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OHIO ARCHITECT

January
1941

Vol. two

OFFICIAL JOURNAL ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

No. one

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH

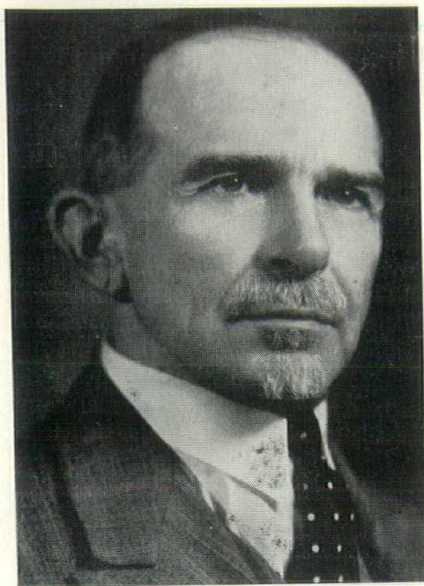
In each issue of 1940 the OHIO ARCHITECT endeavored to bring home to each architect in the State some of the fundamental reasons why this age old maxim is really true and to show why the profession should adopt same without reservation.

THE OPPORTUNITY IS HERE NOW to exercise this unity in assisting the legislative committee in the advancement and passage of H. B. 57, as introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Geo. B. Marshall of Franklin County. This bill covers the fiscal amendments that have been approved by two separate State Conventions of the Architects' Society. They represent the studied judgment of the executive and legislative committees, and no one need have any hesitancy in endorsing this proposed legislation. The cardinal points of the bill will be explained in the February issue of the OHIO ARCHITECT. See or write your State Representative now.

WE ARE ON OUR WAY FOR 1941
COME ON ALONG

BUCKEYE ARCHITECTS

Number seven



GEORGE HERMANN

HERMANN & BROWN

The partnership of Hermann & Brown of Dayton was formed in 1921, consisting of George Hermann and Clifford C. Brown. Both started their architectural career, side by side, as draftsmen in the old well-known office of Peters & Burns, and for a period of fifteen years previous to the organization of the present firm they were both partners with Mr. Luther Peters, under the firm name of Peters, Hermann & Brown. Mr.

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

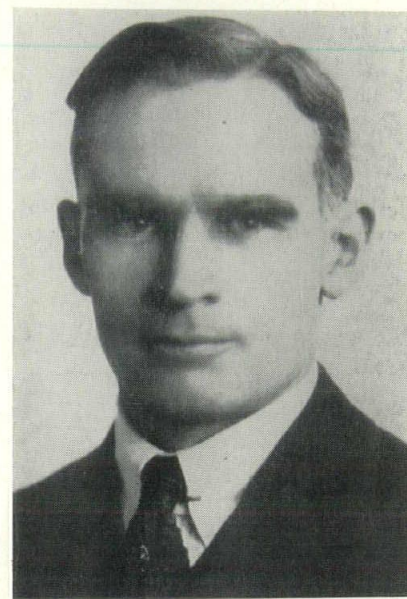
Hermann and Mr. Brown were born and raised in Dayton, where they attended public schools and where they later established themselves in their chosen profession. Both are members of the American Institute of Architects, the Architects' Society of Ohio and the Dayton Chapter of Architects of which Mr. Brown served as president for a number of years. Both are members of the Masonic fraternity in which Mr. Hermann was honored with the 33rd degree. Both partners have been active in civic affairs, Mr. Hermann being the present Mayor of Oakwood, an exclusive residence community adjoining Dayton, and Mr. Brown is serving on the Planning Commission of Dayton. Mr. Brown is at present chairman of the Dayton Housing Architects, a group consisting of five local architects who have at present two large Federal housing projects under their care and supervision in Dayton.

The firm of Hermann & Brown, throughout their long practice have scrupulously adhered to the highest ethics of the profession and have always endeavored to promote and further the cause of good architecture in their community.

Among the many structures that have been erected under their care and supervision are the following:

The Dayton Masonic Temple, Fidelity-Medical office building, Annex to the

Number eight



CLIFFORD C. BROWN

Gas and Electric office building, Reliable Fire Insurance office building, Cappel Mercantile building, Borden's Dairy Products building, Wilbur Wright High School, Paul Lawrence Dunbar Grade and High School, McGuffy Grade School, West Carrollton High School and Trotwood High School.

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OHIO ARCHITECT

Official Journal of the
ARCHITECTS' SOCIETY OF OHIO

RALPH C. KEMPTON, *Editor*

Volume II

Number 1

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

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The Architect and National Defense

The question of HOW, WHEN and WHERE the architect could and should be able to fit into the National Defense Program has been uppermost in the minds of the profession for a long time. There are answers, of course, several of them each based upon different and sometimes biased (unintentional) opinions and backgrounds.

There are about fifteen thousand architects listed in the United States. Together with the draftsmen they employ they could not begin to do all the planning and designing required by our present national defense program. There is, however, a vast amount of this planning and designing that the architects can do better than any one else. Unfortunately, a lot of this work is not being done by architects. Why? That is really not a difficult question at all, the answer depending very largely on viewpoint, knowledge of the problem, and last, but by no means the least, the desire and necessary intestinal fortitude to do a good job by placing round and square pegs in round and square holes. This may seem unusual to some, but really it is quite practical.

With the sad and almost unbelievable experiences of 1917-18, when dentists were considered as bridge builders and meat cutters as engineers, so vividly fresh in the minds of those who should be in the high places today, it is difficult to understand why every architect in the country is not doing two eight-hour shifts, seven days a week.

