IN THIS ISSUE...

1948 COMPETITION PROGRAM .................. Page 7
SUN LOAD PROBLEMS .......................... Page 9
ARCHITECTS FALL EXAMINATION .......... Page 12
A. S. O. ROSTER ............................... Page 14
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Makers of Custom Built Screens since 1890  
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JACK & HEINTZ PRECISION INDUSTRIES, Bedford  
UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS, Cleveland  

Recent KOOLSHADE installations  
AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY, Zanesville  
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Circleville  
HOOVER COMPANY, North Canton  
OHIO BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Akron  
OHIO STATE JOURNAL COMPANY, Columbus  
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, Lima  
WHITE MOTOR COMPANY, Cleveland  

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[August, 1948]
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COMPETITION PROGRAM

General

The Competition Committee of The Architects Society of Ohio announces a Competition to be held in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Society to be held this year in Dayton on Friday, the 24th, and Saturday, the 25th of September, 1948. Architects residing in Ohio eligible to compete under the rules and regulations of the Competition are invited to submit illustrations of completed work.

All entries will be judged by a jury of three architects not residing in Ohio, the A. S. O. reserving the right to withhold the award in any class which in the opinion of the jury is not represented by an outstanding building.

The classification of entries shall be as follows:

Class No. 1—Single family residences of 30,000 cubic feet or less.
Class No. 2—Single family residences of more than 30,000 cubic feet.
Class No. 3—Multi-residential—hotels, apartment buildings, etc.
Class No. 4—Institutional—hospitals, homes and institutions of detention or correction.
Class No. 5—Ecclesiastical, social and fraternal—churches, clubs, lodges.
Class No. 6—Educational—schools, libraries and museums.
Class No. 7—Commercial—office buildings, stores, bank buildings, theatres, garages, telephone exchanges, etc.
Class No. 8—Industrial—factories, power plants, etc.
Class No. 9—Public buildings—fire houses, police stations, city halls, court houses, etc.
Class No. 10—Farm buildings—farm residences not the rural home of an urban worker, stock and dairy buildings, poultry buildings, etc.

All entries in each class will be judged as a group and one submitted in each class prematurely.

Three prizes consisting of medals struck for the occasion will be awarded to the premiated design which in the opinion of the jury is outstanding among the premiated designs in each of the following classification groupings: No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3; No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6; No. 7, No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10.

The awards will be announced following the dinner at Miami Hotel on the evening of September 24, 1948. Certificates of medal award and class premiation will be presented to the architects of designs receiving such awards or premiations with copies to the building owners.

Rules and Regulations of the Contest

1. All entries which comply with the following conditions will be publicly displayed at the meeting.
2. Architectural firms, all members of which are registered architects residing in Ohio, and individuals residing in and registered as architects in Ohio, are eligible to compete; the latter classification, including individual registered architects in Ohio employed on a wage or salary basis by firms or partnerships of registered architects in Ohio.
3. Entries must be confined to photographs of buildings designed by the registered architects or firms submitting and completed since 1938 and no building shall be submitted to this competition which has received a prize or mention in a previous State Convention competition, conducted by this Society.
4. Entries are restricted to one in each classification for each individual or firm as described in paragraph 2.
5. Entries will be judged on the basis of originality of conception and general excellence of design; and all competitors agree that the decisions of the judges shall be accepted as final.
6. No entry will be exhibited or considered for judgment unless the competitor submits it in the following manner:
   (a) The competitor shall submit a sufficient number of mounted photographs to adequately explain the project illustrated. At least one 8" x 10" photograph shall show a general view. The size and number of other photographs are left to the discretion of exhibitors except that no photograph shall be larger than 8" x 10". All prints shall be glossy.
   (b) Black line drawings on white paper photostat or black line prints may be used to illustrate floor plans, each of which shall bear a graphic scale.
   (c) The cubic footage of entries submitted in classifications (1) and (2) shall be computed according to the A. I. A. standard method of computation of total cubage clearly indicated by diagram.
   (d) Competitors are requested to submit photographs and floor plans mounted in vertical composition on one 20" x 30" mount.
   (e) The competitor shall plainly mark the front of the mount with the nom-de-plume or symbol.
   (f) Accompanying each entry there shall be a sealed envelope bearing on its face his nom-de-plume and containing on the inside his typewritten name and address and a repetition of his nom-de-plume or symbol. The competitor shall also indicate on the face of the envelope the classification in which the entry is to be made.
7. All entries must be mailed, postage prepaid, or delivered, with the words "Architectural Competition 1948" clearly printed on the package, so as to arrive at the Miami Hotel, Dayton, not later than Wednesday, September 22nd directed to Robert Buettner, in care of the Hotel.

(Continued on page 8)
A.S.O. TO SUBMIT OWN CONTRACT FORM

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the Architects Society of Ohio was held in the comfortable surroundings of the Shady Hollow Country Club near Massillon, Ohio, on July 29th. Officers and Directors present were: Russell S. Potter, Cincinnati, President; C. Curtiss Inscho, Columbus, First Vice-President; George S. Voinovich, Cleveland, Second Vice-President; Carl C. Britsch, Toledo, Third Vice-President; Trefon Sagadencky, Cuyahoga Falls, Treasurer; John F. Suppes, Akron, Past President; G. Byers Hays, Cleveland, Director; Michael B. O'Shea, Toledo, Director; John N. Samuels, Youngstown, Director; John W. Hargrave, Montgomery, Secretary.

At its 1947 convention in Akron, the Architects Society of Ohio tabled any action on a new contract form which its Committee on Professional Practice had prepared, pending revision of the national A.I.A. forms. There having been no action on such changes at the A.I.A. convention in Salt Lake City, the A.S.O. Board will present the Society's proposed contract form to its delegate at the 1948 annual meeting in Dayton with its recommendation for adoption. Already approved by all six chapters, the document meets conditions of Ohio laws not covered by the national document.

The Board also authorized its Committee on Professional Practice to cooperate with a similar committee of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers for establishing a recommended minimum fee schedule for the consideration of the Ohio State Board of Control in awarding architectural or professional engineering contracts for public works. Mr. George Marshall Martin, Cincinnati, is chairman of the Architects' committee, and Mr. B. W. Cornelius, Columbus, is chairman of the Engineers' committee.

Noting that very little is being accomplished at present toward writing a new state building code, the A.S.O. executives went on record to indicate their willingness to assist and encourage any legislative effort to write a new code.

CONVENTION PREVIEW

By Ralph W. Carnahan, Convention Chairman

Plans are moving along for the joint meeting of the Great Lakes District Seminars and the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio.

For the seminars, 1800 questionnaire cards have been mailed to all architects in the Great Lakes District to ascertain the most desired subject matter for the various seminars.

The Competition Program appears elsewhere in this issue of the "Ohio Architect." The judges are now being selected and we assure you that we will have a highly competent jury.

Within two or three weeks, you will receive, by mail, separate Seminar and Convention programs and full information concerning hotel accommodations and rates. We haven't overlooked a two day program for the ladies.

This is Dayton's first occasion as host to the Annual Convention. We want it to be a big success and we are not overlooking the lighter side in order that you may have a little fun too.

The Miami Hotel ballroom is completely air conditioned. It will seat six hundred and, in my usual optimistic manner, I expect to see it filled to capacity for the combined Seminar-Convention sessions.

CONVENTION EXHIBIT COMMITTEE
(In Charge of Hanging)

ROBERT BUETTNER, Chairman .................Dayton
MAX MERCER ........................................Yellow Springs
GARETH WILLIAMS ..................................Dayton
JAMES REED .............................................Dayton
PHILIP KIELAWA ......................................Dayton

A.I.A. DOCUMENT No. 239
(Excerpt from)

Cubic Contents of Buildings—A Standard Method of Calculation and Form of Statement

DEFINITION OF "STANDARD CUBIC CONTENTS":

The cubic content (cube or cubage) of a building is the actual cubic space enclosed within the outer surface of the outside or enclosing walls and contained between the outer surfaces of the roof and six inches below the finished surfaces of the lowest floors.

INTERPRETATION:

The above definition requires the cube of dormers, pent houses, vaults, pits, enclosed porches and other enclosed appendages to be included as a part of the cube of the building. It does not include the cube of courts or light shafts, open at the top, or the cube of outside steps, cornices, parapets, or open porches or loggias.

Note: For the purpose of this competition, 50 per cent of the cubic content of open porches measured from outside face of wall, outside face of columns, finished floor line and finished roof shall be included as a part of the limits stated for classification (1) and (2).
At its surface the sun temperature is (approximately) 10,400°F. The sun’s rays travel earthward through 93,000,000 miles of nothing, stratosphere, substratosphere, and earth’s atmosphere, (consisting of air, dust, and moisture). * How hot is the sun ray when it reaches the earth’s surface? People speak of such temperatures as “90° in the shade,” “100° in the shade” or after a trip through the desert, “125° in the sun.” But these are just temperatures to which the sun’s rays have warmed the air, and are not the real sun load problem.

Physicists compute the theoretical sun temperature on the earth’s surface at about 230°F, less 15° - 20° due to absorption by dust and vapor. Fifty-one percent of the sun’s energy is heat. When the sun ray strikes a non-transparent object, it is converted into heat. Some of the heat is reflected—some absorbed. Some colors reflect more sunlight, (and heat) than others. That is why asphalt gets soft and tar roofs leak in hot weather. Temperatures are trying to get up to the 200° mark—far above the summer air temperature of 90° to 100° which most people think of as being the problem.

The heat load with which the air conditioning engineer must cope is, in general, the sum of these five components:

1. Normal heat transfer through walls, windows, roofs, etc.
2. Transfer of solar radiation through walls, windows, etc.
3. Heat emission of occupants.
4. Heat of infiltration or ventilation air.
5. Heat emission of lights, appliances, etc.

Items 1, 3, 4, and 5 are definite and are easily determined. Item 2 (solar load) is not only a large and important load, but also one which frequently is hard to evaluate properly. For example, many different wall constructions are used, and each type has a different characteristic as to transmitting, reflecting and absorbing sun heat. Other complications affect solar heat loads from the air conditioning standpoint. A masonry wall stops the sun in the afternoon, but the heat is stored up and continues to come through. A large part of such heat passes into the room at night. Walls and roofs should be thoroughly insulated if spaces are to be economically and efficiently air conditioned.

**Effective Shading Is Needed**

Just as the greatest winter heat loss in properly insulated buildings is through the windows, most of the summer heat enters those buildings the same way. Often, UP TO 75% OF THE SOLAR HEAT LOAD ENTERS THROUGH THE WINDOWS. Window glass can be shaded with various devices, each having its own characteristic limitations, and having a MEAS-URABLE value. The table printed here shows the relative values of the various types of shading device as measured in the laboratory.

**Solar Heat Gains Through Windows.** (In percent of that through bare, unshaded single glazed windows. Figures are in excess of Air to Air conduction.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shading Device</th>
<th>Solar Gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bare Window</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Roller Shade</td>
<td>95.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Glazed Window, plain glass</td>
<td>92.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venetian Blind, (aluminum color)</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Absorbing Glass, single</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double glazed Window, one plain glass and one</td>
<td>62.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heat absorbing glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venetian Blind, louvers at 45°</td>
<td>66.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum and Buff Shade</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Venetian Blind, (Venetian type awning)</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canvas Awning</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shading Screen</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you consider that unshaded glass windows on the east or west side of a building transmit up to 211 BTU per square foot per hour when the sun is at midsummer heat, you will realize the importance of shading as a component part of an economical and successful air conditioning system. Using “shading screen” shows an over all saving of about 70% in solar heat transmitted. This means an average saving of approximately one ton of air conditioning cooling load for each one hundred square feet of window glass so shaded, or the cooling equivalent of one ton of ice. In offices, buildings and residences having large glass areas, this often means the saving of 20% to 50% in cooling capacity of the plant required and an even greater saving in operating cost.

**Zoning Problem**

The air conditioning engineer who designs a system to take care of the solar load must not only allow capacity as required, but must provide zoning. Obviously, a system which is providing good cooling on the west side of a building in the afternoon, must be separated from its counterpart on the east side. With sun exposure on both sides at corners there is an even greater need for separate zoning. An office or other space which has unshaded glass exposures on all four sides may require four to six zones, and a very much oversized cooling system. A person working near a sun exposed, unshaded glass or glass block area is heated by a warm panel, and needs much lower cooling temperatures from the air conditioning system, than does his neighbor who is working at a distance away from the warm panel.

