

341
1943

OHIO ARCHITECT

Official Publication of the
Architects Society of Ohio

Vol. IV

DECEMBER, 1943

No. 4

In This Issue



RALPH W. CARNAHAN

President, Architects Society of Ohio

*"President's Address to Tenth
Annual Meeting"*



ALEXANDER C. ROBINSON, III

Secretary, American Institute of Architects

"Architects Arise!"



JOSEPH M. SCHULTZ

Manager, Construction Industries Department,
Cleveland Chamber of Commerce

"Planning—For Post War Building"



F. K. DRAZ

President, American Institute of Architects,
Cleveland Chapter

*"Self Helps—If Architects Are to
Survive"*

TALMAGE C. HUGHES

Editor of Michigan Society of Architects
Bulletin and Executive Secretary of Michigan
Society of Architects

*"The State Association
Publication"*



GEORGE B. MAYER

Member, City Plan Commission, Cleveland

"Whose City Planning Now"



ED. J. HONICKY

President, Producers Council Club of
Cleveland

"The Future—Let's Face It"



AUSTIN G. DAMON

President, Cleveland Section,
Architects Society of Ohio

"Penny Foolishness"

Post-Convention Issue

10th Annual Meeting

Columbus, Ohio

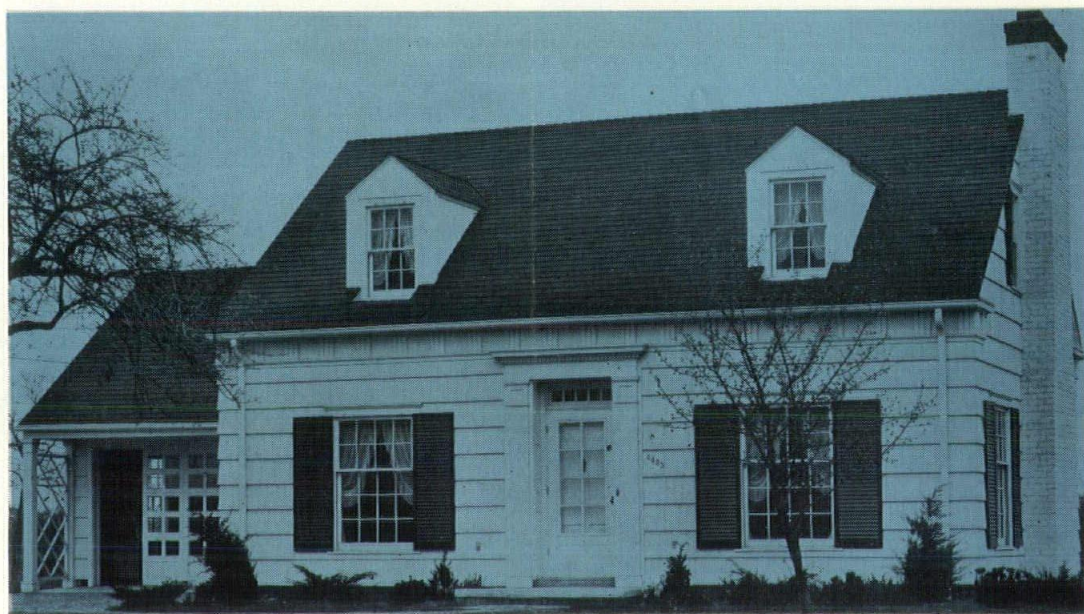
Nov 19, 1943

SHAKERTOWN *Sidewalls*

A Perma-Stain Product - - Of Perma Stain Quality

MODERN • ATTRACTIVE • DISTINCTIVE

A double thickness of genuine red cedar shingles at wide exposure. The outcourse of stained, antique grooved shakes (18 inches long) is applied directly over an undercourse of butt-dipped regular shingles (16 inches long).



SHAKERTOWN Sidewalls recapture the charm and beauty of Early American Architecture. Deep, flattering shadow-lines result from the application of Shaker-towns over an undercourse of unstained, low cost shingles and lend an element of distinction to every type of architecture.

PERMA-STAIN SHINGLES

Write for exposure chart

PERMA-STAIN STAINS and COLORS

Our own make of finest materials

"PERMA-WHITE" and "PERMA-IVORY

A superfine dull enamel, heavy bodied to resist creosote.

PERMA CLAD "HOT-ZINC-DIPPED" NAILS

A perma-Stain specialty with permanence.

SHAKERTOWN SIDEWALLS are Exclusively a Product of

THE PERMA-STAIN COMPANY

CLEVELAND

7000 Morgan Avenue

Telephone Michigan 1100



COLUMBUS

Patton's Warehouse

96 Maple St. { ADams 7835
RAndolph 5894

Standard sizes in stock—Special sizes and shapes to specifications

Better
GEISTONE
Building Units

The GEIST COAL & SUPPLY Co.
WEST 73rd near DENISON • CLEVELAND
Woodbine 1500

NIAGARA

RESIDENTIAL
HEATING EQUIPMENT



DESIGNED AND BUILT
IN CLEVELAND FOR
OVER 53 YEARS



FURNACES

and

Winter Air Conditioning Units

The Forest City Foundries Co.
2500 West 27th Street Cleveland, Ohio

WHY NOT

Investigate the Fastest Selling
Window on the MARKET

"R-O-W"

SPRING CUSHION UNIT

There's a reason

1. Both Sash Instantly Removable
2. Absolutely Weatherproof and Weather-stripped
3. Standard Design
4. Conforms to F.H.A. and Building Code Requirements

OHIO DEALERS

WHITMER-JACKSON, CLEVELAND
MAHONEY SASH & DOOR, CANTON
THROOP-MARTIN, COLUMBUS
ALLEN A. SMITH, TOLEDO

ANY OHIO RETAIL LUMBER DEALER
CAN SERVE YOU

R. O. W. Sales Company

222 E. Harrison Street
Royal Oak, Michigan

SAVE
CRITICAL WAR MATERIALS
AND COST

We can show you how

★ ★ ★

"Smooth Ceilings" System

(Flat Slab Floor Construction)

Met. Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

ANY MAKE
TRANSIT or LEVEL
Repaired Promptly

Estimates Made

RELIABLE SERVICE

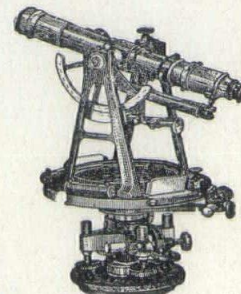
We Will Buy Good,
Used Surveyor's Transit or
18-inch Level

F. D. KNEPPER

SURVEYING INSTRUMENT CO.

(Formerly Ulmer Co., Instrument Department)

3806 KELLEY AVE., N. E., • CLEVELAND, OHIO



STANDARD REFERENCE for POST-WAR PLANNING

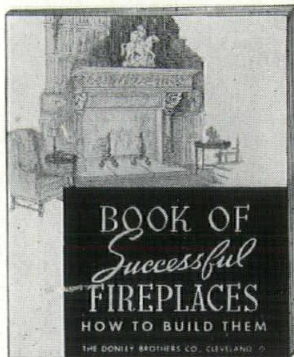
★ Today, we can satisfy your needs in incinerators—large, small; indoor, outdoor—and in some other Donley items. But your interest in the greater number of Donley Devices will be from the standpoint of post-war planning.

THE DONLEY CATALOG

Helps the designer by accurate descriptions of scores of useful, built-in appliances such as ventilators, coal chutes, basement windows, area walls, floor traps, package and mail receivers, access doors, incinerators and a complete line of fireplace equipment. Dimensions and installation data make this catalog a notable aid in planning.

SUCCESSFUL FIREPLACES

Sixty-four pages of information on fireplace design, construction, repair — including full data on Donley Heat saver unit and on the Donley metal parts for outdoor fireplaces. Price to the public 25 cents. Sent free to architects, using firm letterhead. Write for both of these useful publications.



THE DONLEY BROTHERS COMPANY
13972 MILES AVE. • CLEVELAND 5, OHIO

LATHROP HOGE Construction Co.

— ♦ —
LIGHT WEIGHT
INSULATING
ROOF DECKS
— ♦ —

CINCINNATI, OHIO
1426 Clay Street

CHICAGO, ILL.
1419 Conway Bldg.

NEW YORK
2149 Graybar Bldg.

DETROIT, MICH.
135 Colorado Avenue

Our Best Wishes to the
American Institute of Architects

Liberty Machine Products Company

...

Manufacturers of

AIRCRAFT PARTS, FITTINGS

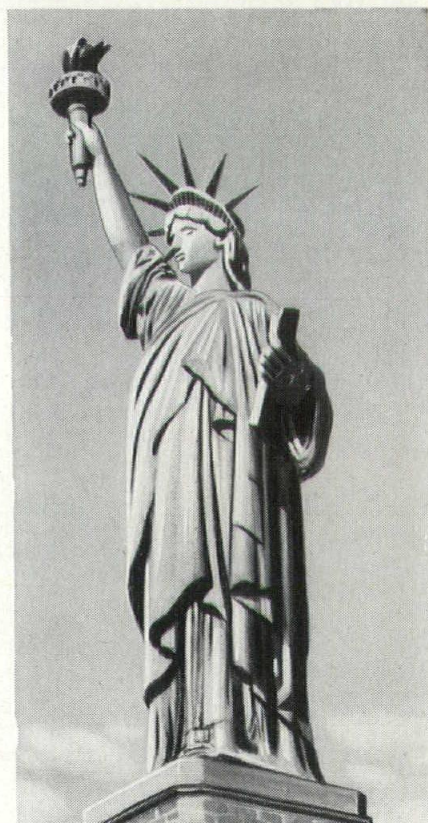
and

HYDRAULIC ASSEMBLIES

...

6523 Euclid Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio



Williams Reversible Window Provides These Advantages—

1. **SAFETY**—All cleaning and reglazing done from the inside.
2. **CLEANING**—40 to 50 percent less time with less expensive labor, returning your investment in three to five years.
3. **VENTILATION**—Overhead in all kinds of weather.
4. **REPLACING GLASS**—All reglazing done from inside without removing sash.
5. **WEATHERTIGHT**—Can be completely weather-stripped like any ordinary window.
6. **EASY OPERATION**—Windows slide on spring rollers which compensate for shrinkage and swelling.
7. **NON-RATTLING**—Rollers keep constant jam to jam contact.

THE WILLIAMS PIVOT SASH COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio



CLEVELAND SANDSTONE

"BEREA FORMATION"

FOR nearly a century this fine durable sandstone has been a leader in the architectural field.

A Product of

The **CLEVELAND QUARRIES Co.**

GUILDHALL BUILDING

CLEVELAND OHIO



The Stark Brick Company

CANTON, OHIO

- CERAMIC GLAZE
- CLEAR (TINTED) GLAZE
- SALT GLAZE
- FLASHTILE
- INSULATING BRICK
- FLOOR AND ACID BRICK
- ACID RINGS

Stark manufactures a most complete line of products for the walls, floors, furnaces and acid resistant requirements of the war facilities of the Armed Services and the plants producing their equipment and munitions. No project too large or too small to avail itself of these superior products and the years of experience and service behind them.

* * *

For postwar planning Stark offers its services to Architects in working out the matching of the product to the usage.

Estimates, samples and literature will be furnished upon request.

Sound Conditioning
WITH
ACOUSTI-CELOTEX

Available Now and For Your
194? Buildings

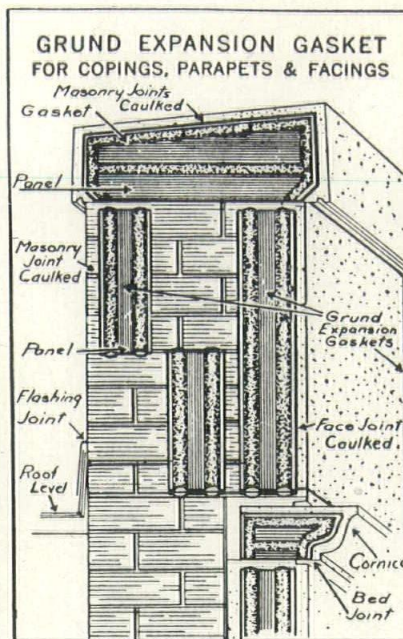
•
Twenty Year's Sound Experience

•
Consult Us on
Celotex Acoustical Products
and
Martin - Parry
Wood Lockers and Partitions

PLAN MODERN
with
THE UNION ACOUSTICAL CO.

Toledo 1500 LEADER BUILDING
Cleveland, O. Pittsburgh

Protects Masonry Walls



**KEEPS JOINTS
WATERTIGHT**

ALLOWS
For natural expansion and contraction.

CUT TO FIT
The joint that provides for proper spacing and uniform joint in width and depth. Requires no oakum or mortar for inside backing.

USED
For setting stone, marble, brick, granite, terra cotta, wood timbers and stucco panels, or other surfaces subject to expansion movement.

PREVENTS
Cracking, spalling, and loosening.

SAVES
Costly repairs and damage to exterior masonry.

Let Us Figure Your Next Job

Detroit Caulking & Weatherproof Company

ESTABLISHED 1919

1347 East Jefferson Avenue • Detroit, Michigan
Phone CHerry 7925

FOR 194x BUILDING

Ohio Architects will specify many

Andersen
COMPLETE WINDOW UNITS

For duration building, some sizes and designs are still available.

THE WHITMER-JACKSON CO.
CLEVELAND

Compliments

of

**A Hardware and Plumbing
Supply House**

AKRON, OHIO

**Kahn Estate
Over 2 Million**

The estate of Albert Kahn, world-famed Detroit architect who died last Dec. 8, was listed at \$2,123,396.04 in an inventory filed recently in the court of Probate Judge Thomas C. Murphy, Detroit.

Largest item in the appraisal consisted of stocks valued at \$1,776,211. Other items included cash, \$266,789, real estate, \$59,023, and bonds and miscellaneous investments, \$21,371.

Mr. Kahn's will, filed Jan. 7, listed numerous philanthropical bequests, and put the residue of the estate into eight trusts—two for each of his four children—Mrs. Ruth Rothman, Mrs. Rosalie K. Butzel, Mrs. Lydia Winston and Maj. Edgar A. Kahn.

OHIO ARCHITECT

**The
Melbourne Brothers
Construction
Company**

**GENERAL CONTRACTORS
AND BUILDERS**

• • •

**Schools, Hospitals
Office & Industrial Buildings**

• • •

307 MELLETT BLDG. PHONE 3-2786
CANTON, OHIO

**GREETINGS
to the
ARCHITECTS SOCIETY
of OHIO**

•

PAUL C. SCHULTZ

**Painting and Decorating
of All Kinds**

•

Contract Work a Specialty

•

14203 SCIOTO AVENUE • E. CLEVELAND, OHIO
Phone, Liberty 2433

Compliments

THE BROWN GRAVES CO.

