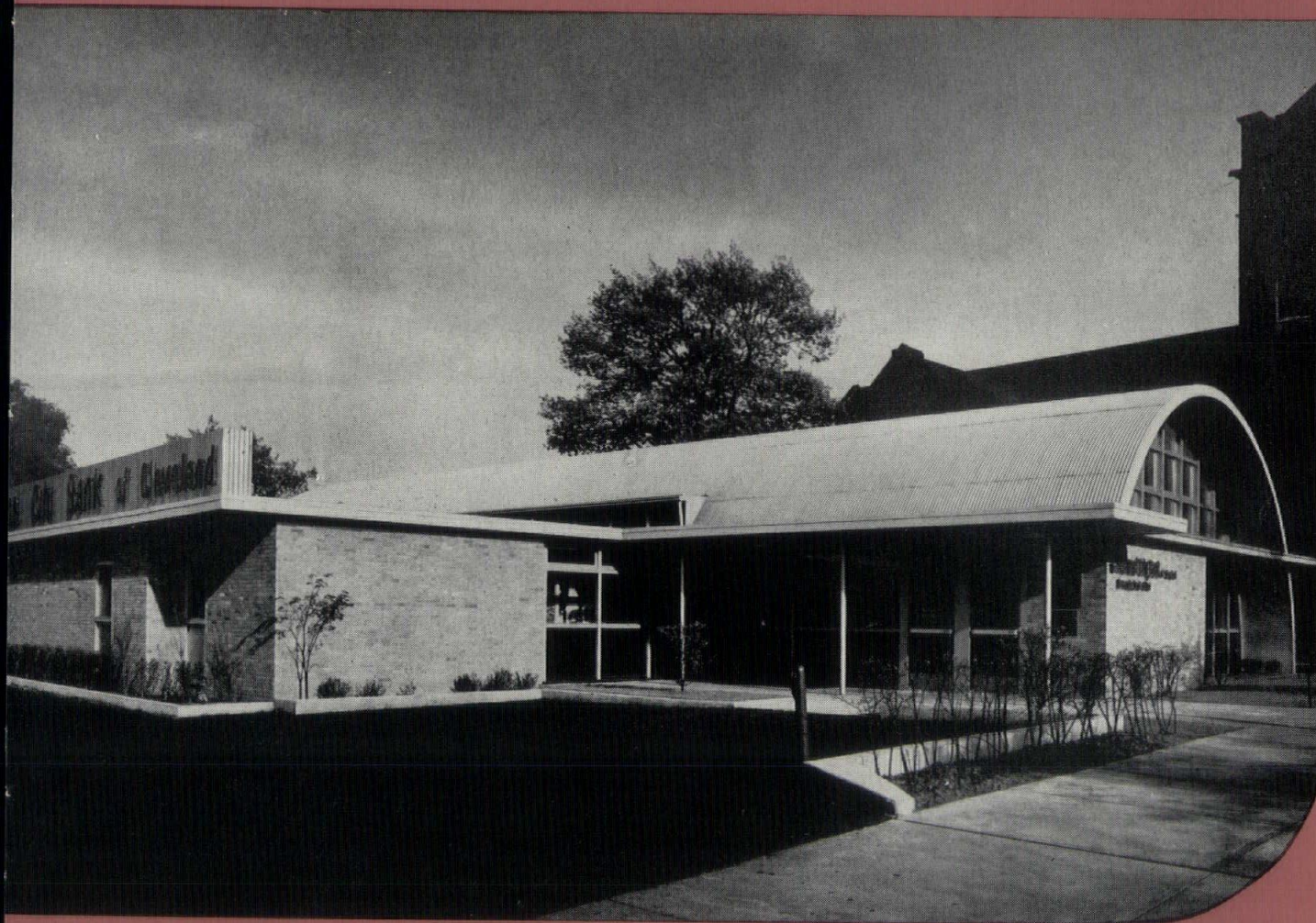


DECEMBER • 1948

OHIO ARCHITECT



CLEVELAND'S QUONSET BANK — See Pages Six and Fourteen

IN THIS ISSUE...

REVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP STANDARDS	Page 7
DOOR MAGIC	Page 9
ST. THOMAS PARISH HOUSE	Page 11
CLEVELAND'S BOARD OF BUILDING STANDARDS	Page 11
CLEVELAND'S QUONSET BANK	Page 14



Locations of gas service line—and meter?

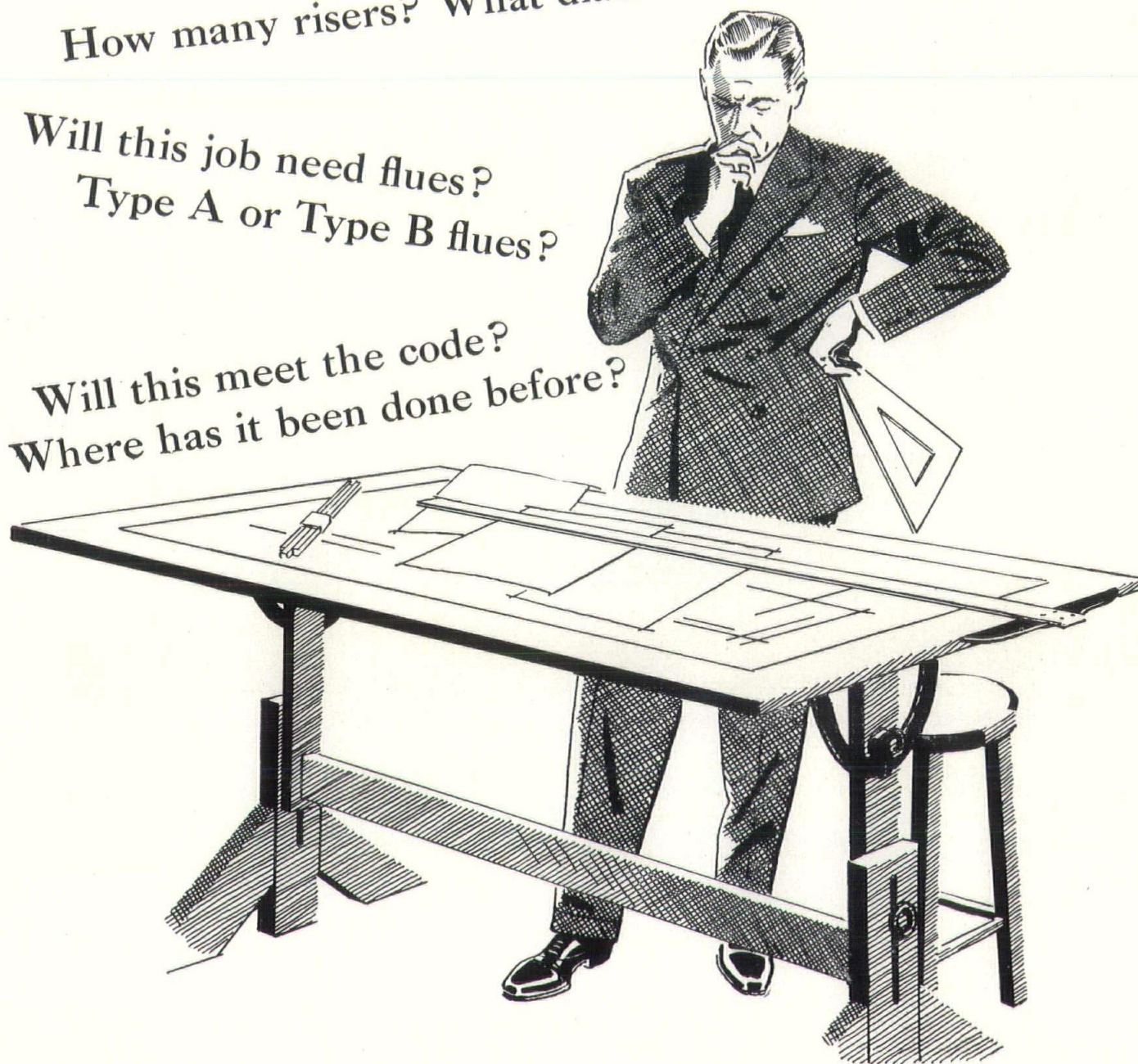
How many risers? What diameter pipe for this run?

