

JUDGES SELECTED

Charles R. Strong, Paul B. Kiel, and Edwin A. Russack have been selected as judges for the Second Annual Prize Competition sponsored by the Cincinnati Architectural Society for students in the Department of Architecture, University of Cincinnati, according to an announcement made last week by Frederic H. Kock, who is in charge of the program for the Architectural Society. Judges will view the entries on June 10th, and the names of the winners will be announced at the last regular dinner meeting of the season, to be held Tuesday evening, June 11th. Cash prizes will be awarded to the successful entrants.

The problem will be the design of a clubhouse for the Architectural Society. This subject was chosen by Professor Ernest Pickering head of the Department of Architecture, from a list of five submitted to him by the Society.
ATTENTION! SHARPSHOOTERS!

If a Secretary writes a letter, it's too long.
If he sends a postal, it's too short.
If he doesn't send a notice, he's lazy.
If he attends a committee meeting, he's butting in.
If he stays away, he is a shirker.
If he duns the members for DUES, he is insulting.
If he fails to collect the DUES, he is slipping.
If he asks for advice, he is incompetent.
If he does not, he is bull-headed.
If he writes his reports complete, they are too long.
If he condenses them, they are incomplete.
If he talks on a subject, he is trying to run things.
If he remains quiet, he has lost interest in his job.
What the * * * can a Secretary do to please?

Realty Review—Columbus Realtor.

The name is: "Ray Sims"—Treasurer.
The address is: No. 2750 A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus.
The amount is: Five Dollars ($5.00).

YOU DON'T KNOW

(Until You Try)

Nothing is impossible to the man who can, will, and then do— Maribueau

NOTICE!

Please take note of the listing of Society and Section Officers on page 2, which has been corrected as of June 1. Our sincere apology to those omitted from, and for names misspelled, in the April issue.

When asked for a statement or message for publication recently, our State Treasurer, Ray Sims, very emphatically denied having any ability as a writer. However, after some persuasion, he agreed to try, and next day the little "rattle" in the mail was just about the last word. Now that Ray has tried and succeeded so well, let's have some other amateurs (? ) try their hands.

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OHIO ARCHITECT

Page Five
Some of the "Old-Timers" who attended the recent meeting at Cincinnati; reading from left to right; standing, Hunter Hanley, Frederick W. Garber, Walter Rapp and Charles F. Cellarius; seated are Louis G. Dittoe and B. T. Wisenall

At a recent meeting of the Architects in Southwestern Ohio, held in the Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, a very representative group of professional men were in attendance to meet Mr. Ed. Bergstrom, Los Angeles, National President of the A.I.A., and Mr. Clair W. Ditchy, Detroit, Regional Director of the A.I.A.

The accompanying photograph of smiling countenances is quite misleading, as it was taken before the dinner. Contrary to what might be expected from the apparent good humor, these "old-timers" actually had to be drafted to pose for this picture. (Don't suppose this reticence was just normal professional modesty!) Anyway, "the little birdie" seems to have done a good job.

THE DESIRED RATTLE

Shaking our OLD TIN BANK fails to produce the desired "RATTLE" that betokens a HEALTHY BALANCE.

Upon investigation, I find that only about a SIXTH of the MEMBERSHIP has helped to make the BANK "RATTLE" by becoming PAYING OR ACTIVE MEMBERS while the occasions calling for the "PRYING OUT OF A NICKEL" have persisted out of all PROPORTION TO ITS FEEBLE "TINKLE."

Your Treasurer would APPRECIATE having those, WHO HAVE NOT ALREADY DONE SO, send in their (1940) DUES FOR "ACTIVE" MEMBERSHIP in the ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO.

"RAY SIMS," Treasurer.

A SHORT CUTTER CUT SHORT

A recent "news" item was received by the Board of Examiners, reading in part as follows:

"Mr. John Doe of Somewhere Drive is in business for himself as an Architect Contractor and Builder, at 23 years of age. Wonder if that's a local record? The current city directory, not many weeks old, hasn't quite kept up with the youthful Mr. Doe's activities. He is listed there as a student."

The Board has taken due cognizance of this new "architect," and perhaps the next examination or two will convince the young Mr. Doe that there is a little more to becoming an "architect" in Ohio than just a letterhead, sign, or a little publicity.