Considering the matter frankly and thoroughly from the architect's viewpoint to arrive at the proper and best answer for both the defense and the architect, it is quite consistent to start with a brief summary of some of the requirements of defense and then outline as briefly as possible just why the architects are particularly well qualified to perform some jobs as well, if not better than many already selected for such work.

Every single step of national defense must be planned in advance. What is the objective? When must it be completed? Where must it be carried out? Where are the labor and material coming from? With whom is co-operation and co-ordination necessary? Every single factor mentioned is a part of the normal functions of the architect in his everyday practice. It is the prime requisite of every architect to be a good planner.

Every item of material to be required must first meet certain pre-determined specifications. It is a part of the every-day duties of the architect to investigate, to specify, and to pass upon the merits of many kinds of materials.

Workmanship, one of the most difficult things to measure, is constantly before the architect to determine—does it meet the specifications—is it the best the circumstances will permit—is it good enough to accept?

The planning and designing of a modern building requires the utmost thought in bringing about the proper co-operation of all the interests involved and the co-ordination of the many elements necessary for a finished structure. Such planning and designing, co-operation and co-ordination are normal functions in the daily routine of every architect.

The planning of, and for any objective that is needed to unite the efforts of several individuals or groups toward a common objective, whether working together or in widely separated areas, requires the preparation of drawings, specifications and other documents that can be understood and used in common by all participants. Here again the architect is right at home as such documents are his constant instruments of service.

From the above it is not at all difficult to determine where an architect can best serve his country in the national defense program. As to when he should be employed, it should be obvious that if his planning ability is to be used, as it should be, the architect should be among the first to be employed. How should he be employed? The answer is—in whatever manner his services can best be exercised, with due consideration to his inalienable rights now and in the future as a professional man and as a citizen.

The patriotic appeal as used in connection with this preparedness program is quite all right and fine, but patriotism like charity must begin at home. The architects are just as patriotic as any group or class that might be mentioned. This does not mean, however, that they should stand peaceably by and watch their own bread and butter go to others when

(Continued on page 8)



MYRON B. GESSAMAN

ARCHITECTS' SOCIETY COUNSEL

In accordance with the instructions to the Executive Committee a legal adviser has been retained to assist the Legislative Committee in the preparation of proposed amendments and to serve as a guide and assist in obtaining the introduction and passage of said amendments.

For these services Mr. Myron B. Gessaman, a Columbus attorney, has been engaged and already has been functioning. A brief outline of Mr. Gessaman's record is as follows: Graduated from College of Law, Western Reserve University, 1920. Served 22 months in Army; 10 months with the A.E.F. in France. In addition to some time in private practice, Mr. Gessaman has served, by appointment, as Assistant City Attorney of Columbus and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County. He was elected to the House of Representatives for two terms, serving as Republican Floor Leader in 1935. Elected Mayor of the City of Columbus in 1935 for a term of four years. He is now practicing with offices at 8 East Long Street, Columbus.

The payment of the annual dues of \$5 for the Architects' Society of Ohio for 1941, is well ahead of former years, but there is plenty of room for even more improvement. Better pay for your seat on the Band Wagon now. E. W. Austin, treasurer, 2750 A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus.

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

By KILOWATTARMY

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a series)

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF! With your experience and aspirations as one entitled to the designation "Architect," you can't afford to refrain from participation in the affairs of the Architects' Society of Ohio.

This is the one organization with the purpose of strengthening the position of the entire architectural profession in this State. Its ability to accomplish that purpose depends upon the extent to which its program reflects the ideas and has the full support of every architect in Ohio. Your position as an architect will be influenced largely by the efforts of the Society. Therefore, you owe it to yourself to become actively identified with the development and pursuance of the Society's program.

With qualifications entitling you to registration as an "Architect" in Ohio, you are automatically eligible to active membership in this Society and entitled to its privileges. You actually benefit by its efforts and influences, and you know that you can't expect to get something for nothing. You owe it to yourself, therefore, to contribute your part to the success of the organization.

Unfortunately, only about one out of five architects in this State is contributing even so much as the \$5 annual dues in support of the Society. Probably less than half of these dues-payers are consistent contributors of constructive ideas and sustained efforts leading to the attainment of the organization's objectives. In these circumstances the wonder is that the Society has accomplished as much as it has.

The Society has made several efforts to strengthen the existing law governing and protecting the practice of architecture in Ohio. That such efforts have not been wholly successful is due, almost entirely, to the apathy and inactivity of most of the architects in the State.

The Society has established this magazine, the OHIO ARCHITECT, which is and evidently may become increasingly a valuable medium for the presentation of experiences and problems and for the exchange of ideas of vital interest to the profession in the State. Its success will depend upon its use as a medium of expression by an ever-increasing number of architects.

The annual conventions of the Society and periodic meetings of its Sections have afforded opportunities for more intimate contacts and closer rela-

tions and for the discussion of problems of mutual interest among architects. However, most of the advantages of these meetings have accrued only to the deplorably small number of those who have been in attendance.

Accomplishments such as these, while valuable, constitute only a beginning. The enhancement and security of your position, and that of the profession, requires much more.

In these times many interests are making serious inroads upon our field of activity. Such transgressions frequently are imposters on the building public and tend to discredit the profession of architecture. It is high time that all of us get our heads together and do something about it.

Most of the things which might be done to prevent or at least to offset such depredations can be accomplished only through the organized and persistent efforts of all of us, banded together by common significant interests.