Will this job need flues?

Type A or Type B flues?

Will this meet the code?

Where has it been done before?



Such questions seem simple—but the architect knows how complicated they can be. Very often he finds that the apparent, simple answer isn't the *right* answer. Often, too, several problems are so inter-related that all have a direct bearing on the correct answer to each.

In such cases, the specialized knowledge of the gas company can help. Many architects consult with us regularly. We want all architects in the East Ohio System to know that we are always most willing to work with them on industrial, commercial or domestic gas problems.

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ARCHITECT

[December, 1948] 3

OHIO ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

Association Member of the American Institute of Architects

Volume One

DECEMBER, 1948

Number Eight

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Cooper and Montgomery Roads, Montgomery, Ohio

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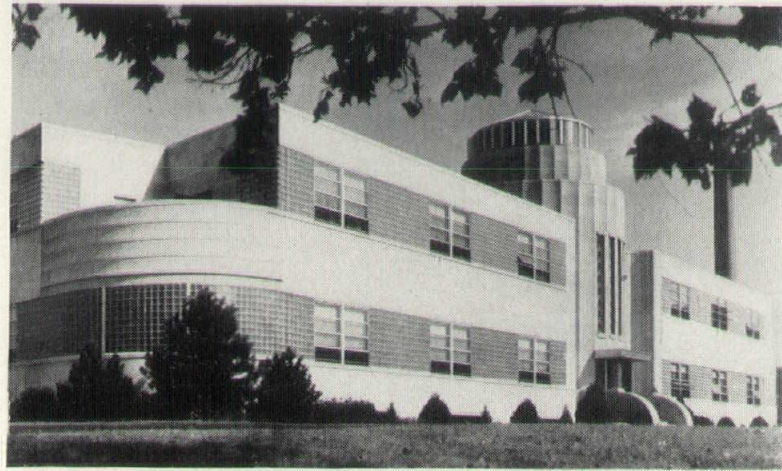
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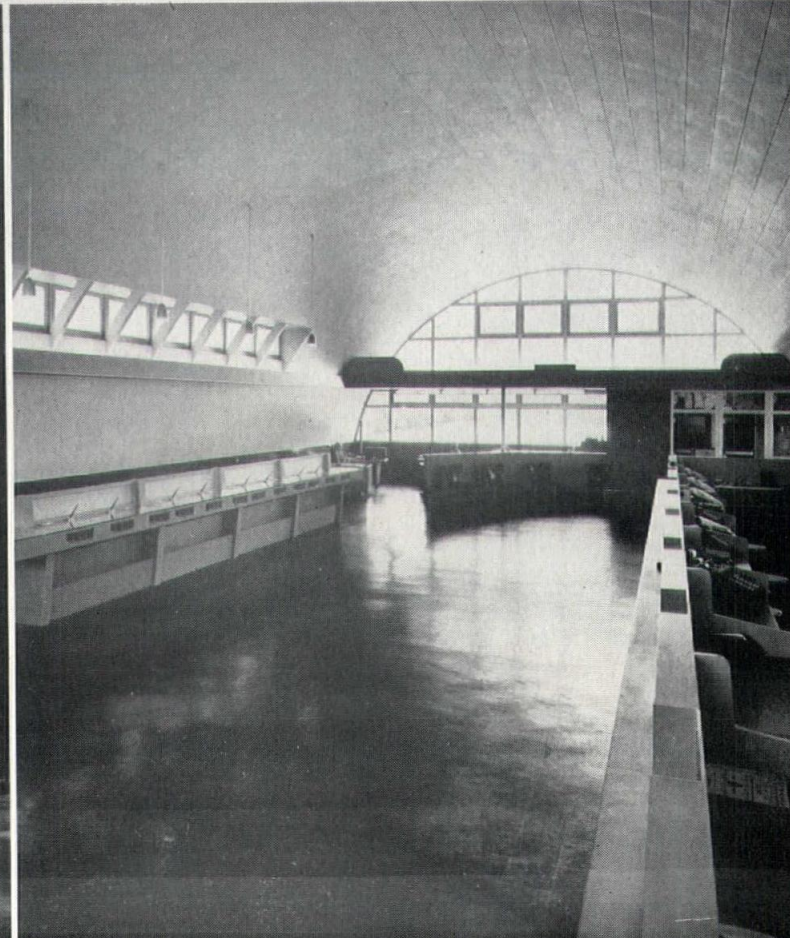
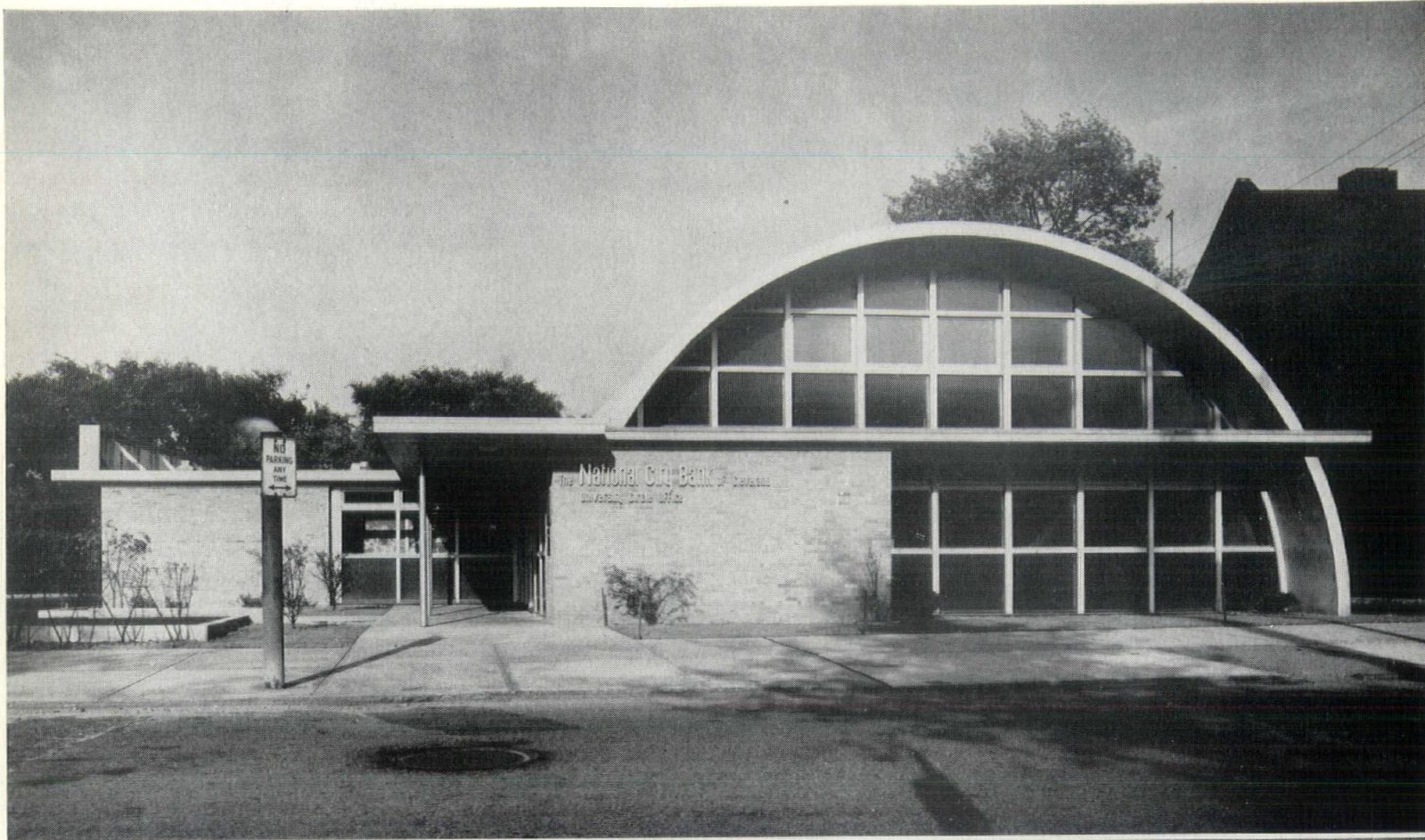
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A QUONSET BANK IN CLEVELAND