A word of warning is in order here with reference to the use of inside blinds as a means of sun protection. From the standpoint of light control, venetian blinds can be used if the louvre angle is changed from time to time to allow for change in the sun’s position. But the sun’s rays, passing through the window, strike the blind and are converted into heat. Only a small part of this heat is reflected or re-radiated back through the window. The blind absorbs the heat, acts like a low temperature

* Solar energy reaching the earth is about equivalent to that of burning 100,000,000 tons of soft coal a MINUTE.
SUN LOAD PROBLEMS
(Continued from page 9)

panel heater, and radiates its heat into the room. Put your hand on the next metal inside blind you see, on which the sun is shining. If it feels almost too hot to hold your hand on, its surface is about 150°F. Up to 92.5% of that absorbed heat, which is being radiated into the room could have been excluded with shading screen. Inside venetian blinds are of little help to the air conditioning engineer.

In considering its use, you want to know just how much heat can be kept out with shading screen. The following table was compiled from figures taken from Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory report No. 194539, which was a study of shading screen made for the Ingersoll Steel Division of Borg-Warner Corporation. Air conditioning engineers use this table as the basis of cooling load calculations in latitude 40° North; (Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Southern New York, etc.) Data are based on sun time.

DATA FROM PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY
FROM CALCULATIONS BASED ON ACTUAL TESTS

Solar Radiation Transmitted Through Windows
Equipped with Shading Screen

For 40 deg. Latitude, on July 21st

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>SOLAR RADIATION</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>EAST</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>SOUTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 AM</td>
<td>Intensity Incident to Vertical Surface</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 AM</td>
<td>Transmitted thru Window with Shading Screen (1)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 AM</td>
<td>Intensity Incident to Vertical Surface</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 AM</td>
<td>Transmitted thru Window with Shading Screen</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 AM</td>
<td>Intensity Incident to Vertical Surface</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 AM</td>
<td>Transmitted thru Window with Shading Screen</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 M</td>
<td>Intensity Incident to Vertical Surface</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transmitted thru Window with Shading Screen</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intensity Incident to Vertical Surface</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transmitted thru Window with Shading Screen</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intensity Incident to Vertical Surface</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transmitted thru Window with Shading Screen</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intensity Incident to Vertical Surface</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transmitted thru Window with Shading Screen</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Data from the A.S.H.V.E. Guide 1940.  (2) Figures represent Solar Heat Gain in EXCESS of heat gain by conduction through window glass.

Typical air conditioning jobs using shading screen, and estimated saving in refrigeration through shading:

Sheffield Gauge & Cimatoool  Dayton, Ohio .......... 10 tons
General Electric Company  Circleville, Ohio ....... 7 tons
Cincinnati Milling Machine Co.  Cincinnati, Ohio .... 90 tons
Cleveland Worm & Gear Company  Cleveland, Ohio .... 77½ tons
Wright Aeronautical Corporation  Lockland, Ohio ...... 179 tons
City National Bank  Columbus, Ohio ....... 5 tons
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company  Akron, Ohio .......... 34 tons
Central Greyhound Lines  Cleveland, Ohio ....... 14 tons

Use of Shading Screen in Solar House Design

Large glass areas are planned for the solar house. These beautiful windows reach out and draw in sunlight and sun heat. When the sun is low in the winter, this extra source of light and heat is very welcome. As the sun mounts higher in late spring the need for extra heat is lessened and shading is needed to keep out the rays which were invited in during the cold winter months. This shading may be accomplished in one of four ways:

1. The overhanging roof; an attractive component of the design.
2. Landscaping; attractive, but how to get what you want, where and when you want it.
3. Awnings; not usually harmonious with design, and a maintenance nuisance.
4. Shading screens; providing inexpensive protection for the entire window at any level whenever needed. Eliminate need for awnings and insect screen, and do not alter correct architectural design.

Shading Screen for the Porch

Most screened porches use a cement or stone slab as a floor. During hot summer days the sun's rays pass through ordinary screen, strike the floor, floor covering or furniture and are absorbed—converted into heat. The heat is stored and increases so long as the sun shines on the porch, and it becomes many degrees hotter than the outside air. Shading screen will not keep the air on the porch cooler than the outside air, but it will keep it cooler and more comfortable than if the sun's rays were permitted to pour into floor slab, walls and furniture.

Shading Screen for the Apartment House

Many apartment house owners and builders have found it advantageous to use shading screens in sun exposed windows. They are expected to provide either an insect screen plus a venetian blind, (and sometimes an awning as well) or a shading screen, with or without an inexpensive roller shade (depending on privacy requirements). The custodian handles the shading screen instead of an insect screen, and the entire venetian blind maintenance cost is eliminated. Tenants appreciate their shading screens and it saves money for the owner.

Shading Screen for Commercial Buildings

A difficult problem, attendant upon installing a central air conditioning system in spaces located on upper floors of office buildings, is to get an adequate water supply. Often it is impossible. Then one is faced with the necessity of handling the heat load with small units which exhaust heat and moisture into the outside air and require no water for their operation. If the heat load is considerable, this type of air conditioning is very expensive unless the heat load on sun exposed windows is first greatly reduced with outside shading.

(Continued on page 11)
MY FIRST A. I. A. CONVENTION
By B. W. Huff

Report to Eastern Ohio Chapter

The recent A. I. A. Convention at Salt Lake City was the first that I have attended. My impressions were that the affair was well organized and the entire program was executed very smoothly, even with adjustments that were necessary due to weather conditions.

As in most sessions of this nature the business transacted was principally a ratification of a great number of items which were submitted in the form of a report from the Executive Committee. The content of this report, in printed form, certainly should have demonstrated to all present that the Executive Committee as well as other Standing Committees really do the work of the Institute, and the rank and file of us (including myself) should feel indebted to these men for the time and effort they have spent in our behalf. I approve of the method used because in no other way could a convention handle so much business in even twice as much time. There were no seriously controversial items brought to the convention floor, which I think demonstrates the unity of the Institute.

The meeting of the Chapter Officers started without agenda; however the questions and discussions on Chapter problems proved to be of such interest that an adjourned session was held.

The seminars which constituted a major part of the Convention Program were on well chosen subjects and presented by well qualified speakers. Members entered into the discussions following the prepared addresses and all who attended left Salt Lake City better architects. This was, in my opinion, the exemplification of the real purpose for which the Institute exists, i.e., to improve the profession. I have always felt that any meeting of architects which did not improve those in attendance, the standing of the profession, or contribute to the welfare of the community, fails completely in its purpose.

The fellowship evidenced in the renewing of old friendships and in forming new would vie with that of any fraternal convention. Socially the program was very enjoyable, even though the ladies were disappointed in that weather caused cancellation of the Garden Party at the home of past president Raymond Ashton. The President's Reception at the Country Club was enjoyed by a capacity attendance and the Annual Dinner overflowed the large ballroom into adjoining rooms and mezzanine above the lobby of the hotel.

The Canyon Breakfast at Rotary Park in City Canyon was most enjoyable in spite of its being postponed until Friday morning due to weather.

The only disappointments that I heard expressed was by those who were unable to obtain accommodations in the beautiful Hotel Utah, and the universal desire for more time available for sightseeing in the Salt Lake City region where there is so much worth seeing.

The post-convention tour A, which we enjoyed, was very well planned and conducted with every effort made to make us comfortable. For those who may not return to the region of Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon, Zion National Park, Grand Teton, Jackson Hole, Yellowstone National Park, or Beartooth Pass, they will never see more beauty and variety in so short a time. The cameramen learned where to return for the prized shots time did not afford them.

ARCHITECT

EASTERN OHIO CHAPTER NEWS
By Russell Roller, Associate Editor

Canton Architects Bill Dykes, Dick Lawrence, Charles Firestone, George Foulks, with Larry Motter as chairman of their committee on arrangements, with the always hospitable aid of Messrs. Davis and Connolly of The Stark Brick Company, contrived to provide the boys of Eastern Ohio and their guests, the officers and Directors of The Architects Society of Ohio, with what we hope our guests found to be, a pleasant and worth while afternoon and evening. Unfortunately some of the boys could not stay for the dinner and evening meeting, but all in all there were about forty present. Our good friend John Hargrave will probably enlighten you as to what transpired and Yours Truly will restrict his report to who was there by way of guests and the local news in rather brief manner. The A. S. O. really turned out; Architects Potter, Suppes, Voinovich, Curt Inscho, Hargrave, Britsch, O'Shea, Samuels, Sagadaceny for the business of the afternoon. Charles Firestone produced some very beautiful colored slides with able elaboration covering the Firestones' trip to Central and South America. Charley probably won't appreciate our saying so, but if, you are looking for something top notch in the way of an armchair trip that doesn't cost you much you just invite Mr. Firestone to come and see you some time or maybe you had better just drop in and see him some week day afternoon and evening; he only has some six hundred slides.

Some of the lads played golf too. Lawrence, Stevens, Dykes, Davis, Firestone, Connally, Motter and Barnes received awards for their prowess but there seemed to be some question as to the merit of some of the awards if not all of them.

It was like old times to have Dave Wilson with us again. Five Counties of Eastern Ohio were represented.

Bob Beaty of East Liverpool has with some very justifiable reticence accepted the questionable invitation to be host for the September meeting. You know Bob made some arrangements once before and through no fault, other than the something or other of his fellow practitioners, Bob's efforts were all for naught except that we owe Bob some cooperation this time; so put it down in your little book; some time the third week of September.

SUN LOAD PROBLEMS
(Continued from page 10)

Summary

In general it is considered preferable when planning an air conditioning system, to reduce excessive heat gains with shading. It permits:

1. Less equipment—lower cost for original installation.
2. Lower operating cost throughout entire life of system.
3. Eliminates, or greatly reduces need for expensive zoning.
4. In event of interruption of air conditioning system, the shading screens continue to do their big part of the cooling job.

Where installation of an air conditioning system is not included in the plans for new construction, but a serious sun condition exists, proper shading is a long step toward providing a comfortable living or working condition.

[August, 1948] 11
ARCHITECTS’ FALL EXAMINATION ANNOUNCED

The 1948 Fall written Junior examination for candidates seeking registration as architects in Ohio will be conducted by the State Board of Examiners of Architects in Columbus, Ohio, starting Monday, September 13th and ending Friday, September 17th.

Mr. Ralph Kempston, Executive Secretary for the Examiners, stated that these dates are earlier than usual because of changes in the starting of the Autumn quarter at the Ohio State University, and to avoid conflicting with the Fifteen Annual Meeting of the Architects Society of Ohio and the A.I.A. Great Lakes Seminars which are to be held in Dayton on September 23, 24 and 25.

The program of the Junior Examination follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Time Allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 13 Architectural History</td>
<td>1:00 P.M.-3:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 14 Architectural Composition</td>
<td>3:00 P.M.-5:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 15 Architectural Design</td>
<td>1:00 P.M.-9:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 16 Architectural Practice and Supervision</td>
<td>8:00 A.M.-12:00 Noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 17 Specifications</td>
<td>8:00 A.M.-10:30 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>1:00 P.M.-3:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating and Ventilating</td>
<td>3:00 P.M.-5:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Work</td>
<td>10:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hours</td>
<td>36 1/2 hrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Board requests that candidates make application to its office two weeks before the examination date. Application blanks may be obtained from the Board’s Executive Secretary, 2750 A.I.U. Building, 50 West Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

PROPOSED CLEVELAND BOARD FACES ENTRANCED OPPOSITION

Cleveland architects and other technical groups have been seeking an amendment to the Cleveland City Charter to enable the building industry in Ohio’s northern metropolis to accept new construction materials and methods as soon as they have proved sound and safe for use in that city. Emil J. Szendy, Cleveland A. I. A. Chapter member and Building Code Commissioner for the City of Cleveland, has actively supported the proposed charter amendment to create a Board of Building Standards and Building Appeals, which could have four members, an architect, a structural engineer, a mechanical engineer, and a builder. Because of his strong stand on the need for such a Board, Mr. Szendy has been singled out by opponents of the measure for personal criticism in the press.

According to the Cleveland News, the Cleveland Board of Zoning Appeals has officially opposed the new Board of Building Standards and Building Appeals, apparently under the mistaken impression that the new group would duplicate authority now vested in the Zoning Board. Charles J. Wolfram, prominent in Cleveland nationality groups, is chairman of the zoning group. The other members are John Rohrich, vice-chairman of the Teamsters District Council; Mrs. Norma Wulff, president of the Cleveland Board of Education; Zoltan Gombus, publisher of the Hungarian daily, “Szabadssag,” and Joseph S. Kreinberg, attorney and former secretary of the League of Republican Clubs.

Mr. Wolfram said:

“The present Board of Zoning Appeals is made up of five members, each one representing a different walk of life. Since creation of the board in 1929, it has met with general approval and has been commended for its work.