If you are one of those who disparage this Society and refrain from active participation in its affairs and its support, because of its apparent shortcomings in numerical strength or because of the personnel of its active membership or its leadership, remember—that if you and others with similar attitudes would step into the picture, those apparent shortcomings might be obviated.

If you are among those who are indifferent and stay out of the picture because of disagreement with the objectives and program of the Society, remember—that if you and others of similar mind were contributing your ideas and efforts, the activities of the organization might be more in line with your thoughts and judgment. Remember that if you are right, in this contention, your indifference is defeating its own purpose.

Undoubtedly, if you as an architect are to prosper, the architectural profession must prosper. To this end, it is essential that you and all other architects see to it that the profession has and retains that position of capability, trust and opportunity which it properly deserves. At any time, and especially in the face of current trends, this requires teamwork with you in the line-up and pitching. **YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF!**

RING IN THE NEW

By GEO. F. ROTH, Jr.

"Whatever promotes the consolidation of the profession tends to lead the public to a higher appreciation of architectural genius and to inspire confidence in the principles which govern scientific building."

These words were spoken by Mr. Thomas U. Walter as he addressed the Convention of the American Institute of Architects held in 1877. The meeting was a notable one in that it occurred at a moment of discussion in the few chapters then organized. In fact, it was estimated that no more than two hundred of the fifteen hundred practitioners of the nation were members of the Institute, and the threatened secession of Chicago and Cincinnati chapters was disturbing enough to cause the Boston editor of the *American Architect* to write of it at some length. Boston—that virile source from which radiated artistic barbs—oft admiringly accepted and at times heartily resented—presented a strongly creative chapter, perhaps strongest of the six. Groups of architects in Baltimore and Cincinnati received charters with Boston in 1870. New York chapter was already three years old, and Philadelphia and Chicago each recorded a year of existence. The American Institute of Architects was definitely in its infancy, although existing in a sense since 1857. Although the permanent intention was the enlarging of the professional organization, the policies of the group did not present comforting gestures to the outside.

Now, President Walters was a capable chairman. He and most of those present realized that enlargement and unification—the problems of the moment—were difficult of solution. In the nervous discussion he heard the suggestion that chapters be abolished and all members be then members at large, with one central headquarters in Boston, New York, possibly Washington. Ramifications of the conditions creative within this idea were so numerous, so consuming, that fortunately it gained no prolonged attention, and the convention voices flowed into the usual discussions of design, plumbing, "jerry-builders," historical monuments, etc.

By 1888 a new issue, perhaps an old one, reached detonation stage, threatening the status of the Institute, was raised by great voices from the West. The vast numbers outside the membership had developed a powerful western

architects' association. At the time there was a group in Western New York, one in Southern California, and others—all busily working to effect adoption of certain measures by the State Legislatures. Chicago and the Mississippi Valley were throbbing with activity and creative thought. By '92 the great Columbian Exposition found stage there. The new field of enterprise was positively west of the Appalachians and schools of thought became strongly regional.

It was not "unification"—it was "consolidation." There was quite a flurry of argument over the proposal that Cincinnati in the West be the site for the "consolidation convention." A strong effort was made to keep the meeting in New York—with Washington a compromise. However, on November 20, 1889, Chicago's Western Architects' Association and the American Institute of Architects met in the Burnet House in Cincinnati—entertained by the Cincinnati Chapter—shown what was visible through the "smog" and rain of this artistic community. The Architectural Sketch Club corralled from the entire nation a remarkable exhibit of drawings and renderings which were displayed in Pike's Hall. New York work was conspicuously absent and the club was six hundred dollars in the "red" after the drawings had been returned. The time of the sessions, it was feared, would be taken by the reading of lengthy reports as surely as it had in previous conventions. However, the eventful 10 a.m. found 100 men ready for action and firing at will. Difficult as the situation seemed, the consolidation was effected with positive air that no group was being "admitted" to the Institute, but that all were "to enter on their new relations arm-in-arm, as it were," however retaining the Charter of the A.I.A., "which was very desirable to have preserved." As the editor of a magazine stated—"the session thus brought to a close had been of the most harlequin complexion, and at a given moment it is extremely doubtful if the members in attendance...knew in what capacity they were acting."

Elected as President of the new Institution was Richard M. Hunt of New York; First Vice-president, W. W. Carlin of Buffalo; Second Vice-president, J. W. McLaughlin of Cincinnati. Mr. Hunt, in his address, related the forming thirty-two years before in New York

City of a professional society of architects destined to become the nation's American Institute of Architects, called for unity, decried the tendency of young practitioners "fresh from study...eager to establish leagues, societies...rather than affiliate with established institutions, and reap the profit of proved effort." And again—because it seems worth reading—Mr. Hunt continued... "For the rights...for the dignity, and for the position of architecture as a fine art...inspirations to reach the ideals of (the Institute's) standards taking for their underlying principles mutual assistance and co-operation...the merging of architectural associations of our country into a common institute is not a funeral dirge (for an old order) to 'ring out the old and ring in the new,' but a refrain, ancient as history, and strong as truth, 'union is force'."

Many new chapters came into existence shortly after this eventful coalition. Among those formed in 1890 were Cleveland and St. Louis chapters; Dayton chapter received a charter in 1899. Much work was accomplished in developing professional codes and methods. The documents of practice in common use by most architects came into existence. Out of Boston in the early days of '92 came a suggested form of con-

(Continued on page 9)

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ABOUT A COMPETITOR

Far be it from me to boost one of my competitors (excuse the egotistical presumption), but really the January issue of *Pencil Points* has some pretty good stuff, and the one about the Professor, and the Medical Professor at that, is especially good, or should we say unfortunate. It seems certain that the Editor of the *American Builder* might find certain of the A.I.A. documents of real interest and value.

