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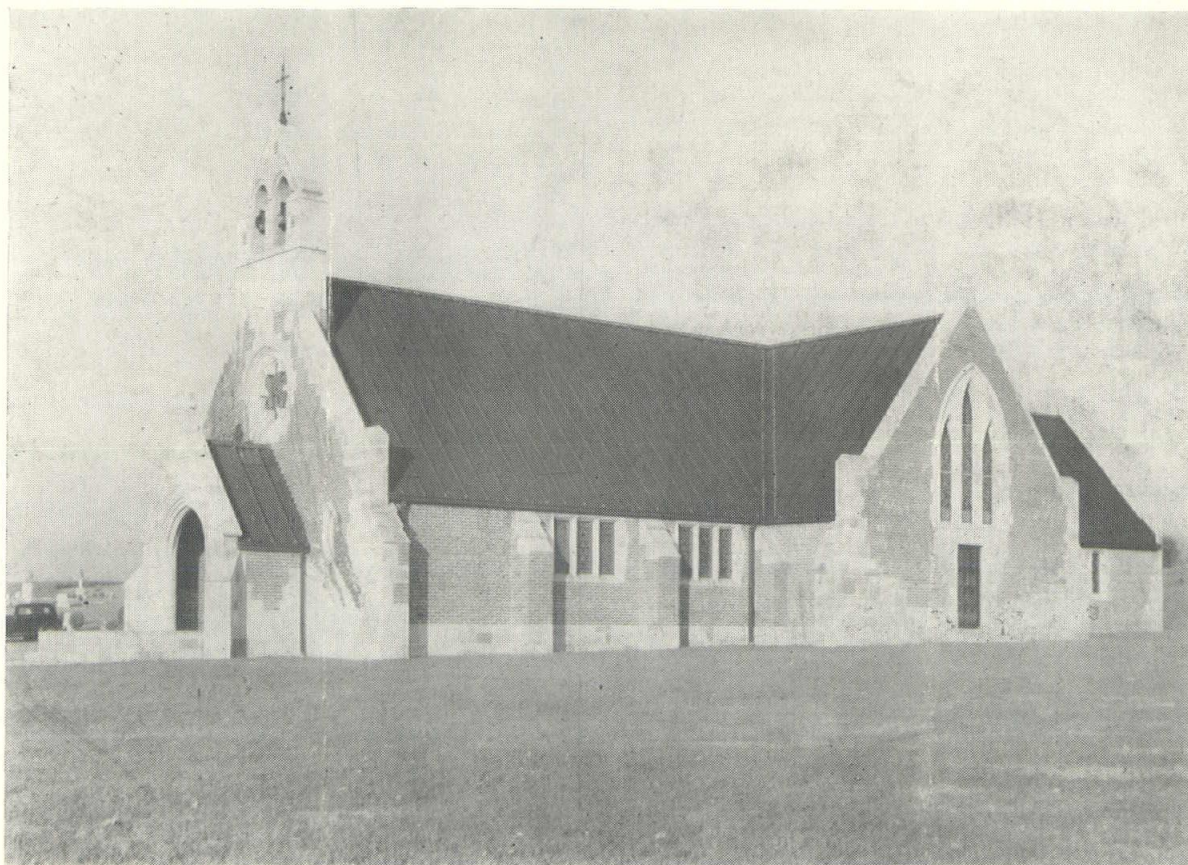
OHIO ARCHITECT

March
1941

Vol. two

OFFICIAL JOURNAL ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

No. three



OUR MOTHER OF SORROWS CHAPEL
St. Joseph's Cemetery
Columbus, Ohio

GLASS & RAMSEY
Architects
Columbus, Ohio

OHIO ARCHITECT

Official Journal of the
ARCHITECTS' SOCIETY OF OHIO
RALPH C. KEMPTON, Editor

Volume II

No. 3

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The President's Address..

(Reprinted from "The Octagon")

The Defense program remains the primary interest of our country and its government. It is moving on to its second phase; to a greater Navy and a larger Army. That means an extended and expanded construction program, greater in volume, probably, than the one just closing. The effect of this expanded construction on the architectural profession will be its main interest for a long time to come.

This message, therefore, will be devoted to considerations of some phases of the new program.

Construction under the 1940 program is rapidly being completed, and at least one of the Federal departments will have enough projects completed by the end of the month to enable it to reach a general conclusion as to the adequacy and competency of the services rendered by the architects and engineers engaged for the projects.

If the authorities are satisfied with those services, then the opportunities for architects and engineers in private practice to plan the Army's defense shelters and sites will be advanced. If, on the other hand, the authorities are not satisfied with the services that have been rendered, then the placing of further work in the hands of those in private practice may be jeopardized.

The March message will have further to say of these things.

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Associate Architects, Tiffin, Ohio

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As the beginning of the 1941 program approaches, there are some changes in the Washington set-up that you should know, though you may have learned of them in the public press.

The new building work for the Navy Department will be large in volume and will include new bases outside of continental America. Apparently that Department intends to continue its general policy of planning its own buildings, for it has just announced it will plan its Caribbean bases in that manner. However, there is no reason why architects should not continue trying to convince the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks that they can aid him in the development of his program.

The probabilities are that the Army building program for 1941 will be larger than the one it is completing. It is generally understood that a greatly increased army is in the making, and that means the immediate construction of new camps, cantonments, centers and air stations, industrial plants and housing. We hope to participate to a greater extent than we have before in the planning of these sites and the buildings on them.