LUMBER and MILL WORK

191-199 E. Miller Ave.

Akron, Ohio

Compliments

**THE ORTON HEATING &
VENTILATING CO.**

50 East Springfield Rd.

Akron, Ohio

Compliments

THE BURGER IRON CO.

1324 Firestone Parkway

Akron, Ohio

Compliments

LYMAN HAWKINS LUMBER CO.

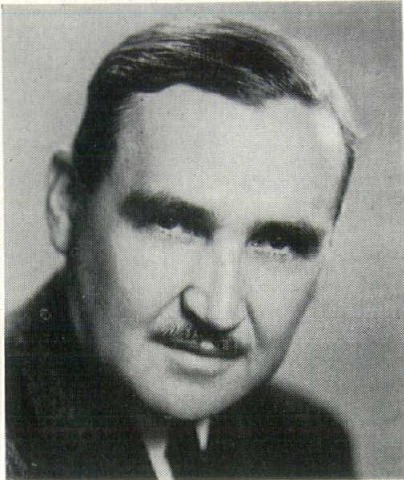
Lumber and Mill Work

1020 SWITZER AVE.

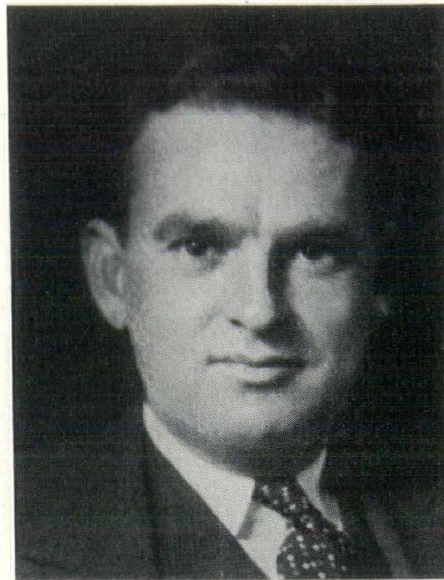
Akron, Ohio

1944 Officers

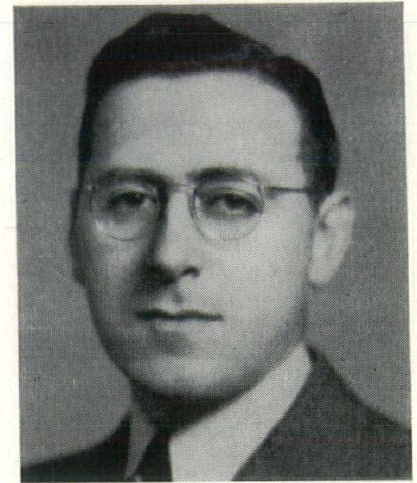
Architects Society of Ohio



R. C. Kempton, Secretary
2750 A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus



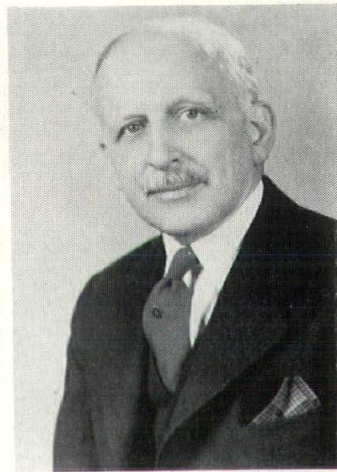
E. Milton MacMillin, President
10525 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, O.



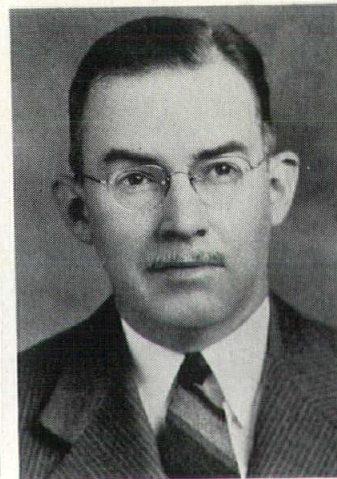
Samuel K. Popkins, Treasurer
3235 Yorkshire Rd., Cleveland Hts.



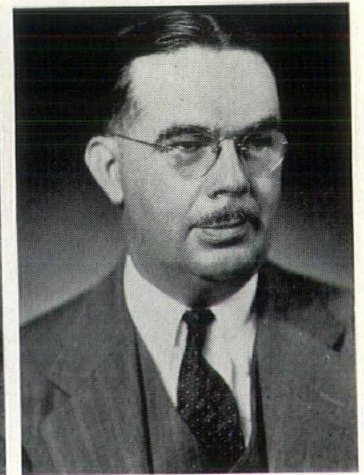
Willis A. Vogel, 1st V. Pres.
704 Security Bank Bldg., Toledo



John F. Suppes, 2nd V. Pres.
First Central Tower Bldg., Akron



Russell S. Potter, 3rd V. Pres.
35 East 7th St., Cincinnati



R. W. Carnohan, Mem.-Ex. Comm.
536 Mutual Home Bldg., Dayton

SECTION OFFICERS

CLEVELAND SECTION

Austin G. Damon, President, 2141 Riverside Dr., Lakewood
Nicklas Zajack, Vice President, 2636 E. 124th St., Cleveland
Morton Leavitt, Secretary, 2969 Yorkshire Rd., Cleveland Hts.
Eric Wojahn, Treasurer, 2972 Scranton Rd., Cleveland

EASTERN OHIO SECTION

Geo. Otis Reeves, President, Box 45, Greenville, Ohio (Temp.)
John F. Suppes, Vice President, First Central Tower Bldg., Akron
Frank F. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, 156 Alburn Dr., Youngstown
Wm. B. Huff, Assistant Secretary, 714 N. Main St., Akron

TOLEDO SECTION

C. C. Britsch, President, 1025 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo
S. M. Jokel, Vice President, 1728 Freeman St., Toledo
Mark B. Stophlet, Secretary, 2612 Maplewood Ave., Toledo
Horace W. Wachter, Treasurer, 1220 Madison Ave., Toledo

CINCINNATI SECTION

Standish Meacham, President, 18 Weebetook Lane, Cincinnati
Geo. Marshall Martin, Vice President, 35 E. 7th St., Cincinnati
John W. Becker, Secretary, 800 Broadway, Cincinnati
Wm. B. Ward, Treasurer, 2959 Douglas Terrace, Cincinnati

COLUMBUS SECTION

John Quincy Adams, Acting President, 1603 Clifton Ave., Columbus
Raymond D. Goller, Secretary, 270 E. State St., Columbus
R. H. Scott, Treasurer, 870 Chelsea Rd., Bexley

DAYTON SECTION

Henry E. Reuther, President, 15 S. St. Clair St., Dayton
Harold Harlan, Vice President, 585 Commercial Bldg., Dayton
Rollin L. Rosser, Secretary, 29 E. First St., Dayton
D. D. Bolinger, Treasurer, 2300 Oak Park Ave., Dayton

Address of the President Tenth Annual Meeting, Architects Society of Ohio Columbus, Ohio, November 19, 1943

Vice President MacMillin, Fellow Architects and Guests; it is again my privilege and a great honor for me to address this Annual Meeting of the Architects Society of Ohio on its Tenth Anniversary. I am sure it is with pride and satisfaction that we look back over the last ten years and realize our many accomplishments. We have had many setbacks — a prolonged and vicious business depression, failures in our attempts at legislative amendments, discouraging support of the Society and now, the necessary wartime curtailment of our activities. But in spite of



RALPH W.
CARNAHAN

these reverses and handicaps covering the past decade, we have made a definite progress and we are stronger with each passing year. Strong in the knowledge that we can only survive in this changing world if we organize and if we are prepared to meet the challenge of new ideologies and practices in the construction world. It should be with great confidence that we look for ward to the Post-War period; confident that our profession will find a greater need for its services and on a more extensive scale than heretofore; confident that each one of us will measure up to these needs and the services which we render will create in the mind of the public a true appreciation of the Architect and his services.

We are all aware of the absence from this meeting of many of our fellow architects who are with the Armed Forces throughout the world. Many others are also absent to fill necessary civilian roles. To all of these men we send our sincere greetings.

During the past year, it has been my privilege to visit some of the Section and Chapter meetings. It was my desire to visit each Section but other limitations prevented this. However, these visits did leave me with the feeling that our Society is really working, that there is a genuine spirit of professional fellowship and that we all have one common objective,

the betterment of the profession. Now, I am not un-mindful of my own limitations and failures. It was my desire to give to the fullest of my ability in the discharge of the duties of this high office with which you have honored me, and in this, I have given my best efforts. To the Executive Committee and the Section officers, who have given so freely of their time and effort, full credit should be given for maintaining the solidarity of our organization and the steady advancement of its ideals. Again this year, we have suffered from the loss of many active members and we hope that, with the coming of peace, we will again have their support and assistance.

With the decline in the number of active members, our financial position has been further impaired, if that is possible. Now, for ten years we have struggled to maintain an active militant group, the scope of

whose activities required considerable financial support. All of you appreciate that we have not been self-supporting and that many of our members make frequent contributions. Indeed, this does not make for a healthy Society and I am proposing that we completely change our concept of this Society and its financial worth of each of us, and the value to us, of our profession. I am asking that this meeting consider the solicitation of pledges of \$500, payable over a period of five years, from leaders of the profession throughout the state. Certainly an hundred individuals will respond and this \$10,000 annual fund could be administered by the subscribers for the use which they deem most im-

portant. I have entertained this idea for many months — now I give it to you for your earnest consideration. You may count me among the 100.

This meeting is being held primarily in order that we may discuss Post-War Planning and to assist in bringing into sharp focus the many ideas for the unification of the profession, but I should like to review briefly other matters which are of interest to the Society.

(Continued on page 10)

TO ALL REGISTERED ARCHITECTS OF OHIO

The year 1944 marks the beginning of the second decade of existence for the "Architects Society of Ohio." The first ten years have been to a large extent formative as well as years of accomplishment.

The Architects Society of Ohio was formed under the guidance and encouragement of "The American Institute of Architects," for the purpose of creating an organization through which all Registered Architects in the State of Ohio might work together for their common welfare.

The Architects Society of Ohio was one of the first State Organizations to become fully affiliated with the American Institute of Architects.

Our Society has been among the leaders of the State Organizations in promoting an all inclusive program for Unification with the Institute and we expect to be among the first to complete this program under "The Ohio Plan for Unification."

With this program for Unification well on the way to realization, we must now turn our greatest efforts toward placing our Society on a solid financial footing and while doing so create a well planned program for the improvement of our profession in the State of Ohio.

—E. MILTON MACMILLIN,
President, Architects Society of Ohio.

President's Address

(Continued from page 9)

The "Ohio Architect" has been on tour during recent months and it has not suffered from undernourishment. Each Section has been, or will be, responsible for the publishing of one issue and I am sure this experience will give to us a keen appreciation of the task which Ralph Kempton has handled with so little help. As new sources of editorial material were reached and proper advertising solicitation undertaken, the "Ohio Architect" continued to grow and acquire an enviable position among other similar journals. It is hoped that this meeting will provide the Editorial Board with the means to keep up the high standards which have been attained.

Our attempts during the past year to secure the passage of remedial legislation were not successful beyond our own self edification. We know very definitely that a small group cannot go before the Legislature in support of a measure, regardless of its merit, without state-wide support, without an active committee and without adequate funds. At the next session of the Legislature we should be back again in an endeavor to secure passage of a bill to provide a new State Building Code. If we do, we face certain defeat unless the measure is properly supported as I have previously mentioned. Our failure to secure recognition by the Post-War Planning Commission is likewise chargeable to the Society as a whole. We are quick to lament the loss of such valuable opportunities for public service and yet it is the rendering of such public service that can be so helpful to the profession. Let us all be more alert to such opportunities; unselfish in our willingness to help gain these objectives for members of our profession.

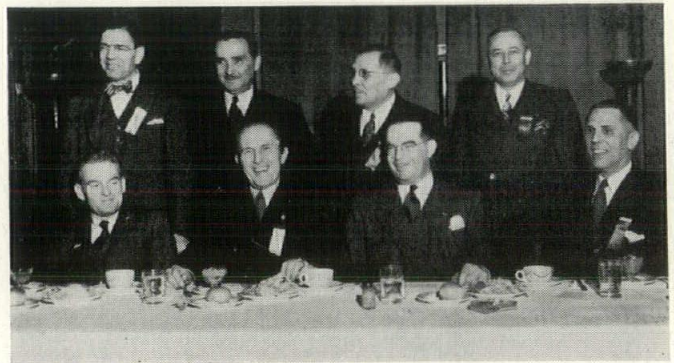
I will be remiss in my duties if I do not direct your attention to another related matter. Recently, we have been concerned with the status of the Architectural Engineer. Fortunately, this has, for the time being, been eliminated by the granting of registration to those who apply. Now, however, we have a new bogey man — the "Town Planner" — I do not wish to minimize his value or need in his proper sphere, but we must not close our eyes to the possible scope to which his services may be enlarged. Let us make sure that the growth of this field of professional planning activity does not, in the future, include in its services the design of buildings as well as the planning of communities. Such a tendency must be curtailed in its infancy.

A portion of this meeting will be devoted to a discussion of Unification. It is a subject of prime importance to each of us. Fortunately, in Ohio, with six Chapters of the Institute and the six Sections of the Society, Unification will not be difficult. We are not thinking of Unification in Ohio alone, but on a national scale in order that the profession may be inclusive of all reputable architects; that we may present a solid front in matters of national importance; that the organization may have a strong voice so it may do for us that which we cannot do for ourselves. Yet, with such a strong national organization, we must retain the State Society or Association in order that we may serve our intra-state interests. The result of your deliberations during this meeting will constitute the Ohio Plan which I will present to a meeting

of the A.I.A. Committee on Unification in Memphis on November 30. At this meeting, it is hoped to prepare a report on a National Plan of Unification to be presented to the Institute Board of Directors Meeting on December 1. Our previous deliberations on this subject, for the past three years, have provided the ground work from which we can hope to formulate a plan, national in its application. Many of us within the Institute should forget our personal prejudices and petty jealousies and strive to find a common ground where we can all unite and work for the common good. The Institute has shown its willingness; it is for us to provide the formula.