ELEVATORS

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COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Realtor is a fervent apostle of civic pride. He is a believer in and a booster of his community.

He is entrusted with all sorts of delicate missions; he serves his clients with skill and in confidence. He preserves a delicate balance in negotiations between parties, always with an eye to fairness and with a true professional pride which constantly guards against sharp practices and unjust dealings. He places his honor and his reputation at stake in every deal which he makes.

Indiana Real Estate Journal—Columbus Realtor

With such a background that is as much in common with the aims and aspirations of the architects, there should be no trouble in working double, and how much more could be accomplished both for the public and themselves if the realtors and architects would only cooperate in some close team work!

THE EDITOR.

The name is: "Ray Sims"—Treasurer.
The address is: No. 2750 A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus.
The amount is: Five Dollars ($5.00).

A NEW SUN SCREEN

A great decrease in the heat and glare from the sun is assured when windows are equipped with Koolshade, a new sun screen, according to Lester T. Avery of the Avery Engineering Co., Cleveland, distributor for Ohio. Koolshade, which is a bronze metal fabric, stops the direct rays of the sun, yet furnishes ample light and clear vision. It also keeps out flies, mosquitoes, etc. This screen is easily installed in new or old buildings, and is specified for homes, offices, factories, hotels and other places to provide comfort and convenience.

According to the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Koolshade stops as much as 80 to 85 percent of the sun's rays from entering the window. This means a possible reduction inside of 10 to 15 degrees of temperature.

Koolshade is marketed by dealers and screen manufacturers in various parts of the State. "Sun Conditioning" is the title of a 12-page, two-color, fully illustrated booklet that is available to those interested by writing the Avery Engineering Co., 2841 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland.

May, 1940

OHIO ARCHITECT Page Seven

1869 -- EMERY STANFORD HALL -- 1939

From time to time there appears a worthy field of activity which for vitalization largely depends on its conjunction with the right individual. This was peculiarly true of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and Emery Stanford Hall.

The Council which Mr. Hall served with such distinction did not, however, spring forth Athena-like, perfect and whole at a given time and place. Had this been the case, Mr. Hall's achievement would have been less unique, since evolving the organization, and its direction required loyal effort over many years.

The status of architectural registration was but partially assured before the Council came into existence. Initiated by Illinois in 1897, architectural registration met opposition, and its endorsement was withheld by the American Institute of Architects until 1917 when it was approved in principle at a special meeting held during the Institute Convention in Philadelphia.

On that occasion members of the Council and the AIA, recognizing what was learned regarding candidates expecting to enter practice, from their experience, educational and examination records. Little specific knowledge had been available outside the registration boards, and thus attention was focused on the situation.

During a certain period many architects appeared indifferent to the existing state of affairs, registration requirements and enforcement varied widely, no national law being possible, and there was no common meeting ground for examiners of the various States. Out of this situation grew the Council.

Mr. Hall was one of those deeply interested in improving conditions. Born in 1869 near Chatsworth, Ill., he was graduated in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1895, living thereafter in Chicago where he engaged in general architectural practice under the pioneer registration law of our country.

In 1916 he was elected a member of the Institute and in 1921 a Fellow. In addition to holding other offices, Mr. Hall was during two terms president of both the Chicago Chapter of the Institute and of the Illinois Society of Architects. Beginning with the year 1906 he was editor of the Illinois Society Handbook for Architects and Builders and since 1918 he had been a member of the Illinois Architectural Examining Committee of which body he was for a time chairman.

The following year, 1919, found Mr. Hall among the architects who met at Nashville to discuss cooperation between registration boards with a view to facilitating interstate practice and to arriving at a better general understanding of registration. He was chosen Acting-Secretary for the period of organization, and the next year, after meetings in May and others in November, when the Council was formed at St. Louis by delegates from the registration boards, he became Secretary-Treasurer to which office he was by unanimous consent annually re-elected.

Of lovable disposition he was a man of strong convictions and sterling integrity. His technical background and his activity in architectural organizations, together with his vision, idealism and executive ability, combined to earn for him a unique position of national leadership in registration. His self-dedication, his tireless and devoted efforts gave continuity and unity to the Council and won general confidence in the new organization.