“The board members are of the opinion that the present charter was intended to concentrate all types of appeals in one board of appeals.

“The Zoning Board of Appeals feels there is no need for creation of a second Board, such as a Board of Building Standards and Building Appeals, consisting entirely of professional members. It would be just as absurd to suggest that such technical experts sit, hear and determine technical questions that are submitted to our courts.

“Duties of this Board of Standards would be to test, approve, or disapprove materials, appliances and devices. Predicated upon the testimony of experts familiar with building problems, they say the Cleveland Board of Standards would not be called upon to pass on many cases for the reason that the Federal Bureau of Standards in Washington would in the first instance pass on these issues.”

The opposition of the zoning authorities is unfortunate because it tends to perpetuate a hardship on the very citizen groups which the members represent. The city-charter amendment to the Ohio Constitution was intended to give charter-cities “home-rule” in all matters of local nature. One of these advantages is the opportunity to adopt new building products and practices as soon as proven safe without the special consent of the state legislature. Approval of a product by the U. S. Bureau of Standards does not automatically indicate its acceptance by Ohio codes, and any building code ever written which did not provide for continual review and updating by competent technical authority was obsolete on the day it became law. Hamstrung by such legal narrow-mindedness, the technical professions and the building industry in general cannot apply the new methods to provide new housing at reasonable costs.

Of signal interest is Mr. Wolfram’s statement regarding the presence of technicians in establishing building standards. These are technical questions, not social problems. We are wondering if the gentleman would feel at ease sitting over a boiler room containing a high pressure boiler of new design on which he personally had passed judgment, or on the other hand, if he would consent to the abolishment of all new medical aids developed since 1922, the year when the Ohio Building Code laws were last revised?

CLEVELAND CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

At its annual picnic meeting July 10, the Cleveland Chapter, American Institute of Architects, elected the following officers for the coming year:

Wallace G. Tear, President; Paul Ruth, Vice President; Ed Hodgman, Secretary; Carl Guenther, Treasurer; J. Byers Hays, A. S. O. Representative; George Harris and Joseph Ceruti, Directors.

Having a fellow architect who has a nearby country place, the Cleveland architects accepted the invitation of Frank Draz to have their annual picnic for a second consecutive year at his home. A large barn, with the floor swept clean and the lofts well filled assured shelter in case of rain, and outdoor cooking facilities whetted the appetites and thirst of the lamers lor the day. Al Harris brought a big bowl of shrimp, and everyone was right on hand for his share.

Phelps Cunningham, Editor of the Cleveland A. I. A. Newsletter, shows out of that roll with the change in administration of the Chapter. He concludes his July letter with the following P. S.:

“And now, a word of advice to whoever writes the Newsletter next year. Get a good secretary that you can

(Continued on page 13)
CLEVELAND CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS
(Continued from page 12)

dictate to, don't hesitate to use the telephone and put down every idea you have between issues. But don't use all of the ideas; you don't dare. But maybe you could use contributors like this:"

Mr. Cunningham:
A tid-bit for the next chapter news letter. You mentioned some months ago you had an anonymously letter; well, this will be another.

Why not inaugurate a "Secretary Nite" and have the architects in town entertain their secretaries. The gals who do all the patient work in offices—let the other architects see the voices they know over the phone—doesn't it sound novel and interesting?

There isn't much left this season but perhaps it could be arranged for the next. Dinner, say, and then some form of entertainment put on by Guy and several of his helpmates along the music line. Why not even choose the "Secretary Most Likely to Succeed"; maybe the "Most Intimate-Sounding Voice"; or "The Friendliest Voice"; the "Most Efficient Telephone Voice"; the "Gayest Secretary on the 'Phone"—silly stuff to tickle everyone and the evening I am sure would be fun. What do you boys think of that one?

A shy but sly reader.

DOG DAYS IN COLUMBUS

Have you seen Noverre Musson's "Bohemian" apartment on the third floor of his new office? Don't miss it!

Bob Reeves, Jr. has always claimed that he didn't want to be a millionaire, he just wants to live like one. You could find him sailing among the 1000 Islands during the middle weeks of August.

Eugene Benham, Ralph Kempton and John Seidel were busy exchanging good American dollars for Canadian fun. Ralph, so he says, came up with a ten pound lake trout in addition to several other nice ones . . . not bad! However, he states that he did not find the Canadian snakes as accommodating as their Florida cousins were last year.

Arthur Tresselt went way up to northern Michigan only to discover that the fishing was not up to the standards of the Scio River.

Vic Thompson, a native of Franklin County who could not keep away from Broad and Higg—was in town for the month of July. He is Associate Professor of Fine Arts and Architecture at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

HAD TO MOVE

The address of 584 E. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio, carried for many years in architectural rosters, passed into history on August 1st, when the firm of Tibbals-Crumley and Mussen moved to a new location at 965 E. Broad Street, Columbus 5, Ohio.

The firm is made up of Todd Tibbals, George D. Crumley and Noverre Musson with Carl E. Bentz, registered architect, and Paul T. Ford as registered professional engineer.

The "had" applies to the fact that a used car dealer had so expanded around 584 that George and his corps of assistants had to jump from top to top to get out and in and clients could hardly find them.

My, my, how times do change—not so long ago clients were dodging architects—now its vice versa, or almost so!

ARCHITECT

HELP! HELP! HELP!

Lloyd J. Zeller and Herman T. Hunter of Springfield want four good men and promise a year's work in a new air conditioned office.

Just why they can be so optimistic as to think that there are four men (good or bad) loose in Ohio is hard to understand.

Now as to the qualification that they must be good—that's a fine dream but who can be so particular these days? However, the air conditioned office may pry one or two individuals from their stools in some of the not-so-cool, stuffy drafting rooms.

CHANGE AT OHIO STATE

Announcement has been made of the resignation (in June) of Raymond K. Thompson from the Faculty of the Department of Architecture of Ohio State University. Professor Thompson's term of service at Ohio State was relatively short but never-the-less he will be missed.

He has announced that he is opening "his office" for private practice at 402 Equitable Building, Portland 5, Oregon.

The term "his office" really means "their office" as Mrs. Thompson is a graduate architect and is also registered in the State of Oregon. Ohio's loss will be Oregon's gain.

Professor Ronan, Chairman of the Department has advised that negotiations are under way for a successor and hopes to have something definite for the next issue of the "Ohio Architect."

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Highways to Trentwood are excellent and clearly marked. Trentwood is ideal for the active and those who "just want to rest."

Early reservations are suggested to assure yourself and party of accommodations. The 1948 season will continue through October 2.

Room and Board for Two at $70.00 per week

[August, 1948] 13
ROSTER OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

(CORRECTED TO JULY 1, 1948)

-A-

323 Barton, Francis R., Western Reserve University, School of
[Abridged: Barton, Francis R., Western Reserve University, School of]

1080 Bock, Edward Paul (McGeorge-Hargett) 7016 Euclid Ave.,

Cleveland 8

-A-

527 Bock, Edward Paul (McCnegg Hargett) 7016

Broad St., Columbus 5

-4-

1329 Bentz, Carl F. (Tibbals, Cumrley and Musson) 965 E.

Broad St., Columbus 5

1065 Bernhard, Harold G., 11 East 4th St., New York 17, N. Y.

1543 Bernstein, Nathan, 4618 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3

620 Berold, Charles F. (Goodrich Co.) 500 S. Main St., Akron

645 Borkowski, Frederick M. (Krueckmeyer and Strong) 1301

Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2

1571 Betz, Eugene W. (Schneck and Williams) 1106 Third Natl.

Bldg., Dayton 2

1412 Bevly, James W. (Austin Co.) 1612 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 12

101 Bicknell, Russell H. (Cooperative Industries) Blue Ash and

Hunter Rd., Blue Ash

1580 Bingham, George R. (Weich, Bingham and Roberts) 303

304 American Trust Bldg., Middletown

1099 Binkley, Robert C. (Robinson and Musson) Youngstown, Pa.

1574 Biskup, Emil J., 3902 Cecelia Ave., Cleveland 9

1745 Bitter, C. Burt, 2207 Fulton St., Toledo 10

957 Bloodgood, Wylie, 118 Benton St., Aurora, Ill.

869 Boccia, Michael G., 505 Osborne Bldg., Cleveland

1108 Bokhor, Stephen, 22 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y.

988 Bock, Edward Paul (McGeorge-Hargett) 7016 Euclid Ave.,

Cleveland 8

623 Boeing, Julius, Finance Bldg., Cleveland 15

1039 Bohlen, August C., 930 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

1084 Bohm, Max B. (A. M. Kinsey) 1211 Enquirer Bldg.,

Cincinnati 2

1021 Bolinger, Donald D., 2300 Oak Ave., Dayton 9

1097 Bollinger, Orville F., 1228 Door St., Toledo 7


1095 Bonfield, Harold O. (Bonfield and Cumming) 1900 Euclid

Ave., Cleveland 5

1501 Borcherds, Perry E., Jr., 412 W. Hillcrest Ave., Dayton 6

1297 Bostwick, Donald L., 26326 Market St., Youngstown 7

805 Bosworth, Raymond E., 1916 Conn. Ave., Cincinnati 24

1080 Boucherle, Paul A. (Rousseau Asso.) 213 Mahoning Bank

Bldg., Youngstown 3

1029 Bowens, Howard L. (Frampton and Bowens) 414 11th St.,

Huntington 11, W. Va.

1195 Bowens, Raymond A., 180 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

758 Boyce, Clifford O., 111 W. Washington St. (Rm. 1421)

Chicago 2, Ill.

1328 Boyer, Thomas, 2nd Natl. Bank Bldg. (509) Cincinnati 2


1499 Bradley, Harold, 200 Chestnut St., Sewickley, Pa.

971 Bradley, LeRoy, 1115 S. Clinton St., Ft. Wayne 2, Ind.

1187 Bradshaw, Preston J., 1800 Olive St., St. Louis 3, Mo.

562 Brand, Thomas E. (Inesco, Brand and Inesco) 60 E. Broad St.,

Columbus 15

1609 Brandt, Robert Bruce, 37 Rob Roy Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

1447 Braggier, Benjamin Bldg., 4th St., Cincinnati 14


975 Breidenbach, William F., 2143 Fairfax Rd., Columbus 12

189 Bremner, Harry F. (Brooklyn Sta.) 9111 Hillside Rd.,

Cleveland 9

956 Britsch, Carl C. (Britsch and Munger) 531 Nicholas Bldg.,

Toledo 4

1608 Brogini, Edwin F. (Garfield) 1740 E. 12th St., Cleveland 11

668 Broda, Leonard L. (Norge Construction) 1742 E. 23rd St.,

Cleveland 14

724 Brooke, Finley C., 1820 Central Parkway, Cincinnati 14

1087 Broker, Harry A., 706 Crosby St., Akron 3

571 Brooks, Hugh M. (Tibbals, Cumrley and Musson) 965 E.

Broad St., Columbus 5

965 Brooks, Frank W., Woodburn (Brooks and Coddington) 329 E.

Broad St., Columbus 15

363 Brown, Clifford C., 1068-1071 Reidahl Bldg., Dayton 2

1333 Brown, George D. (Atlantic Greyhound) 155 Summer St.,

Charlestown, W. Va.