Post-War Planning is second only to war news as a subject of discussion; even Adolph mentioned it in his recent anniversary address from Munich! But our interest in Post-War Planning is more intimately related to our normal activities than perhaps any other group which now, for one reason or another, manifests a deep interest in the subject of planning. This is rightly our function; be it a piece of furniture, a room, a unit, a building, a group of buildings or an entire community. Our interest has not been created

Tenth Annual Banquet Highlight



Front Row—E. Milton MacMillin, Clair W. Ditchy, Ralph W. Carnahan, Alex. C. Robinson, III.
Back Row—C. Julian Oberwarth, Ralph C. Kempton, Willis A. Vogel, Chas. F. Cellarius.

by a war-time condition. Our interest in planning, be it post-war or at any other time, is the result of extensive training and practice and we must use every honorable and ethical means at our command to impress upon the Federal Government, the State government and the various lesser political bodies our proper place in all considerations for Post-War Planning. We must use every effort to bring about the curtailment of planning agencies and the rightful return of this work to private firms. Mass production by bureaus leads only to stagnation and monotonous repetitions of drab, unattractive structures, be they post offices, to appease the rural congressman's constituents, or housing for indigent classes at the expense of the taxpayers.

But these are not the only challenges to the profession. We indeed must be alert to our greater responsibilities in the post-war period. Myriad schemes of prefabrication and miracle products for building construction are being promoted by high pressure advertising to an expectant and gullible public that is ever ready to believe that houses will be merchandised like motor cars or furniture. True enough, prefabrication of war housing has given this field a great

(Continued on page 25)

CONVENTION NOTES

by SAMUEL K. POPKINS

As a memorable gathering, the Columbus Convention of the Architect's Society of Ohio for 1943, stands out in a class by itself. With Toledo's admirable event of 1941 setting the pace, Columbus' efforts fulfilled the qualifications of a worthy partner in the Convention Series. It was jam-packed to overflowing with activity which held the attention of everyone from the opening by out-going president Ralph Carnahan to the closing event of the Annual Dinner and the presentation of in-coming president E. M. MacMillin.



SAMUEL K.
POPKINS

Someone has said "If you want action give the job to a busy man." The forty or so registered delegates and the twenty visiting members of the architectural profession, material manufacturers, top civic and technical organizations were busy people. They took time out to come and enter into the spirit of the Convention because they knew that they could be of common service and that an exchange of views would help in the solution of their common problems.

And the executive committee — well, they were on hand the night before, Thursday, to sum up the Society's program of the past year and to discuss the program for the ensuing year. Friday morning the session was opened by the not yet then, but now, president MacMillin when he introduced president Ralph Carnahan. Mr. Carnahan's few out-going notes are contained elsewhere in this issue and formed a positive contribution to the proceedings.

With the precision of clockwork the program of events clicked on time — MacMillin to Adams, Jr., to Carnahan, to Vogel to Firestone to Smith to Mayer. Like all well behaved Conventions, resolutions were offered and officers for the new year were duly elected, E. Milton MacMillin as President; Willis A. Vogel, First Vice President; John F. Suppes, Second Vice President; Russell S. Potter, Third Vice President; Ralph C. Kempton, Secretary, and Samuel K. Popkins Treasurer. The Convention was climaxed by the Annual dinner, which was also attended by guests representing several major civic minded groups.

So, we might say, passes another Convention and with that we could dismiss the subject to speak for itself. But, action within action, Ralph Carnahan's talk gave the Convention something to think about if architects of the state are to survive as a force. Charles E. Firestone's spirited talk on the "Architect's Responsibility in Civic Affairs" packed some punches which had the boys ducking to avoid them. Howard Dwight Smith's fact-filled "First Things First" supported by those illuminating charts, the work of the Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, could have held our attention for hours. But let's go on — C. Julian Oberwarth, genial and ever welcome Special Membership Representative-at-large for the American Institute of Architects, gave us one of his most gracious talks. Coming in "on the beam" George B. Mayer's talk on "Unification" reiterated many facts of which we are already aware, but which were ably summarized by

OHIO ARCHITECT

one who can put those facts in words in their correct relationship to the Architects' well-being.

"Unification" and the "Ohio Plan" have been pet projects of George's for a long time and he has devoted much time and energy in their behalf. Our friend Clair Ditchy came down from Detroit to mingle again in congenial company. His address "Planning Now and Hereafter" highlighted the evening. His "preserve private enterprise or your profession may be destroyed" gave the profession a new war-cry. Other speakers of the evening included Charles F. Cellarius of Cincinnati, Regional A.I.A. Director of the Great Lakes District; Alex. C. Robinson, III, of Cleveland, Secretary of the A.I.A.; C. Julian Oberwarth, Chas. E. Firestone, Member Board of Registration for Architects, and Ralph C. Kempton, Exec. Secretary of the A.S.O.

Credit for the smooth running convention machinery should go to Ralph C. Kempton who planned the event.

Many who are in the Services were missed, of course, but those who are not and were absent, missed a good Convention.

Registration Board Member Hahn Expresses His Views



Chas. F. Cellarius, E. Milton MacMillin, C. Curtiss Insche,
Alfred A. Hahn, K. A. Domino, John Snowball,
Max G. Mercer

Small House Problem

(Reprinted from "THE OCTAGON" October, 1943)

Further evidence of collaboration between The American Institute of Architects and The Producers Council, growing out of the affiliation, developed in the studies, several years ago, of the small house problem — in an effort to provide better design and improve construction. On the recommendation of The Institute's Housing Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Walter R. MacCornack, The Institute and The Council entered into a cooperative program with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Included is a bit of poetic levity which came from Charlie Ingham, when he was secretary of the Institute and editor of "The Octagon." He had sought the reactions of members as to what they would like in the publication. On suggested this poem:

There was a farmer named Dan
Who built a barn of Octagonal plan
When the cows were all tied
With their fannies inside
He could milk without moving the can.

[December, 1943] 11

ARCHITECTS ARISE!

by ALEXANDER C. ROBINSON, III

Architects as individuals and as a group are faced today with an unparalleled opportunity for service and cooperation with the communities in which they live, and with each other. We are faced as never before with the possibilities of a new order and way of living. All of us are thinking in terms of post war activities and our contribution to those activities.



ALEXANDER C.
ROBINSON, III

By nature and training an Architect is primarily a planner. It is his function to solve his clients' problems in an orderly and intelligent manner. The most successful Architect is the one who does

this with the most straight forward and honest plan and whose finished buildings achieve beauty and integrity through sincerity in design and a lack of spacious ornament.

If this is a fact, and the History of Architects shows it to be supremely so, why should not we as Architects bring this same intelligence and perception to bear on our own problems and relations in the post war era? It is not entirely an unselfish idea that prompts this suggestion — but also a realization that, unless we do bring our innate sense of planning and orderliness into focus on our own problems, we shall be left far behind in the construction field of the future.

Unless we as a group realize our community responsibilities in the rehabilitation of our cities and their post war growth and development, either one of two things will happen; our lack of planning and organization will remain a constant reminder of our neglect and stupidity or — other organizations, Federal or Professional, will of necessity step in and do the very work we should have done ourselves.

It is hard to believe that Architects, are more self centered and individualistic than other professions, even though that accusation is constantly leveled at us because of our lack of purpose and organization.

One of the first steps in this program is the often talked of and seldom achieved one of Unification of the Profession. It seems unnecessary to review again in detail the arguments for this action — such as the value of numbers and weight of opinion that would result if this were achieved.

The Architects Society of Ohio in its recent convention in Columbus has adopted an excellent program for Unification. The American Institute of Architects believes in Unification and in the policy of the individual States and their Chapters working out the program best suited to their needs. Michigan has launched upon its program of Unification with such enthusiasm that today Detroit is the second largest chapter in the United States with 218 corporate members — only New York having a larger chapter. Other States are already at work on their particular programs. Today there are something over 800 registered Architects who are residents of Ohio — only 300 of whom are corporate members of the Institute. We have had some remarkable successes in membership increases in our State Chapters but we must go a lot further to bring about complete unity.

The Architects of this country are not alone in their desire for the unity of the profession. Those of you who read the article in the October number of

the "Octagon" by the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, saw that our problem is very similar to that of our British fellow professionals, and that they recognize, as we should, that, unless we do concentrate and unify our aims and desires as Architects, we shall become the servants of a paternalistic bureaucracy which will furnish us with all of our plans and ideas for the building of the future.

Rather than have this happen let us, in each of our chapters and sections, get behind the plan for the Unification of the Profession which your State Society has adopted and begin as a unified and vocal group to take our place as planners and organizers of Post War Construction.

Executive Board Meeting

In keeping with his aggressive leadership reputation, made as President of the Cleveland Section, the newly elected President of the Architects Society of Ohio, E. Milton MacMillin of Cleveland, called the Executive Board into session in Columbus on December 11th at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel.

The meeting was attended by the President, 1st V. Pres., Willis A. Vogel, Toledo; 3rd V. Pres., Russell S. Potter, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Samuel K. Popkins, Cleveland; R. W. Carnahan, Dayton; Directors Geo. Otis Reeves E. O. Section and Geo. Marshall Martin, Cincinnati; and the Secretary, R. C. Kempton, Columbus.

The meeting received a report from Ralph W. Carnahan on results of the National Unification Committee A.I.A. meeting at Memphis, Tenn., on Dec. 1.

The meeting also started the machinery toward a program for the A.S.O. which the new President feels is very vital if any worth while success is to be expected. This effort was introduced by the establishing of standing committees with a continuing membership so as to insure the carrying on of each objective without loss momentum from one administration to the next.

The various Sections will soon learn directly the details of President MacMillin's program and the next issue of the "Ohio Architect" will carry the full roster of these committees which will be carefully selected from the most capable men available in the state. It is obvious that this list of names can only be so long but any one knowing about some latent talent that has been overlooked need only to advise the President and a suitable job will be found to use this talent.

The next meeting of the Executive Board was tentatively set for February so the officers of each section should keep this in mind and have such material ready which they wish considered at that time.

RALPH C. KEMPTON,
Secy., Architects Society of Ohio.

My measurements are prayerful,
Meticulously careful.

To the very thirty-second of an inch.
I check and double check 'em,
So no mistake can wreck 'em.

Their absolute correctness is a cinch;
But lumber's cussed, very,
And stubbornly contrary,

For otherwise, I'm asking you, how come
In spite of my precision
Of mind and hand and vision

—The finished job is always out of plumb?

—Berton Braley.

The State Association Publication

by TALMAGE C. HUGHES

It seems obvious to me that the first step in the furtherance of any organization is a vigorous and vital publication. Most of the problems of architectural bodies have to do with public information. Reports to Institute conventions again and again work around to the conclusion that



TALMAGE C.
HUGHES

ills of the profession could be greatly alleviated by an informed membership and an informed public. Certainly, we cannot expect properly to inform the public until we have first properly informed ourselves. How else, then can it better be done than through the

organization's own publication?

I recall that in 1925, when the Michigan Society of Architects was eleven years old, and its membership around a hundred or so, officers began to consider seriously what might be done toward a more active interest on the part of a larger number of registered architects. It had been formed for the sole purpose of promoting the passage of a registration act. This having been accomplished, there followed a period of inactivity. It was known as the Architects' Business Association and perhaps the name had something to do with its restricted field. Then someone got the idea of letting the members in on the secret of what went on at board meetings, what committees were doing, what other architects were thinking, etc. Funds were so limited that only penny post cards could be afforded and so they got to be pretty crowded, but results were almost immediate — better attendance at meetings, more applications for membership, and therefore more money to work with. This was of sufficient encouragement for the Board to authorize the secretary to go into a news letter, which produced even greater results. The Society's membership doubled and voluntary contributions amounted to an average of two dollars for every architect in Michigan. This sheet, called the "Weekly Bulletin," continued for one year in mimeographed form, then became a printed Bulletin with advertising and has so continued since. The Michigan Society of Architects has reached a high of 75 percent of all architects registered in the state and in the Detroit area Institute membership is eighty percent of active members of the Society. Unification is thus about to become automatic. The only remaining step to be taken is the formal combining of the two organizations.

All this is by way of expressing the conviction that while the publication is by no means the whole program, without it such accomplishments would be well-nigh impossible. I cannot conceive of an organization doing an outstanding job without such a voice. So much fine work is being done by executive committees and those who are willing and interested enough to "labor in the vineyard," and yet too often little is done to inform members of this. It cannot be denied that we are all selfish in the respect that one is inclined to ask what is the organization doing for him and what he is getting for the dues he pays, as small as they might be. If he is not informed of this it cannot be expected that he will react very favorably. There is a selling job to be done by the organization. Members must be sold and kept sold. It is not suf-

ficient to build up membership and rest on your oars, feeling that the job has been done once and for all. There are younger men coming into the profession all the time and it is not only desirable from the organization's standpoint to get them in but the organization definitely has an obligation to take them in hand, guide them and see that they do not get started in the wrong way. Most of this is done innocently enough, but how easily it can happen. The young man is out of a job so he has an opportunity to go with a lumber company, a builder or other agency in competition with architects. That is not to say that all such concerns do that but we have it brought home to us that some do. There have been many cases where such men, duly registered architects, have actually become members of the opposition to the architectural profession. I cannot conceive of this happening if the way were made easier for them to sit around the table with their fellow members of the profession and hear what is considered proper and what is improper practice. I have a firm belief that any one who has graduated in architecture and determined on it as his career loves the profession and wants to do the right thing by it and that it is only



Women's Committee dining at the Maramor. Reading clockwise around the table: Mrs. John Q. Adams, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. Carl E. Meinhardt, Mrs. E. Leroy W. Henry (Akron), Mrs. Wm. Breidenbach, Mrs. Raymond Goller, Mrs. John Q. Adams, Sr., Mrs. Trefon Sagadencky (Akron).

when he is not given the proper opportunity that he falls by the wayside.

There is a prodigious amount of good material for publication coming from the profession of architecture constantly. Many of its members are excellent writers. They have something worthwhile to say. I can even envision much of this material that is new being reprinted by such publications as "Readers' Digest," and this has happened; or the Sunday real estate section of a large metropolitan daily making use of such material in a lengthy article with eight-column heading — this has happened too. How often have we heard officers or committee chairmen present reports that are masterful, indicating most thorough preparation, and which can be classed as truly great — and then proceed to place it on file and think no more about it? This is certainly not encouraging to the authors or helpful to others. If given wider circulation in printed form one could read it and read it again and out of this should come replies from others, leading to definite action. The publication of this better class of material focusses attention on the better element in the profession, which is most desirable. Those outside the profession are inclined to judge it by what they see and read and so if we do not put our best foot forward we are doing ourselves a great injustice.