P.S.—The two or even three-column headed make-up of *P.P.* is easy to read, but the three column-caps, lower case and italics seems to be mixing things up just a bit. Oh, yes, the name Boyd is short and easy to remember, and, of course, no one could forget David and his sling-shot but "Knickerbocker"—that's a lot of extra ink, just double in fact. Anyhow, it's a good idea and D.K. will do a fine job in the field of Public Relations in which he has had such long training.

NEW ARCHITECTURAL OFFICE JUST OPENED

Mr. Howard S. Meusse, of Chicago, has recently opened offices for the general practice of architecture at 710 American Building, located at Central Parkway at Walnut St., Cincinnati.

A graduate of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, he has for the past fifteen years designed many outstanding industrial, residential and commercial buildings in Northern Illinois and Eastern Iowa.

He brings with him a capable staff of assistants who are well versed both in interior and industrial design.

His most recent job, just completed, is the Lincoln Elementary School, at Davenport, Iowa, which has received much favorable comment in leading architectural publications.

How about the news about your fellow practitioners, their draftsmen, and their families. It cannot be printed unless you send it in. Your friends will appreciate it and so will we.

ANNOUNCEMENT No. 1

Mr. William A. Stowe, architect, has opened an office for the general practice of architecture at 35 E. Gay St., Columbus. Bill is a graduate of Ohio State University and is registered by examination to practice in Ohio under Certificate No. 1194.

ANNOUNCEMENT No. 2

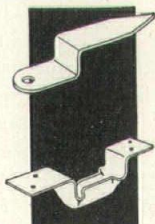
(Editor's Note—This is just the way it came to me by postal card.)

PUBLIC NOTICE: On and after this date, December 9, 1940, Catherine McCarty Stowe and William A. Stowe will be jointly and severally responsible for any and all debts incurred by William Joseph Stowe, who weighed 7 lbs. 13 oz. when first heard from.

(Editor—Thank goodness, he is not another Junior. Good luck, Joe. Will try to have the questions ready for you in 1965.)

Youngstown Architects and Draftsmen Get Together

Every Monday noon a table is reserved at the Rip Tavern of the Tod Hotel for the architects and draftsmen of Youngstown. It's a great way of getting acquainted, and any of you fellows from out of town who happen to be in Youngstown on Monday stop in and join the round table; you'll find a warm welcome and topics of discussion from shop to "who's the gal across the room." Incidentally the lunches are good and inexpensive.



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From "ZINZEENATEE"

The annual election of the Cincinnati Section, Architects' Society of Ohio, was held last Friday, January 24th, at 8 p.m. The officers elected for the following year were: Reed F. Stockdale, president, who succeeds Fred Koch, president for the past year; Carl Freund, vice-president, and Walter Shebblesy, secretary. Officers elected to the Board of Directors were Albert Kuball, Earl Henn, Robert Kennedy and Fred Koch.

The meeting was held in the office of the Real Estate Board, 323 Hammond Street, Cincinnati. Treasurer of this organization is William Ward. Inasmuch as this is a permanent office held by Mr. Ward, there were no nominations for this position.

Chas. Cellarius was in Columbus again during Ohio Farmers' Week and the Pastors' Convention. Could not find out which convention he was attending... if any.

ARCHITECTS WANTED

According to information received at the office of the Secretary of your State Association, there will be several jobs open for A-1 architectural men at Norfolk (Va.) Naval base. Applicants for these jobs should write to

Mr. R. F. Giffels,
Giffels & Vallet, Inc.
Marquette Building,
Detroit, Mich.,

and send a copy of their application to
Giffels & Vallet, Inc.,
Norfolk Naval Base,
Norfolk, Va.,
Attention Mr. Jaeger.

The above architectural firm has about \$2,000,000 worth of work repairing buildings at Norfolk which were recently destroyed by fire.

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COLUMBUS A.I.A. MEETS

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Columbus Chapter, American Institute of Architects recently are: John Quincy Adams, president; Efflo E. Eggert, vice-president; Ralph C. Kempton, secretary. Walter E. Petit and Edward Kromer, retiring presidents, were placed on the executive committee.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Mr. Adams is well known as an architect throughout the State, having been identified with many local public movements and having served as chairman of the building show committee for three years.

Mr. Eggert has been associated with many outstanding local building projects and is now connected with the office of Edgar Outcalt. Mr. Kempton, re-elected executive secretary of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, is engaged in preparing plans for the proposed administration building at Port Columbus.

Mr. Petit, of Petit & Oman, is one of the architects on the Mt. Calvary Federal Housing project. Mr. Kromer has been in charge of building maintenance for the Board of Education for several years.

The first meeting for 1941 of the Columbus Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was a joint dinner meeting with the members of the Columbus Chapter of the Architects' Society of Ohio on January 21st, at the River View Recreation Center, 595 West Goodale Street.

A business meeting was held after

the dinner with John Quincy Adams presiding.

Later in the evening a bowling party was held with all "amateurs and semi-pros" participating. A general good time was had by all present.

EASTERN SECTION MEETS

The Eastern Section of the Ohio Society of Architects held their annual meeting in Youngstown December 20, 1940. We had an exceptionally good turn-out considering that the Christmas Holidays were just a few days away. Wooster, Akron, Canton, New Philadelphia, Steubenville, Warren and Youngstown were well represented, with President R. A. Curry driving over a hundred miles in order to attend the meeting. All of the architects showed a lot of enthusiasm and interest in our combination inspection tour, dinner and last meeting of the year.