601 Brown, Homer D. (Board of Education) 70 N. Broadway,

Akor 8

971 Brown, John J., 4207 Eileen Drive, Cincinnati 9

712 Brunnenkruig, Harry J., 13 Park Ave., West Mainsfield

915 Brown, Robert L. (Bellman, Gillett and Richards) 518

Jefferson Ave., Toledo 4

1511 Buckhout, Donald H. (G. W. Lathrop) 1510 Mountcarm St.,

Toledo

1509 Buechner, Robert Paul (W. Ray Young) 419 Third Natl.

Bldg., Dayton 2

1063 Baker, Paul S., P. O. Box 44, Monroe

1507 Bullock, Edwin C. A., 119 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.
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1360 Esley, Will, 1264 Primrose Place, Columbus 12
632 Egensberger, Herbert F. (C. B. Rowley) 2008 Keith Bldg.,
Cleveland 15
557 Eggert, Ello E., 383 Falls Rd., Columbus 2
1225 Elber, Rollin R. (Austln Co.) 510 N. Dearborn St., Chicago
10, Ill.
336 Eisler, Henry E., 297 S. High St., Columbus 15
1208 Ellerbe, Thomas F., First Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn.
1412 Elliston, Howard L. (H. N. Hermann) 704 Enquirer Bldg.,
Cincinnati 2
888 Elliston, H. Richard (Kuck, Elliston & Rainey) 2nd Natl.
Bank Bldg., Cincinnati 2
829 Erard, George H. (Bellman, Gillett & Richards) 518 Jefferson
Ave., Toledo 4
539 Ervin, Henry R., 114 N. High St., Hilllsboro
1472 Eugenides, Alexander K., 1520 West 74th St., Chicago 36, Ill.
1606 Evans, John H. V. (Karl B. Hoke) 1514 Madison Ave.,
Toledo 2
1345 Evans, Randolph, 140 Nassau St., New York 7, N. Y.
332 Everhard, Junior W., 306 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland 14

F

906 Faris, Frederic, 1117 Chapline St., Wheeling, West Va.
212 Farnam, Daniel H., 4688 Landchester Rd., S.W., Cleveland 9
1405 Fasse, Carl H., 6088 Hampton Dr., Silverton, Cincinnati 13
1513 Faulkner, Charles D., 507 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.
1375 Fauver, Alfred L., 947 Broadway, Lorain
1252 Fazulak, William J., 16901 Chatfield Ave., Cleveland 11
317 Fecheimer, A. Lincoln, 1021 Provident Bank Bldg., Cincin-
nati 2
821 Feinknopf, Mark D., 150 E. Broad St., Columbus 15
733 Feldstein, Herman H., 305-307 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo 4
112 Felsberg, Nelson (Felsberg & Gillespie) 806 Ingalls Bldg.,
Cincinnati 2
418 Ferber, Charles H., 6982 Grace Rd., Cincinnati 27
143 Ferguson, William S., 1910 E. 26th St., Cleveland 14

671 Fernald, William M., 345 W. Delaware Ave., Toledo 10
1288 Fettis, Arthur E., 951 Five Oaks Ave., Dayton 6
798 Fewsmith, Livingston, 5005 Scarborough Rd., Cleveland 18
1001 Fichter, J. Adam, 706 Crosby St., Akron 3
686 Field, Wooster Bard, Ohio State University, Brown Hall,
Rm. 310, Columbus 10
1151 Fierlaugh, John F., 1215 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland 15
1223 Findlay, John S. (Hannaflord) 1024 Dixie Terminal Bldg.,
Cincinnati 2
1304 Fink, Hyman T. (W. W. Carlton) 15 E. 8th St., Cincinnati 2
321 Firestone, Charles E. (Firestone & Motter) 1412 Cleveland
Ave., N. W., Canton 3
1230 Firestone, Roy G. (Firestone & Cassidy) 175 W. Bowery St.,
Akon 8
809 Firth, Lee P., 3010 Madison Rd., Cincinnati 9
720 Firth, Wilbur M., 3778 Isabella Ave., Cincinnati 9
994 Fisher, John B., 7322 S. Lafayette Ave., Chicago 21, Ill.
470 Fish, F. Stillman, 2945 Corydon Rd., Cincinnati 18
1553 Fisher, D. K. Este, Jr. (Taylor & Fisher) 1012 N. Calvert St.,
Baltimore 2, Maryland
1670 Fisher, Eugene R., Jr., 3252 Runson Road, Cleveland 18
1479 Fisher, Joseph G. (American-Marietta) 43 East Ohio St.,
Chicago 11, Ill.
585 Fling, Russell R., 235 Overbrook Dr., Columbus 2
629 Florence, E. Vance, 640 N. Main St., Akron 10
1224 Flynn, Edward A. (Garfield) 1740 E. 12th St., Cleveland 14
726 Foley, Thomas J. Jr. (Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott) 26 Front
St., Berea
353 Foose, Adrian F. (Warner & Swasey) 5701 Carnegie Ave.,
Cleveland 3
1655 Fordyce, Allmon, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.
654 Fornoff, J. Fred, 224 Orchard Lane, Columbus 2
802 Fouls, George M., 625 12th St., N.W., Canton 3
616 Fowles, Gilbert L., 1361 Belle Ave., Lakewood, Cleveland 7
351 Fox, George (Fox and Fox) 1855 Commerce Bldg., Cleveland
599 Fox, Henry W. (Fox and Fox) 1855 Commerce Bldg.,
Cleveland 14
1028 Frampton, William R. (Frampton & Bowers) 414 11th St.,
Huntington 11, W. Va.

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Architect

[August, 1948] 17
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Medicus, Randall F., 2221 Fifth Ave., Youngstown 4
Meek, Norville C., 4146 Linder Ave., Norwood, Cincinnati 12
Mehring, Dale C., 556 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo 4
Meinhardt, Carl F. (Pettit, Oman, Meinhardt and Cleland) 2901 N. High St., Columbus
Meinheiser, George H. (Tietg and Lee) 51 West 6th St., Cincinnati 2
Mellenbrook, Earl H. (Mellenbrook, Foley and Scott) 26 Front St., Berea
Mercer, Max G., Little Theatre Bldg., Yellow Springs
Merkel, Karl H. (A. M. Kinney) 1211 Enquirer Bldg., Cincinnati 2
Merrell, S. Clyde (Small, Smith and Reeb) 709 Swetland Bldg., Cleveland 14
Merrick, Carlton J., 10317 Loretta Ave., Cleveland 11
Merrill, John O., 100 West Monroe St., Chicago 3, III.
Meyer, John Edwards, 917 Broadway, Lorain
Meyer, Louis H. W., 20511 Amherst Rd. (Warrensville Hts.) Cleveland 22
Meyerhofer, Henry J., 306 W. Williams St., Maumee
Miller, Donald C. F., R.D. 1, Box 350, Barberton
Miller, John Edward (Miller and Voinovich) 1011 Swetland Bldg., Cleveland 15
Miller, M. Gilbert, 12 W. Madison Ave., Youngstown 4
Millott, Henry C., 314 W. Washington St., Sandusky
Mills, Alan B. (Riggs Natl. Bank Bldg., Washington 10, D. C.
Mills, Thomas R., 1805 Knoxville Ave., Peoria 5, Ill.
Mills, William T., 152 S. Garfield Ave., Columbus 5
Mills, William, 211 W. Washington St., Nelsonville
Mitchell, Daniel (R. F. Walker) 1210 Huron Rd., Cleveland 15
Mitchell, G. Evans, 502 B. of L. E. Bldg., Cleveland 13
Mitchell, Walter K., 1269 Granger Ave., Lakewood, Cleveland 7
Mollenkopf, Louis H. (Cinc. Union Terminal) 1501 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati 3
Moore, Dwayne W., 79 E. State St., Columbus 15
Moore, John H., 501 S. State St., Marion
Morgan, Walter J., 706 Elm St., Martins Ferry
Morrill, Paul D. (Arch. Office) Ohio State University, Columbus 10
Morris, Fred M., 733 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo 4
Moss, Leslie, 1210 Drott Ave., Cincinnati 5
Motter, Laurence J. (Firestone and Motter) 1112 Cleveland Ave., N. W. Canton 3
Moulthrop, Ray J., 251 Colonial Arcade Bldg., Columbus 14
Moyle, Walter C. (C. Melvin Frank) 66 E. Broad St., Columbus 15
Mundy, Louis (McGeorge and Hargett) 7016 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6
Munger, Harold H. (Britsch and Munger) 531 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo 4
Murphy, Charles F., 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.
Murphy, Milton E. (Board of Education) 70 N. Broadway, Akron 8
Musson, A. F. Noverre (Tibbals, Cromley and Musson) 591 E. Broad St., Columbus 15

—N—

Naess, Sigurd E., 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.
Nardini, Joseph A., 111 E. 4th St., Cincinnati 2
Nay, Harry Ray, Rt. 1, Cadiz Pike, Martins Ferry
Neale, Sterling L. (Thompson Prod.) 2196 Clarkwood Rd., Cleveland
Netzter, Ernest, 3028 E. 132nd St., Cleveland 25
Nelson, Ranger O., 459 Idora Ave., Youngstown 7
Neppel, Joseph P., 1799 E. 100th St., Cleveland 6
Nesnour, David W., (Giffels and Vallet) 1000 Marquette Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.
Neufer, George T. (Geyer and Neufer) 437 Commercial Bldg., Dayton 2
Nichols, Stephen E., 9232 Long Branch Parkway, Silver Springs 7, Md.
Nichols, Theo V., 16828 Kinsman Rd., Cleveland 20
Niagara, W. G., 990 West 3rd Ave., Columbus
Nolan, Thomas J., 311 Kentucky Home Life Bldg., Louisville 2, Ky.
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Norwick, Henry (Walker, Norwick and Templin) 1301 American Bldg., Dayton 2
Nosek, Anton G., Jr. 71 Fitzwater Rd., Brecksville
Nussmeyer, Harry H., 18 N. Franklin St., New Bremen

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381 975 11335 1150 1531
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Powers, Josephine F., 1000 Thomas St., Columbus 5
Powell, William R., 311 The Arcade, Cleveland 14

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Porter, Harry L (H.)
Porter, Frederick N.
Porter, George F.
Porter, Charles F.
Porter, Albert M. Higley Co., General Contractors

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land 14

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Oborn, Charles W., 241 Windsor St., Marion
O'Brien, Harry J. (Keich and O'Brien) 912 Union Sav.
and Trust Bldg., Warren 1
Ockert, Paul J., 1836 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15
Ohler, Emory J., 12 Kurtz Ave., Dayton 5
Older, George B. (Benham, Richards and Armstrong) 167
E. State St., Columbus 15
Olsen, Leif E., 5 S. Wabash Ave., Rm. 2106, Chicago 3, Ill.
Onas, Galen F. (Pettit, Oman, Meinhardt and Cleland)
2901 N. High St., Columbus 2
Onam, Frank W. (Nailock Div., Sanyinetal Prod.). Clevel­
land 12
Orr, Merle T., 77 Granville Rd., Newark
Orr, Ralph R., 205 Oakland Park Ave., Columbus 2
O'Shea, Michael B. (Bellman, Gillett and Richards) 518
Jefferson Ave., Toledo 4
Ott, J. Stanley (Planning Commission) 519 City Hall,
Cleveland 14
Outcalt, J. Edgar, 115 N. High St., Columbus 15
Outcalt, R. Franklin (Outcalt and Guenber) 13124 Shaker
Square, Cleveland 20
Oviatt, Arthur N., Hudson, Ohio
Owings, Nathaniel A., 100 W. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill.
Owens, Charles F. (Owsey and Samuels) 211 N. Cham­
ption St., Youngstown 3

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Pelletier, Francis W. (Pelletier, Oman.
Older, Fmney J.. 12 Kurt/ Ave., Davton 5
Ocker, Paul J., 1836 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15
Ohler, Emory J., 12 Kurtz Ave., Dayton 5
Older, George B. (Benham, Richards and Armstrong) 167
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Owings, Nathaniel A., 100 W. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill.
Owens, Charles F. (Owsey and Samuels) 211 N. Cham­
pion St., Youngstown 3