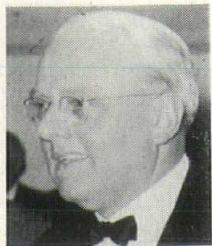
(Continued on page 27)

Our Responsibilities to Our Profession

by CHARLES E. FIRESTONE

(Excerpts from Luncheon Address at the Tenth Annual Meeting)

"Fellow architects, we have a most important and grave responsibility to our profession. It is a responsibility given us by our heritage from the past with a deep and reverent obligation to the future. We must accept it, otherwise, all our work will be for naught.



CHARLES
FIRESTONE

"In the Good Book it says, 'By their works ye shall know them.' What good is all our work if posterity cannot take from it something spiritual, something worthy, something for their guidance? How will we have served the public, and left for posterity monuments of inspiration if we allow ourselves to become so complacent or weak as to be trod upon, and absorbed by stronger influences?

"If we want to be so selfish, so self-centered, and so self-satisfied as to ignore our obligations to humanity, then the next generation and the next can only look upon us and our profession with shame and disgust. Ours is the oldest profession known to man. Next to food, primitive man sought shelter. Our profession has been up and down the ladder of social prestige and humble respect of the ages. We must protect it. How can we do it? Let's really try."

Then, the speaker referred to the uncomplimentary description of the architect in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewith," and in Tolstoy's "War and Peace," and that the architect of 1880 who placed himself on a pinnacle, refused to recognize the contractor and workman who made his designs realities, and said, "The architect of today enjoys a much more enviable position in society and in the eyes of the public."

In comparing our position today with "Life and progress are like the steps of a ladder," he continued, "We come now to that period when we must go up this ladder of progress, or we must go down. If we continue to be selfish, thinking of ourselves, and our individual practice, only to be self-centered and self-satisfied, and contented with our lot there will be one answer — 'Down.' If we unite as individuals in the promotion and advancement of our profession, and

exert all our efforts toward that ideal, then we cannot help but go up.

"We are going to have the greatest opportunity in the history of our Nation. Never in all our history has building been curtailed as it has in the last three years. Never has it been illegal and unlawful to build.

"Yes, we have had periods of stress and economical strain when it has been impossible to build economically or at all, due to some inability to either secure material or transportation or labor, but never has it been unlawful as it is today. Why?

"Because we have a war to win, and that is our first responsibility. Let no architect forget it, and let none of those who have accused the architects of premature post-war planning forget we can lose a peace at home. Let us look about, we in the building industry, and see what are the results of these restrictions in our communities, what conclusions we might draw from them.

"Our population is increasing, our scale of living has been going up. As Americans we expect and demand the finer things in life. So just from theory of progress alone, we will have a reconstruction period which should be beneficial to the architect and his profession. And further, we have had no building except for war material and equipment or for war effort. Buildings are depreciating; maintenance has been low; obsolescence is claiming a great many of our buildings. Plenty of work in the making if we plan and prepare for it."

Further he said, "By proper planning we would not again require a WPA," and . . . "For the first time in our history there is being discussed all over the Nation, the revamping of our economical system, to provide a condition for every able-bodied man to have work at a living wage, and a pleasant place in which to live and work."

"But what are we as a profession doing about it?" He sighted that the captains of industry inferred that they will not be able to carry the total load of unemployment after the war; and it would fall upon the construction industry to provide for employment.

"If we are not prepared in the building industry to go places after the war, it will be because we lack leadership, or have failed to recognize our responsibilities in all civilian enterprises and affairs.

"Are we, as architects, making every effort to become an active working part of the building industry?

(Continued on page 26)

A View of Cleveland From Lake Erie



Whose City Planning Now?

by GEORGE B. MAYER

The Mother of the Arts has fostered a step-child who threatens to disown his mama. City Planning slipped out from under Architecture's wing some years back, and the further they drift apart the worse it will be for both of them. City Planning has other foster-parents too — Engineering (Civil and Sanitary), Landscape Architecture, Economics, Sociology, even Law and Public Administration. But none of these professions is as close to it as Architects, in spirit, in method of thinking, in philosophy.



GEORGE B. MAYER

When the City Beautiful phase of City Planning slipped into oblivion, the influence of the architects began to wane. But City Planning has come a long way since then. It is no longer just street-planning, or just zoning, or just park-systemizing or subdivision-controlling or public works programming — not even just housing. It has come back to the concept of city-building, Civic Design — to use an old term in new comprehensive sense. City Planning today needs what the profession of Architecture has to offer. Likewise architects and Architecture need City Planning, as they have never needed it before.

Individual architects hold a grave responsibility, to themselves and to their communities, toward City Planning for their own cities. It is not alone that they are Citizens. As masters of the art of building, they have placed themselves in the position of molding the physical environment of humanity. They know, better than anyone else, how much molding it needs. They have taken upon themselves a duty of leadership, which by and large they have until now neglected.

There are five more or less separate ways in which the architect can contribute to City Planning and fulfill his responsibilities. They are not all open to all of us, but every architect ought to take a hand in at least one. They are: (1) working on a Planning Commission; (2) working for a Planning Commission; (3) working with a Planning Commission; (4) working with the people of the community; and (5) being an informed member of the community. The first is the fanciest, but the last is by no means the least important.

(1) Every Ohio city and village should have a Planning Commission. No matter how small or stable, every community has problems of growth, change and development as long as it is alive. Architects should make it their business to see that their city has an alert, active Commission, and that at least one of its members is an architect. In general, members of our profession are particularly qualified for this service, by training, by interest and by habits of thinking. We can't nominate ourselves for such an appointment, but we can see to it that we have the qualifications and we can see to it that the Mayor knows the importance of the architect's contribution as a Planning Commission member.

(2) In a city of any size, the Planning Commission must have a staff. Sustained specialized work cannot be properly performed by the volunteer members of the Commission. Architects, as a group, should play

a part in seeing to it that their Commission is adequately financed and staffed with skilled technicians. And architects themselves can enter the professional field of City Planning more readily than most. A big city, especially one that is working — as most of them are now — on plans for urban redevelopment, has a place on its planning staff for architects as such. It should be noted, however, that an architect is not necessarily a city planner. He can become one; but

Cleveland's Six Year Plan

Editorial from Cleveland Press, November 25th, 1943

Make no little plans was the advice given by Daniel Hudson Burnham, the great American architect who influenced all city planning by his spectacular and successful design for the Chicago's World's Fair of 1898, the famous Columbia Exposition.

Little plans, according to Burnham, failed to inspire men and never came true, but great plans carried within themselves the power to make themselves come true.

Burnham subsequently served on the commission that planned the beautification of Washington and upon the committee that designed the Cleveland Group Plan.

A booklet just published by the City Planning Commission of Cleveland entitled "Things We Need in Cleveland," is in the best Burnham tradition.

In short, pithy sentences, with the aid of numerous photographs and diagrams, it presents a program of postwar public improvements which will provide the things that Cleveland needs to give its citizens more adequate public services.

The book does not deal with homes, stores or factories, or with planned neighborhoods or the like. It deals only with the city's public property.

But obviously this public property is the very heart and center of civic activity.

Cleveland, this booklet tells us must expand its airport and build new ones to handle the traffic of postwar days. It must provide at least 31 new playgrounds for the health and safety of its children.

It must modernize its police and fire stations. It must develop the recreational facilities of the lake front to its fullest extent. It must expand facilities at water reservoirs and sewage disposal plants.

The Cuyahoga River calls for channel and bend improvements. New bridges must be built. To eliminate traffic accidents at railroad crossings, 36 modern grade separations are needed throughout the city.

Streetcar facilities must be increased, improved, and speeded up.

Thought must be given to improving schools, libraries and parks, highways and streets.

All these things are included in the long range \$179,000,000 capital improvement program worked out by the City Planning Commission for the next six years.

The program paints an inspiring vision of the future that should appeal to every citizen.

when he starts practicing city planning, he stops practicing architecture as we have known it — he must learn a lot of new skills, and must forget a lot of old ones.

(3) Serving on a Planning Commission, an architect becomes a part-time volunteer public official; working for one, he becomes a full-time civil servant. He has another chance, however, to participate tech-

(Continued on page 24)

Planning—For Postwar Building

by JOSEPH M. SCHULTZ

*Manager, Construction Industries Department
The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce*

Every postwar planning program includes and emphasizes the important part the building industry is expected to play in meeting our postwar problems.



JOSEPH M.
SCHULTZ

Building is one industry in which no retooling is necessary but in which a shelf full of completed plans and specifications should be ready for bidding when the time comes. Second only to winning the war, now is the time for making studies, preparing plans and specifications for postwar use. The gigantic volume of war plant construction is rapidly nearing completion, which will make available a large number of architects, engineers and other technically trained men, who should be put to work immediately upon release from war-time projects, so that preliminary studies and other paper work can get under way. Cities, school boards, county, state and federal governments should have many of their public works projects with detailed plans ready for contractors to figure on when the war ends or when war activities taper off. Such planning will provide peacetime employment for those discharged from war industries during the critical period of transition, as well as for those mustered out of the armed services.

Public officials should make an intensive study of government finances to determine the extent to which a capital improvement program is feasible — one which will be within the ability of the national, state or local government to finance on a long or short term program. Active participation, close cooperation and consultation with various civic organizations and citizens is essential. They can be of great help in the promotion of bond issues for worth while projects too costly to be undertaken and financed through regular income sources.

New materials and new techniques, developments of war-time experience, require that immediate steps be taken by cities and municipalities to revise and modernize antiquated and obsolete building codes.

Zoning laws should also be studied and amended now, clearly defining the type of building to be permitted or restricted in certain areas, thereby saving time and delay caused by frequent hearings.

Private construction, such as churches, hotels, apartments, public utilities, industrial expansions, housing and neglected maintenance, should be stimulated in every possible manner. Many of these have been planned, but because of being classified as non-essential, had to be postponed until after the war.

Energetic steps should be taken by all the trade associations representing the building industry and by labor organizations, to encourage the completion of plans and the acquisition of building sites at this time so that actual construction by private capital can go forward just as soon as materials and manpower are available.

The backlog of housing, shut off so long by war restrictions, should offer a tremendous market. Long before restrictions were imposed upon the home building industry, there had developed a great potential

demand for private dwellings. Now, with the unprecedented accumulation of savings and war bonds, plus some concentrated promotion effort on the part of those interested in this market, a very large volume of home building should get under way without undue delay immediately following cessation of hostilities.

During the war, new materials, new processes, new techniques were developed. Laboratories are finding new uses for glass, plywood, plastic, ceramics, light weight steel and alloy. Many of these will find their way into the construction field. The feasibility of using these new materials, their advantages over the traditional materials, can and should be studied now. Their cost and applicability should also be studied and investigated by those responsible for revising building codes. Manufacturers of these new products should be ready to launch such educational work and acquaint the industry and the public of their merits.

One serious problem which will confront the industry as well as the community will be the disposal

F. K. Draz Presides at an Informal Meeting



Edwards J. Maier, Clair W. Ditchy, Mr. Walters, Alex. C. Robinson, III, Francis K. Draz, Howard Solomon, Maj. Travis G. Walsh, Ralph C. Kempton

sition of war housing. Will the federal government remove them, once their wartime uses have been served? Unified effort by the industry in cooperation with the community must see that they are removed, as was promised, and there must be ready in advance a plan for replacement by private construction wherever it is possible. Every effort should be made to have private capital and the contract system again employed on both private and public construction.

To do all this wisely and intelligently will require the fullest cooperation of everyone connected with the building industry, public officials and labor organizations. Only by developing complete understanding of our problems by those groups can we create a program of action by which planned objectives in postwar building construction can be realized.

ENVY THE IVY

Domestic bliss would bloom for fair,
Perennial would be romance,
If husbands got one half the care
Some housewives give their potted plants.

—Richard Armour

OHIO ARCHITECT

The Future—Let's Face It

by E. J. HONICKY

Much is being written about the post war era and rightly so. For it is with great difficulty that anyone can fully appreciate the vastness and complexity of the problem ahead — the tremendous effort necessary in visualizing, planning and finally executing programs to convert promptly our nation, in fact the world, from war production to the making and marketing of peacetime products. In this connection, the construction industry, in cooperation with other trade and professional groups, must play the prominent role, not only here, but most assuredly



E. J. HONICKY

abroad. It is the balance wheel upon which much of the stabilization of our future economy depends, and the industry as a whole must accept its major responsibility in post war rehabilitation.

Fortunately, the problems involved in the gigantic tasks ahead are already challenging some of the best minds in the country. Different approaches to the problems are being explored and much in the way of statistics disclosing needs, trends, etc., are being discussed. To quote Howard Meyers, publisher of "Architectural Forum," "An important and reassuring step has been taken through the action of the Producers' Council in establishing its Postwar Committee to define and to explore Building's post war problems and to give reasoned guidance toward their solution.

As its contribution toward this goal, the Producers' Council, has advanced the following program:

The Council called on the Federal Government to remove restrictions on civilian construction as soon as wartime requirements for critical materials and man power decreases, in order that employment may be provided for the four million or more construction workers who will be released by war plants and demobilized from the armed services after the war in Europe ends and the production of war goods is curtailed.

Every American community has been advised thru the press and radio to conduct work pile surveys of needed repairs and remodeling in order to provide maximum employment during the interval required for reconversion of heavy industry to peace time production. In addition, individuals and companies intending to build new homes, commercial and community facilities and factories after the war were urged to prepare plans and complete all preliminary steps necessary to permit construction to start at the earliest possible date.

The Council strongly recommends advance planning of needed public improvements and pointing out that the demand for new highways, schools, hospitals, water and sewerage systems, and other essential public works will go far toward reducing unemployment in the early post war period.

In its program the Council is on record as opposed to the use of public funds for the erection of new housing and against Federal ownership of housing projects. It urged instead, that shelter for needy families be provided in reconditioned residential buildings through welfare expenditures. The ultimate establishment of privately owned mutual in-

suring facilities to guarantee mortgages and permit low down payments with low interest rates for new private housing, has also been advocated.

Another part of the Council's program discourages government participation in construction maintains that Federal aid to local governments for public works should serve a Federal purpose. All local public improvements should be financed through taxation and borrowing by the counties and municipalities which will benefit from the improvements. The program as outlined also adds that government spending for non-essential public works, solely for the purpose of creating employment should be discouraged. If useful projects are planned in advance and private construction is facilitated, relief expenditures will be unnecessary.

Reduction of building costs as a means of expanding the volume of post war construction was strongly advocated in the program. To this end, the Council called for speedier revision of local building codes to permit the earlier use of tested new materials and techniques, industry-wide adoption of dimensional coordination as a means of eliminating waste of labor and materials, and thorough study of ways to eliminate uneconomic practices in distribution and in building.