We met at 2:30 in the afternoon at the Isaly Dairy Co., where Architect Chas. F. Owsley conducted us on a tour of inspection through the new addition which has just recently been completed. The directness and simplicity of this modern dairy building along with the attention that has been given to detail is of real credit to Mr. Owsley and his office. The use of various imported wood veneers on the walls of the executive offices were particularly interesting.

After completing our tour of the dairy we drove out to the Hillman Junior High School designed by Otto J. Kling and the late Walter Canfield. Unfortunately, due to a previous engagement, Otto Kling was unable to conduct us through the building; however, with the aid of the building custodian we were able to see the entire building. A photograph and brief description of this modern streamlined school building appeared in the August issue of your OHIO ARCHITECT.

Returning across town we made a brief inspection of Architect Morris Scheible's West Lake Housing Project. Unfortunately it was getting dark by the time we got out to the housing project, and we were unable to see the entire project; however, we did have the opportunity to go through a typical housing unit. The compactness, utility and livability of the unit was particularly noteworthy. In a forthcoming issue of the OHIO ARCHITECT we hope to be able to give some facts and figures on the operation and costs of this project.

By the time we had inspected a typi-

cal laundry unit and looked over the community building we were all pretty footsore, tired and hungry, and Charley Owsley's remark that dinner would be served at the Elks Club was very welcome.

We arrived at the Elks Club about 6:30. Some of the boys had a little liquid refreshment and generally revived their spirits, or the spirits revived them—could be; anyway, by the time we sat down to dinner everyone was feeling very kipper. Our thanks to Charley Owsley for arranging a very fine dinner. With a choice of turkey, steak or fish with all the trimmings—well, your scribe, for one, can say the turkey was excellent.

President R. A. Curry opened our business meeting and we heard a very fine report from Charley Marr of the things that are being planned for the unification of the profession in conjunction with the various material men and building trades. Michael Kunic (a young architect, whom we are told has just recently passed a very good State Board Exam.) gave us some very interesting side lights on the practice of architecture in Czechoslovakia. Kunic, having come to this country just a few years ago, told us that the Czech architects set forth in their specifications all quantities and quantity prices that go into a building, including all material, labor and profit. And we thought PWA had a lot of red tape!

The following architects were unanimously voted officers of the Eastern Section for the coming year:

Wm. B. Huff, Akron, president.

Charles Marr, New Philadelphia, vice-president.

Frank F. Smith, Youngstown, secretary-treasurer.

With the present plans of our new President Huff we are looking forward to a very interesting meeting which will be held in Akron the first week in March.

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FROM EUCLID AVENUE AND LAKE ERIE

The annual meeting for election of officers of the Cleveland Section, Architects' Society of Ohio, was held on Friday evening, January 10, 1941, at the Cleveland Society for Artists. The Society joined with the Cleveland Chapter, American Institute of Architects, in making this a joint dinner meeting, and by doing so initiated the custom already being so successfully carried out by other Chapters and Sections in the State.

The following were elected as officers of the Cleveland Section for the year 1941:

Samuel K. Popkins, re-elected President.

Alexander C. Robinson, III., Vice-President.

Leon C. Worley, Secretary.

Travis G. Walsh, Executive Committee—three-year term.

George S. Voinovich, Executive Committee—three-year term.

The office of Treasurer to be filled by appointment.

The following members' terms carry over (Executive Committee): Richard Outcalt, John E. Miller, Theo. V. Nichols and E. M. MacMillan.

The Chapter and the Society were most fortunate in persuading Professor Lorch of the University of Michigan and President of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., to journey to Cleveland as our guest and speaker of the evening. Since he has a great many friends and former students here in Cleveland, his attendance took on the atmosphere of a reunion. However, those of us who attended architectural schools elsewhere enjoyed every bit of it.

Professor Lorch spoke to us frankly and vividly on the problems confronting our profession today, comparing them with those problems which faced the

profession at the time he first became active in it. He led us step by step through the period that has intervened and finally gave us a clear picture of what we may most likely expect in the near future if the present trends are allowed to continue. He touched on the subject of unification of the profession in a broad sense, rather than the immediate relations of local Chapters and State Society Sections.

At the conclusion of his talk it was quite apparent to many of us that one of the greatest needs the profession has today is for more men like Professor Lorch who are willing to devote their time and efforts for the betterment of our profession.

NOTES

We are very pleased to have Mr. Popkins carry on for another year as President, and we sincerely hope that he will not find it necessary to labor under the handicaps, financial and otherwise, which were his lot during the past year. Let's all give "Sam" our assistance by paying our dues, at least.

It was very pleasing to see one of the profession's best friends in attendance at our dinner. Mr. I. T. Frary, Publicity Director, Cleveland Museum of Art, and an Honorary Member of the Cleveland Chapter, A.I.A., came down to greet his friend, Professor Lorch.

"Gil" Schafer, Past President of the Cleveland Section and former student of Professor Lorch, also spent the evening with us.

It seemed quite fitting that Professor Lorch should pay us this visit at a time when two of his former students hold the offices of President in both of our organizations. Both Walter Harrison Smith, President of the Cleveland Chap-

ter, A.I.A., and Samuel K. Popkins, President of the Cleveland Section, are former students of Michigan.

(Editor Mac notes—What chance have the rest of us?)