The committee that recommends architects, engineers and contractors to the Quartermaster-General for these projects has been augmented this last week by two new members, Brigadier-General George R. Spalding and Alonzo B. Hammond. General Spalding, retired, has undertaken the chairmanship of the committee. Mr. Hammond is a Past President of American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the Construction Advisory Committee to the Munitions Board.

I called attention to this recommending committee in my message of last June, and advised all architects to supplement their questionnaire information by filing definitive information of their experiences with this committee. The advice is still good.

A change important to the planning professions has taken place within the Construction Division of

the Office of the Quartermaster-General. General Brehon B. Sommervel is now Chief of the Division. Lieut-Col. Edmond H. Leavey has been placed at the head of the Engineering Branch of the Division, and Major Hugh J. Casey at the head of the Engineering and Design Section of that Branch. The latter section is responsible for all architectural and engineering features of the Army construction program under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster-General.

General Sommervel has started to simplify and decentralize the responsibilities of the Construction Division, particularly to facilitate prompt decisions on questions arising in the field. He has consolidated the work of the Washington offices and has set up nine Quartermaster Zones throughout the United States, each Zone being territorially the same as the Corps Area of the Corps of Engineers. A Zone Constructing Quartermaster has been placed in charge of each Zone, and he will have general charge of all construction projects within his Zone. Each construction project is in charge of a Project Quartermaster.

(Continued on page 9)

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Our Mother of Sorrows Chapel

St. Joseph's Cemetery

EDWARD A. RAMEY

Columbus, O., Architect

Our Mother of Sorrows Chapel stands on a small knoll in St. Joseph's Cemetery just outside of Shadestown, a village about twelve miles south of Columbus. The surface of the knoll is given entirely to lawn, providing a contrast with the drives, shrubbery and monuments in the surrounding areas. It was built in the spring of 1929 by Most Rev. James J. Hartley, D.D., Bishop of Columbus. Mass is celebrated there on All Souls Day, November 2nd, and on other occasions when ordered by the bishop. It is open to visitors during reasonable hours for rest and prayer.

The building is early English Gothic, cruciform in plan, with the entrance facing west and the sanctuary in the east end, with a sacristy directly directly behind it. It cost approximately \$35,000. Walls, both exterior and interior, are of red brick and Indiana limestone. The roof is of copper and all doors, and window frames and sash are of bronze. Redwood was used for roof trusses, purlins, ceiling and other interior woodwork. The floor is entirely of Indiana limestone laid over a concrete slab.

All windows are of leaded stained glass. The typical small windows are executed in a geometrical pattern with small symbolic medallions in the center windows of a group of three. In the rose window over the entrance is a figure of Our Mother of Sorrows; the Crucifixion is the subject of the three window group in the south transept, and the Death of St. Joseph is portrayed in a similar group of windows in the north transept. All figured stained glass is done in the manner of Chartres.

A stone belfry rises from the west gable, surmounted by a bronze cross, and carries two niches in which bronze bells are hung. These bells are rung from the vestibule.

Below the floor in front of the Sanctuary, seven crypts are built, and there are two in each transept, making a total of eleven. These crypts are planned as burial places for the bishops of the Columbus diocese. The walls are formed of concrete, earth is the

MARCH

March, the first month of the Roman year, and the third according to our present calendar, consisting of 31 days. It was considered as the first month of the year till the change of style came in the year 1752, and the legal year was reckoned from March 25th. The month was named for the Greek god of war, Mars, as the chief festivals in honor of Mars were held during this month.

The Julian Calendar was introduced by Julius Caesar in B.C. 46, and slightly modified under Augustus, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, each fourth or bis-sextile (leap year) having 366 days, and the months having the same names, order, and length as now. The Gregorian Calendar (the one now in general use) is that introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in A.D. 1582 and adopted in Great Britain and the English Colonies in America in 1752, consisting in a reformation of the Julian Calendar.

Since the Julian Calendar is about eleven minutes longer than the astronomical year, the date of the vernal equinox had, since 325 A.D., become displaced by ten days. In order to restore it, Gregory suppressed ten days by ordaining that October 5, 1582, should be called October 15th, and to prevent future displacement he provided that of the centesimal years (1600, 1700, etc.), only those exactly divisible by 400 should be leap years. In other respects, the calendar is the same as the Julian. The difference between the two calendars is thus ten days from 1582 to 1700, eleven days from 1700 to 1800, twelve days from 1800 to 1900, and thirteen days since 1900.

The "Ides of March" with the Romans was the 15th day of the month. This was quite an important date for a certain famous Roman. Another present-day Roman is finding that he must not only beware of the Ides of March, but the Ides of several other months as well.

"A lot of us say that we haven't time to read current matter. All I can say is we'd better take time, or one of these days we'll have all the time we want."
—Hobart Brady.

floor and they are covered with monolithic limestone slabs.

There are three limestone altars, a high altar in the sanctuary, and a small altar in each transept. The seating consists of movable chairs.

Attention, Program Chairman

A general interest sound moving picture, entitled "The Making of American Homes," has recently been released by Crane Co.

This picture is of about 30 minutes' running time, and illustrates in a graphic and very interesting manner the importance of modern plumbing in making the American home the most attractive and comfortable in the world. Not only is the audience taken into the homes of two typical American families confronted by building and remodeling problems, but also the actual manufacture of fine plumbing fixtures is illustrated and described in an entertaining and understandable manner. The making of fixtures from vitreous china and porcelain enamel on cast iron is covered from raw materials to finished product and the final sequences of the film are in full color.