GARFIELD, HARRIS, ROBINSON AND SCHAFER, Cleveland, Architects

SEE FRONT COVER AND PAGE SIXTEEN



Cincinnati Chapter Reviews A. I. A. Membership Standards

Interpretation of membership standards in the American Institute of Architects was requested of the Cincinnati Chapter's Committee on the Practice of Architecture at its meeting in February, 1948. Because the committee's report applies similarly to all members in the Architects Society of Ohio, it is reprinted herewith:

It is assumed that personal and technical qualifications are beyond the scope of these considerations and that ability to practice the profession as a principal is established as a prerequisite for corporate membership in the Institute. The questions may then be examined in relation to the provisions of two documents regulating our professional practice, i.e., the Standards of Professional Practice as published in A.I.A. Document No. 330, and the sections of the General Code defining the qualifications for the practice of architecture in the State of Ohio, known as the State Registration Act. Compliance with the former is a matter for Institute determination. Violation of the latter is subject to action by the State Board of Examiners of Architects.

In A.I.A. Document No. 330 it is stated,

"The Architect may offer his services to anyone on the generally accepted basis of commission, salary or fee, as Architect, consultant, adviser, or assistant, provided that he rigidly maintains his professional integrity, disinterestedness, and freedom to act.

"He will refrain from associating himself with, or allowing the use of his name by, any enterprise of questionable character."

The second part of this document setting forth Standards of Behaviour which are mandatory for our membership states in Article 7, "An architect shall avoid exaggerated, misleading or paid publicity." At its meeting on March 4 and 5, 1948, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Institute interpreted this sentence as meaning, "An Architect shall avoid exaggerated or misleading publicity, or paid advertising."

In the opinion of your committee there is nothing in the Standards of Professional Practice of the Institute which precludes an Institute member from membership in or employment by a corporation. Such membership or employment, per se, does not impugn his professional integrity, disinterestedness, or freedom to act.

Concerning listings in the classified section of the Telephone Directory, your Committee is of the opinion that although the normal classified listing is but a convenience for the public, a listing in bold face type or any display calculated to dominate other listings and for which additional payment is customarily required, is definitely forbidden an Institute member by the Standards of Behaviour quoted above.

The State Board of Examiners of Architects, acknowledging the personal nature of professional responsibility, have ruled that the practice of architecture by a corporation is prohibited. This ruling, adopted by authority

of the State Registration Act, and filed with the Secretary of State, November 16, 1942, reads as follows:

"No architect or group of architects shall use the terms, 'Incorporated' or 'Company,' in connection with the practice of the profession of architecture in the State of Ohio."

The legal basis of this ruling is found in the General Corporation Act, Section 8623-1 of the General Code of Ohio which states in part,

"A corporation for profit may be formed hereunder for any purpose or purposes, *other than for carrying on the practice of any profession*, for which natural persons lawfully may associate themselves, provided that where the General Code makes special provision for the filing of Articles of Incorporation of designated classes of corporations, such corporations shall be formed under such provisions and not hereunder."

The State Registration Act, Section 1334-5 of the General Code, Paragraphs 3 and 4, reads as follows:

"(3) Any person holding such a certificate and being duly registered pursuant to this act may be styled or known as an architect or as a registered architect.

"(4) No other person shall assume such title or use any abbreviation, or any words, letters or figures, to indicate or imply that he or she is an architect or a registered architect."

The only pertinent exception to this section is Section 1334-17, paragraph 3, which reads,

"Nothing in this act shall be construed as excluding a qualified or registered professional engineer from such architectural practice as may be incident to the practice of his engineering profession; or as excluding an architect registered under the provisions of this act from such engineering practice as may be incident to the practice of architecture."

Whether the architectural practice incident to the practice of his engineering profession justifies the listing of an engineer under "Architect," in the classified section of the Telephone Directory may be questioned. However, since a corporation cannot legally practice architecture in the State of Ohio, the listing of a corporation under "Architects" in the Directory clearly constitutes, in the opinion of your Committee, a violation of the State law.

To summarize, your Committee has reached the following conclusions:

1. Membership in or employment by a corporation does not preclude an architect from membership in the Institute.

2. Any enterprise violating the law can be construed as being of questionable character and an architect's association with such an enterprise impugns either his professional integrity or his freedom to act.

3. The name of the Institute member may not be

(Continued on page 10)

JOSEPH E. LITTLETON — A MEMORIAL

By unanimous action of the Executive Board of The Architects Society of Ohio, the following resolution was adopted:

BE IT RESOLVED, That the following commemoration be spread upon the minutes of the Architects Society of Ohio as evidence of our appreciation of the friendship and co-operation of the late Joseph E. Littleton, and that original copies of same be sent to his wife and son, signed by the President and Secretary.

"Honors and acclaim are for those who perform the unusual, do the things that can't be done—and travel the unexplored paths—all without thought of self or hope or desire of reward. An employee who does his work beyond the call of duty, travels in such illustrious company. Such a faithful worker was Joseph E. Littleton of the Division of Workshops and Factories, Department of Industrial Relations, of the State of Ohio.



JOSEPH E. LITTLETON

Throughout the many years of faithful service Joe Littleton was always mindful of the public welfare, thorough in his various duties, firm when facts so dictated, courteous and considerate toward all those with whom he came in contact. The Architects of Ohio were extremely fortunate to have such a man and fine public servant to consult regarding the various building codes and laws, and to review and approve their plans for the many construction projects coming under the jurisdiction of the State."

"The Architects Society of Ohio expresses its sincere sympathies to Mr. Littleton's wife, Virginia, and to his son, Joseph, Jr."

* * *

A crotchety old buzzard stamped into a country doctor's office, brandished his cane, and wheezed, "You're a danged old fraud! I came to you in 1904 to cure a cough, and you sent me a bill for three dollars." "I cured you, didn't I?" replied the doctor, angrily. "Cured me! That's rich, that is," blustered the old man. "Look at me! I'm sneezing again."



Left to right: C. Curtiss Inscho, President, Architects Society of Ohio; Richard L. Tully, President, Columbus Chapter A.I.A.; Thomas H. Creighton, Editor, Progressive Architecture; Robert R. Reeves, Jr., Treasurer, Columbus Chapter A.I.A.; John M. Seidel, Secretary, Columbus Chapter A.I.A.; Galen F. Omer, Past President, Columbus Chapter A.I.A.; Fayne F. Freshwater, Vice President, Columbus Chapter A.I.A.

DAYTON CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

The new windowless plant of Airtemp Division of Chrysler Corp. in Dayton was the setting of the Dayton Chapter's regular meeting on October 20. The Chapter had been invited to be the guests of Airtemp for either luncheon or dinner followed by a conducted tour of the new plant, and dinner was decided upon because more members could take advantage of the opportunity to visit this new plant designed by the office of Albert Kahn.