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1632 Palmquist, Irving E., 4130 W. McNichols Rd., Detroit 21,
Michigan
1679 Panisera, Donald, Lakeview Drive, Cincinnati 13
127 Panzer, Robert R., 515 Hawthorne Ave., Cincinnati 5
608 Pardonner, J. H., 1716 Brown St., Dayton 9
321 Parker, Harold, 230 E. Market St., Sandusky
860 Parrish, Rial T., U. B. Bldg., Dayton 2
516 Patridge, Philip T., 911 Main St., Cincinnati 2
1219 Paxton, Kenneth G., Board of Trade Bldg., Wheeling, W. Va.
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Cleveland 22
458 Peck, Melville C., 2037 Albrecht Ave., Akron 12
1156 Peck, Russell R. (Copper, Wade and Peck) 320 Heights-
Ridgefield Bldg., Cleveland 18
175 Pepinsky, Bernard, 1701 Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati 2
667 Perry, William Richard, 2882 West Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh
16, Pa.
1145 Petersen, Roy T. (Petersen, Hoffman and Barber) 519
Spitzer Bldg., Toledo 4
132 Pettit, Walter E. (Pettit, Oman, Meinhardt and Cleland)
2901 N. High St., Columbus 2
1131 Pfeiffer, Reuben J., 2112 Commerce Bldg., Houston 2, Texas
1119 Pichler, Frank J., 17 S. High St., Columbus 15
150 Pickering, Ernest, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21
1599 Pleasant, Lawrence M. R. (R. Royce) 2152 Riverside Dr.,
Columbus 12
570 Popkins, Samuel K., 3255 Yorkshire Rd., Cleveland 18
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Cincinnati 27
817 Porter, Harry L. (H. K. Ferguson) Ferguson Bldg., Cleve­
land 14
384 Postler, John (F. W. Garber) 504 Union Central Bldg.,
Cincinnati 2
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568 Rayburn, Thomas W., 137 1/2 E. Center St., Marion
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1629 Redstone, Louis G., 5510 Woodward Ave., Detroit 1, Mich.
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839 Rennison, Forrest O., 1267 E. 124th St., Cleveland 8
1106 Reuther, Henry E., 15 S. St Clair St., Dayton 2
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1237 Robinson, Irving D., 4300 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3
495 Roderick, Harry T., 12 N. Third St., Columbus 15
219 Roderick, Jess Lloyd, 1850 Superior Ave., Cleveland 14
593 Roehm, Charles T., R.F.D. 2, New Richmond
594 Roehm, Leslie J., R.F.D. 2, New Richmond
1356 Roessner, Roland G., 390 81st Ave., St. Petersburg 7, Fla.
377 Ronan, Williert C., Brevoort Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus 10
1439 Ronson, Herman (Hannaford) 1024 Dixie Terminal Bldg., Cincinnati 2
1358 Rossbach, Erwin C., 1527 Hawthorne Ave., Columbus 3
1257 Rossheim, Howard N., 707 Greenway Ave., Cincinnati 29
896 Rossheim, Herman (Hannaford) 1024 Dixie Terminal Bldg., Cincinnati 2
1217 Ross, George H., 46 Julian St., Parkersburg, W. Va.
343 Rossbach, Erwin C., 1527 Hawthorne Ave., Columbus 3
1070 Ross, George H., 46 Julian St., Parkersburg, W. Va.
1311 Ross, George H., 46 Julian St., Parkersburg, W. Va.
600 Roth, George F., Jr., (Potter, Tyler and Martin) 35 E. 7th St., Cincinnati 2
1313 Rottman, Louis J., 1742 E. 23rd St., Cleveland
1131 Rothers, A. J., (Rousseau and Bommerle) 213 Mahoning Bank Bldg., Youngstown 3
1070 Root, John W., 180 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 11, 111.
984 Sanford, A. Carol, 800 Marquette Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.
1597 Schaner, Lewis J., 215 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland 14
857 Schairer, Gilbert P., (Garfield) 915 Natl. City Bank Bldg., Cleveland 14
1404 Schatz, George F., (H. N. Hermann) Enquirer Bldg., Cincinnati 2
150 Scheibel, Morris W., (Scheibel and Schaffer) 1501 Realty Bldg., Youngstown 3
406 Schenck, Harry I., (Schenck and Williams) 1106 Third Natl. Bldg., Dayton 2
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1466 Schindlin, Emil A., 586 Central Ave., East Orange, N. J.
1475 Schmidt, Louis D., Professional Bldg., Fairmont, West Va.
1020 Schmeling, Carl R., 6224 Kennedy Ave., Cincinnati 13
1074 Schutt, Alfred A., Jr., 8 Columbus Ave., R. D. 1, Sandusky
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Effect of the April coal strike on output of iron and steel building materials is revealed in Department of Commerce figures for that month contained in the Department's forthcoming Construction and Construction Materials Industry Report.

Production of seven of the nine iron and steel items included in the Department's composite index of production of selected construction materials was down sharply in April from the previous month. Lower production was recorded in wire nails, fabricated structural steel concrete reinforcing bars, cast iron radiation, cast iron soil pipe and fittings, mechanical stokers, and galvanized range boilers.

Despite the output decline for iron and steel building products, the composite materials production index as a whole rose slightly in April, to 142.4 (1939-100) a gain of 1.5 per cent over the revised March figure. The March-April advance, however, was less than the normal seasonal expansion between these months and the seasonally adjusted index for April declined by 3.5 per cent.

Production gains were noted in lumber, hardwood flooring, asphalt siding and felts, gypsum lath, brick, structural clay tile, cement, rigid steel conduit, and warm air furnaces.

Construction activity continued its usual Spring expansion in May, according to the Department's report, with total value of new construction put in place rising to almost $1,450 million. For the first 5 months of 1948, total new construction activity amounted to about $6,080 million, more than one-third larger than the total for the corresponding period of 1947. Almost half of this year-to-year increase, however, was a reflection of advancing construction costs.

IN MEMORIAM

1521 Yoakum, Robert C. (Arch. Office) Ohio State University, Columbus 10
1615 Yoder, Robert N. (Dalton & Dalton) 959 The Arcade, Cleveland 14
855 Yost, Arthur C., 3712 West 36th St., Cleveland 9
1472 Young, Hilda (Wilson) 1968 Denune Ave., Columbus 11
1392 Yount, William Ray, 418 Third Natl. Bldg., Dayton 2
785 Youst, Claude W., 55 E. State St., Columbus 15

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1521 Yoakum, Robert C. (Arch. Office) Ohio State University, Columbus 10
1615 Yoder, Robert N. (Dalton & Dalton) 959 The Arcade, Cleveland 14
855 Yost, Arthur C., 3712 West 36th St., Cleveland 9
1472 Young, Hilda (Wilson) 1968 Denune Ave., Columbus 11
1392 Yount, William Ray, 418 Third Natl. Bldg., Dayton 2
785 Youst, Claude W., 55 E. State St., Columbus 15

- Z -
826 Zajack, Nicholas S., 305 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland 14
1512 Zaugg, Thomas C. (C. W. Conklin) 303 Farmers Bank Bldg., Mansfield
603 Zeller, Lloyd J. (Zeller & Hunter) 1742 S. Center St., Springfield
1382 Ziesche, Robert G., 175 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
1398 Ziegler, John N., 1805 Knoxville Ave., Peoria 5, Ill.
1359 Zisler, Lyle F., 302 McKercher Bldg., Detroit 1, Mich.
1321 Zuber, Richard N., 462 E. Main St., Alliance

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1321 Zuber, Richard N., 462 E. Main St., Alliance

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679 Abbott, Rollie H., Toledo ........................................... (7-21-17)
101 Backman, George, Hamilton ...................................... (9-5-17)
324 DiNardo, Antonio, Cleveland .................................. (6-29-17)
295 Dittoe, Louis G., Cincinnati ................................... (1-21-17)
382 Leiken, Lawrence J., Cincinnati ................................. (4-21-17)
915 Miller, William F., Springfield ................................ (6-11-17)
248 Mueller, Frederick G., Hamilton ............................... (10-3-17)
1261 Nimmons, George C., Chicago, Ill. ......................... (6-17-17)
1236 Reeves, George Otis, New Philadelphia ..................... (7-22-17)
149 Schaefer, Walter G., Dayton ................................... (7-20-17)
153 Tremaine, William H., Columbus ............................ (9-9-17)
199 Tresselt, William J., Columbus ................................. (12-23-17)
579 Ward, William B., Cincinnati ................................ (6-1-17)
182 Wilhelm, Karl E., Massillon ................................... (5-2-18)

LESS NAILS

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[September, 1948] 3
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Volume One
SEPTEMBER, 1948
Number Five

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COME TO DAYTON FOR THE SEMINARS

Members of the American Institute of Architects, students, and interested laymen are invited to attend the Second Annual Great Lakes District A. I. A. Seminar to be held in the Miami Hotel, Dayton, Ohio, on September 23 and 24, 1948. The subject matter is timely, and was chosen by majority vote of the A.I.A. members in the Great Lakes District, comprised of Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.

Three topics will be discussed by outstanding experts in their fields. "Radiant Heating" will be the subject Thursday morning, while on Thursday afternoon "New Architectural Uses for Ornamental Glass, Plastics and Metals" will be considered. On Friday morning "The Architect’s Legal Responsibilities" will be explained.

The program and some information regarding the speakers follows:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1948

Radiant Heating
Russell S. Potter,
President, Architects Society of Ohio, Moderator

9:30 A. M.—Basic Principles
10:00 A. M.—Materials and Equipment. An illustrated talk by Mr. William P. Chapman, National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A native of California, Mr. Chapman received his Mechanical Engineering degree from the University of California. After service in World War II, he received a research fellowship from Purdue University where he received his M. S. in Mechanical Engineering for studies in heat transfer, refrigeration and air conditioning. At present he is engaged in National Tube’s radiant heating research laboratories to develop the heat characteristics of several radiant heating coils using steel pipe.
10:45 A. M.—Practical Considerations of Radiant Heating. Mr. Edward Scott, Consulting Engineer, Memphis, Tenn.
11:30 A. M.—Discussion—Questions and Answers.
12:30 P. M.—Luncheon. Chapter Officers of the Great Lakes District will meet in the Washington Room; others will lunch informally wherever they may choose.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1948

New Architectural Uses for Ornamental Glass, Plastics and Metals
Fred R. Louis
President, Kentucky Chapter, A.I.A., Moderator

2:00 P. M.—New Uses for Ornamental Glass. An illustrated discussion by Mr. Frank Sohn, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio. A practising architect in Iowa until World War I, Mr. Sohn became Art Director and Sales Manager of The Vitrolite Company, later a unit of Libbey-Owens-Ford. A painter of distinction, Director of the Architectural Service Department of L-O-F. and a member of the Toledo Planning Commission, Mr. Sohn brings us the viewpoint of the practitioner as well as that of the manufacturer.
2:45 P. M.—Architectural and Decorative Uses for Plastics. Mr. Edward M. Linforth, Head of Design Section, Plastics Development Laboratory, Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa. A Californian and former student of the University of California, Mr. Linforth entered the fields of industrial design and mural decoration, then graduated from the Yale School of Fine Arts. In 1938 he became Assistant Professor in Art and Architecture at Sweetbriar College. Following the War, he returned to the field of Industrial Design, which led to his present connection.

WALTER TAYLOR
Educational Director A.I.A.

STANLEY PARKER
Authority on Contract Law

3:30 P. M.—New Uses of Metals in Architecture. Trace Christensen, Jr., A.I.A., The Kawneer Company, Niles, Mich. Mr. Christensen is chief designer of a company whose outspoken efforts for new uses of ornamental materials in commercial architecture has changed the facade of America’s Main Street.
4:15 P. M.—Discussion—Questions and Answers.
6:30 P. M.—Cocktail Party—Compliments of the Dayton Chapter, A.I.A.
7:30 P. M.—Banquet, Great Lakes District, A.I.A. Presiding Officer—Adrian N. Langius, President of the Michigan Society of Architects.
Toastmaster—J. Frazer Smith, Memphis, Tenn., Chair-
(Continued on page 8)
man of the A.I.A. Committee on "The Architect and Governmental Relations."

Welcome to Dayton!—Harry I. Schenck, President, Dayton Chapter, A.I.A.

Remarks by the Director—Kenneth C. Black, Director, Great Lakes District, A.I.A.

Address—"The Educational Program of the Institute"—Walter A. Taylor, Director, Department of Education and Research, A.I.A. Mr. Taylor grew up in Canton, Ohio, received an engineering degree from Ohio State, later did graduate work in Peking, China, obtained his degree in architecture from Columbia, served as an engineer for the Hoover Co. and Johns-Manville Corporation, later as architect and engineer for the Protestant Episcopal Church in China, returned to America where he served the Los Angeles Board of Education. In 1929 he became Associate Secretary of the Baptist Department of Architecture, New York City, and continued in that capacity until 1946; during the same period he lectured in History of Architecture at Columbia, was a consultant to the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture, was a partner in the office of Hobart Upjohn, Architect, and from 1939 until 1946 was professor of Architecture, Syracuse University. Since 1946 Mr. Taylor has served the A.I.A. in his present capacity. He is an outstanding educator, an authority on ecclesiastical architecture, and recipient of many honors and awards.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1948

The Architect's Legal Responsibilities
R. Raymond S. Kastendiek
President, Indiana Society of Architects, Moderator


10:00 A. M.—The Preparation of Contracts. Melvin D. Eames, Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc., Detroit. Following his early training in the architectural offices of Chicago during the Sullivan era, Mr. Eames went to Detroit in 1897, going to his present office in 1905. In 1922 he obtained an LLB degree from Detroit College of Law. He has written more than six thousand contracts, not one of which was ever in court for an interpretation. Mr. Eames is the author of many published articles on building costs, cost estimating, and construction contracts.

10:30 A. M.—The Institute Documents. William Stanley Parker, F.A.I.A., Boston, Mass. Chairman of the A.I.A. Committee on Contract Documents, Mr. Parker has been a consultant on Contract Procedure to the Institute for many years. A graduate of Harvard, he is a former member of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, former Chairman of the Boston City Planning Board, former Chairman of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, Consultant to the National Resources Planning Board in Public Works Programming, 1939-45.

11:00 A. M.—The Architect's Legal Counsel. Leo T. Parker, Cincinnati, Ohio. Prior to World War I, Mr. Parker was a manufacturer, Admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1921, he is also a Registered Mechanical Engineer, Patent Attorney, and author and lecturer on legal matters related to architecture and engineering.