"The Making of American Homes" is available to interested groups on a loan basis at no charge other than the nominal shipping charges on the copies borrowed. It can be shown on any standard 16 mm sound projection machine, and will be found of unusual interest to school, club, church, civic and other groups of the general public as well as to architects and contractors in the building field. It may be secured through the Advertising and Sales Promotion Department of Crane Co., 836 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

(It would be much better if those desiring to get this film would make their contacts through the local Crane representative.—Ed.)

NOTICE! IMPORTANT!

Each member of the Architects Society of Ohio is urgently requested to submit photographs of their work for reproduction in the Ohio Architect. Where cuts are available, send them instead, directing same to the Ohio Architect, 626 Broadway, Cincinnati. Every reasonable effort will be made to protect pictures and cuts and return same in good condition. Be sure to properly and clearly identify all pictures and cuts sent in, and include a brief description or story covering same.

The 73rd Convention of the American Institute of Architects

The Annual Convention of the Institute will be held in the Yosemite Valley, Calif., on May 17-18-19th, with the concluding session in Los Angeles on the evening of May 21, 1941. This is in accordance with the official notice in the February issue of the *Octagon*. Complete information as to transportation, fares, side trips, etc., were given in detail in the January number. Any architect in the United States and his family will find this a most interesting and profitable journey across the plains to the Pacific.

H.B. No. 57

The following excerpt from the *House Journal* of Monday, March 10th, shows that our bill passed the House with a very fine vote:

H. B. No. 57 — Mr. Marshall — was taken up for consideration and read the third time.

The question being, "Shall the bill pass?"

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted—yeas 97, nays 7—as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were: Messrs. Acton, Addison, Anderson, Babka, Ballard, Barrett, Barrick, Buckley, Burke, Butz, Cantwell, Carney, Caryl, Catlett, Chapman, Cipra, Coughlin, Cramer, Davenport, Day, Deutch, Dilley, Donovan, Driscoll, Duffy, Dworkin, Fair, Ford, Gardner, Giffin, Grad, Graves, Green, Grusenmeyer, Hannah, Hanratty, Harmony, Hawley, Hayden, Hess, Hildebrandt, Hoffman, Houston, Hudlett, Huml, Hunter, Johnston, Joyce, Kasch, Keplinger, Kilpatrick, King, Kirkpatrick, Knepper, Laderman, Lefever, Lehman, Longenecker, Mahoney, Marshall, McChesney, McClure, McCormick, McElhaney, McKelvey, Mees, Michener, Miller of Montgomery, Milligan, Moulton, Myers, Nailor, Nixon, Ogan, O'Neil of Summit, Peirce, Poda, Purdy, Reed, Rosentreter, Ryan, Sawicki, Seymour, Shaw, Shilling, Simpson, Sims, Slagle, Stephenson, Sweeney, Tarr, Thomas, Turpeau, Wilkinson, Williams of Fayette, Yoder and Zona.

Messrs. Cory, Evans, O'Brien, O'Neill of Washington, Pokorny, Radcliff and Stewart voted in the negative.

The bill passed.

The title was agreed to.

The bill is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee and a hearing is expected to be set for the week of March 30th. Every architect in the State should make it one of his week-end jobs to contact his State Senator when he comes home and urge him to support this bill at every opportunity. It would also be very helpful if quite a number of the architects from all over the State wrote to the members of the Judiciary Committee urging early and favorable consideration by the Committee.

Grant P. Ward, Chairman, Columbus.

Fred G. Reiners, V.-Chairman, Cin'ti.

Robert H. Hoffman, Columbus.

Fred R. Seibert, St. Marys.

Horace S. Kiefer, Springfield.

L. A. Kane, Cincinnati.

Otto J. Bartunek, Cleveland.

Charles A. Vanik, Cleveland.

John F. Connolly, Toledo.

Send your letters addressed to the State House, Columbus.

DAYTON DOIN'S

The Editor had occasion to drop into Dayton on a recent Wednesday and made it his business to join in the Architects' Wednesday Luncheon, which they hold every Wednesday and to which all visiting architects are most cordially invited. The Gibbons Hotel is the place. The following architects were on hand: William G. Ward, Walter J. Thies, Harold C. Harlan, Donald D. Bolinger, J. Douglas Lorenz, Milton R. Williams, Rollin R. Rosser, Ralph B. Clement.

Due to what seems to be quite flagrant violations of the State law governing the conduct of registered architects in illegal use of their seals, the Dayton architects have determined to go into the situation in a very thorough manner with the declared intention of seeing to it that the law is recognized and observed. Resolutions have been drawn up and adopted as a guide and as authority for the committee assigned to do the job. This is a commendable effort which might very well serve as a suggestion to other groups in their respective sections.

The officers for the Dayton Section for 1941 are as follows: Ralph W. Carnahan, president; Henry E. Reuther, vice-president; M. R. Williams, secretary; with Harold Harlan, J. Douglas Lorenz and Rollin Rosser appointed to the Executive Board.

Need we say it...it's ARCHITECTURAL CONCRETE



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Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s store at Highland Park, Mich. Nimmons, Carr & Wright, of Chicago, were the architects; Patterson Engineering Co., Detroit, contractors. Other architectural concrete buildings for Sears recently completed at Baltimore, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles and Glendale, Calif.