Exploration of other methods of reducing costs, including use of new materials and methods, pre-assembly of related building parts, and annual wages for building craftsmen, also was urged.

As a further means of facilitating maximum expansion of the volume of construction after the war, the Council proposed that all branches of the industry cooperate in sponsoring comprehensive training programs in managerial, merchandising and technical practices for new and existing personnel, and for returning service men and war plant workers.

To avoid the demoralization of post war markets for building products, such as occurred after World War I because of the unplanned dumping of materials and equipment left over from the war program, the Council proposed that surpluses of new and salvaged materials and equipment not utilized abroad for rehabilitation purposes should be disposed of through established trade channels for orderly absorption into post war construction.

As a means of protecting the interests of the public, the program recommended expanded use of architectural, engineering, and technical services in all construction operations, including housing and the planning of cities and regional areas. Greater stability for real estate values is advocated by bringing border areas of communities under zoning control, establishing an occupancy permit system in cities, promptly demolishing temporary war structures, and improving methods of local taxation.

It was proposed further, in this connection, that an educational campaign should be undertaken by the entire construction industry to promote home ownership and an increased appreciation by the public of the importance of high standards of home living, working conditions, and recreation. The Council also favored giving buyers of housing and other construction services complete and reliable information about their purchases, suitable terms of payment, and service responsibility both before and after the purchase.

(Continued on page 28)

Self Help—If Architects Are to Survive

by FRANCIS K. DRAZ

Self-help is the American tradition; it built America, conquering a continent. It was the shining ideal set before youth in school and home. It furnished the motive power for a progress such as the world has never seen before, in popular government — in universal education — in scientific research — in cultural arts, and in material things.



FRANCIS K. DRAZ

It made possible a higher standard of living than any other age or nation had known, not alone for a few but for the masses. It was the lure that drew millions of sturdy immigrants to America—not in search of ease, but of opportunity.

In the pioneer days of ax and rifle, each family to a great extent worked alone and so was comparatively little affected by what happened to others.

That condition is past. To gain the benefits of organization and specialization we gave up the pioneer's self-sufficiency. Nevertheless, self-help is still the American way — has been, even in these troubled years.

Helping others is also part of the American tradition. The cry for help gets into the news headlines, because in this country it is the exceptional thing. Likewise, divorce makes news while happy families do not, and the murderer has the front page rather than the law abiding citizen.

In recent years we have seen the world's economic machinery go askew, with scarcely anybody prospering normally.

Many of our profession who have drawn upon hard-earned savings, eked out a livelihood by whatever jobs they could get — gone without many things they were accustomed to, they, through experiencing distress and anxiety, have upheld the American tradition of self-help. And, those who finally had to give ground after making a valiant fight to remain self-dependent — they also kept the tradition.

We shall see more and more encouraging evidence in the time to come that the fibre of the American architects is sound and the spirit of self-help is as vital as ever. Indeed, we are seeing it now. Architects are maintaining their independence on small incomes, even though their accumulations from better times may have been exhausted — just as a courageous city continues to resist after a long siege. Architects denying themselves — retrenching — careful about assuming obligations — dealing honestly and openly with their professional colleagues — maintaining their self-respect and keeping the confidence of others.

Architects who in the thick of a terrific battle and heavy casualties, keep their courage and redouble the fight, are not defeated; are not going to be defeated.

But, the profession is made up of individuals. And although under modern forms of organization, we carry on many of our activities as groups, the motive power of all achievement must always be individual endeavor and individual acceptance of responsibility.

Self-help is the American tradition — the architects hope of survival. May it always continue so!

Penny Foolishness

by AUSTIN G. DAMON

A famous wiseman once said "A penny saved is a penny earned." Other sayings, equally wise, have been uttered throughout the ages on the subject of what to do about pennies.



AUSTIN G. DAMON

The object of this little discourse between you and me, my Architectural Brother, is not to convince you of the wisdom, but of the foolishness of thinking of pennies.

This rashness is written in all sincerity by a man whose ancestry is at least 1/16 part Scotch and whose instincts make up the other 15/16 parts Scotch.

Not that a saving of coppers (or facsimilies thereof) is to be frowned upon — not at all. My objections lie in "penny thinking," that peculiar psychosis that infects so many of us. This disease is best evidenced by a behavior known as "penny wise and pound foolish," and may be said to be the most evident malady breeding in the "innards" of Ohio Architects.

I am thinking in particular of relations with the Architect's Society, the most pennied organization of all those bodies that legally represent an important group of working citizens.

The Society is your representative and mine to see to it that the Architect is recognized by our State Government, that the Architect is protected against untrained "blue print makers," that no State or local government passes legislation contrary to the best interest of the building world in general and the Architect in particular — in fine, it's an organization, which properly supported and provided with good leadership, can stabilize our earnings and bring the Architect into his proper sphere, both as to public recognition and as to monetary return.

Knowing this practical purpose, we still treat the payment of dues as a donation to a Home for Aged Butterflies. Gentlemen, let's be realistic. This is an age of unionism, of consolidation of people of common interest and complaint, so that they may work together towards the promotion of those common interests of the associated membership, and to fight for recognition against all those who would treat us as under-dogs.

We need the strength of united effort and we need money. One of my fellow architects asks why, if a carpenter gives a dollar a week to protect his interests, an architect doesn't consider it necessary to give a dollar a month for his protection?

There must be some answer to this attitude. Could it be that we all really think of our Society as a fraternal order and not as a guardian of our pocketbooks? If so, let's change our thinking. This is an organization that will do as much pecuniary good for you as you will do for it and return any investment with plenty of interest.

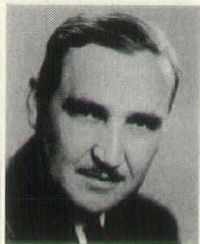
We are all busy men and, come peace, we will all be busier, providing we maintain and increase our public standing. We don't all have time to spend in Society work, but we all can take financial responsibilities. Nothing so impresses John Q. Public as an organization of wealth — just as nothing so demoralizes our present standing throughout the State as the

(Continued on page 24)

This Is Your Front Line

by R. C. KEMPTON

1. For more than 30 years the architects in Ohio have believed in a state organization, so there must be some merit to the idea. It is right in line with the collective living that is the American way of life. For four years the "Ohio Architect," the Official Publication of the Architects Society of Ohio has presented this motto: In Unity there is Strength.



R. C. KEMPTON

2. Strength for what? To do things for the public and for themselves. The records do not show what was accomplished the first twenty years but the past ten years can boast of a state registration

law and a far more united profession than ever before.

3. Like the rest of the world we are at the bottom of a deep and sometimes hazy valley. We cannot see what is over the hill behind us, but we know what is there, as we just came that way. We cannot see what is over the hill ahead but we can at least envisage what we expect to find. We have no power to change the first but we do have some power to make a part of the second come true.

4. To accomplish this we must plan and to plan we must have an objective. The Architects Society of Ohio has several objectives of varying importance and timeliness. What is the most important now will vary with different individuals, so the following are presented as deserving attention and consideration in the top bracket.

5. A going organization cannot get very far or ac-

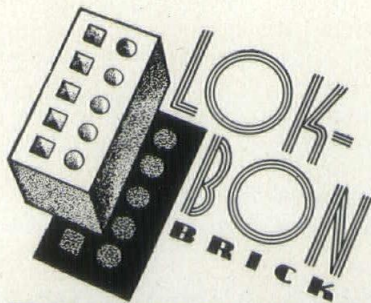
complish very much by day to day planning. The objectives must be carefully determined and sufficient time allowed for their consummation. For most worth while aims, a single year is only a small increment of the time required so our organization plans should be carefully perpetuated year after year. This objective seems to be well on its way if present activities of the new administration are carried through.

6. A broader and more active membership is always desirable and this is an objective on which every interested member can do something every day. It is a job of no mean proportion to educate the rank and file of the necessity for and the value to old and new members alike of this endeavor.

7. A second educational effort that must be given serious attention is the ways and means of convincing every registered architect that he must, to the very best of his ability, try to "deliver the goods." Incompetence through neglect, procrastination, or laziness cannot be condoned by the profession. We should therefore try to establish ways and means to not only maintain the standards of the past but to make them even better year after year.

8. The charge of gross incompetence is seldom applicable and when it can be proven, the state law is adequate to provide a penalty but nothing can erase the mark of professional disgrace that such a circumstance presents to the public. It remains for the profession itself to correct the many little shortcomings that continue to embarrass all sincere and conscientious practitioners.

(Continued on page 28)



THE OHIO CLAY CO.
P. O. Box 1776 CLEVELAND
Diamond 0632 Michigan 0572

A LOK-BON BRICK WALL

For modest cottage or palatial residence
Every comparison recommends for lower
real cost and life-long satisfaction

A Message from Capt. Leon C. Worley

It has taken nearly a week for me to crawl out from under the pile of work that accumulated in my absence. Now that I have a little time in which to



CAPT. LEON
M. MORLEY
Past President
Cleveland Sec.

write you, I find that I don't have much of interest about which to write.

Like most rookies out of civilian life I went thru a toughening up process that made me realize that I am no longer an eighteen-year-old. Upon being called to active service in February, 1942, I closed my office and left all of my unfinished work to my good friend S. Clyde Merrill to finish for me.

I was amazed at the quality of books, furniture, clothing and other items that my wife and I had collected in the few short years we had been married, and you can imagine the problems we experienced in closing an office and a home within the short notice of a week. We stored some things, gave others away and took some with us. I saved a couple of suits with the hope that they would not appear of too ancient a pattern when the war was over and placed my golf clubs, bowling ball, fishing tackle and guns in a safe place with the hope that I might some day use them if I managed to come out in one piece.

I went to Columbus where they looked me over for rusty points, ignition, battery charge, etc., at Fort Hayes. Overlooking my glass eye, flat feet, and wooden head they decided I would be a desirable addition to officers contingent of the Corps of Engi-

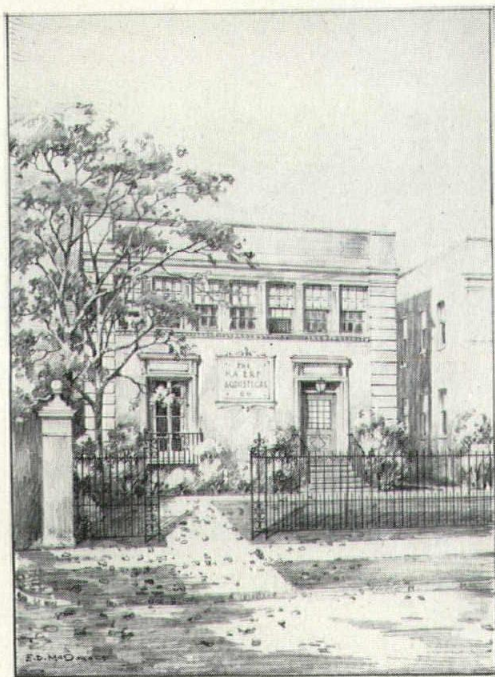
neers. (You will notice that I changed the preceding "Engineer Corps" to read "Corps of Engineers" since I have been told that it signifies as much difference as a "beer bottle" and a "bottle of beer." As I filled out page after page of reports and was interviewed by dozens of personnel specialists I learned that the army had no idea what an architect was, what he did, or what he could do. However, in spite of the fact that the army will not recognize the architect as such, and declares that there's no such animal, I have found that they like to have the long haired boys around to solve tactical maneuvers, construction problems and to design posters, training aids, etc.

After being inducted at Fort Hayes I was sent to Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri, which was really a mud hole in the wilderness at that time. The Fort is located in the heart of the Ozark mountains ranging from one hundred fifty to two hundred miles from the nearest cities which are St. Louis, Kansas City and Springfield. It is said to have been the only place in the country where you could stand in mud up to your knees and dust in your face.

I first was subjected to a six week's officer refresher course which lasted only two weeks due to an acute shortage of officers. Then I was assigned to a Jigaboo (colored) company as a platoon leader. However, due to the officer shortage it was necessary for me to handle two platoons instead of one since we had only two officers in the company instead of the usual six. After three months of company duty during which time there was never a dull moment someone discovered that although there wasn't any such animal as an architect that they needed someone who knew how to design a few buildings which were overlooked in the original camp plans, and that I possessed such a talent and educational background.

I was transferred to headquarters and was soon placed in charge of the design of buildings and roads. A short time later the commanding general, Brigadier General U. S. Grant, 3rd, an honorary member of the A.I.A., took a fancy to me, and made me his aide de camp. This experience proved to be most enjoyable. I consider General Grant to be the most outstanding man I have ever known. He has the facility of seeing and expecting only the best in everyone, and unlike many army officers looks for the most liberal interpretation of an order or regulation. This grand association was cut short after a couple of months when General Grant was transferred to Washington, D. C., where he was placed in charge of the Office of Civilian Defense.

(Continued on page 21)



The H. A. Erf Acoustical Co.
3868 CARNEGIE
CEVELAND

"CITY BLUE"

The Open Sesame for
BLUE PRINT and PHOTOSTAT

Service in Cleveland Since '93

209 SWETLAND BLDG. ★ CLEVELAND

CHerry 7347

Combined Meeting

The Eastern Section of the Architects Society of Ohio will hold a combined meeting with The Eastern Chapter, A.I.A., the latter part of January in Akron. The ladies will be invited. Detailed information will be forthcoming early in January so all can mark the date. This should prove to be a very interesting meeting, both from a business and social point. Beautiful motion pictures and a talk on Mexican architecture will be presented by one who has recently returned from a tour through that country. It is hoped to have a large attendance. There is an open invitation to any of the architects of our society to attend. If interested write to an officer of the Eastern Section or Chapter and further information will be gladly sent you. We'll be looking for you.

A Message from Capt. Worley

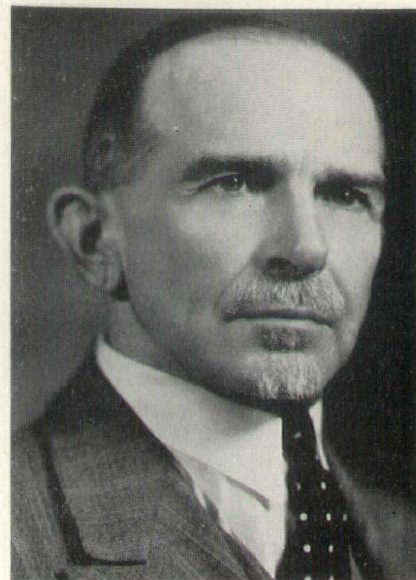
(Continued from page 20)

I was retained at headquarters as assistant executive officer, acting as aide to the new commanding colonel until the first of January, 1943, at which time I was promoted from 1st lieutenant to captain and placed in charge of the Drafting and Map Production Section. In my section we do all the drafting, blue printing, art work, photography, mimeograph printing, lithograph press printing, receive stores and issue all training publications, training films, and public address systems. I have found it to be a very interesting job and am still assigned to this section.