The turnout for this occasion was exceptionally good, the architects assembling at 6:15 P.M. in the Recreation Lounge. Our gracious hosts provided a superb repast complete with turkey and all the trimmings.

After dinner, President Harry Schenck presided at a very short meeting. He introduced several guests including Prof. Reed Stockdale of the University of Cincinnati, and Dean Ernest Pickering of the School of Architecture, University of Cincinnati. The history of the Company and the purposes of Airtemp was given to the Chapter, after which President Schenck eloquently expressed the Chapter's appreciation for the opportunity to visit the plant.

Immediately following the meeting, small groups of five or six men each were conducted through the entire plant by an engineer. This gave each architect a better chance to obtain a clear picture of the whole set up, and afforded ample opportunity to ask questions.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

Some Facts You Should Know Before Specifying Oil Burning Equipment

George Winter, Engineer, P. J. Shomer Co., Cleveland

While Oil Burning Equipment is somewhat new in Ohio, it has been used in the eastern states and throughout the west for the past 25 years.

Since the increased costs in coal, oil has been more and more in demand, and there is a greater supply coming.

To receive the full guarantee of Oil Burning Equipment, the company with whom you deal must be able to give service 24 hours a day.

This service can only be maintained by a company which is fully equipped with a complete engineering staff and a service department and which carries a full line of all equipment, such as burners, tanks, and all necessary spare parts in stock.

Before making a decision, check as to the reliability of the local distributor and particularly the manufacturer who stands behind his equipment.

Choose equipment that will burn the lower-priced heavier grades of oil that are higher in heat units and will result in lesser consumption than the lighter oils.

DOOR MAGIC

By W. K. BARKETT, Vice President, Neo Sales, Inc.

In these days of high building costs it is important that the best possible use be made of every cubic foot of space. There are ways and ways of cutting corners, as every builder knows. But the conscientious architect is not interested in the sacrifice of quality and good workmanship merely to save a few dollars on a construction job. One sure way to achieve the objective of 100 percent utilization of space, without the sacrifice of utility or beauty, is through the use of folding doors. The old-fashioned swinging, or sliding units of wood are not always desirable, and the disappearing closure, in many cases, is impossible to install because of the lack



of sufficient wall space to receive it. Other types are crude and cumbersome and add nothing to the attractiveness of a building.

Within the last few years there has appeared on the market a new type of folding door that combines all the good features of the older wooden one with the sturdiness, beauty and utility that this age demands. The product, known as the Modernfold, is now in use in thousands of homes, apartment houses, churches, hotels and lodges, offices and professional buildings. Introduced in 1936, this accordion-type, fabric-covered closure met with success at once. Essentially not a fad, Modernfold found its place in construction where clients wanted both spaciousness and privacy in room layout.

A large and famous hotel in one of Michigan's resort areas, for instance, needed a closure that would cut its huge dining room, normally seating several hundred guests, into two parts, the objective being to close away half of the area on slow days. The installation also achieved another important goal of the management, in that the smaller dining space on dull days was more satisfactory from the guest's viewpoint.

It is a well-known psychological fact that people do not like to eat in large and sparsely occupied public dining rooms. They want to go where other people go; they want to see and in some cases be seen. Still another advantage of this installation was that it enabled the hotel to serve private parties on one side of the

folding door and the public on the other. In all the years since this unit was installed, there has been no complaint that the speeches and singing of the Rotarians interfered with the patrons on the other side, or vice versa.

This is only one case in point. The folding door finds its best uses, after all, in the home. Most people who go to architects with their sketches and their ideas, want the home of their dreams to be beautiful first of all—and, of course, convenient and efficient, flexible and nearly always informal. Here are a few of the applications:

Living rooms that live up to their name sometimes demand larger areas for entertaining guests. By folding the doors to the wall, it is possible to bring a library, dinette or den into the living area, forming one large size room. But when the needs are for enjoyment of the family alone, the doors may be closed, walling off each room for its specific function.

The folding door finds one of its most intriguing uses in kitchens and breakfast nooks. The kitchen simply vanishes each morning after toast and coffee—and the owner does not use a magic wand either. The accordion-type closure makes a real double-purpose room out of the kitchen, which may be used as a sewing room or a place for ironing—or a pleasant, homelike breakfast nook. Open the doors and the place again becomes an area for the preparation of the family's meals.

Some people do not like arches between living and dining room. Because of client resistance, many architects no longer like to suggest an arch, and in some cases the ordinary door is too small. Here the Modernfold finds its own in a rich and dignified application that separates or combines the two rooms of the house most used in daily living.

Where bathrooms are small, and the architect must make space count to the point where every fraction of an inch is precious, he sometimes hesitates to waste the area consumed by the swing of ordinary doors. Here the folding door comes to his rescue again, making every inch of the space on floor and wall usable and accessible. In closets, too, where the door swing is a bugaboo, the accordion-type door is a natural. The advantages here are obvious, for there has never been a clothes closet too big.

The Modernfold finds a place in all types of homes. The home may be in town, it may be in the country, or

(Continued on page 10)



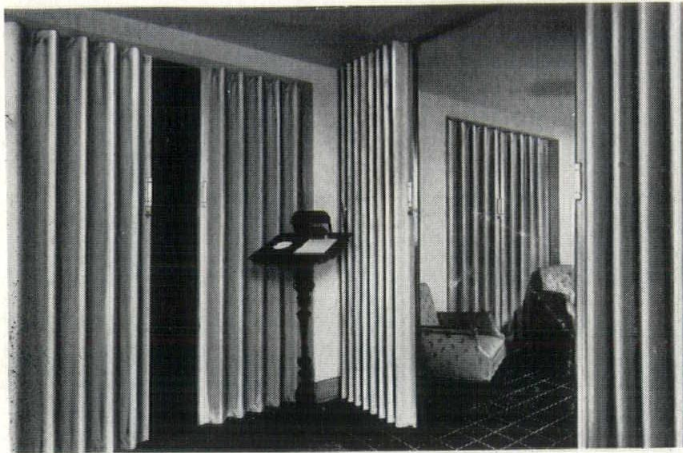
Above, open: Below, closed



DOOR MAGIC

(Continued from page 9)

on the beach. There is a unit now available for every purpose. Scores of churches are finding new and varied uses for the Modernfold. For instance, closing off portions of the structure to conserve fuel and light. They facilitate the minister's work, too. It is easier to speak to a properly formed group than to a scattered assembly. The types available for religious structures are wholly in keeping with the tranquil, reverent atmosphere of the cathedral.



A number of installations have been made since the war in automobile salesrooms. For years, some of the larger agencies have had to wall off their parts counters and storage spaces with wire mesh for protective reasons, but now some have combined beauty with utility by installing Modernfold Doors. Other industrial uses are



in shops and stores, to provide separate departments for many types of merchandising, to provide fitting rooms for gowns, closures for booths in men's departments, to shut off a cafeteria when not in use, and to provide backing for window displays. Doctors, dentists and optometrists find many uses for this type of door, while

funeral homes have come to look upon it as an absolute necessity. Catering to this type of construction, the manufacturers have produced a number of fabrics and finishes for use in mortuaries where quiet is essential and a subdued atmosphere so important.

Coverings are available in 21 pleasing colors to blend with almost any scheme of interior decoration. All materials are mildew-proof, fire-resistant, mothproof, do not crack, chip, peel, warp or scuff off and can be cleaned easily with soft soap and warm water. The doors are easy to install, straight or curved.

For convenience of the architect, the following specifications are suggested:

Modernfold Doors, as shown on plans, shall be furnished and installed by Neo Sales, Incorporated, authorized representative of the manufacturers. These doors shall be top-hung and require no floor guides on track. Doors shall be completely fabricated at the factory. They shall consist of a rust-resistant frame of interlacing, collapsible and extensible steel-hinge plates properly connected to provide smooth, positive operation and include stops to make all volutes equidistant when the door is fully opened.