At immeasurable sacrifice Mr. Hall carried on the work of the Council as administrator and advisor through conferences, correspondence and the preparation of the Council printed documents, enthusiastically going forward undismayed by the often noted lack of understanding and the absence of funds. He became the repository of the country's experience in registration, and this knowledge he dispensed freely and with a prodigal expenditure of his time and vitality. Proposed registration laws were studied and constructively criticised, senior council examinations arranged and converts won by his demonstration of the Council's effectiveness. Only thus did the National Council of Registration Boards become a real entity, a nation-wide force.

The messages and testimonials received by Mr. Hall's family and by the Council following his death in Chicago on December 4, 1939, are far too many to be read, but are submitted herewith; they constitute an extraordinary expression of personal regard and a remarkable tribute to his high and unfailing service to the architectural profession. This work so firmly established by him remains a commanding obligation on our profession to ensure its satisfactory continuance.

Some architects are acclaimed for their contributions in design and practice and receive recognition during their lifetime through medal or other awards. Today we honor the memory of Emery Stanford Hall, whose great accomplishment in moulding the National Council of Registration Boards marks him as one of those who build architecture as a profession and place it on a sound basis that no single man could do more.

As his friends and co-workers, in convention assembled, we record our unbounded admiration and indebtedness for his achievement, and our profound and abiding sorrow at his untimely passing. — EMIL LORCH.

Presented at the Convention of the National Council of Registration Boards at a special session, May 16, 1940.

REMEMBER OUR ADVERTISERS
RECOGNITION OF ARCHITECTS

By Williams Adams Delano, F.A.I.A.

The following is an excerpt from the article, "The Architect: Forgotten Man!" published in the New York Times Magazine, April 21, 1940. The entire article should be read by those to whom the magazine is available:

From the first thumbnail sketches until he put the final touches upon his building, the architect is the nerve center, the moving inspiring force. He cannot work in remote seclusion like the painter and the 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 operators, the promoter and the photographer are given but rarely the name of the architect whose creation it is.

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

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

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

If our papers were to emphasize this contribution to the public, and if critical discussion of how well or how badly a new building serves the purpose for which it was erected became 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 temperamentally individualists to whom recognition of their accomplishments means as much as or more than financial reward, and, with a few conspicuous exceptions, are modest men who hate to employ press agents and shun the advice of W. S. Gilbert:

If you wish in the world to advance
And your credit you wish to enhance,
You must stir it and stump 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 publi-
ATTENTION, PRACTICING ARCHITECTS AND DRAFTSMEN

NOTE—Comments on all or any portion of this document are invited

The American Institute of Architects is the national organization of the architectural profession.

Its objectives are entirely professional. They are to promote the practical, the scientific and the aesthetic efficiency of the profession, to advance education in architecture, the allied arts and the sciences, and constantly to increase the service of the profession to society.

The American Institute of Architects derives its strength from the loyal support of its members composing its seventy-one self-governing chapters, and from affiliated State organizations, all working in their respective districts under broad national policies fixed annually by the delegates in convention.

Members of the Institute assigned to membership in local chapters find there and in regional meetings and conventions opportunity for meeting fellow professionals and for discussion of problems of common interest. Through these personal contracts are developed a broader knowledge of professional practice the will to work together in a common cause, and a realization of the strength that a united membership makes possible.

In the Service of the Profession

The Institute, since its organization in 1857, for the more than eighty years of its existence, has been steadily successful in improving conditions which affect the cultural standards of our country, the welfare of the building public and the advancement of the architectural profession.

It has established standards of ethical conduct which its members voluntarily agree to observe, and has led the way in securing laws in nearly every State for the registration of architects, thereby preserving the status of the architect as a professional man and bringing to him the respect of the public.

The Institute is furnishing courageous leadership to the architects as a professional group. It is waging a hard and constant battle for the recognition of the architect in public work. It is keeping the architect before the public, and before those governmental agencies charged with the erection of public buildings or with the financing of housing operations.

The broadened policy permitting architects for government work to make their drawings in their private offices, assured of adequate compensation, is the direct result of the activity of The Institute supported by its friends in public office.