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AKRON HOST TO EASTERN SECTION

The Eastern Section held a dinner meeting March 5th at the Akron City Club, with an exceptionally good turnout—28 all told. Frank Smith, Secretary of the Section, had announced previous to the meeting that we were to have a very interesting meeting with Mr. Walter H. Smith, president of the Cleveland Chapter of the A.I.A., as guest speaker. Subject, "Dollars and Obsolescence." Just as a matter of record, you boys who passed up this meeting missed the opportunity of hearing a very interesting, humorous and very entertaining speaker, as well as one of the most progressive meetings we have had for some time.

After a short business meeting, President Huff introduced Mr. Smith, who started his talk off with a bang and kept things popping for over an hour. We could have listened a great deal longer. All of which is to say that we all were spellbound by Smith's alternate droll humor and spicy antidotes along with a message which was both timely and pertained to our present architectural predicament. Never knew that one could have an architectural vocabulary which would put Fibber McGee's alliteration to shame. Only wish that your scribe was more apt at taking notes so that the full importance of Architect Smith's message could be herein retold. (There is another thing, our architectural schools should have a snappy course in shorthand.) Of course, possibly a few of the stories that were freely interspersed might blush in print—but judging from the reaction of members present, all of them were good.

Architect Smith stated that James Watt with his steam kettle and subsequent steam engine started a chain of events that tended to decrease the size of the earth, which has culminated into the lust for power of certain individuals and subjugation of peoples under the rule of the Dictators. During this period of time Architecture, along with all other arts, science and living, has gone through a period of evolution. Architecture was at a particular low ebb during period 1880-1890, and just about this time our country was expanding and towns were springing up. True art and the appreciation of the arts needs a certain amount of leisure and freedom for thought; however, during the late 90s too much thought was given for remuneration and not enough for true art. The architects of this period lacked feeling of good taste because of

needs and demands of the hour. All buildings were elegant, ornate and made to look like a "million."

Designers and builders turned to the classics for new embellishments in architecture, columns were introduced in public buildings and spread to all manner of structures. Even residence architecture didn't escape the blight. Development of machine band saw, jig-saw, gave rise to all manner of nick-nacks in ornament, comparable to the women's and men's dress of time, the more fussy the better. Anything to catch the eye, frivolous ornament and superficial decoration was the order of the day. (Here a good story came in about this time.)

We came down to the present day and our complex problems. Primary among all of these problems is National Defense. Mr. Smith here refers to an article published in the January-1941 *Pencil Points*, "Technical Professions," prepared in Boston by Chester Lindsay Churchill, and points out that architects are now thinking in terms of present and future—giving intelligent thought for these vital problems. However, on all our thoughts and solutions we had better be prepared as a profession to back up our present acts and be able to give good reason and account of our acts for the future. War time produces

shortages in many materials; consequently, substitutes have to be used.

Already, long strides have been taken with plastics, new materials and further development in the prefabricated house has taken place. All of these changes we as architects must keep up with. Increase in Government spending causes private conservation of capital which presents other problems to the architect. Our job is by no means easy, it's like cleaning out the attic—we find in the piles of rubbish many things which we cherish and well worth keeping, possibly needing a little fixin' up—but fundamentally good.

One of our greatest problems today is slums—all cities have them and the present Federal Housing Project is by no means a solution to the condition, for slums primarily are created, not by people who can pay rent, but by those people who can not pay. Our present Federal slum clearance programs only tend to scatter these people to other sections of our cities.

A great deal of stress in recent years has been laid on decentralization, and the modern car has greatly tended to scatter and cause our population to move and spread out, with a result that the older dwellings are left to deteriorate, unoccupied or unfit to bring in any substantial revenue. The used car was greatly responsible for the spread—
(Continued on page 9)

Eastern Ohio Architects Who Attended Meeting



In the accompanying picture can be seen, on the extreme left, front row: William B. Huff of Akron; next to him is Morris W. Scheibel, Youngstown; immediately in back of Mr. Scheibel is Wilson J. Davis of New Philadelphia;

on the right of the group standing on the steps, in the front row, is Frank F. Smith of Youngstown; next to Smith, reading to the right, is Milton E. Murphy, Akron; and on the extreme right of the group, Charles E. Firestone, of Canton, O.

DISREGARD OF THE OBVIOUS

By DON GRAF, from "Pencil Points"

Get your house plans here, folks! Only two dollars! Plans, specifications, lists of materials! We tell you how to finance, superintend, and save the Architect's fee! Avoid harsh irritants! Reach for an Architractor instead of an Architect! All for the small, insignificant and inconsequential sum of twenty dimes, six Tom-and-Jerries, or the fifth part of a sawbuck!

The architect who loses a commission to do a small house because the owner decides to buy a set of \$5 plans and save the architect's fee, may not consider it entirely a catastrophe. But there is another kind of activity which cannot be dismissed with a philosophical shrug. We refer to the consistent Campaign of Disparagement which is being waged against the abilities of the profession and the importance of the service which architectural organizations render the public. That those who circulate this anti-architectural propaganda do so for selfish reasons might be suspected. However, the net effect is to belittle the architectural function in the public mind as to its usefulness in any building operation.

We have before us a booklet bearing the imprint of *Good Housekeeping* magazine. In one place it says: "*Architects are too prone to relegate all service openings or doors to the kitchen, and expect to arrive at a workable layout.*" This booklet probably received wide circulation among the readers of this periodical—people who are interested in homes and, hence, possible clients for some architect. That one sentence, sandwiched into the text, could easily destroy the confidence that every prospective "Owner" should have in his architect.

The ladies' magazines collectively enjoy tremendous circulation, running into millions of copies a month. There are many of them. They devote a sizeable part of their editorial pages to chiseling the architect out of commissions. Combined with the Sunday newspaper real estate sections, they set standards of inexcusably bad taste in architecture, landscaping and decoration, which multiplies the architect's problem of handling clients who have "educated" themselves by means of such literature.