Structure shall be covered with flame-resistant, mildew-proof vinyl fabric attached to the metal frame to permit replacement without damage to the fabric or to the metal structure. All mouldings and exposed track shall have Hammerloid silver-gray, infra-red baked finish.

Pulls on both standard and custom doors shall be of satin finished aluminum. All exposed metal hardware shall be satin aluminum finish. All parts and workmanship are to be fully guaranteed for one year against defects of faulty workmanship."

The Modernfold Door is manufactured by New Castle Products, New Castle, Indiana, and is distributed by Neo Sales, Inc., 1737 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, Telephone, SUPERior 3692.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER REVIEWS MEMBERSHIP STANDARDS

(Continued from page 6)

listed in a telephone directory in a manner to dominate the other names in the listing.

Your Committee recommends the following action:

1. In the case of any Institute member who is associated with an enterprise which can be construed as being of questionable character, that the facts be presented to the American Institute of Architects with a request that said member be notified of its findings and warned of the consequences of his continued violation of the Standards of Professional Practice.

2. In the case of any corporation indicating or implying that it is engaged in the practice of the profession of architecture, that the facts be presented to the State Board of Examiners of Architects for its action.

3. That any action by this chapter be taken on the question of proper listing in the Telephone Directory and that each member of the Cincinnati Chapter be notified of the result of such action.

Respectfully submitted,
Committee on the Practice of Architecture
Cincinnati Chapter, A.I.A.

George E. McDonald
Walter F. Sheblessey
George Marshall Martin

THE OHIO

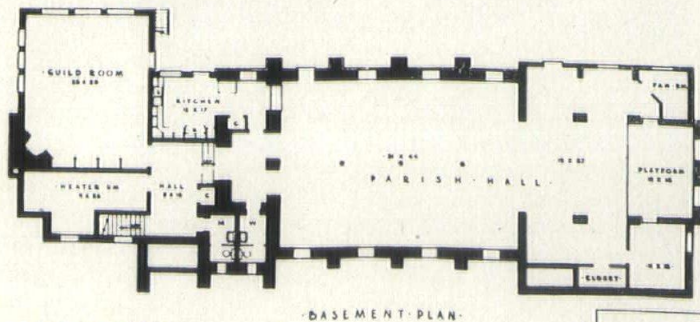
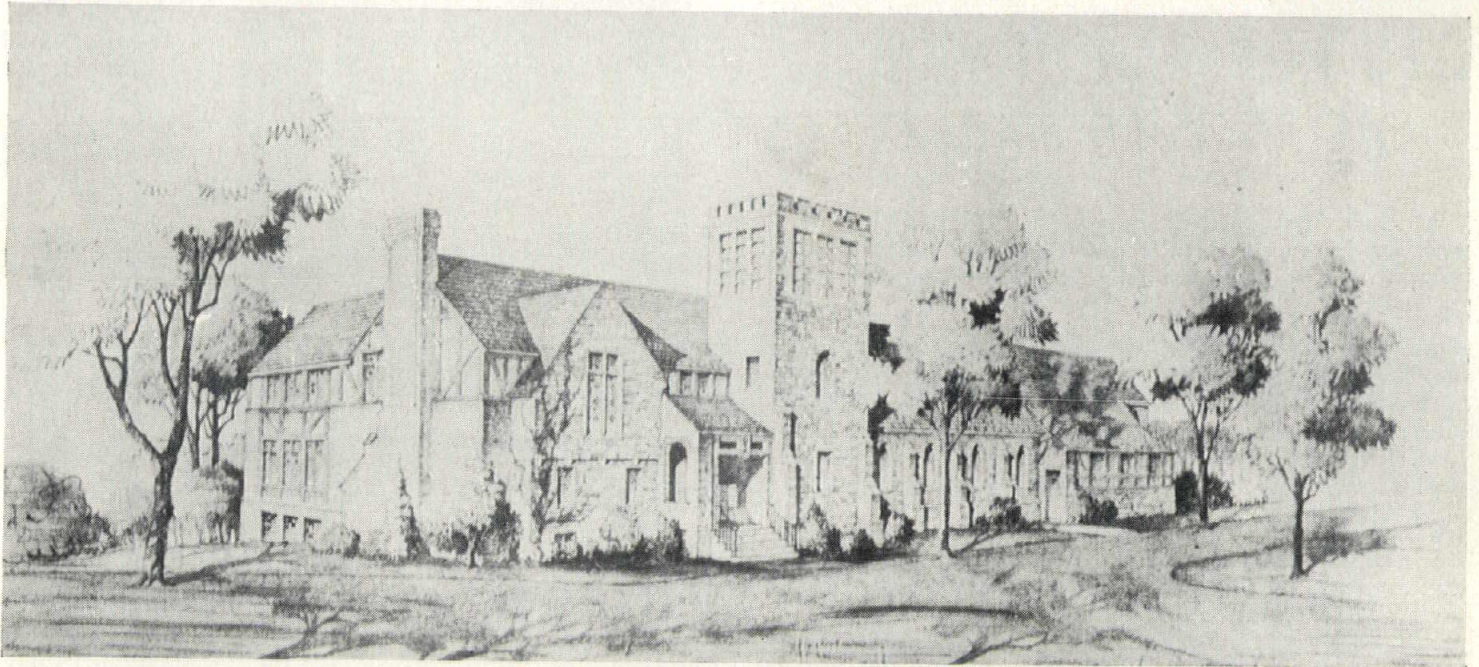
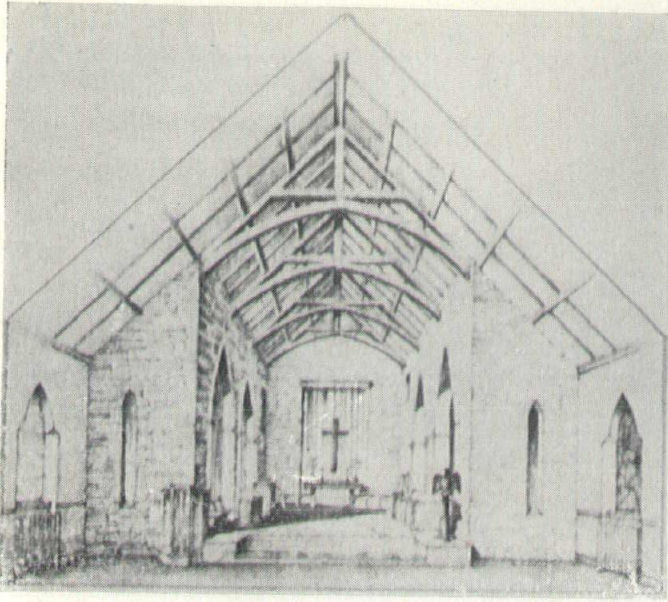
ST. THOMAS PARISH HOUSE TERRACE PARK, OHIO

Taylor and Porter, Architects, Cincinnati, Ohio

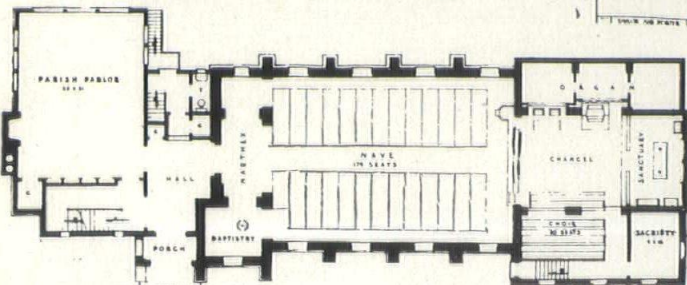
Serving a suburban community of about two hundred families, St. Thomas Church, Terrace Park, Ohio, is the only protestant church in the town. During the pastorate of its present rector, Reverend John Yungblut, the need for a parish house to accommodate educational and social activities for the community imperative.