It has done and is doing a vast amount of work in many such fields—work which maintains and enhances the professional reputation and the individual practice of every architect, whether or not he is an Institute member, and confirms the Institute's right to support for its zeal in the interest of the profession.

A Strong Organization

The affairs of the Institute are administered from its headquarters at The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Here the officers and the board of directors manage the affairs of the Institute, direct the work of the committees administer the real property and maintain the Institute's records, the library, and other valuable possessions.

That portion of the income of the Institute which is derived from dues paid by its members, from sales of published documents and from rents and interest is used for operating purposes. The balance of income, that received from endowment funds and gifts, is used only for the purpose designated by the terms of each trust. There are more than a dozen such endowment funds having a combined capital of approximately four hundred thousand dollars, the income from which is applicable to such purposes as general architectural education, the support of numerous scholarships, the care of the Institute library, the maintenance of the Institute's property, and a general endowment fund.

Schedule of Minimum Charges

The Institute believes that the quality of talent, education and experience of the architect, the competence of his office organization, the adequacy of his drawings and specifications and the proper supervision of work determine the value of architectural service and the remuneration which the architect should receive. Accordingly, it has developed, from years of experience, a recommended schedule of minimum charges, which is not mandatory, but is recognized by the profession, the public, and the courts as a measure of fair compensation.

What architect in private practice has not found occasion to support his battle for adequate compensation by reference to this generally accepted schedule? Its strength will be greater as it is more widely supported by the individual architect.

Books and Documents

The Institute issues the standard contract documents and other contract forms which are in widespread use throughout the country. These documents cover all of the business relationships of the architect, the owner, the contractor and the subcontractor in building operations.

It issues also a series of ethical documents which state the position of the Institute with regard to principles of professional practice, to architectural competitions, to competition on the basis of fees and to other similar subjects.

All of these documents and many covering other phases of active practice are distributed to architects at low prices or free of charge. The equipment of the architect and the quality of his service to his clients are improved by their use.

Committees

The Institute has active committees, whose personnel is representative of all sections of the country, engaged upon subjects of general interest to the public and to the architectural profession, such as Allied Arts, Federal Public Works, State and Municipal Public Works, Housing Architectural Education, Architectural Services, Contract Documents, Industrial Relations, Structural Service, Registration Laws, Public Information, Preservation of Historic Buildings, Civic Design, Organization of State Societies, City Planning, Inter-professional Relations, and Competitions. Numerous other committees are engaged with the internal affairs of the organization.

The work of some of these groups is described below.

Housing

The Committee on Housing is one of the most active Institute committees. Through the untiring efforts of its members, chapter representatives, and subcommittees, it has brought about closer co-operation between practicing architects, Government agencies dealing with the housing problem, the construction industry, lending institutions and real estate interests. It has made no-
table contributions to the promotion of building recovery.

The Committee has undertaken systematic and co-ordinated research in such matters as methods of taxation, land utilization, financial and managerial procedures, and standards for dwellings for recreational and educational facilities.

Through these activities the public has become more familiar with the value of architectural service. Architects have become more sensitive to their duties to society.

The Committee on Housing has rendered invaluable service to the architectural profession through conferences in Washington which have resulted in the establishment of fair fee schedules and contracts for architectural services now in effect in various Federal agencies.

Education

The Institute, through its Committee on Education, in co-operation with leading architectural schools, is continually studying a program for improving the methods of architectural education throughout the country. It has issued, through the Committee on Education, "The Significance of the Fine Arts," a book which has done much to awaken the interest of the layman and student to the true importance of art in our daily life.

The Waid Education Fund, the Henry Adams Fund, the Delano and Aldrich Traveling Scholarship Fund, the Medary Scholarship Fund, the Edward Langley Scholarship Fund, the General Education Fund, the General Scholarship Fund, and other funds and endowments are administered by the Institute in the interest of those to whom the benefits of these gifts are made available. Architects of culture and ability, leaders in the profession, have given generously of their time and talent to this work—in which every architect has an interest.

Architecture and the Allied Arts

The Committee on Allied Arts has as its purpose the development of a program which is designed to bring about collaboration and mutual regard between the architect, the landscape architect, the painter, the sculptor, and the craftsman—to the end that the architecture of America may hold true to all of the arts in which good architecture has its being.