We have such helpful books available

to the lay public as Emily Post's "Personality of the House," Rogers' "Plan Your House to Suit Yourself." Rockwell Kent not only lectured, but we believe he described his own home in a book as being an architectural triumph because he designed it himself. Elissa Landi's publicity agent got the following printed in a syndicated column, "She has gone berserk by drawing all the plans for the remodeling with her own lily white hands, which will evolve a bathroom, a closet and a dressing room into a library."

There is a magazine which is telling building material manufacturers (and I quote from its own documented statement): "*It is a well-known fact that decisions for the type and make of equipment are group decisions among at least two of these five professional groups:*

*Architects and Engineers
Operative Builders and Contractors
Realty Owners and Managers
Financial Institutions
Material Dealers.*

"*But...WHICH TWO GROUPS is not always so well known...*"

Next time you, Mr. Trained Professional Architect, have to make a decision, be sure to remember that a material dealer, banker, realtor or builder may overrule you, and make you specify Inckels instead of the Pinckels that you might mistakenly think was best for the job!

Now the ironic part of this is that this same magazine solicits and gets a wide circulation among the architectural profession! That is known as playing both ends against the middle—or the old army game!

This sort of thing works against architectural prestige in a number of ways. It leads building material manufacturers and those in the advertising business to disparage the architect's importance and his need for intelligent merchandising and advertising methods—a serious matter to architectural men depending on market information to a large extent for their livelihood. Then, too, these manufacturers and advertising folks in themselves represent a large mass of individuals who are possible clients for architectural service. A third danger is that manufacturers may be led further in their competition with architects by the furnishing of free

plans involving the use of their own products.

It's not a pretty picture. Inroads being made on the architect in the residential field can easily spread to institutional, recreational, commercial, and all other types of buildings. D.G.

Kentucky Architects

Follow Through on Enforcement of State License Law

A permanent committee to follow through on enforcement of the Kentucky State law governing the licensing of architects, was created January 25th, by the Association of Kentucky architects at the business session of its two-day annual meeting in Louisville.

The time of the annual meeting was changed from January to October. Lexington was selected as the next convention meeting place.

A resolution was passed at this meeting to establish a bureau to analyze manufacturer's products with relation to the producer's claims in order that authentic, unbiased information regarding the merits of materials may be made available to the public through the architects. The Building Code of Kentucky was referred to a permanent committee. At the present time only cities of the first class have legislative authority to enact such codes.

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THE ARCHITECT

An "Architect" is a person whose character, education and experience have been certified by the State Board of Examiners.

Unless a person has a certificate issued by the State Board he is not qualified under the law to call himself an "Architect."

A person not possessing such a certificate who poses as an "Architect" can be prosecuted under the law, and cannot legally collect fees for "Architect's" services.

Beware of imposters. If the imposter were capable he would pass the State Board examination.

The owner of a proposed building always gets less for his money than he should get if he attempts to build without an architect.

As the doctor is to medicine, as the lawyer is to law, so is the architect to building.

The architect is engaged as the owner's expert advisor and consultant to design, specify, guide, grade, supervise and direct the building operations in every detail for the owner's protection.

The architect sells nothing but his professional, legally qualified services. Designing, specifying and supervising to obtain the correct results without sale or profit motive is the owner's gain from the architect's services.

"A Better Building for the Money" is the architect's watchword.

The efficient, convenient, comfortable, beautiful and long-lasting arrangement of every part of the building composes "a good design." Without any one of these factors an owner cannot receive full value for his expenditures.

To accomplish a successful combination of all these elements the architect studies a variety of arrangements in many preliminary drawings and finally produces a drawn arrangement of all elements which will create "The Best Building For the Money."

The "efficiency" element in design covers the factor that buildings should be built to suit the requirements, and the occupants should not have to accommodate themselves to the building. Useless space, costly ornamentation, awkward relationship of rooms, fittings, equipment and furnishings all will be avoided by careful analysis by the architect.

"Convenience" studies relate to activities within and near the building. The

type of family or business is scientifically examined to fit each building part to the expected movements and activities.

"Comfort" is achieved by calculations to place sunlight, views, approaches, prevailing breezes, driveways, walks, services, heating, lighting, water, sewers, insulation for the owner's greatest advantage at the least cost.

Take your Architect with you before you buy the site.

"Beauty" is the touch of an expert hand and mind to assemble lines, groups, masses, weights, sizes and materials so the resulting picture pleases the greatest number of people for the longest period of time. This achieves long-time value.

A haphazard assembly of building parts can produce a building, but the same materials, at the same cost will produce a beautiful building when the completed structure is foreseen by the trained eye of the architect. Beautiful buildings maintain values.

"Long Lasting" is the factor that makes the building achieve ultimate satisfaction. High maintenance costs and early depreciation always result from inexperienced selection and application of materials. Using a good material in the wrong places costs the owner for replacement.

The architect's constant study and experience with every material manufactured, the fact that an architect is not concerned with the sale of any particular material is the owner's great advantage in avoiding needless after-costs.

The architect's legal status as a qualified expert for construction assures "Owner Satisfaction," the incorporation of all economical elements in the structure including efficiency, convenience, comfort, beauty and long life, which—in a sentence means:

"A Better Building For The Money." Engage Your Architect First.

(Reprinted from the Kentucky Association Architects Convention Program, January, 1941.)