The Architect and National Defense

(Continued from page 3)

they themselves are able and willing to do their share and a little bit more.

In addition to the listings that have been compiled by the American Institute of Architects and furnished to their many agencies, there are up-to-date lists in 43 of 48 States of the Union from which it is possible with only a minimum amount of effort to immediately obtain at least preliminary information by telephone or telegraph, full and complete details within 48 hours.

The real answer is, of course, that the architect must see to it that those having authority in these matters must be educated to better understand what the architect is capable of doing, and if they are patriots, as these dispensers of jobs most certainly should be, they should understand and appreciate that it is not only their responsibility, but their patriotic duty as well, to see that every job is done in the most efficient manner by those best qualified to do such work. With such a policy actually in force there can be no further question of how, when and where can the architect fit into the national defense program.

We hear that Beatty, of East Liverpool, has closed his office and accepted an officer's commission in the Army.

Meeting of the State Board of Examiners of Architects tentatively set for February 18-19th. The spring examinations will be held March 24th to 29th.

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FROM THE BANKS OF THE MAUMEE



TOLEDO
CHAPTER
ELECTS
OFFICERS
FOR 1941

H. H. MUNGER

The Toledo Chapter, A.I.A., held its annual meeting on Thursday, January 16th, at the Toledo Museum of Art. They provided a very nice dinner for us in the museum, after which the reports for the year were read, and the officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:

Harold H. Munger, President.
Willis A. Vogel, ice-President.
Mark B. Stophlet, Secretary.
Horace W. Wachter, Treasurer.
Timothy Y. Hewlett, Trustee for three years.

The hold-over Trustees are:

William M. Fernald, with two years to serve;
John N. Richards, with one year to serve.

After the election and the newly elected officers were installed, we listened to an address by Wayne R. Peppers, attorney, who made a rather humorous talk on an Attorney's View of An Architect's Business. He also read a number of petitions and answers by attorneys who had them so mixed up that any kind of a meaning could be drawn from them.

Afterwards, Blake-More Godwin, Director of the Art Museum made a short address on the great change in architecture in recent years, especially in this city. He emphasized the beauty of the modern residence and put the "blame" on the architects hereabout.

One of the architects present, whose identity you could probably guess, took issue with Mr. Godwin as to where the "blame" should rest, and suggested that the wonderful work of the art classes for children held in the Museum had bred an appreciation of good architecture which had had its result on the general taste of the community.

This was followed by another short address by J. Arthur MacLean, Curator of the Museum, who spoke on comparative Japanese architecture and modern residence architecture.

CHAS. A. LANGDON.

CAREYSTONE ASBESTOS-CEMENT WALLBOARD

A new asbestos-cement wallboard, said to possess valuable qualities that make it entirely different from other asbestos-cement wallboard, has been developed in the research laboratories of the Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati. The board is being marketed under the trade name of Careystone Asbestos-Cement Wallboard.

An outstanding characteristic of the new product, as stated by the manufacturer, is its workability which overcomes an objection common to this type of board. Exhaustive tests are said to have demonstrated that it can be nailed, sawed, hammered and perforated without danger of cracking or splitting. Adding further to its working quality is its unusual flexibility, making it possible to curve it around four-foot radius without breaking.

Made of asbestos fibre and Portland cement, Careystone wallboard, in addition to its rot-proof quality, is highly fire-resistant. It is said that the flame of a blow torch, played directly on this material will not ignite it. Used in

walls and ceiling, it provides an effective safeguard against the spread of fire.

Another important advantage claimed for the new board is the protection it affords against the inroads of rodents and vermin. Rats are baffled by it, since the Portland cement used in its composition prevents them from knowing their way through it. It is unaffected by termites, and, since it contains nothing of food value, vermin is not attracted to it and cannot live in it.

Careystone wallboard is recommended wherever other types of unfinished wallboard are ordinarily used. It is said to be especially desirable for bathrooms and kitchens, as it may be painted and repainted, lending itself to a change in color scheme whenever desired. It can be easily papered if desired. It is also available scored in 4x4-inch squares to represent tile. It is manufactured in sheets 3-16-inch, 1/4-inch and 3/8-inch thick and in sizes 48x48-inch and 48x96-inch. Unfinished metal trim is available for all requirements.

Ring in the New

(Continued from page 5)

tract developed with the services of Mr. Louis Brandeis, an experienced lawyer, as professional advisor. Paramount in the controversies over this document was that concerning the statement that made the architect "the agent of the owner." The complicated interpretations of this statement were evident when the Institute's Committee eventually developed the forms of contracts destined to be among the most valued services rendered the increasing membership.

These episodes of the early history—the formation period—display the earnestness and sincerity of purpose which characterizes the foundation of all living professional organizations. The necessity of solidarity was profoundly evident then as now, and more than that, the development of professional characteristics. It was the dream of those whose energy built the American Institute of Architects that all practitioners—each architect—would prepare himself to render and would give the fullest of good service in the dignified manner that would present him as a professional man. This character each of us must gain and never relinquish. Thus we are unified.

Difference of opinion and shifting of emphasis are at intervals fortunately evident. Dean Herman Schneider once said: "There is no constant law except the law of changeless change." As surely as newer materials and methods form buildings, so shall our manner of service change. Always our unity is in the realization of a dignified profession.

M. L. Cole, long connected with the Toledo building industry, has joined the architectural firm of Hahn & Hayes, Toledo, as public relations director. According to Alfred A. Hahn, senior member of the firm, creation of this new post was prompted by the sharp rise in building activity.