11:30 A. M.—Discussion—Questions and Answers.

12:00—Seminars Adjourn, to be followed by the Fourteenth Annual Convention on the Architects Society of Ohio.

For the Ladies—Program During the Seminars and A.S.O. Convention

Thursday, 12:00 noon—Ladies will be taken by auto from the Miami Hotel, Convention and Seminar Headquarters, to the Dayton Art Institute, where they will be guests of the Dayton Chapter, A.I.A., will enjoy a luncheon on the Patio, and will then tour the Institute with Mr. Siegfried Weng, Director of the Art Institute, as their personal guide and lecturer.

Thursday, 6:30 P. M.—Cocktail Party, Adam Room, Miami Hotel, Courtesy, Dayton Chapter, A.I.A.

Thursday, 7:30 P. M.—Seminar Banquet, Empire Banquet Room, Miami Hotel; see Seminar Program for details.

Friday, 5:15 P. M.—Informal Tea and Fashion Show, Rike's Dining Room, Fifth Floor, Second and Main Streets. Courtesy, Dayton Chapter, A.I.A.,

Friday, 6:30 P. M.—Cocktail Party, Adam Room, Miami Hotel, Courtesy, Dayton Chapter, A.I.A.

Friday, 7:30 P. M.—Annual Banquet, Architects Society of Ohio, Empire Ball Room, Miami Hotel. See convention program for details.

Saturday Morning—No definite program planned, to permit individual choice of activities.

The Ladies' Committee, Dayton Chapter, A.I.A.
Mrs. Donald Bolinger, Chairman
Mrs. William Wertz
Mrs. Wayne Bell
Mrs. James Reed
Mrs. Henry Reuther

DAYTON COMMITTEE DOING SPLENDID JOB ON CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

Architects who attend the 1948 Seminars and Convention in Dayton on September 23-25 will find every detail of the program and arrangements completely cared for by an energetic committee of Dayton Chapter members.

Ralph Carnahan, Past-President of the Architects Society of Ohio, under whose administration the Ohio Unification Plan was worked out with the A.I.A., is Convention Chairman and Chairman of the Dayton Seminar Committee. Assisting him are Harry I. Schenck, President of the Dayton Chapter, Emory J. Ohler, Michael Lusciano, John Sullivan, Jr., Donald D. Bolinger, George Scibenthaler, and Robert B. Gramm.

The members of the Ladies Committee are listed elsewhere in this issue with their program of activities.

This is the second series of Seminars to be held in Dayton, Ohio, by the Great Lakes District of the American Institute of Architects, the first regional group of the Institute to officially sponsor such a program. The high quality of the seminars and the enthusiastic response accorded by the membership is a tribute to the administrative ability and leadership of the District Director, Kenneth C. Black, Lansing, Michigan, who has acted as General Chairman of the Arrangement Committee.

For the younger members and their wives, and for those still claim to be young, the committee is preparing a complete directory of the night spots in Dayton, including the very novel metal-lath and plaster reproduction of a D-3 in the Flagship Room of the Hotel Miami.
OHIO ARCHITECTS TO HOLD FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Plans have been completed and announced concerning the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio, to be held at Hotel Miami, Dayton, Ohio, on September 23 and 24, 1948. Under the able chairmanship of Past-President Ralph Carnahan, the convention committee has prepared a program which is so full that the first order of business may have to be the adoption of the closure rule to limit discussion on any one of many important topics to be considered.

The committee is especially anxious that Ohio architects will come for the very fine Great Lakes Seminar series and then stay on for the extra day to consider current topics very important to the profession in our state at this time. The Society also extends a cordial invitation to the architects from neighboring states to stay over and observe Buckeye architects in action.

One feature which will attract public interest is the annual competition as announced in the August issue of the OHIO ARCHITECT. Last year some ninety entries were submitted, and it is hoped that an even larger representation of new work will be displayed this year.

Architects are urged to bring their wives to the convention. The Ladies Committee of the Dayton Chapter, A.I.A., has prepared an interesting program for the entire group, and many other special trips of interest in the Gem City can be arranged for those desiring them.

Program

September 22, 1948, 4:00 P. M. Executive Board Meeting, Architects Society of Ohio. Any resolutions or special items for consideration at the convention should be presented to the committee for preliminary consideration.

September 23-24—Registration for the Convention, Mezzanine Floor, Hotel Miami.

September 24, 1948—Luncheon meeting, Adam Room, 12:00 Noon. Welcome by Mr. Harry Schenck, President Dayton Chapter, A.I.A. The proposed A.I.A. Negotiated Fee Contract for Architectural Services—Mr. Clarence B. Litchfield, New York City. The Ohio Recommended Minimum Fee Schedule—Mr. George Marshall Martin, Chairman of A.S.O. Committee on Professional Relations.


September 25, 1948, 9:00 A. M. Room to be announced.

Organization meeting of newly elected Executive Board, and further consideration of any items of new business by the convention.

QUEEN CITY ARCHITECT SERIOUSLY ILL

Members of the Cincinnati Chapter, A.I.A., volunteered recently to donate blood for transfusion to help Harry M. Price who has been seriously ill for weeks. A victim of the rare disease, leukemia, Mr. Price has successfully survived three attacks, and his fellow members are counting on his stout heart and strong will to aid the doctors in pulling him through his present illness.

ARCHITECTS ANNOUNCE NEW PARTNERSHIP

Chester N. Lowe, Architect, and Samuel K. Popkins, A.I.A., Architect and Professional Engineer, have associated for the general practice of architecture in their new offices at 8931 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

OUR APOLOGIES

Our attention has been called to an error in the Roster of Registered Ohio Architects printed in the August, 1948 issue of "Ohio Architect." Horace W. Wachter is not connected with Copper, Wade and Peck as listed.
LEGAL ASPECTS OF FEE SCHEDULES

At its annual meeting last June, the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects resolved that its Department of Public and Professional Relations and its Legal Counsel advise each of its member organizations as to the legal aspects of local fee schedules. Portions of those recommendations were:

"The important legal aspect of a fee schedule is that there be in it no element of compulsion on the local architect to observe the schedule as a factor affecting his Institute or local membership status. In some organizations of other professions and businesses, where schedules of fees are set up, the schedules have been obligatory and variations from them have been the basis of censure or expulsion of the member varying from the schedule. In some cases this obligatory fee schedule system has resulted in criminal prosecution by the Department of Justice."

"The fees state by the Institute as desirable generally, are not on a mandatory basis but a recommended basis."

"The Institute believes that it is to the interest of the general public, as well as the profession, to familiarize a client with architectural services and appropriate compensation for that service. It is believed desirable that the client understand exactly what each part of a proposed fee covers—so much for plans, so much for supervision, etc. It is recognized that conditions of service and appropriate fees may vary throughout the United States, and that service and fees must be adapted to prevailing local customs and practice."

"The Institute calls to your attention that in establishing a Schedule of Fees, and in outlining conditions of service, The Chapters, State Associations and Organizations should avoid the promulgation of any Schedule on a mandatory basis or of any Schedule or instructions that may indicate an attempt to enforce a restraint in trade, so that they do not render the members of the profession or the organizations liable to a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act."

It should be noted that this in no way alters the Institute's Document No. 330, "Standards of Professional Practice," which defines good ethical behavior as applied to the profession, violation of which is subject to discipline by the Institute.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS RECOMMEND MINIMUM FEES TO STATE

Recently officers of the Architects Society of Ohio interviewed Mr. George B. Sowers, Director of Public Works, State of Ohio, and presented to him the Society's Recommended Schedule of Minimum Fees for Architectural Services. Noting that the Architects' schedule corresponded very closely with the fee schedule prepared for professional engineering services by the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, Mr. Sowers recommended that the two organizations prepare a joint schedule for professional technical services on State of Ohio projects.

Through the efforts of the A.S.O. Committee on Professional Relations, headed by Mr. George Marshall Martin of Cincinnati, and of the O.S.P.E. Committee on Professional Relations, whose chairman is Mr. B. W. Cornelius of Columbus, a joint Schedule of Recommended Minimum Fees on Projects of The State of Ohio was prepared. We quote from the letter of transmittal to Mr. Sowers by Mr. Russell Potter, President of the A.S.O., and Mr. John J. Heier, President of the O.S.P.E.:

"It was found, in comparing the separately published schedules of the two professional societies, that the differences to be reconciled were very slight. Both Societies had independently reached the conclusion that the percentage of construction cost used as a fee should vary within limits with the magnitude of the project and for the type of projects under consideration the published percentage rates were almost identical."

"You will find enclosed the schedule to which both societies subscribe. It should be noted that certain provisions of the current State Contract Form are at variance with long established practice upon which the enclosed schedule is based."

"These are:

1. The furnishing of topographic surveys.
2. The furnishing of detailed estimates of quantities and costs.
3. The furnishing of full time superintendence.

A topographic survey with full information concerning existing utilities is part of the basic information furnished by the clients and if the architect or engineer is required to furnish this data his fee should be adjusted accordingly."

"Preliminary estimates of cost based on the area or cubage of the proposed construction are furnished as part of the Architect's or Engineer's normal services. Quantity surveys and detailed estimates of cost, based on completed working drawings and specifications, however, are in addition to normal services except in case of general engineering projects."

"Full time resident superintendence is distinguished from normal supervision and if desired its cost should be borne by the client."

"We are convinced that the schedule recommended for your consideration represents the minimum fees adequate for proper service."

Schedule of Minimum Fees for Normal Architectural and Engineering Services on Projects of the State of Ohio

As Recommended by The Architects Society of Ohio and The Ohio Society of Professional Engineers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Cost</th>
<th>Fee Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,000 and over</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 and over</td>
<td>6.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$350,000 and over</td>
<td>6.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$225,000 and over</td>
<td>6.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 and over</td>
<td>7.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 and over</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 and less</td>
<td>8.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For project costs not listed the fee rates shall be determined by interpolation. The above rates are for new construction. For alterations, add 3.00% to the indicated fee rate.

CINCINNATI ARCHITECTS IN NEW QUARTERS

The well-known firm of Potter, Tyler and Martin, Cincinnati architects, located for several years in the Kroger Building, were forced to seek new quarters when the chain-store organization decided to expand its general office facilities. They have chosen larger quarters in the Reakirt Building, 128 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. For some reason they choose office space related to food operations; this time they are in a building whose first-floor occupant is Mrs. Pressler, a cafeteria operator, and whose next-door neighbors have barbecue pits vented just below the P.T.M office windows.
First of pace-setting Ohio's crop of postwar brick mason apprentices to receive journeyman cards were honor guests at "graduating ceremonies" in Toledo, Canton and Cleveland. Along with their BM & PIU cards, all "new" journeymen are receiving special recognition in the form of individually engraved lighters from the Ohio Region of the Structural Clay Products Institute, according to Executive Secretary K. B. Harris.

In Toledo, 18 "graduating apprentices" occupied the spotlight at a special dance given by Local No. 3. Canton Masonry Joint Apprentice Committee and 9 of the 63 boys in Local No. 7's school completed their training. In Cleveland, 12 boys from Local No. 5 finished their apprenticeship and "commencement exercises" were held at the Cleveland Trades School.

With over 1,200 bricklayer apprentices, Ohio continues to lead the country in number of apprentices. V. J. McDevitt, formerly of the V.A. in Akron, now is the Ohio Region educational engineer and he is devoting his entire time to mason training activities in Ohio, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In addition to union and contractor cooperation, interest of local and state educators and the ATS is proving invaluable to the success of mason training in the area served by OBTI.

John Jockel of Cleveland, secretary of Ohio Conference, BM & PIU, is guest speaker at Canton JAC Apprentice Recognition Dinner.

Winner of an award for the second successive year in PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE'S Annual Competition, Ernest J. Kump, San Francisco, California, posed beside his winning exhibit at the 80th annual A.I.A. convention in Salt Lake City. Mr. Kump ardently supported the resolution presented from the floor and passed at the Salt Lake City meeting recommending to the Institute Board that it award the Gold Medal to Frank Lloyd Wright for the impact and awakening effect of his personality upon the architectural profession during the decades contemporary to his career. Mr. Kump is also author of the guest editorial, "Can We Separate Architecture and Planning" which appeared in the September Journal of the American Institute of Architects.

Wallace G. Teare has been named President of the Cleveland Chapter, A.I.A.; Paul G. Ruth, Vice-President; Edward Hodgman, Secretary, and Carl F. Guenther, Treasurer.