Addition to the Library

A new book just received is entitled "Urban Blight and Slums" by Mabel L. Walker. This is one of the most important problems confronting our people today, and every one should be interested in familiarizing himself with the questions involved and with suggested remedies.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

Expansion of water: Life as we know it on earth could not exist without water. The curious fact that water, unlike anything else, contracts in volume down to 39° F., and then expands when the temperature falls lower, results in ice being less dense than warmer water. As a consequence, ice forms on the surface and floats.

If it were not for this unique property, ice formed in the winter would sink to the bottom, where thawing during subsequent warm weather would be greatly reduced. Soon a large portion of the water on this planet would be permanently congealed in the form of ice, and conditions for life would be very difficult, if possible at all.—*Excite News.*

LATH HANGERS

McNail Lath Hangers, a new product just introduced by the V-W Co., of Columbus, O., are patented hangers for attaching 3/8-inch gypsum lath to walls without nails. They permit expansion and contraction, according to the manufacturers, without buckling, and without causing plaster to crack. They are hung over nailing strips fastened to the vertical two-by-fours. No nails are required in the application of these zinc-coated metal clips, which are designed to give a full-floating system of construction for plaster and plaster base.

The V-W Company also makes Hidden Clips and Tiger Sleeper Anchors.

Richard C. Taylor and G. E. Porter, Jr., architects, have moved their offices to 3915 Plainville Road, Mariemont, opposite the Recreation Building. Their phone number remains BRamble 3137.

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The President's Address

(Continued from page 3)

The Zone offices are not in complete operation as yet, but generally they are expected to answer specific questions arising at the various projects unless they relate to administrative or engineering policies, which will be answered in Washington. This decentralizing procedure should eliminate delays by diverting many questions from Washington.

To assist each Zone C.Q.M. in his decisions on field work, he has been given a set of advisers. They comprise (a) an architect, who will advise on architectural matters; (b) a civil engineer, who will advise on civil engineering matters; (c) a mechanical engineer, who will advise on questions involving mechanical and electrical matters, equipment, etc.; (d) a contractor and (e) a labor representative, to advise in their respective fields. Each adviser is engaged on a consulting per diem basis, to act when called upon by the Zone Constructing Quartermaster. None of them is to do any planning or designing nor will have any duty other than that indicated above.

Colonel Leavey has begun to reorganize the procedures of his office concerning its architectural and engineering functions. He has grouped its activities in three parts: an architecture group, to direct all activities relating to buildings; a civil engineering group, to direct civil engineering problems outside of buildings; and a mechanical engineering group, to handle power, fuel and special mechanical engineering problems and equipment outside of buildings.

To head these groups he invited the president of the Institute, the president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The proposition was discussed by the members of the Institute Executive Committee and others, and they felt strongly there was a service to be performed for the Government and that I should undertake the job for the architects. I was reluctant to do so and did not consent until other architects who were offered the job declined to serve. When the president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Mr. Frederick H. Fowler, of San Francisco, agreed to take it for his profession; the immediate past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. Warren C. McBryde, of San Francisco,

agreed to take it for his profession, and the immediate past president of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Mr. A. D. Taylor, of Cleveland, agreed to act as consultant on site planning, I could not refuse.

So your president, with Messrs. Fowler, McBryde and Taylor, entered on their new responsibilities last week. The jobs are full-time ones for the duration of the defense program. We are receiving the utmost consideration and co-operation from the officers in charge of the Division, and they have charged us with the direction of the procedures and work, from the reception of the projection in the office to their completion in the field.

We are now organizing our duties and our individual responsibilities, which I will have more to say of in the March *Octagon*. Meanwhile I shall carry on my presidential duties as best I can with what time can be found, though I had a full-time job before I took on this new one.

Please note that neither myself nor the other presidents have anything to do with the awards of contracts or the selection of architects, engineers or contractors for any project. That job is the function of others, and we can not help you individually.

The defense housing program is proceeding in the manner heretofore announced. Practically all allotments of the appropriated moneys have been made. Such of those allotments that went to United State Housing Authority are being offered by it to architects in private practice on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis, according to members who have been offered the work. The terms of agreement and of compensation that are being offered are inadequate, in the opinion of the Institute, and the Societies of the Landscape Architects, the Civil Engineers, and the Mechanical Engineering Societies who have studied the question of fees and contracts extensively for the last sixty days. The contract terms and schedules we have recommended as a result of our studies have not been accepted by U.S.H.A., but our conferences with the Authority and the Federal Works Administrator are not completed. Meanwhile, neither the Institute nor any of the other societies have approved or accepted any schedule or fixed fee form of contract offered by the Authority for recommendation to our members, for either defense housing projects under the Lanham Act or those under the low-cost housing category.

New appropriations for defense housing amounting to more than \$150,000,000 are before Congress. The principal bill raises the amount in the 1939 Lanham Act from \$150,000,000 to \$300,000,000, and makes no other important changes. So we stand as before—the Act permitting architects in private practice to be employed, but not directing they should be or that they should not be given preference.

EDWIN BERGSTROM, President.

Akron Host to Eastern Section

(Continued from page 6)

ing out of our civilization. Practically every family has some kind of a used car. Why not let the "used house" fill in the need of low-cost living? These old houses of our cities look poor from a standpoint of design, but this is only surface design; fundamentally the construction is sound, the decoration is "lousy," but with minor changes decoration can be made presentable. The old builders built as they lived—high, wide and spacious; however, with a few changes here and there the exterior can be made to really look like something. These dwellings could be turned from a liability into an asset, and there would be as much difference between old and renewed as gazing at a boil on the posterior coc-cygeal or looking at Ann Sheridan in a bathing suit.