My wife accompanied me here. After the first hectic week she found a nice room in a small town, Rolla, Mo., thirty-five miles from camp. Later she found a nice apartment constructed above a garage. I was able to get home once or twice a week. When I was appointed aide de camp I was awarded quarters in the Housing Area of the Fort. This development consists of seven hundred fifty units. About half are of a permanent character and the others are cardboard houses of a demountable nature, constructed of wall board inside and out. They are typical in plan being one, two and three family one story, and two, four and six family, two story houses. We as officers are required to pay ninety dollars a month for a two bed room apartment, but a civilian working on the post making the same money as a captain has to pay only seventeen dollars a month for the same type of apartment. No one can explain it, and we fortunate few who are permitted to live there don't complain since it is thirty-five miles to the nearest village where rents range from sixty to one hundred dollars for the same class of dwelling.

The foregoing document gives you some idea of what I have been doing. Although General Grant has placed three separate requests for my transfer to duty with his office in Washington, D. C., they have been twice turned down by the Chief of Engineers in Washington and when orders finally cleared thru him they were disapproved by our own commanding general, so it looks as though I may be destined to remain in the Ozarks for some time yet. However, policies, personnel, and even generals change rapidly in the army and I may find myself on my way to Gaudalcanal before I know it. If I am sent to the theater of operations I hope it will be in the Mediterranean area where I can see what it left of some of the ancient and beautiful periods of culture.

OHIO ARCHITECT



GEORGE HERMANN
Architect

Another stalwart passes on to the great beyond. Following an illness of several months, George Hermann, Architect, 68, died at his home on Far Hills Avenue in Oakwood, near Dayton, Ohio, on Thursday, December 2, 1943. Funeral services were held on Saturday at the Woodland Cemetery Chapel. He was born in Dayton, and had been a life long resident of that city. He served as Mayor of Oakwood, an exclusive residential community adjoining Dayton, in 1941, and was president of the Oakwood city council at the time of his passing.

Following an association of several years as draftsman in the office of Peters and Burns, the firm of Peters, Hermann & Brown was formed in 1906 and carried on until 1921, when the partnership of Hermann and Brown was formed and continued without interruption to the present time.

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

Among the many structures that were erected under their supervision are the following: The Dayton Masonic Temple, Fidelity-Medical office building, Annex to the Gas and Electrical 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.

A 32nd degree Mason, he was a past worshipful master of St. John's lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a member of Unity chapter, Reese Council, Reed commandery of the Scottish Rite and of Antioch Temple Shrine.

A Director of the Reliable Insurance company, he was a member of the Smizer club, of the Keystone club, Humbolt lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of the Dayton chapter of American Institute of Architects.

The nature and extent of his associations and the evidence of his continued interest in civic affairs of his home community speak for themselves.

OHIO ARCHITECT

Official Publication of the
ARCHITECTS' SOCIETY OF OHIO
Association Member of the American Institute of Architects

Volumes IV DECEMBER, 1943 No. 3

RALPH C. KEMPTON, *Editor*
A. I. U. Building, Columbus, Ohio
CHARLES L. BURNS, *Business Manager*
603 Carnegie Hall, Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone, ENdicott 1444

EDITORIAL BOARD

Chas. E. Firestone, Chairman	Canton
Prof. Ernest Pickering	Cincinnati Section
Max G. Mercer	Dayton Section
John P. MacElwane	Toledo Section
John Q. Adams, Jr.	Columbus Section
Chas. F. Owsley	Eastern Ohio Section
E. Milton MacMillin	Cleveland Section

CLEVELAND EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Austin G. Damon	E. Milton MacMillin
Francis K. Draz	Geo. B. Mayer
Morton Leavitt	Samuel K. Popkins
Geo. S. Voinovich	

Cleveland Men in Service

Lt. Col. A. H. Alexander	Ensign Victor M. Kluth
Capt. C. Merrill Barber	Lt. Morton Leavitt
Cpl. R. C. Burrows	Lt. Fred Louis
Lt. Geo. B. Coombe	Lt. Russell R. Peck
Ensign Howard Cain	Lt. Karl V. Shimmion
Sgt. Robt. F. Cady	Lt. (jg) Ed. Stitt
Lt. Munroe W. Copper	Lt. Otto A. Spieth
Pvt. James Dalton	Edward M. Toth
Capt. Antonio di Nardo	Major Travis G. Walsh
Lt. Edward A. Flynn	Capt. Leon Worley
Lt. Frank V. Gandola	Edward Hayducek
Lt. A. W. Harris	

We in Cleveland are rather proud of the number of men from the "Chapter" who have entered the Service of Uncle Sam. Some have gone into the Armed Forces and others into the Civil Services.

For the past year and a half, or maybe longer, the

THE EDWARD R. HART CO.

DEPENDABLE BUILT-UP ROOFERS
TAR and GRAVEL
ASBESTOS and ASPHALT

INSULATION
CORK, COLD STORAGE and STEAM
ROCKWOOL PRODUCTS

437 McGregor Avenue
Canton, Ohio

Cleveland Chapter of the A.I.A. has issued to the Cuyahoga County Pencil Pushers Union who are now in the Armed Forces of the United States of America a frequent News Letter. The men who joined the Civil Services have also been sent the Letter while they were away from Cleveland, but they were cut off the mailing list pronto, as soon as we found out they landed back in Public Square. It was figured that they could all get the information available if they would come around once in a while, so why then any dope which would help keep them

Cleveland Architects Talk It Over



Eric Wojahn, Julius Boenisch, Maxwell White,
Austin G. Damon

away from the Wednesday luncheons or the monthly meetings?

There has been no attempt to make this letter a regular thing, issued on a specific date, but rather a casual affair. It used to be published more often than it is now. At one time, it came out almost every month, but lately, due to the contrariness and procrastination of the editor, it has slipped to almost a quarterly proposition.

Anyone knowing interesting items of the local (Cleveland and vicinity) men in the Service would do the editor a favor in letting him into the hidden secrets, but not those of a Military nature, because he doesn't want to spend too much time after the war, or during it, in Leavenworth.

GEORGE C. WALTERS,
Editor, A. I. A. News Letter.

PRINTING PLATES

FOR

ALL PROCESSES

The Illustrations in this issue of
"OHIO ARCHITECT"
were produced by us

Apex Engravers, Inc.

1245 Rockwell Ave. CH. 0239 Cleveland, O.

Toledo News and Gossip

Upper-most in the minds of our people of America and second only to the question — When will this tragic World Conflict terminate? — is the question — What about the Post War period? What plans can or should be made to start all over and make our Nation what it was destined to be?



MARK B. STOPHLET

In the last issue of the "Ohio Architect," the early stages of Post War Planning in Toledo were discussed by John P. Macelwane in connection with the appearance here of Walter R. MacCornack. Since then our activities have become progressively more extensive until now we have several members of the Chapter functioning on various civic committees as well as carrying on our own program of Post War activity.

The Post War Committee of the Toledo Chapter, which was appointed by Willis A. Vogel, President of the Chapter, early in 1943, has inaugurated a broad survey of civic development possibilities, under the guidance of Harold H. Munger, Chairman, through the various members of the Chapter who have volunteered to make studies of a wide range of possible projects, including: Airport Development; Green Belts and Express Highways; Neighborhood Residential, Community and Shopping Centers; Expansion of Civic Center; Lake Beaches and Recreational and Park Developments; Redevelopment of Downtown Business Area; New Union Depot; Port and Riverfront Development; and a number of other comprehensive problems.

John N. Richards, Harold H. Munger and Alfred A. Hahn are serving on various committees of the Chamber of Commerce and have given valuable assistance in the review and revamping of the 1924 Bartholomew Long Range Plan, which has recently been undertaken, as well as using their influence in directing the activities of these committees along practical lines. John P. Macelwane is serving on the County Planning Commission which is concerned with present and future developments throughout Lucas County.

The Chapter and the Toledo Section A.S.O. are both represented on the Regional Planning Association, which is an organization, sponsored by Civic leaders in the community, to co-ordinate the activities of all Post War Groups in this region. The Chapter is represented by Willis A. Vogel, President, John N. Richards and Harold H. Munger. The A.S.O. is represented by Carl C. Britsch, President, Alfred A. Hahn and Horace W. Wachter.

Crawford Door Sales Co.

OF OHIO

MANUAL and ELECTRICAL OVERHEAD TYPE

DOORS FOR DEFENSE

SALES AND SERVICE

Hanna Bldg. • Cleveland • CH. 7056

OHIO ARCHITECT

Cincinnati News Items

by RUSSELL S. POTTER

Lt. (j.g.) Roland Roessner and Miss Virginia Humberger, Instructor in Art at Wyoming High School, were recently married. Lt. Roessner commands the headquarters company of a Seabee Battalion.



Duane Dieble recently accepted a warrant as Chief Petty Officer in the Seabees and will be stationed at Williamsburg, Va.

(Continued on page 24)

PARTITIONS

OFFICE — FACTORY — TOILET

HOSPITAL CUBICLES

**FOR THE
DURATION**

Made of available materials

Literature upon Request

* * *

THE MILLS COMPANY

CLEVELAND, OHIO

For over 20 years manufacturers of

"A Mills Metal Partition for Every Purpose"

Morton Leavitt in Active Service

As enthusiastically as he entered into all of his civilian activities, Morton Leavitt has entered upon new and active duties as Lieutenant (J.G.) U.S.N.R. Mort has resigned as Secretary of the Cleveland Section of the A.S.O., leaving a record of diligence and loyalty to all of the Society's activities.



MORTON LEAVITT

All who have been associated with Mort know that his desire to be of service will carry him to high places and they will cheer him on from this corner.

Penny Foolishness

(Continued from page 18)

poverty that we now acknowledge.

Past-President Carnahan proposes to sponsor a campaign for one hundred donations of five hundred dollars each from our more prosperous brethren, this to be paid in five annual installments. This is an excellent scheme and worthy of support from every prosperous architect.

Most architects, however, are like myself, just little fellows. Being little doesn't keep us from having pride, however. It's very grand of these larger offices to put up money for you and me, but my conscience would feel a lot better about it if we little fellows were paying our proportionate share in the greater work to come. I could send in my own little check to show my appreciation of other architect's work on my behalf. Wouldn't it be better, thought, to have a common tax (dues if you like) of sufficient importance to do some good?

All of us knows that the existing five dollars annual dues from each of us is, perhaps, enough to take care of postage stamps and peanuts. We also know that such an annual dues can do little to pay expenses for, say, a full time Executive-Secretary, an official office in Columbus, money for legal fees necessary to prosecute violators of our State License Law, etc. This larger view of a State Society Organization must be taken before we can expect any improvement in our position as practicing architects.

This activity as outlined above, cannot be consummated until our Treasury is full. Let's give what we can now. Let's stand together as responsible men and insist on making annual payments commensurate with our earnings.

Then let's insist on results.

Whose City Planning Now

(Continued from page 15)

nically in City Planning as a private architect or group member, by working *with* a Planning Commission. No Commission ever has a big enough budget to do all the work that needs doing, especially now when the challenge and the danger of the Post-War period is coming ever closer to us. The spare time contribution of architects can be tremendously helpful to official planners. Architects can aid in collecting basic data, in developing and advising on general plans, and in working out solutions for individual planning problems of city-wide scope or in local neighborhoods.

(4) As useful to the cause of City Planning as technical assistance is help in the education of the community. People by and large don't know their own city-planning problems, don't realize how they can be attacked, and are not receptive to new proposals. Architects are the best possible people to do this educating job, publicity, talks, exhibits, etc.

(5) Becoming an informed and active citizen is the least that every architect can do. In regard to City Planning, he has a far better opportunity to be informed than most people. Regrettably, we mostly aren't. Yet this is essential to participating in planning in any of the above ways. Architects — big architects — have to be big people; they have to be broad in their interests, generous in their service. We have too much of a tendency to be ingrown, to get together over a bar in our tweeds and talk shop instead of stepping out into the community.

Architects have a chance, right now, to help their step-child, City Planning, through a crucial period. Immediately after the War, the burst of deferred building — houses, business places, public works — will set the pattern of our cities for decades to come.

Cincinnati News

(Continued from page 23)

We are enclosing a Christmas Greetings which George Roth received from Carl Schmuelling. There was also a picture of four dusky belles which Carl requested we keep out of the paper. Instead, he asked us to show it to the architects who might be interested. Unification has got to stop some place.

Mr. Charles F. Cellarius has been appointed to the Citizens Committee for Post War Planning.

The Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Southern Ohio Section of the Architects Society of Ohio have adopted a program for Civic Planning study of Cincinnati and Environs.

A. S. T. M.

A.C.C.L.

BOWSER-MORNER TESTING LABORATORIES

REGISTERED-CHEMICAL,
METALLURGICAL AND TESTING
ENGINEERS

Analysis - Inspection - Testing - Research - Consultation
Core Drilling and Test Borings

139-143 Bruen Street at Scott
Box 51, DAYTON 1, OHIO

FU 7166

T H E

Kemper-Ulery Brick Co.

FACE BRICK—STRUCTURAL FACING TILE—
SALT GLAZED BRICK AND TILE—CERAMIC
GLAZED BRICK AND TILE—P-C GLASS BLOCK—
FLOOR BRICK—CHEMICAL BRICK

Auditorium Building

Cleveland, Ohio

The President's Address

(Continued from page 10)

impetus. But organized labor has not joined hands with the prefabricator and it is a fair prophecy that, when he does and the fabricators' shops are unionized at the prevailing wage rates of the same crafts in the field, then this myth about prefabrication will change or vanish. We have little indeed to fear from the inroads of standardization or prefabrication upon our practice.

It shall be our responsibility to pick the wheat from the chaff and not the chaff from the wheat in order to guide an eager public in its Post-War building programs. It is more than a case of an individual architect and his clients. It is an opportunity for the entire profession to properly inform and guide the public in its thinking of these products and processes, and enlighten them of the need of the Architect — the integrity of his services and the value that his knowledge adds to the products of his planning.

We can do much about Post-War Planning and I would recommend that you analyze your community needs; the elimination of slums, the provision of proper recreational facilities, a comprehensive study of traffic problems, shopping congestion and the need of suburban shopping centers. Now these problems are with each of us in our respective communities. We have only to recognize them and, through group study, present plans for the proper corrective measures — and, if these needs are not anticipated and presented by we who are trained to plan and co-ordinate such community needs and activities, then we can be assured that speculative interests will do so without the benefit of proper study or community planning. They will profit from their operations but our communities will suffer throughout our lifetime.