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Photo taken at Cincinnati Producers Council first 1941 meeting sponsored by Monel Metal - Excel Cabinet organizations.

Large Turnout

Of Architects at Cincinnati Producers' Council First 1941 Meeting

Ninety-four architects, mechanical engineers, and building association officials were present at the Producers' Council Club's first informational meeting of 1941, held at the Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Tuesday evening, January 14th. The International Nickel Co., the Excel Metal Cabinet Co., and Whitehead Monel Kitchens were the sponsors of the very interesting program that was arranged for this occasion. Joseph Grinker, of Otis Elevator Co., and president of the Producers' Council, presided at the meeting.

Frank A. Sansom, of the International Nickel Co., gave a very interesting and instructive talk on nickel and Monel metal, and their applications in architectural design. Mr. Sansom described the history of nickel, from its source at the mines in Canada, through the refinery at Huntington, W. Va., and then its development as a finished product in the domestic kitchen field. He also supervised the showing of sound movies, which showed scenes of nickel mining, as well as of the processing of the metal. Before-and-after pictures of large monel kitchen installations in apartment houses throughout the country were also flashed, including the Olentangy Village, where 404 Whitehead metal kitchens were installed several years ago.

C. G. Parkhouse, of the Excel Metal firm, also gave a very instructive talk on the manufacture of monel sinks, counter tops, and steel kitchen cabinets. The speaker illustrated his talk with contrasting pictures of old and remodeled kitchens, showing how a completely

modernized kitchen may be built without radical structural changes.

R. J. Campbell, of the Whitehead Monel Kitchen's Cincinnati distributor, acted as chairman of the meeting, and briefly described the services of his company as representatives of the Excel Metal Cabinet Company in this locality.

Unusual interest in the program at this meeting was manifested by the architects and others present, as evidenced by the number of questions submitted in the question-and-answer period, concerning the detailed construction of Monel products, and the flexibility of the metal to do the job.

Unusually interesting newsreels of

the collapse of the Tacoma Bridge, and the battle between the British and French fleets at Oram, Libya, were also shown at the conclusion of the meeting.

A TRUE STORY

At the joint meeting of the Chapter, and Section on the 21st, R. R. Fling, architect of Columbus, presented this story. He relates the other evening a carpenter friend came in for a brief chat, and after discussing the weather, the Civil War, Prohibition, third terms and the theory of relativity, the real purpose of his visit came out when he asked, "Can you let me have some tracing cloth?" R. R. wants to know how much or how many.

British Folk Write of Experiences With Bomb Blasts at Shop Window

Some of the unusual experiences being felt in British cities which have been under Nazi fire for months now include the odd manner in which shop windows have blown inwards, sometimes outwards, sometimes remained intact and other times bulged, but not even breaking.

Observations of some individuals along these lines, along with their advice, have been the topic of some "letters to the editor" of the venerable *London Times*.

An ex-paymaster wrote as follows:

"For protecting windows against blast, splinters, etc., two layers of plywood or fiber can be secured together with a sheet of close-mesh wire netting between them, the whole being carried in a frame secured, on its periphery, to

the outside of the window. The wire netting prevents splinters from passing through, and the strain is taken up partly by the flexibility of the screen."

Another letter ran:

"During a recent air raid the only window that was broken in my house was one which had a wooden shutter outside. None of my other windows were shattered, and all these escaped damage. It seems to me that wooden shutters are of little use, the only advantage of outside shutters being that they keep out splinters of shrapnel. In making shutters people are taking up timber which is greatly needed elsewhere, particularly for boarding up windows of people in the East End who will suffer severely from the cold through broken panes."

HONORABLE MENTION . . . 1940 COMPETITION

EDW. B. TARCHES

Residence

2400 Tremont Road, Columbus
Competition - 1940

TOD TIBBALS, Architect

This photograph shows the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. Edward Tarches, located on the acute triangle formed by the intersection of Tremont Road and Arlington Avenue in Upper Arlington, beautiful residential suburb of Columbus.

The plot is an extremely pointed triangle with streets on both lone sides.

The plan, therefore, is long and narrow, with a minimum of service area at the closed end of the lot. This service yard is screened by a stone wall and a stone tool house.

The exterior is of Columbus limestone with pick face belt courses and the doorway framed with slate and Indiana limestone. The roof is provincial shingle tile in shades of red and brown laid over battens of variable thickness to give a more interesting surface.