Architect Smith believes there is fun and profit on remodeling. One runs into quaint quipps, and one sure thing, the speculative builders have not yet invaded this field of architecture.

In conclusion, five elements were brought out as problems before us as an architectural profession today.

1. Replanning of cities.
2. Replatting.
3. Rezoning.
4. Renovating present structures.
5. Reconstruction of blighted areas.

What is the solution, gentlemen? It is our baby!

Our thanks to President Huff for arranging such an interesting meeting. We are all looking forward to a good turnout at our next meeting, which will be held the early part of May in Canton.

WALTER H. FROST, JR.,
Eastern Section.

SHIRKING COMMUNITY PROBLEMS WEAKENS DEMOCRACY—Gov. John W. Bricker

(The above headline in the morning paper of Ohio State Journal, Columbus, was so strikingly true and stated a fact that is so fundamental that it bears repetition. There is no group so well qualified to understand at least one major problem in this situation and to help to plan locally for the future as the architects. The objectives and the efforts of the Commission set up to start something are commended for active support and co-operation to the architectural profession throughout the State.)

A tendency to shirk individual responsibility by shifting the solution of community problems to the State and Federal government is undermining democratic government today, Governor Bricker told representatives of more than 30 groups gathered at the Neil House last night to consider ways of saving democracy on the home front.

More than 300 representatives of practically every phase of civil life attended the opening session of Ohio Valley and Great Lakes Conference on Adult Education, the Community, and National Defense. They came from all sections of the State under auspices of the Ohio and American Associations for Adult Education.

Representatives of various organizations in Pennsylvania, Michigan and Kentucky came to Columbus to observe the workings of the conference with a view to possible similar gatherings in their own States, Dr. H. W. Nisonger of Ohio State University, program chairman, said.

Growth of the movement to other States and ultimately to national proportions was envisaged by Governor Bricker, who stressed, however, the importance of maintaining it "on a voluntary basis."

He also stressed that if such a committee is organized, it "ought not to be one to which we pass along our own responsibility. If such is the case," he said, "it will destroy itself."

Henry I. Harriman, of Boston, vice-chairman of the American Youth Commission, a director of the New England Power Association and former president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said that "the State should provide jobs for youths who want work and who after sincere and real effort cannot find work in private employment."

He urged existing organizations or

any committee that might be set up "to take a vital interest in the welfare of youth and in the preservation of our democratic way of life...largely at the community level."

Dr. Howard L. Bevis, president of Ohio State University, presided.

A general session on "New Ventures in Community Programs" is scheduled with Leslie P. Hardy of the University of Akron, president of the Ohio Association for Adult Education, presiding.

Sectional meetings were scheduled, with Frank Blazino of the personnel division of the National Youth Commission, among out-of-town speakers; Louis Bromfield of Mansfield, author, and Caroline Ware of Washington, D. C., assistant to the Commissioner of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

(As the result of the above efforts, the Ohio Commission for Democracy was appointed by the Governor consisting of thirty-four members. Mr. Harrison Sayre, president of the American Educational Press of Columbus, who served on the program committee for the above sessions, was designated as Chairman of the Commission. This is a real gesture in the right direction, and much should be accomplished if the Chairman can solve the riddle of how to get thirty-four people to get together and do something.)

KNOW OHIO

In October, 1940, *The Ohio Guide*, a new book by the Oxford University Press appeared on the news stands with the price tag of \$2.75 per copy. This is an illustrated edition in the American Guide Series and will make a fine contribution to any library. This book was "Compiled by the workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration in the State of Ohio and was guided and sponsored by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. Quoting:

"Ohio, the barometer State, has sent seven native sons to the Presidency: Grant, Garfield, Hayes, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Taft and Harding. However, industrial life overshadows politics in this urban State. Rolling down from the mountains of Pennsylvania and West Virginia the State flows into soft hills and fertile valleys, and flattens out in broad lands that reach to In-

diana. The Ohio River turns a sweeping boundary in the east and south, and the southern shore of Lake Erie gives a waterfront of nearly three-quarters of the northern limits of the State. Two hundred square miles of rivers and lakes are included in its area."

Gov. John W. Bricker writes: "It is gratifying to have Ohio presented in the *American Guide Series*. Ohio typically represents a cross section of our great country. Ohio is the fifth State in industry in the Union, and fourth in agricultural products. In the early days Ohio was favored with the best settlers from New England and the Southern Colonies. Pioneers came from the mountains of Kentucky. Pennsylvania Dutch early settled Ohio in great numbers. More recently people have come to our State from many nations of the world. Here the pioneer and the immigrant combine to make a great State."

For resident and tourist this book is indispensable.

The Two Extremities

God gave us two ends—one to sit on and the other to think with. A man's success depends on which he uses most. It is a case of heads you win and tails you lose.—*South Bend Bulletin*.

WARNER ELEVATORS

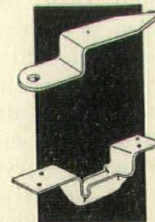
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PERSONALS

Rollin Rosser, of Dayton, was a visitor recently in Columbus to show Spencer of the Workshop Division that his drawings were O K.

Architect W. E. Tolford, of Toledo, was laid up in December, but has improved very materially since the removal of a blood clot which seemed to have been the chief cause of his trouble.

Leaders in the housing movement from all parts of the United States will convene in Cincinnati, April 16-19th, for the annual session of the National Association of Housing Officials at the Netherland Plaza Hotel.