The original building was erected in 1907 as a gift to the community by its most famous resident, Mr. John Robinson, circus-owner and theatre operator. The problem which confronted Taylor and Porter, the architects for the Parish House, was the limitation of site on a large hillside parcel, a suitable new entrance for both Church and Parish House, and completely new mechanical facilities, as well as properly arranged facilities for planned activities.

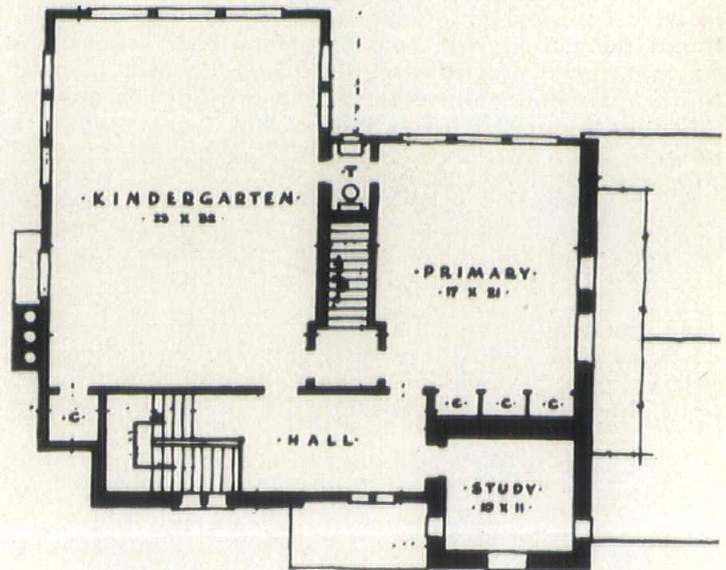
The structure of the building is of reinforced concrete, steel, and brick, completely fireproof, yet in pleasing harmony with the original stone and timber structure.



BASMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



LET'S TALK MAN TO MAN ABOUT YOUR MAGAZINE—

Mr. Architect — The "Ohio Architect" is **your** magazine published by your Architects Society of Ohio and Edited by John W. Hargrave, an Architect of Montgomery, Ohio.

It is edited to give you information that will make you a better informed architect and make your business more profitable. It reaches every Architect registered by the State to do business in Ohio, School and Hospital Board members, County Commissioners, Township Trustees, larger building firms, etc., a circulation of 2500 copies each month.

It is supported solely by advertising revenue derived from advertisers who use its pages to send their sales message to you and others who receive it. They deserve your support and co-operation.

It will grow larger and better as the advertising grows and any help you can give the business manager listed on page four of this issue toward getting additional advertising will help us a lot. Your suggestions as to firms our sales staff should solicit, will help us and your mentioning to firms who are advertising that you saw their advertisement in **your** magazine will also help.

With production costs constantly rising we must get considerable more advertising in its pages to keep it growing and this is an appeal for your help and support toward this worth-while effort.

If you would send the Business Manager the names of firms or individuals with whom you do business in fair volume, it would assist the sales staff to make contacts they might otherwise miss.

Won't you give us your support and help make "Ohio Architect" the finest state publication in the country?

Sincerely yours,
PUBLIC RELATIONS AND
MAGAZINE COMMITTEE

CLEVELAND ELECTORATE VOTES ESTABLISH NEW BOARD OF BUILDING STANDARDS AND BUILDING APPEALS

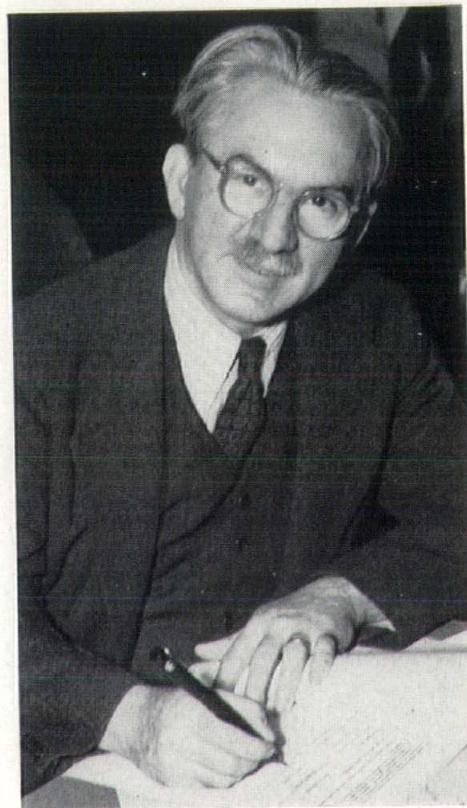
By Emil J. Szendy, A. I. A. Building Code Consultant

On November 2nd of this year the voters of Cleveland, by an overwhelming majority, approved an amendment to the city charter establishing a Board of Building Standards and Building Appeals clothed with discretionary power in enforcement of the Building Code, and gave a mandate to the Board to keep the Building Code a live document, up-to-date and abreast with the times.

Experience has shown that building codes are frequently out of date within the month in which they are completed. In the preparation of the new Cleveland building code, changes in code drafts were found necessary because of new developments in the building industry, even in the

short period between approval by the Council Building Code Committee and acceptance by the Council as a whole.

Once a Code is adopted by Council, creeping obsolescence usually takes hold. Rarely does anyone attempt the laborious job of amending and re-amending the document to eliminate the "bugs" that become apparent, or to make acceptable under the code new materials and methods of construction developed by a dynamic building industry. Some-



EMIL J. SZENDY, A. I. A.

times test results will show that old conceptions of what is safe and desirable are wrong, but the code will continue to base requirements upon them. Under the New York Building Code, portland cement plaster on metal lath is still required for fire retarding combustible construction, although tests indicate that gypsum plaster on metal lath has superior fire resistance.

Provisions in building codes written with current practices in planning and design in mind are frequently found inapplicable when new plan solutions are developed. The new windowless, air-conditioned, one-story industrial plant is suitably regulated only in the most modern codes, and some of the problems of regulation posed by that type of building are yet to be solved. What about access to the interior in the case of fire? How will smoke be vented to the outside so as to permit firemen to enter the premises? What about "back drafts" and explosions when additional oxygen reaches

(Continued on page 13)

Cleveland's New Board of Building Standards

(Continued from page 12)

a smoldering fire in a building which is airless when the air conditioning stops functioning.

When the drafts of the new Cleveland Building Code were reviewed, it became apparent that it would be imperative to supplement the Code by establishment of a permanent, paid Board, working through a small technical staff, to keep the code operative, just, and enforceable. The charter amendment to set up such a Board was drafted and eventually accepted by Council after lively debate and some spirited opposition.

The Board authorized by the voters will consist of one architect, one structural engineer, one mechanical engineer, one builder, and one building superintendent representing organized labor, all with at least ten years' experience in their particular fields. There will be an alternate for each member of the Board, to function when the corresponding member is unable to function or is disqualified because of financial or other direct interest in the matter submitted for Board action. Appointment will be by the Mayor, and compensation will be on a per diem basis, with a maximum of \$2400 per year aggregate compensation for any member and his alternate.

The Board will meet upon call of the chairman, and is empowered to:

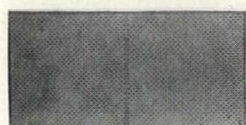
1. Approve materials, devices, appliances, and methods of construction under the Building Code. As Code requirements are usually expressed as functional requirements, the Board will be able to approve acceptable new materials and devices, as they are developed.