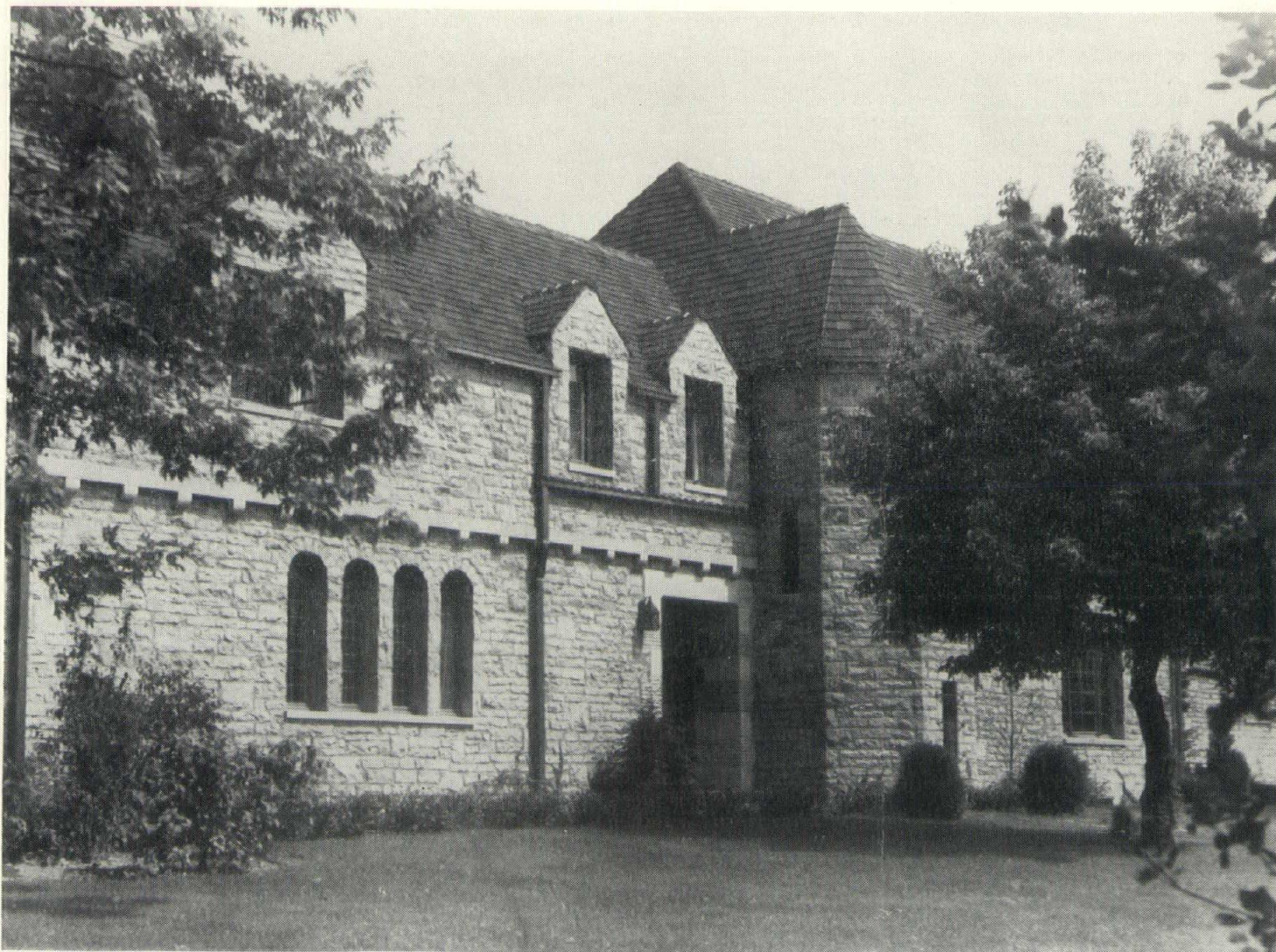
The plan takes full advantage of the three-sided exposure for the important rooms which are spacious and connected by the ample foyer. The dining room was built to house the Jacobean furni-

ture and oriental rugs which the owner possessed. With this in mind, the walls are fully paneled in oak with a frieze of carved panels, and the ceiling is Tudor decorated plaster design. The library walls are in knotty pine and fireplace is faced with limestone.

Upstairs the master suite includes a large bedroom, a dressing room with a cedar closet, and a private bath.

In addition to this there are the guest room with bath, two children's rooms with adjoining bath, and maid's quarters.

The house has a complete bar, recreational hall on the third floor and a refrigerator system for summer cooling.



RESIDENCE

Tod Tibbals - Architect - Columbus



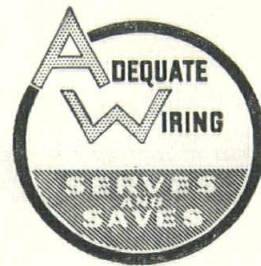
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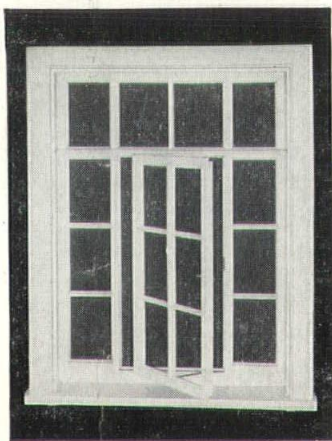
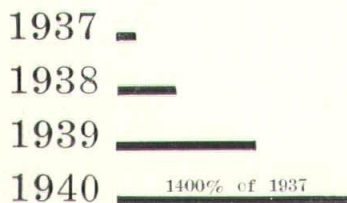


The Cincinnati Electrical Association

AMAZING

BUT
IT IS A FACT

SALES CHART



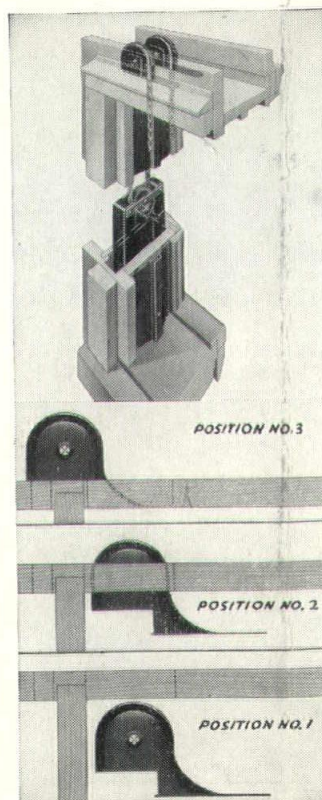
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