The OHIO ARCHITECT would like very very much to be advised concerning the names, branch of service, of all architects and their draftsmen who may have been called into any of the various national defense organizations.

Walter H. Frost, Jr., has advised that "H. Lester Kinnear, a young architect who was with Clarence A. Kissinger, has been drafted into the army—the first one of the architects from Youngstown—and one draftsman, who no longer is drafting because he got caught in the draft."



A. F. UNCKRICH

District Manager
Portland Cement Association

Personalities in the building field are many and varied, some new, some old, some young and, of course, some otherwise. One such personality and a next door neighbor to the OHIO ARCHITECT is Mr. A. F. Unckrich, District Manager of the Portland Cement Association. A

national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete. The area include in the jurisdiction of Mr. Unckrich includes the States of Ohio and West Virginia.

Before assuming his present position several years ago, Mr. Unckrich, who is an engineer by profession, served in several public and official capacities, including that of Service Director of his home town, Galion, as well as Engineer for various political subdivisions.

While concrete is his business and concrete is a hard material, or at least it should, Art Unckrich is not a hard individual by any means. In addition to his professional duties, he has found time to be a family man, with a daughter and two boys to carry on the family name. That "Art" is also quite versatile was very clearly demonstrated by the fine "fish fry" which he personally prepared for a group of young church deacons, of which he was also a member.

Through the efforts of Mr. Unckrich and his staff, the Portland Cement Association is endeavoring to keep the architects of Ohio fully informed at all time concerning every phase of the uses of concrete. No one should hesitate to send in their problems, and they will be promptly attended to and such action given as the problems need or permit.

Cincinnati Producers' Council Hold Products Display



Fifty-five architects and consulting engineers attended a display of building products by members of the Producers' Council Club of Cincinnati in the Hotel Gibson Roof Garden on Friday evening, March 14th. The meeting, while the first of its kind held by the Council Club, was so successful that several more are being considered for other groups interested in the building industry. Undoubtedly the interest of the architects in the displays was due

to the fact that they were limited to new products as much as possible.

The following companies had exhibits: Armstrong Cork Co.; Crane Co.; Detroit Steel Products Co.; General Electric Co., through Gies, Inc.; Hoffman Specialty Co.; International Nickel Co., through Williams & Co., Inc., and Whitehead Monel Kitchens; Johns-Manville Sales Corp., through their Cincinnati office and the Mutual Manufacturing & Supply Co.; Libbey-Owens-

Ford Glass Co.; Marsh Wall Products, Inc.; National Lead Co.; Otis Elevator Co.; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; H. H. Robertson Co.; Spencer Turbine Co., through W. C. Green Co.; The Tremco Mfg. Co.; Vermont Marble Co., through Winston Tile Co.; Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.; Edison Electric Institute, through the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. Joseph Grinker is president and Charles E. Young is secretary of the Cincinnati organization.

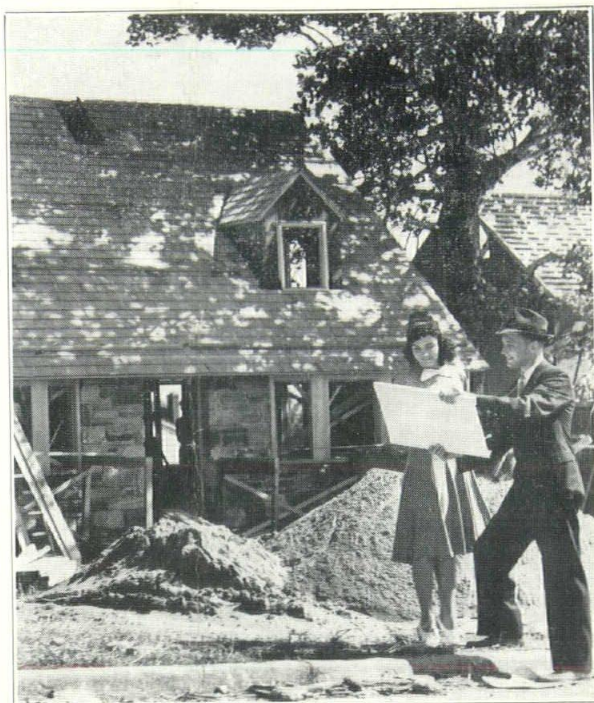
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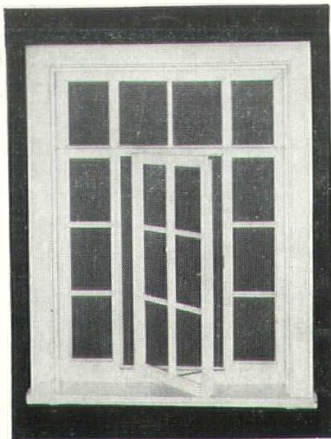
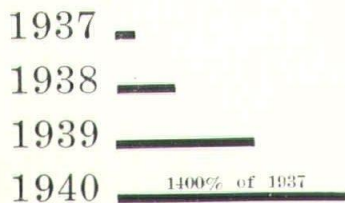
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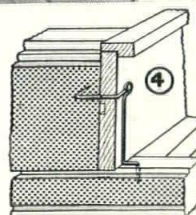
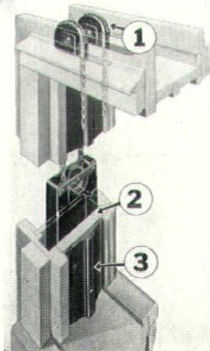
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