The A.I.A. Convention in 1949 will be held in Houston, Texas, March 15-18 (subject to possible slight change by the Board). The 1950 Convention will be in Washington, D. C. Boston has issued an invitation for 1951, New York City for 1952.
A work of noble art is in itself, by its composure and perfection, a peace giver, a restorative, a sanctuary for the moment inviolable.

There are two parties vitally concerned in any church building or remodeling program. The Party of the First Part is The Church, the congregation and pastor who would crystallize and symbolize their faith and hopes and dreams in a place of worship, who would build a House for God of which neither He nor they shall ever need to be ashamed.

The Party of the Second Part is the Architect—the skilled technician and designer, trained in the high art of working out men's dreams in enduring and fitting materials; in building strength and beauty into the entire ecclesiastical structure.

These two must work together, if the building is to be good, beautiful and true. Each demands certain work and functions of the other; there are certain things each must and must not do.

Suppose we consider first the part of the church.

The Church

In order to build a working team of a devoted people who know what they want and an architect who can plan and design it, the church must:

1. Survey Your Community

Know in advance the needs you must meet. A house-to-house canvass is advisable; it will reveal much you never knew existed in the community. This survey should at least outline the needs and problems of special groups—transients, tenants, home owners, students, church-school prospects, the churched and the unchurched. It should take account of the residential, industrial and commercial trends, of the presence of a YMCA or other year-round recreational projects—all of which may drastically influence the type of church you will build. With this material in hand, you will be ready to plan a really comprehensive program for the future.

2. Consult a good church architect.

Not just any architect, but one experienced in ecclesiastical planning and design, if you hope to plan intelligently for your future growth. If the purchase or use of a new site is contemplated, the architect should be consulted before the site is determined upon; he is trained to know whether or not the land will best "fit" your architectural and economic needs. Many seemingly desirable sites may upon analysis of contours, dignity of location, zoning and build-laws, adaptability, etc., be distinctly undesirable.

3. Organize a General Council for the project

This General Council should include representatives from every department and interest in the church. Take full advantage of the experience of your church-school staff in planning your educational plant, of the ladies in planning your kitchen. It is advisable at this point to divide the work of the church under four sub-committees, working under the General Council. (The Council will of course be governed and guided by the Board of Trustees or by whatever every body is by law authorized to hold the property and act for the church.) The Executive Committee of this General Council should be made up of the Chairman of the Council, plus the four chairmen of the following four sub-committees.

(A) The Program Committee

This committee will prepare recommendations on facilities and equipment to be provided, list all needed rooms and the desired capacities of all rooms, suggest duplicate use of space and rooms and check preliminary plans to see that these needs have been met. It will study the possibilities of various programs of worship, the most successful methods in religious education adaptable to this particular church, and the recreational and service activities necessary. Wise counsel can be secured here from denominational or inter-denominational agencies.

(B) The Construction Committee

This is really your committee of final authority. It should be empowered to decide upon and employ the architect, working under the laws and provisions of the church. Some call this the Building Committee; by any name, it is directly responsible for the work of actual construction. It goes to work only after the Program Committee and the General Council have done their work and submitted their recommendations. This committee works directly with the architect and in consultation with him, decides all questions of detailed planning, selection of materials, equipment and appliances, selection of the contractor or contractors.

(C) The Publicity and Promotion Committee

This committee will use every available means to call the attention of the congregation and the public to the building project. It will cooperate with the minister in supplying building materials; it will encourage the study of church symbolism, architecture and the arts in the church school. It will gather material for newspaper publicity, cooperate with the Finance Committee in preparing the prospectuses for the campaign, help prepare and publicize plans for such special celebration as ground breaking, cornerstone laying, dedication, etc.

(D) The Finance Committee

The name denotes the function here. It will be necessary for this group first of all to consult with denominational agencies, to avoid embarrassment to both the church and the denomination in money-raising techniques. The maximum money available, and the amounts of money to be available at definite periods as the financial campaign progresses, should be determined and stated before any plans, even the preliminary sketches, are drawn. The capable architect will then know, in the very earliest stages, just how much building can be had for the money in sight; it is important that he should know just how and when the money is to come in, during the balance of construction.

The Finance Committee will set up a program suited to the congregation and the community; earmark adequate amounts for plans, designs, engravings, pictures, publicity, etc.; seek regular monthly contributions rather than large single gifts—$10 per month for 10 months, for instance, rather than one gift of $100; assign carefully selected and trained canvassers; determine before any contracts are let, the maximum amount of

(Continued on page 13)
debt the church should assume, the amount of cash to be on hand and the amount to be subscribed, and arrange special collections on special days to provide a fund over and above the amount necessary.

So much for the church. Now let's see what the church may expect of the architect.

The Architect

The architect is a member of one of the world's most learned professions. He should be a man of high technical skill and knowledge, business and executive ability. He has studied in liberal arts, literature and history as well as in business administration, design, architecture and engineering. To practice his profession, he must be licensed (with the exception of a few small states) in each and every state in which his buildings are to be erected, and to obtain such a license and become a Registered Architect, he must pass rigid examinations. When you select your architect, look well to his background; be sure you do not get a mere "plan drawer" who may be a builder or draftsman with a smattering of architectural knowledge.

This architect must be skillful, above all, in ecclesiastic design. His artistic judgment should be based upon a deep religious sense of the purpose for which his work is created. Coupled with this must be a real knowledge of historical ecclesiastical architecture and the proper degree to which this historical precedent should be modified to meet the trends, needs, ideals and inventive progress of modern times.

There are two methods of determining upon an architect:

1. By direct selection. It is quite proper for the Building (or Construction) Committee to interview several architects, to review their past work and experience, and to learn from them how they would approach, in a general way, the specific building program in hand. It is unethical, however, for any architect who is a member of the nationally recognized American Institute of Architects to prepare any sketches or other drawings of any kind, whether free of cost or not, as long as any other architect is being considered for employment by the Committee. Also it is well to keep in mind that the Construction Committee, and never the minister, on his own initiative, selects the architect.

2. By Competition. If such a competition is desired by submission of sketches, drawings or other data, reputable architects will enter only when it is conducted under methods of procedure approved by The American Institute of Architects, which usually provide that each competitor be paid a stipulated sum for the drawings which he submits in an anonymous competition. If you wish to consider this competitive method, write to the Secretary of the Church Architectural Guild, and he will furnish you with complete information.

As soon as the church has selected the architect, both parties should enter into a contract covering in detail the services to be performed by the architect and the fee to be paid him. The professional services of the architect and the compensation for such work, to be paid for by the church, divide usually into five separate stages or "parts." Advance sketches and other data are at times desired by the church before entering into the

(Continued on page 14)
formal contract, but such work should be performed by the architect only if he has the definite assurance of the church that, if such sketches and data are in general satisfactory, the church will enter into the formal contract. (See also below, under “Consulting Architect”)

PART I: Preliminary drawings and outline specifications.

Rough plans and exterior designs of one or more suggested solutions of the problem; these to be revised or modified until a general solution is obtained that meets the approval of the church. Then a final set of plans, elevations, sections, drawn to scale, and an outline specification, all sufficient to determine an approximate estimate of cost.

If, upon the completion of the above work, the church should desire to terminate this contract, it may do so and be under no further obligation to the architect.

PART II: Contract drawings and specifications.

The preparation, in the rough, of all basic drawings and of all parts of the specifications as are necessary for an intelligent, complete and final review by the church. Written approval should be given by the church of the above data, and a complete set of all the documents filed away by both church and architect. The scale of the above drawings shall be such as are adequate, in the opinion of the architect, for a clear interpretation of all essentials.

PART III: Final working drawings and specifications.

Final and complete architectural, structural, and mechanical plans, elevations, sections, details and specifications necessary for qualified contractors to intelligently make their estimates.

If and when such estimates are taken, or contracts are awarded, the architect may assist in the preparation of all necessary contract documents.

PART IV: Additional drawings, specifications and data.

As the work of building progresses, the builder will require additional drawings and other information to properly execute the working contract drawings and specifications. This work includes the coordination of all architectural, structural and mechanical shop drawings, and the preparation of large-scale and full-size architectural details as necessary. It includes details of such items as woodwork, stonework, windows, stairways, wall sections, etc. It does not include any special designs such as may be required for built-in furnishings, organs, sound amplification or other special mechanical installations for which the architect is entitled to an additional fee.

PART V: Architectural supervision.

This provides for a thorough and systematic inspection by the architect of the building, from inception to completion, as frequently as is deemed by him necessary to assure the church that the contract or contracts are being faithfully executed; and that the payments to the contractor or contractors are based upon the work satisfactorily completed and approved by the architect. This supervision by the architect must be distinguished from the continuous personal superintendent to be obtained by the church’s clerk-of-the-works, if such a full time superintendent is deemed necessary of employment by the church.

The Consulting Architect

At times the church may, to its distinct advantages, engage the services of a Consulting Architect to assist in the initial set-up of the construction program and also to crystallize the first stage of the work by preparing the publicity and preliminary drawings and specifications. (See above under Architect, Part I, Preliminary Drawings and Outline Specifications.) After this complete preliminary procedure has been established, the church is then free to proceed further, as its interests may dictate.

A Consulting Architect can also be of service when the church, for reasons of its own, may engage an architect who has not specialized in ecclesiastical work, competent though he may be in other types of design.

In either case, it is hoped that the Church will maintain its contact with the Consulting Architect until the completion of the project.

The Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture

Available also, and of tremendous value in the early stages are the consultant services of the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture. It provides valuable literature written out of long experience in the field. Address your inquiries to The Director, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Architect’s Fees

Architectural fees vary in different sections of the country. For church work, they are usually higher than the fees charged on other building projects (such as commercial and industrial buildings, for instance), because they involve far less repetition and far more detail and call for more time on the part of the architect in committee meetings, consultations, etc.

It is customary to:
1. Grade the fee in relation to the cost of the project; i.e., the lower the cost, the higher the percentage of the fee, and vice-versa.
2. Increase the normal fee for buildings to be erected a part at a time, or for alterations to existing work.

The architect’s fee is paid as may be agreed upon, during the progress of his work. It is suggested that the church consult the standard form of contract between owner and architect, as issued by The American Institute of Architects, for more detailed data.

POTTER APPOINTS SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Russell S. Potter, President of the Architects Society of Ohio, has announced the appointment of two special committees who will present their reports at the annual 1948 convention.

The Resolutions Committee has three members, Michael B. O’Shea, Toledo, Ohio; Howard Dwight Smith, Columbus, Ohio; and John F. Suppes, Permanent Building, Akron, Ohio. Suggestions for needed resolutions should be forwarded to the chairman.

The Nominating Committee has a representative from each of the six chapters in the Society. They are Willis A. Vogel, Toledo, Ohio; Thomas J. Tully, Columbus, Ohio; Paul C. Ruth, Cleveland, Ohio; Milton R. Williams, Dayton, Ohio; Ramsey C. Findlater, Cincinnati, Ohio; and John H. Samuels, Chairman, Youngstown, Ohio. This committee will present a slate of candidates for the offices of President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer of the Society. Nominations from the floor are also in order.
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS FOR THE
ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Article I. Name of the Society:

Section 1.

(a) The NAME of this organization shall be the "ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS," hereinafter referred to as the "Society," which is a non-profit state organization duly chartered by the American Institute of Architects.

(b) Application of Terms. All reference in the Constitution and By-Laws to "Society," "board," "committee," "officer," "members," "meeting," or other similar designations, shall pertain or refer to the Architects Society of Ohio of the American Institute of Architects.

Article II. The Objects of the Society Shall Be:

Section 1.

(a) To unite the Architectural profession within the State of Ohio to promote and forward the objects of the American Institute of Architects.

(b) To represent and act for the profession within the State of Ohio in all legislative matters affecting the practice of Architecture.

(c) To promote educational and public relations programs for the advancement of the profession.

Article III. Organization:

Section 1. The Society shall be a non profit organization composed of members of classifications and with qualifications, dues, and privileges as set forth in these Articles.

Article IV. Membership:

Section 1.

(a) The Society shall consist of all corporate members and all associate members of all Ohio Chapters of the American Institute of Architects. Every registered architect in the State of Ohio is assigned to the jurisdiction of the Chapter of the American Institute of Architects which covers the area in which he practices or resides.

(b) Corporation member shall be defined for use throughout this document to define bona-fide members in good standing of the American Institute of Architects without reference to whether the same arise from an incorporated body or individual persons.

Section 2. Each year the Society shall promote Corporate or Associate membership in the American Institute of Architects for all Registered Architects in Ohio who are not then Corporate or Associate members. Applications, as received, shall be referred for action to the respective Chapter to which the applicant would be assigned.