You should organize your local groups of architects to develop and present, in an intelligible manner, these community needs to responsible groups. Go before your local clubs — Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, P.T.A. and other organizations and campaign for these needs that merit their support. Solicit the aid of your local radio and newspapers. They will welcome articles pertinent to your community needs and the pressure of an enlightened public opinion will bring your Post-War Planning Program into realization. Affiliate with other civic groups. Give unselfishly of your talent. Welcome all architects into your group and show a united professional opinion behind your proposals. The reward of a public service gratuitously rendered does not accrue to the individual alone but reflects credit upon the entire profession and raises the position of all of us in the public esteem; a place which we cherish so much.

In conclusion — I wish to thank the Board of Directors for their loyal efforts and valued assistance during the past year; the various committees for their help in carrying to a successful conclusion their assigned tasks and the many individuals and past officers who so faithfully support the work of the Architects Society of Ohio. To all of these, we are much indebted. Unification will be realized. The Architects Society of Ohio will endure. The practice of architecture will retain its respected place in the opinion of an enlightened public but only to the extent to which we, as Architects, direct that public opinion.

OHIO ARCHITECT

Activities of Cleveland Chapter, A. I. A.

by GEORGE S. VOINOVICH, Chairman, Publicity Committee

Meetings

The Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects under the leadership of Francis K. Draz, president, has thus far been able to produce some of the best attended meetings in recent years.



GEO. VOINOVICH

Starting with the initial meeting of the fiscal year on October 28, the Chapter was honored by the presence of Raymond J. Ashton, National President of the American Institute of Architects. His talk was most significant since he stressed the rightful position the architects should have in their community and suggested ways and means of achieving those ends. His discourse on how an architects should expedite Federal work was most enlightening.

Mr. Charles F. Cellarius, A.I.A. Director of the Great Lakes Region, and Ralph C. Kempton, Secretary of the Architects Society of Ohio, spoke briefly on the outlook of the profession as a whole.

On November 29, Mr. Joseph H. Orendorff, Regional Adviser, Region V, Federal Public Housing Authority, gave a factual history of the practice of Architecture beginning from the Egyptian period down to the present time. Everyone agreed that Mr. Orendorff had a deep insight to the past and present day problems of the architectural profession.

Post War and City Planning Courses

Inspired by the Detroit Convention of the American Institute of Architects, the Cleveland Chapter formed a program committee specifically to plan a course for Architects in Post War Planning, with emphasis on City Planning.

The program committee appointed were: Francis K. Draz, Edward G. Conrad, George B. Mayer, George S. Voinovich, John T. Howard, and Wallace G. Teare.

In order that the architects become better acquainted with the most up to date thinking on City Planning, it was decided to sponsor a series of lectures on this subject and invite the best talent in the county available, to give these lectures.

The response to the course was beyond expectations with 85 people being enrolled.

On October 14, 1942, a series of 12 lectures were inaugurated by Hugh R. Pomeroy, Director of the National Association of Housing Officials, who spoke on "City Planning—What and Why."

Once a week thereafter the following lectures were given: October 21, "How Cities Grow" (Economic and social factors in urban growth) by Dr. Harold E. Adams, Professor of Sociology, Western Reserve University; October 28, "Land Economics," (land values, taxes, economics of land development) by Charles S. Ascher, Director Region II, National Housing Agency; November 4, "Greater Cleveland Today" (existing social, economic, and physical conditions) by Howard Whipple Green, Director, Real Property Inventory of Metropolitan Cleveland; November 11, "Principles of City Planning" (the comprehensive approach to planning, aims and methods) by Walter H. Blucher, Director, American Society of Planning

(Continued on page 29)

Our Responsibility to Our Profession

(Continued from page 14)

for that. Surely, we can plan for it in all sincerity and collectively."

He pleaded with individual practitioners to sacrifice something for their profession. "We *must* plan and work together for a common purpose. We have evils to fight; as individuals we can accomplish nothing. As a profession solidly united, we can overcome all obstacles that seek to destroy the confidence and respect the general public has accorded us. That is our responsibility not only to our profession, but to our community."

He remarked there are those in the country "who wish to regiment the activities of all of us in the Nation. Everything you and I hold sacred to our American way of living, they want to control," — and called attention to the great result of the tragedy of today, because by Hitler and Mussolini trying to regiment the lives of all the peoples of Europe.

"But our troubles are many. I want to quote from the *Canton Repository*, October 7, 1943:

"President Roosevelt by executive order has set up new machinery for developing of a post-war public works program. He gave the budget bureau over-all power to correlate 'realistic long-rangs programs' of public works and improvement projects to be developed in detail by the various agencies of the Government."

"What does that mean? Where does it stop? It's mighty serious to us if Government Agencies and Bureaus are going to develop *in detail* all post-war projects. We, as a profession, are going to be lost, and the general public is going to be 'sold down the river' receiving less and less in architectural services together with poor planning."

He quoted the president of the Timken Roller Bearing Company:

"It's not humanly possible for any private concern to compete with the Federal Government. It's licked at the start. And if it isn't, the rules will be changed so that it can be licked."

"There is the 'handwriting on the wall.' If we sit idly by and let this trend toward centralized authority of today grow, it will soon completely annihilate us

as private practitioners.

"Now Bureaus have their place if they are limited in accordance to Committee on Governmental Relations, A.I.A.:

- (1) To a determination of policy
- (2) To gather data
- (3) To prepare programs for projects
- (4) To act in an advisory and supervision capacity for technical service."

He referred to the State Architects' Office as being originally established for that purpose alone, and . . . that the guild of Civil Service employees have instituted a suit in New York City to prohibit the authorities from awarding any work to private architects and engineers.

"Surely, we should recognize the disaster it could bring, not only to our profession but to the service it has been our heritage to give to the world and to all people. Surely, that is enough of a challenge to the responsibility we owe our profession not only to merit our support financially, but our every effort even at a considerable sacrifice for us.

"Why can't we wake up to the responsibilities that we have to ourselves and our profession so that it might be recognized in the management and planning of Civic affairs? Why do we seek, as individuals, to strangle the Giant? Why not recognize our responsibility to ourselves, the profession and our service to the public? We are just a small item in the magnitude of the great building industry, but let us take our rightful place and be the leaders in that industry for which we are so magnificently trained."

..|| And concluded, "Everyone here has a son, a brother, or a relative, serving in the Armed Forces today. Some of them in combat areas. What do you suppose they think when we sit so complacently in our civilian security and attempt to do so little or nothing in assisting and in protecting that for which they are fighting?

"May I say to you architects, it is a challenge to each of us, and an obligation we cannot and dare not shirk—to keep, and to preserve, and to protect those institutions, those principles, those ideals, that are our American way of living — so that when our boys and men return home, they will find them as they were when they left them."

The Gibbons .. Grable Company

GENERAL CONTRACTORS & ENGINEERS

311-312 Mellett Building
CANTON, OHIO

State Association Publication

(Continued from page 13)

In its publication the organization can now provide its membership with a vehicle for bringing our new talent. This encourages architects to become more articulate, an important asset to a program of public information. Thus new ideas and new talent are uncovered which would otherwise not have been discovered. This is true of the younger men in the profession as well as many who have arrived, as is often the case in an architectural competition.

By articles, personal notes, pictures, etc., we get to know each other better, just as from the publication of an architect's work you form an opinion of his ability as an architect. This removes the cloak of mystery and opens the way for closer personal contact, under which conditions unfair relationship is not likely to exist.

Such state or chapter papers, while local in nature, have their national aspects, providing intercommunication with other sections of the country. Every effort should be made to extend the circulation as much as possible, first to members then to non-member architects, for herein lies the opportunity of expansion. Then, in addition to exchanges with other similar publications, the paper should reach libraries, schools, colleges, newspapers and consumer magazines, our friends the producers and key men throughout the building industry. It would be splendid if all officers, directors and committee chairmen of the Institute, its chapters and affiliated state societies could be kept informed of what is being done and the trend of thought in every group of architects in the nation. Such material should be considered required reading for students in our architectural schools. Such widespread exchange of ideas would greatly increase the interest and activity of various local groups. A few will fall on barren ground but this is to be expected. I know of only one case of refusal. An architect in Brooklyn wrote on a post card, "Dear Sir: Please discontinue sending your pamphlet, as it has no interest for me. It takes up room in my apartment house mail box so that more important mail cannot be inserted." And to this Roger Allen cracked, "No doubt he means large pictures of the Brooklyn Dodgers."

Perhaps one of the most valuable features is that the organization publication forms a permanent record. By heralding the important happenings, volumes bound and preserved constitute a running history for easy reference in the years to come.

The publication should be of interest first to members but also to other professions and the public. To accomplish this the editor should conform somewhat to newspaper style, that is find the news value and feature that, while at the same time getting across the details that are also important but not always so interesting. A safe procedure is to follow the newspaper man's creed of who, what, where, when and why. Most every newspaper article follows this in the opening paragraph, so that if one doesn't read any further he has at a glance the gist of what the article is about.

Example: War time construction has altered the path of architecture in this country to such a degree that will require a new approach and new thinking on the part of the architects after the war, Ralph W. Carnahan, president of Architects' Society of Ohio

OHIO ARCHITECT

told 200 delegates to the Society's 9th Annual Convention at its opening session in Hotel Deshler here today. Then go on with the story. If you don't do any more you have excited the imagination of the reader and if he is interested he will continue to see what further the speaker had to say on the subject. Fill in other details in the order of their importance.

We should, to some extent at least, forget that we are addressing each other and reach out to interest the other fields and the public. Tell them what makes the architect tick and what manner of man he is. They may be surprised to learn that he is a very human person and particularly to know that he is practical as well as aesthetic.

The financing of such a publication presents some problems. The simplest way is through advertising. This has been a bugaboo to some, but there is only one principle involved as I see it. If the advertising can give real value for the money spent there is no problem. If it doesn't it should not be accepted. It's as simple as that. The statement has been made that a small circulation can not be of much value. This is not always true. A publication, every copy of which goes to the man the advertiser wants to reach, can be more valuable than one of larger circulation that doesn't. And so, quantity of circulation is a factor but others of equal importance are quality of circulation and quality of editorial matter. Will it be read, and of sufficient interest and value to even be kept for reference?

Now go down your list of committees and see if every one is not affected by the proper dissemination of information, both to members and to others — Membership, Public Information, Civic Affairs, Education, Program, Exhibitions, etc. This is what's called "Power of the Press."

VERKAMP PHILGAS SERVICE



City Convenience For
Country Homes
Beyond the City Mains

Clean - Safe - Efficient
Convenient
Economical

Complete Information Upon Request

THE VERKAMP CORP.

Losantiville Road and Penn. R. R.
Cincinnati, Ohio
JEfferson 3500

The Future—Let's Face It

(Continued from page 17)

The Council's program criticized premature and exaggerated announcements by the industry or others about new development in building products and urged that all manufacturers of construction materials and equipment make available immediately full information about new products which will be ready for post war use, both to enable the public to plan peacetime building more advantageously and to counteract the effects of fantastic prophecies about post war housing developments.

And now, on the threshold of a new year, it behooves us to pause and consider the full impact of the war on our economic and social life. Vast changes have taken place on this old planet of ours — changes, the import of which many of us fail to realize as yet. Of one thing, however, we are certain — there is no turning back to the "good old days." We have a future to build — a future that rests on the considered judgment of leaders in business and government and the sincere cooperation of all.

This Is Your Front Line

(Continued from page 19)

9. While not mentioned first the experiences of the architects during the past three years with the Army, the Navy, and other Federal agencies clearly point to an educational objective that ranks near the top as a major campaign to be started as soon as possible and to be waged vigorously and aggressively. Such "goings on" as have been reported to have happened time after time, some very hard to believe, did not and do not reflect with credit upon the individuals and agencies involved, did not contribute to the war effort, and certainly were not in the best interests or welfare of the public.

10. There is still another situation that could stand some treatment. It may seem in the opinion of some, to be trivial or too small to deserve much, if any, time or attention, but when such a large proportion of the public who have occasion to use the title architect, do not even understand how to pronounce it correctly, there is room for some improvement. Sure it makes little difference what you call a rose for it will smell the same. That is not true with the title architect. The "I don't need an 'ar chi teckt'" owner makes, a very poor and often unprofitable client while with the "I want an ar ki teckt" client satisfactory results usually obtains for all concerned.

11. If there is to be an ending there must first be a beginning. As Teddy Roosevelt often said the way to get something done was to start. That leaves little or no alternative of how and when the objectives of the Architects Society of Ohio can start to become realities.

12. There are objectives which while being mentioned last are by no means the least, but as they are, like death, taxes, and the New Deal, always with us, they need only to be mentioned to be fully understood and appreciated. The need for adequate funds with which to carry on our activities and the constant endeavor to improve the building codes under which we must operate are the two old acquaintances.

13. Where there is a will there is a way. The way will be pointed out to every architect in Ohio in the weeks and months that lie ahead. Will you and you and you fellow architects accept the challenge and start doing you "bit" NOW?

The Tennessee Architect

On page 19 of the November "Octagon" we find the announcement of the successful inauguration of a news letter by the Tennessee Chapter which they have entitled "The Tennessee Architect." The first number was issued on the date of October 15 containing a message to the membership from the President of the Chapter, Granbery Jackson, Jr.

"The Tennessee Architect" will be devoted to the affairs of the Chapter and to keeping its membership posted on Institute and locals affairs.

The editor is Guy H. Parham, Jr., A.I.A., 2104 Highland Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The "Ohio Architect" takes this occasion to congratulate the Tennessee Chapter on the name it has adopted and for the initiation of this publication which if given proper chapter support will be a strong influence for future Chapter strength and activity. The "Ohio Architect" will, of course, welcome an exchange arrangement with the "Tennessee Architect" and wishes the new editor all the success, hard efforts will bring.

The "Ohio Architect" takes this occasion to extend the Season's Greetings to the Editorial Staff of the following architectural publications:

Tal Hughes—Weekly Bulletin—M.S.A.
The Bulletin—So. Calif.—A.I.A.
The Pennsylvania Architect and Engineer
The Wisconsin Architect
E. F. De La Have—Florida A.A. Bulletin
Arthur Woltersdorf—Illinois Monthly—I.S.A.
The Empire State Architect
The Northwest Architect—M.A.A.
The Virginia Architect
The Tennessee Architect

About Dues (Refresher Course)

A review of a few simple facts:

- A. No up and coming company can operate without money.
- B. You are a part of an up and coming company, The Architects Society of Ohio, the State Association of Architects.
- C. Your dues (money) help to keep your company in there pitching for you.
- D. Send them in now—the form below—and your check for five dollars.