Distinguished achievements in the field of architecture, sculpture, painting, music or literature; distinguished craftsmanship in the industrial arts; distinguished service to the profession and the Institute, and distinguished public service, are accomplishments which the Institute recognizes by bestowing its medals, its fellowships and its honorary memberships.

Fellow professionals have an opportunity, through membership in the Institute, to co-operate in this recognition and approbation.

Structural Service Department

The Structural Service Department of the Institute, in collaboration with the Bureau of Standards, the American Standards Association, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Fire Protection Association and similar organizations, gives to architects and others accurate data concerning materials and methods of construction. The Structural Service Department has developed an architectural index and filing system which is now in general use. As a result of collaboration with the national organization of producers—(The Producers' Council)—the national advertising documents of the makers of building materials and products have been improved, standardized in size, and indexed ready for the architect's files. The advice to the public, "Consult an Architect," runs through the nation-wide advertisements of members of the Producers' Council.

This practical application of co-operative work is consistent with the purpose of the Institute to promote the scientific and practical efficiency of the profession.

Public Information

Through the work of the Committee on Public Information, the Institute acquaints the public with architects and architecture, presenting the value of an architect's service from the aesthetic as well as the practical point of view. Thousands of releases have been published pointing attention to work of the profession throughout the United States.

The Committee has issued a circular of advice for the prospective client which tells what the architect does and why he should be engaged. The title is "The Value of the Architect."

Registration Laws

The Institute has developed data and advisory service concerning State laws for the registration of architects. Registration laws are now in force in forty-five States and Territories. The Committee on Registration Laws assists chapters and individuals with its advice and information. This committee is in close co-operation with the Committee on Education in advancing the mentor system for young architects, and with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards in advancing a general program of common objectives.

State Organizations

The Institute enjoys the friendly collaboration and support of many State-wide groups, and is actively promoting the organization of others. These State-wide associations or societies, non-member architects and Institute organizations often co-operate in promoting locally the objectives of the Institute as expressed nationally. A chapter of the Institute and a State group are sometimes identical; in another case the chapter is a constituent part of a State organization; in still other cases the two work in parallel, but always members of the Institute as a whole support, and often they lead, State professional activity.

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GREETINGS!

We now introduce ourselves as the Ohio Region of Structural Clay Products Institute, a single organization and the authority on Brick and Tile Construction in the Structural Clay Products Industry. As a unified organization, the Structural Clay Products Institute embraces all phases of the Industry, and its services are available to the Architect for the solution of every problem pertaining to brick and tile construction.

The Institute can be of value to the Architect, since it deals directly with producer-members, the quality of whose material and services to the consumer must maintain definitely established standards.

It is the prime objective of the Ohio Region to present to the Architectural Profession the progress and development of an ancient but ever progressive Industry, and in so doing the Institute desires to serve as the clearing house and source of information which will prove helpful in solving problems related to clay products and their uses in construction. To this end a cordial invitation is extended to Members of the Architectural Profession, and others interested, to refer their brick and tile problems to the Institute.

THE OHIO REGION OF STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, 306 Market Ave., North, CANTON, OHIO

MEMBERS

The Alliance Clay Products Company, Alliance, Ohio; The Ava Brick Company, Ava, Ohio; The Belden Brick Company, Canton, Ohio; The Camp Brothers Company, Mogadore, Ohio; The Chaycraft Company, Columbus, Ohio; The Fairfield Brick Company, Zoonville, Ohio; The Finzer Bros. Clay Company, Sugarcreek, Ohio; The Galena Slate Tile & Brick Company, Galena, Ohio; The Ironclay Brick Company, Columbus, Ohio; The Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, Canton, Ohio; The Medal Brick & Tile Company, Cleveland, Ohio; The Stonecreek Brick Company, Stonecreek, Ohio; Sugarcreek Clay Products Company, Sugarcreek, Ohio; The Summitville Face Brick Company, Summitville, Ohio; The Shipshier & Moonaw Bros., Sugarcreek, Ohio; Wadsworth Brick & Tile Company, Akron, Ohio.
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