2. Formulate rules and regulations to supplement the Building Code. Many construction methods specified in building codes are only extensions of basis code requirements. Frequently these methods change from time to time, and if the requirements for them are frozen by ordinance they are not susceptible to quick revision. By placing control over such specification requirements in the Board, greater flexibility of regulation will be achieved.
3. Recommend changes in the Building Code. The Board is required by law to annually recommend changes in the Building Code and to report to Council on the work performed during the previous year. It is also required by law to keep a written record of all approvals and determinations, and to make these available to the public. The Council will therefore receive authoritative recommendations for Code changes at regular intervals, and the affected public will be kept apprised of accepted materials and methods of construction and of modifications of the Code approved by the Board.
4. Act on appeals from the decisions of the Building Commissioner and of other administrative officials. The Board will act as an appellate board in enforcement of the Building Code, and will have authority to grant variances from the requirements in cases of undue hardship, so long as the intent and purpose of the Code are adequately served.

A safety valve of this sort is imperative for every enforced building code. The strict requirements of the law may not apply in a specific instance, or

(Continued on page 14)

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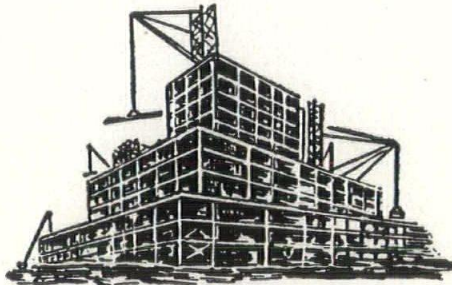
GENERAL OFFICES and WAREHOUSE: 1812 ST. CLAIR AVE., CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

CLEVELAND CHAPTER NEWS

According to Robert A. Little, Program Chairman, the Cleveland Chapter is having its annual Christmas party at the Mather Room of the Allerton Hotel, Monday, Dec. 20. No talks on housing, fluid planning, stress frames or semi-rigid frames will be given. Door prizes as well as awards for Architecture demerits will be donated. All in all a good time is promised for all.

What promises to be one of the highlights of the fiscal Chapter program is the announcement that Mr. Louis Mumford noted author, and lecturer will speak before the chapter at a luncheon being held on January 13 on "Planning for Tomorrow" Mr. Mumford is known to Architects especially as author of "Sticks and Stones," "Culture of Cities," "The South in Architecture." Final details will be announced later.

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Cleveland's New Board of Building Standards

(Continued from page 13)

a modification of the code requirements would provide equal safety. No building code should be a straitjacket for the building industry. No individual Building Commissioner should exercise powers not subject to appeal to a professionally competent board able to evaluate the problem and reach an equitable decision.

It should be noted that the new Board will not act in zoning matters. A lay Board of Zoning Appeal has been functioning in Cleveland for many years, and will continue to function in zoning matters. The new Board will act in all other matters governed by the Building Code, including matters relating to fire prevention.

By adoption of the new Board, Cleveland hopes to keep the new Building Code now being readied for final Council action an equitable, enforceable document, always abreast with the times, adequately but not unnecessarily restrictive, and properly serving the intent and purposes of building regulation: public safety, health, and welfare.

Creation of the Board has been acclaimed as a tremendous step forward in building regulation. A great deal of credit is due to the architects and engineers who actively campaigned for its adoption. The Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, acting through the chairman of its Building Code Committee, Mr. Paul Ruth, through its president, Mr. Wallace Teare, and through Mr. George Mayer and other members of the Chapter, was largely instrumental in the acceptance of the proposal by the City authorities.

EASTERN OHIO CHAPTER NEWS

At the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Ohio Chapter, American Institute of Architects, held on December 3, 1948, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, E. Florence Vance, 640 North Main St., Akron, Ohio; Vice President, Everett R. Roller, R.F.D., No. 2, Alliance, Ohio; Secretary, Arthur F. Sidells, 310 Perkinswood Blvd., S. E., Warren, Ohio; Treasurer, Richard E. Laurence, 254 Valleyview Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio; Directors, John H. Samuels, term expires 1952; Laurence J. Motter, term expires 1951; Leroy W. Henry, term expires 1950. Representative to Architects Society of Ohio: President E. Florence Vance; Vice President, Everett R. Roller, Alternate.

* * *

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BEWARE OF ALL-INCLUSIVE SPECIFICATIONS

*From American Painter and Decorator
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Something should be done about painting specifications. Many of them seem to be written to protect the man who writes them, at the expense of the painting contractor.

Here is a typical specification of that sort.

"Work included: The work required under these specifications includes all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and services necessary for all exterior and interior painting and finishing throughout the buildings, embracing wood, metal or other surfaces, as required to make a thoroughly complete job in every respect, *whether every item is herein specifically mentioned or not.*

"Where items are not mentioned they shall be finished the same as specified for similar work.

"The contractor, to avoid all possible confusion, shall examine specifications for all other trades and shall thoroughly familiarize himself with all of their provisions regarding painting and finishing and he shall understand that all materials installed throughout the building which necessitate painting or finishing and which are left unfinished by the requirements of other specifications, shall be painted or finished to completion under these specifications."

Study the first quoted paragraph. A painting contractor who signs a contract to paint all paintable surfaces whether or not they are specifically mentioned in the contract or shown on the blue print certainly leaves himself wide open.

The purpose of specifications written in this manner is perfectly clear. If the specification writer leaves out

anything, no responsibility is attached to him. He can forget to mention any paintable surface and unless the painting contractor discovers it before he makes his bid, he is the goat.

Some smart painting contractors having been stung a few times, have found a way to beat the game. After they have figured the job and have put in costs for painting, everything they can think of that might possibly need painting, they add 5 to 10 percent, or even more to their estimate, before adding their profit. If anything which they did not foresee requires painting they are at least partially protected.

Obviously this increases the price of paint jobs, but until specification writers stop trying to make a goat out of the painting contractor, the contractor, in self-defense, must play safe. The new building owner, unfortunately, pays for the specification-writer's neglect.

When specifications are written like the one we have quoted, it is not safe for the painting contractor to figure a paint job from a blue print without reading the plastering specifications, those for steel work, piping, air-conditioning, metal work, heating, ventilating, electrical work, cement finishing, carpentering and equipment to be installed—in other words, the specifications for every craft involved in the construction. Any one of these may show painting that is required but not mentioned specifically in the specifications.

Since the painter is the man who is expected to dress up a building—make the work of all other trades show up to the best advantage, much more time and attention should be given by specification-writers to writing up clear and intelligent painting specifications. These specifications should state exactly what is to be painted

(Continued on page 16)

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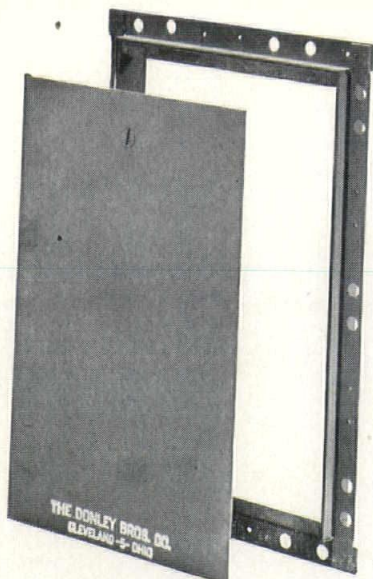
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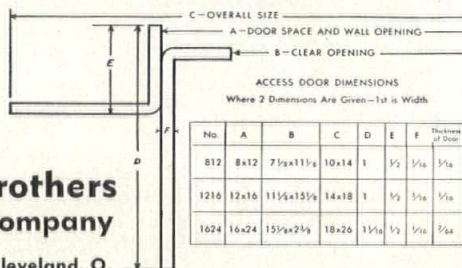
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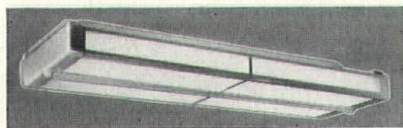


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A QUONSET BANK IN CLEVELAND

By GARFIELD, HARRIS, ROBINSON and SCHAFER
Architects

Considering the problems involved in designing and planning the temporary East 107th Street and Euclid Ave. Branch bank of the National City Bank of Cleveland, the Architects, Garfield, Harris, Robinson and Schafer, did an exemplary piece of work.