(Please Note: Many of your friends in the Services have sent in dues without being asked for them, but only you are asked to send them in. Your Society needs your dues. You will be paid up to December 31, 1944.)

Architects Society of Ohio,

Date.....

2750 A. I. U. Building,

Columbus, Ohio.

Hereto attached is my payment, of five dollars for dues as an active member of the Architect's Society of Ohio for the year ending December 31, 1944.

Signed.....

OHIO ARCHITECT

Activities of Cleveland Chapter

(Continued from page 25)

Officials; November 18, "Public Housing" (slum clearance, low rent and war housing) by William K. Divers, Director, Region V, National Housing Agency; November 25, "Urban Redevelopment and Neighborhood Conservation" (replanning and reconstruction of blighted areas) by Frederick Bigger, Chairman, Pittsburgh Planning Commission; December 2, "The Planning Problems of Greater Cleveland" (decentralization, recreation, freeways, the lakefront) by John T. Howard, City Planner, City of Cleveland; December 9, "From Planning to Reality" (the machinery of planning, zoning, public works programming, ad-

The Army Talks It Over



Major Travis G. Walsh, Captain Galen Oman and Antonio di Nardo

ministration) by Alfred Bettman, Chairman, City Planning Commission of Cincinnati.

December 16, "History and Programs of Planning in Cleveland" (the movement, its politics and policies) by John T. Howard, City Planner, City of Cleveland, (pinchhitting for Ernest J. Bohn, Chairman, City Planning Commission, City of Cleveland, and Director, Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority). January 6, "The Challenge of Post War Planning" (preparing for peace, planning for full employment and better cities) by Catherine Bauer; January 13, "Planning and the Citizen" a round table discussion (the place of professions and individuals in city planning accomplishments).

The enthusiasm and discussion brought about by

this course was so well received that the program committee decided to sponsor a seminar course on Post War and City Planning, using as their textbook "Local Planning Administration" written by Ladislav Segoe, the internationally known city planner.

This seminar was started in February, 1943, and concluded in May, 1943, being held twice each week and led by John T. Howard, City Planner, and Herbert Starich, Asst. City Planner of Cleveland, respectively.

In October, 1943, the seminar course was again resumed by the chapter, which is being held twice a week and which is principally being devoted to basic city planning with emphasis on the City of Cleveland.

Post War Planning Committees

In connection with the recent reorganization of the City Planning Commission of Cleveland and its new planning staff, the chapter formed a post war planning committee composed of J. Byers Hays, Chairman, Wallau G. Teare, Edward G. Conrad, Charles Masterson, Francis K. Draz, William Conrad, Robert W. Dickerson, and George S. Voinovich.

This committee has worked conscientiously toward making the profession a dominating influence in any planning that is being sponsored.

To date the chapter has been asked to give their opinion on the feasibility of building a new county office building. This report was made by J. Byers Hays, representing the chapter, to a public hearing sponsored by the County Commissioners.

Through Mr. Hays, who is also on the advisory committee to the City Planning Commission, the chapter has made its influence known.

Thus far the Chapter has batted 1000% in relation to any planning activity that has been inaugurated.

Public Speaking Courses

Realizing that much of the post war planning being done will have to be shown to and discussed with the public, the Cleveland Chapter formed a public speaking course for architects who were interested.

Dr. McCord, head of the Public Speaking Dept. of Cleveland College, was chosen as instructor. Thus far there have been five meetings of the scheduled ten, and according to the architects participating, their time has been well spent.

FLOORS

INDUSTRIAL • COMMERCIAL RESIDENTIAL

Twenty-five years experience with every type of floor, installation in factories, office buildings, institutions and homes, is your assurance of absolute satisfaction.



We maintain an efficient staff of engineers and skilled mechanics, thoroughly trained in the application of Floors and Acoustical Treatments. Our recommendations and quotation on complete installations are yours for the asking.

ACOUSTICS

Acoustical Treatments of proven efficiency to meet every condition.

RECENT INSTALLATIONS:

National Aeronautical Ass'n
(Acoustimetel)

Aeroll Engineering Corp.
(Cushiontone)

PRospect 5727

THE GELLIN COMPANY

2021 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

ENGINEERS

CONTRACTORS

DISTRIBUTORS

COMING!!
THE BIG
ROSTER ISSUE
of
"The Ohio Architect"
with a roster of
Every Licensed Architect in Ohio

Produced under the supervision of
The Eastern Ohio Section A. S. of O.

2000 CIRCULATION

including the
Architects of Ohio
Members of School Boards
County Commissioners
and others interested in Architecture

THE ADVERTISING RATES ARE LOW

1 page	\$75.00 —	7 inches x 10 inches
$\frac{2}{3}$ page	55.00 —	7 inches x $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches or $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches x 10 inches
$\frac{1}{2}$ page	45.00 —	7 inches x $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches or $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches x 10 inches
$\frac{1}{3}$ page	32.50 —	7 inches x $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches or $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches x 10 inches
$\frac{1}{4}$ page	27.50 —	7 inches x $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches or $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches x $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches
$\frac{1}{8}$ page	17.50 —	$3\frac{3}{8}$ inches x $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches

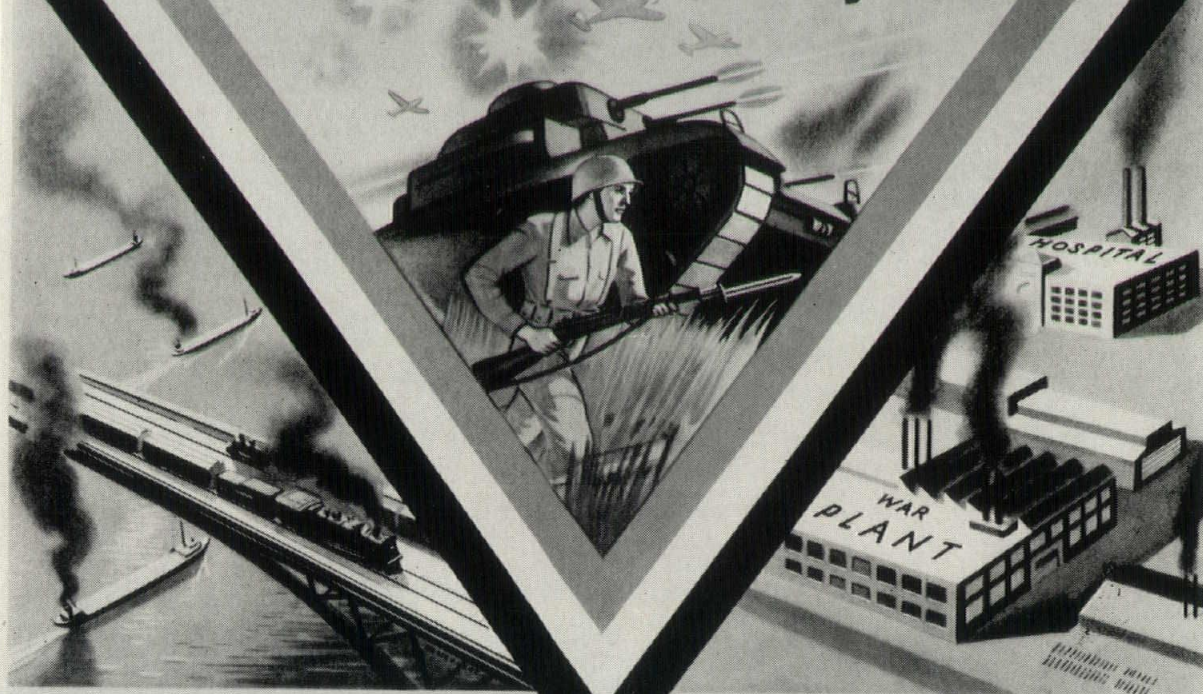
Forms Close February 1st Tenth

THE OHIO ARCHITECT

Publication Office:
6523 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio

FUEL FOR THEM

... means less for you!



MAKE YOUR HOME HEAT TIGHT Now!

1. INSTALL WEATHER STRIP INSULATION
2. PUT UP STORM WINDOWS AND DOORS
3. CALK AIR LEAKS AROUND WINDOW FRAMES
4. INSTALL ATTIC AND WALL INSULATION
5. SAVE COAL, OIL, AND GAS FOR WAR

SPONSORED BY CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO. FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVT.

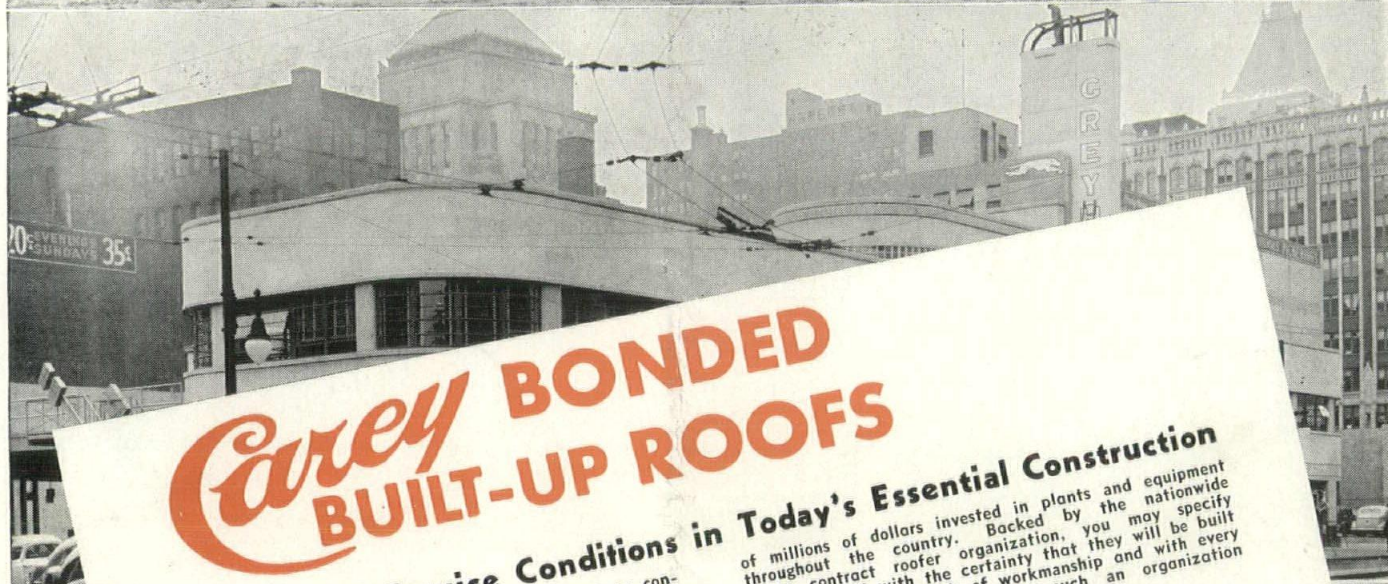
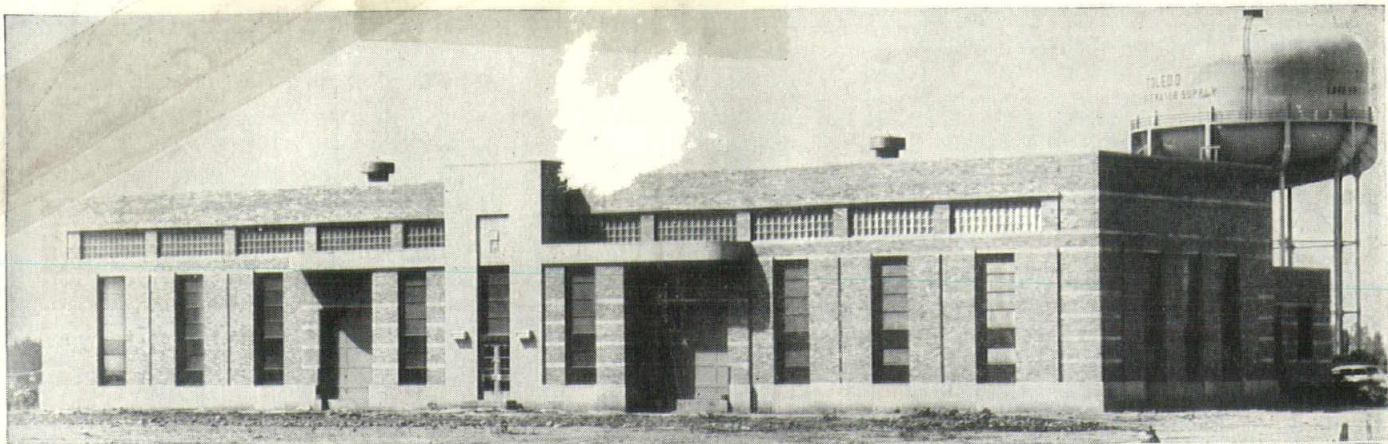
WE FEEL HONORED

We are proud of being able to participate in the War on two fronts. Chamberlin not only makes parts for tanks, planes and gliders, but on the home front we furnish and install all of the above essential civilian services to save fuel and transportation so vital to the war effort. The above poster, sponsored by us, is now being distributed by a Government agency as a public service. Lithographed in four colors, 17 by 22 inches in size, this poster is available on request for display in offices, factories, schools, stores and public buildings.

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO., Inc.

Detroit, Michigan

Branches from Coast to Coast



Carey BONDED BUILT-UP ROOFS

Meeting all Service Conditions in Today's Essential Construction

Whether the need is for permanent or temporary construction, there is a CAREY Roof that will meet the requirements and render the maximum of service for every dollar invested. Carey Roofs are engineered to withstand the extremes of weather, chemical fumes, salt air, and other adverse local conditions that may affect roof life. That's why they are so dependable—so long wearing—why they are so favorably considered by architects, contractors and owners. These time-proved roofs today are protecting hundreds

of millions of dollars invested in plants and equipment throughout the country. Backed by the nationwide Carey contract roofer organization, you may specify CAREY ROOFS with the certainty that they will be built to the highest standards of workmanship and with every advantage of time-saving that such an organization makes possible.

Illustrations — Top to bottom: Toledo Water Works; Greyhound Bus Station, Cincinnati; Ohio Steel Foundry; Industrial Rayon Corp., Painesville.

THE PHILIP CAREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dependable Products Since 1873
CLEVELAND, OHIO

5906-16 EUCLID AVENUE