Section 3. Honorary Membership. Any person of good character who is in sympathy with the objects of this Society and who has rendered meritorious service to it or to the profession of Architecture or its allied arts, shall be eligible for Honorary Membership, without the right to vote.

Section 4. The Secretary of each Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects shall file with the Secretary of the Society the names of all corporate members and associate members in good standing at the beginning of each year and shall keep said list up-to-date at all times. The Society shall issue to all persons, who have been thus certified, cards indicating their membership in the Society.

Section 5. The grant to and the exercise and use by a member of each and every right and privilege granted by the Constitution and By-Laws shall be conditioned upon the professional conduct and good standing by payment of Society and Chapter dues of the member in his Chapter.

Article V. Officers of the Society:

Section 1.

(a) The Officers of the Society shall be a President and Three Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The immediate Past President automatically becomes the member of the Executive Board, which is not an elective office. All elective officers shall be corporate members of the Institute.

(b) All Officers shall be elected for one year. No Officer shall be eligible for re-election to succeed himself more than once, except the Secretary who may not hold office longer than two consecutive years, unless so voted by a two-thirds ballot vote at the annual Convention.

(c) Only such members as have been officers or members of

(Continued on page 16)
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the Board for at least one year shall be eligible for the Office of President.
(d) Any and all Officers shall hold office until their successors
have been elected and qualified. If a vacancy occurs in any office
of the Society other than the expiration of the term of office, then
such vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Execu-
tive Board.

Section 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the
Society and of the Board, shall exercise general supervision of its
affairs, and shall perform all the usual duties that are required
to be performed by him by law and by the Constitution and By-
Laws, incidental to his office.

Section 3. The Vice-Presidents, in their order of election, shall
be in the absence of the President, preside and perform all the duties
imposed upon the President.

Section 4. The Secretary.
(a) The Secretary shall be an administrative officer of his
Society. He shall act as its recording and its corresponding secretary
and as secretary of meetings of this Society and of the Executive
Board. He shall have custody of and shall safeguard and keep in
good order all property of this Society, except such thereof that
is placed under the charge of the treasurer. He shall issue all
notices of this Society, keep its membership rolls, have charge and
exercise general oversight of the offices and employees of this Society,
sign all instruments and matters that require the attestation
of or approval of this Society, except as otherwise provided in this
Constitution; keep its seal, and affix it on such instruments as re-
quire it, prepare the reports of the Executive Board and this Soci-
ety; in collaboration with the president, have charge of all matters
pertaining to the meetings of this Society, and perform all duties
usual and incidental to his office.

(b) The secretary may delegate to an assistant secretary or
other assistant employed by this Society the actual performance
of any or all of his duties as recording or as corresponding secre-
tary, but he shall not delegate his responsibility for the property
of this Society, or the affixing of the seal of this Society, or the
making of any attestation or certification required to be given
by him, or the signing of any document requiring his signature.

Section 5. The Treasurer.
(a) The treasurer shall be an administrative officer of this
Society. He shall have charge and shall exercise general supervision
of its financial affairs and keep records and books of account
thereof. He shall prepare the budgets, collect amounts due this
Society, and receive for and have custody of its funds and moneys
and make all disbursements thereof. He shall have custody of its
securities and of its instruments and papers involving finances
and financial commitments. He shall conduct the correspondence
relating to his office and perform all duties usual and incidental
of his office.

(b) The treasurer shall make a written annual report to
each annual meeting of this Society and a written report monthly
to the Executive Board. Each of said reports shall set forth the
financial condition of this Society, the state of its budget and ap-
propriations at the date of the report, and its income and expen-
sures for the period of the report, and the treasurer's recommenda-
tions on matters relating to the finances and general welfare of
this Society.

(c) The treasurer shall not authorize any person to sign any
order, statement, agreements, check or other financial instrument
of this Society that requires his signature, unless such delegation
is expressly permitted in this Constitution.

(d) When a new treasurer takes office, the retiring treasurer
shall turn over to his successor a copy of the closing financial
statement and audit of the treasury, all the records and books
of account, all moneys, securities, and other valuable items
and papers belonging to this Society that are in his custody and
possession. The incoming treasurer shall check the same, and, if
found correct, shall give to the retiring treasurer his receipt there-
fore and a complete release of the retiring treasurer from any
liability thereafter with respect thereto.

(c) The treasurer, personally, shall not be liable for any
loss of money or funds of this Society or for any decrease in the
capital, surplus, income or reserve of any fund or account result-
ning from any of his acts performed in good faith in conduction
of the usual business of his office.

See Article VIII, Section 5, Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c).

Article VI. Executive Board:
Section 1. Membership of Executive Board.
(a) The membership of the Executive Board shall consist of the
same officers, with the same terms of office, as of the Society,
the immediate Past President of the Society, and one Director
elected from each Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of
Architects.

(b) Every member of the Board, must be a member in good
standing of the Society. Each chapter shall elect an alternate
(Continued on page 17)

THE OHIO
Section 2. Authority of the Board. The Board shall be vested with the authority to manage, direct, control, conduct and administer the property, affairs and business of the Society, and in the interim between Annual Conventions, within the appropriations made therefore, put into effect all general policies, directions and instructions adopted at a meeting of the Society, to issue and mail such bulletins and publications to its members and others as it deems expedient, and shall establish and adopt rules and regulations, supplementing but not in conflict with this constitution and these By-Laws, to govern the property, name, initials, symbol and insignia of the Society, to govern the affairs and business of the Society. Each director (and alternate director in the absence of the director) shall convey to the Chapter which he represents all decisions and actions of the Board and shall convey to the Board the actions and requests of the Chapter he represents.

Section 3. Vacancies on the Board. Vacancies of the Director on the Board shall be filled by the Chapter so afflicted and all other vacancies shall be filled by the Board.

Section 4.
(a) Regular Meetings of the Board. The Board shall hold at least two regular meetings each year and shall fix the time and place of its meetings. One meeting shall be held immediately prior to the opening of the Annual Convention of the Society and one within thirty days following the adjournment of said convention. A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and all decisions shall be rendered by concurring vote of not less than the majority of its total membership present, unless otherwise required by this constitution and these By-Laws.

(b) Special Meetings of the Board. A special meeting of the Board may be called by the President, or on the written request of a majority of the Officers of the Society, or of a majority of the members of the Board, at time and place so designated by Party or Parties who called the meeting.

(c) Notices and Minutes. A notice of each meeting of the Board shall be sent in writing by the Secretary to each member of the Board not less than five days before the date fixed for the meeting. Minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be recorded by the Secretary and approved by the Board in its succeeding meeting.

Article VII. Committees:

Section 1.
(a) The President, at least thirty (30) days before the Annual Convention shall appoint a Nominating Committee, composed of Chairman and a member from each Chapter, whose duty it shall be to nominate members qualified to hold office in the Society for each of the Offices about to be vacated.

Section 2. The President shall appoint qualified members to the yearly Standing Committees created by the Society or the Board, whose duties and term of office shall have been fixed when the Committee was created.

Section 3. Special Committees may be appointed at any time for any specific purpose by the President, whose duties shall be determined at the time of the creation of the committee. Such committees shall not be established for longer than the term of office of the President appointing the committee.

Section 4.
(a) Committees shall act in an advisory capacity with the right to request and receive all information in possession of the Society and all records necessary to discharge the duties imposed upon them.

(b) Notification: The Secretary shall notify the Chairman and/or the members of the various committees of their committee assignments, and furnish them the names and addresses of all members thereof.

(c) The President shall be ex-officio a member of all committees, and the Secretary may act as Secretary for the committee if so selected by the committee. The majority of members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. Committees shall report their findings, recommendations and actions to the body which created it. Decisions, recommendations and other actions of the Committee shall be made in accordance with the concurring vote of the majority of members present or by a majority vote of a letter ballot.

(d) Appropriations: The Chairman of any Committee requiring appropriations shall submit written request to the Board for the amount required and the reason thereof, and if granted, file with the final report of the Committee a detailed statement of all moneys, if any expended.

Article VIII. Financial:

Section 1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Society shall begin on the first day of January and end on the Thirty-first day of December of the same calendar year.

(Continued on page 18)
Article IX. Meetings of the Society:

Section 1. Annual Meetings.
(a) Time of Meeting: The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting, herein called the Annual Convention; the time and place shall be fixed by the Executive Board, if not fixed by the preceding Annual Convention.
(b) Reports: The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Society shall each make an annual report in writing to the Annual Convention. The Board shall be vested with the authority to employ a certified public accountant to make a final audit if deemed desirable.
(c) Election of Officers: New officers for the ensuing year shall be elected to succeed those whose terms of office are about to expire.

Section 2. Special Meetings. A Special Meeting of the Society shall be held if a call therefor, stating its purpose, is voted by a meeting of the Society or is voted by the Board upon the concurring vote of two-thirds of the Board, or is voted by not less than one-half of the Ohio Chapters upon the concurring votes of two-thirds of the entire membership of each of the respective governing boards thereof, or by a written petition to The Board, signed by not less than twenty-five percent of the total number of members in good standing of the Society.

Section 3. Notice of Meetings. Notice of an Annual or Special Meeting of the Society shall be served on each member and Chapter of the Society, by letter or in official publication of the Society, stating time and place of meeting thereof. Notice of the Annual (Continued on page 19)
Convention shall be served not less than thirty days before the opening session, and in the case of special meetings, not less than fifteen (15) days before such meetings.

Section 4. Votes. A concurring vote of the majority of the members qualified to cast a vote or a ballot shall decide the question, unless otherwise required by this Constitution. A vote by ballot not being requested the voting shall proceed accordingly.

NOTE: Only corporate members may vote on Institute matters in accordance with Institute Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 5. Proxies and Letter Ballots.
(a) Proxies: There shall be no voting by proxy at a meeting of this Society.
(b) Letter Ballots: No vote of the membership shall be taken by letter ballot.

Section 6. Delegates to American Institute of Architects Convention. The Society shall have delegates representation at Annual American Institute of Architects Convention in accordance with American Institute of Architects By-Laws relating to Institute organization.

Article X. Amendments:

Section 1. Amendments by Meetings of the Society.
(a) This Constitution and its By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of this Society, provided that a notice stating the purpose of each proposed amendment and the reason therefore and a copy of the proposed amendment is sent to every member and associate not less than thirty days prior to the date of the meeting at which the proposed amendment is to be voted on.
(b) It shall require a roll call concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of the total number of corporate members present at a meeting of this Society to amend this Constitution or its By-Laws relating on matters to Institute affairs.
(c) It shall require a roll call concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members present at a meeting of this Society to amend this Constitution or its By-Laws on matters that do not relate to Institute affairs.
(d) Every resolution of this Society amending this Constitution or its By-Laws shall state that the amendment will become effective only if and when it is approved by The Institute. Immediately following the adoption of such a resolution, the secretary shall submit a copy of the amendment and the adopting resolution to the Secretary of the Institute for such approval. Upon receipt of said approval the amendment shall become effective and the Secretary shall enter the amendment and the approval at the proper place in this constitution or its By-Laws, with the date of the amendment and approval.

Section 2. Amendments by the Institute. The Institute Board, unless the statutes forbid, may amend any provision of this Constitution or its By-Laws that the Society fails to amend after due notice so to do from The Institute. Each amendment made by said Board shall have the same force and effect as if made by this Society in the manner herein-above provided, and shall be effective immediately on receipt of the notice of The Secretary of The Institute containing the amendment, and the Secretary shall enter the amendment at the proper place in this Constitution, with the date it was made.

By-Laws

AMENDMENTS. These By-Laws may be amended in the same manner as the Constitution.

SUSPENSION OF BY-LAWS. These By-Laws may be suspended at any meeting, for the transaction of any special business by a two-thirds vote of the members present. When the special business has been disposed of, the By-Laws shall immediately be in force again.

RESPONSIBILITY. The Society shall not be responsible for any note or statement of its officers or members nor be pledged or bound in any manner except by the approval of the Board, in conformity with the Constitution and By-Laws.

MEETING NotICES. Date, Time and Place of all meetings shall be stated in the Notice therefore.

RULES OF ORDER. All meetings shall be conducted in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

LIFE MEMBERS. The status of the present Life Members shall continue in the Society without further payment of dues and each such Life Member shall be issued a paid-up "Life Membership Card" for good standing.

RETIRED MEMBERS. A member who ceases to practice architecture as a gainful occupation and further ceases all other gainful occupation shall be eligible for "Retired Membership." Other Types of Memberships. Other types of memberships may be created as the necessity arises in accordance with American Institute of Architects chapter By-Laws.

Final adoption by Executive Board,
Architects Society of Ohio, April 6th, 1945

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