An excellent expression of barrel-vault design, this branch bank in Cleveland is distinguished architecture, even when compared with considerably more expensive structures. The owner, National City Bank of Cleveland, had formerly opened two suburban branches and had done so much more business than expected that they wished to sample this neighborhood before committing themselves to a building which might prove too small. Quonset construction was chosen because of its economy and adaptability to crisp contemporary design minus costly, custom-built elements.

One of National City Bank's requirements was that there be no cessation of business when, and if, the changeover is eventually made from the Quonset structure to larger quarters. Thus, the present building has been placed at the rear of the lot while the site of the future building (at front) is currently used for parking. When the new building is finished, officials can close business in the old structure on Friday, open Monday in their new offices. In addition, since the client did not want to build two complete sets of expensive vaults and safety deposit facilities, these were placed at the north side of the present building, can easily be incorporated without change in the new structure to the north.

The exterior brick is a warm buff and has been carried into the banking room proper with a very satisfactory effect. The interior has asphalt tile floors over concrete. From the bottom of the clerestory windows up acousti-Celotex was used while below masonite board was installed. The interior is lighted by cold cathode tubing running in light troughs the entire length of the banking room at the height of the sills of the clerestory windows. The general illumination of the cold cathode lighting is augmented by spot lights suspended from the ceiling.

Beware of All-Inclusive Specifications

(Continued from page 15)

... how many coats ... and should name the materials to be used.

Until our architect friends teach their specification-writers to write clear, intelligent painting specifications, those who build must expect that painting prices will be high enough to cover all contingencies that may arise from the use of all-inclusive painting specifications.

Let us hope that something will be done to correct this situation—and soon.

ONE OF THE ANSWERS

By Don Darnell, In "The Ohio State Lantern"

We noticed a college professor talking to a member of a construction crew the other day. The professor is an instructor in architecture, a very apt man in the field of design and a very suited person when it comes to passing this information on to his students.

He was telling the member of the construction crew his ideas on the building. Soon they parted. The professor got into his '37 Ford. The man in overalls zoomed off in a two-tone '48 Buick.

STUDY YOUR RISKS

By E. J. Brunner

Practical Things to Think About

This article might have been entitled, "Watch Credits," but watching credits are only a part of trying to get ahead in business without losing your shirt.

Of course, there is never a time when risks should not be studied and watched. In any era of business some bad breaks crop up, but the general business atmosphere of some eras minimizes and of some eras emphasizes the liability of businessmen getting behind the eight ball.

For some time now, we have been working in an era in which close watch should be kept.

Rapidly rising prices and costs of doing business can get business men into jams through commitments which must be satisfied. A person who commits himself to furnish that which he has to buy perhaps for over a full year after his commitment may find himself in a position equally as bad in an era of suddenly rising prices as the full-inventoried man finds himself when a sudden and determined fall in prices occurs.

Every business is founded on risks. The construction industry is no exception. It should be an industry of STUDIED RISKS, but unfortunately not enough study is given to risks by those who take them.

Risks can be studied from two viewpoints, (1) the risker can and should study his own risk, (2) others who do business with him can and should study his risk from their viewpoint.

For instance, a contractor undertakes a risk when he signs a contract. He should weigh it well. Subs and material men can observe him as he is and what he has undertaken and then decide the risk of dealing with him.

One non-expert, but very practical, credit man has set himself down the following items which he has on his desk:

- (A) The judgment and capability of the executives (of the risk)
- (B) The past record (of the risk)
- (C) Liquid assets and backing and financial standing.
- (D) Current business conditions as they may affect the contract under consideration
- (E) The contract which the proposed risk is based upon

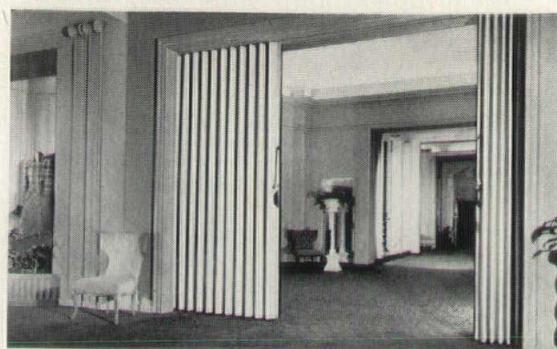
As from one non-expert to another, the above little schedule looks mighty good to the writer of this article. There is a lot of good thought we can see in it. It would look good on any desk.

For instance, his number one item should be number one. Sometimes there won't be any item two because it will be a new firm. Sometimes item number three will be so convincing that we need not worry about anything. Sometimes item number four will look good and sometimes it will be a nagging question mark. The last item, which is the contract under consideration, may loom up pretty big when thought of in connection with item three. You must admit his set of things to think about is practical. Tell us if you have something better. It could be helpful to the industry to have comment on this article.

* * *

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NATURE AND THE ARCHITECT'S GEOMETRY

From the Bulletin of the Boston Society of Architects

It is interesting to me that as we achieve mass building and mass living we also achieve a faceless architecture, one which belongs to the common man whose individual life is sinking so rapidly into oblivion. We are achieving a life as well as an architecture of negation.

Architecture is becoming universal in monotony. You can find all types of buildings being designed on the same formula whether it is to house humans or animals. Julian Huxley told me that he was sorry that an ultra modern elephant house designed for the London Zoo had been replaced by a more conservative one: for he believed that new ideas—he being a biologist, of course—should be first tried out on the animals. Architecture is universal in monotony in that you will find the same

formula used in the Education Building and water towers in Brazil, in a new civic center for Detroit—in St. Louis, in the building for the United Nations and for the giraffes of the London Zoo. Every new city plan has its indicated building schemes on the same design which Le Corbusier developed in 1933 for the Swiss House at Cite Universite a Paris. You do not mind the natural imitators following in this herding of ideas but when you find men who in the past have shown creative ability, you wonder at this spread of impersonal standards in architecture and life—and begin to think of it as a devastating wave of unanimity.

This wave of unanimity—this universality of monotony also overcomes the natural desire for symbolism—the United Nations design is, as I said, the same building only enlarged—as the Swiss House designed by Le Corbusier but here it seems only a carrying on of recent cliches rather than a solution—if it symbolizes anything—it says that the world is to be ruled by bureaucracy, an assertative bureaucracy—that the assembly of all the nations is small and insignificant.

The world needs a new architecture, a flexible architecture which may house the humble as well as the talented—act as the symbol of religion—function as the symbol of the community, i. e., Julian Huxley's common pool of individuals.

We as architects must place our emphasis on living—on ideals and not on the tools which may or may not produce them. We must see man *the individual* separated from the mass man, one tending mass machines—living in mass housing, obeying in the mass. More and more the architect has accepted this thesis of the mass and mass production—rather than being a prophet of better living. In a higher sense of responsibility he has accepted negation rather than fulfillment.

How much of democracy will endure in a nation like ours where the trend toward bureaucracy is widening so rapidly—into a nation of clerks—and clerks mean increasing proportion of overhead to needed production. Can any attempt to break down the bigness of group effort and life into smaller communities—smaller physical and mental communities actually related once again to family life—cause a real resurgence of individual responsibility; or will the bureaucracy trend finally encompass our entire citizenry and then will mass irresponsibility be content to accept minimum security without even the "right to dissent."

* * *

"I like large parties," she said, raising her voice above the boom of a bass drum. "They're so intimate. At small parties there isn't any privacy."

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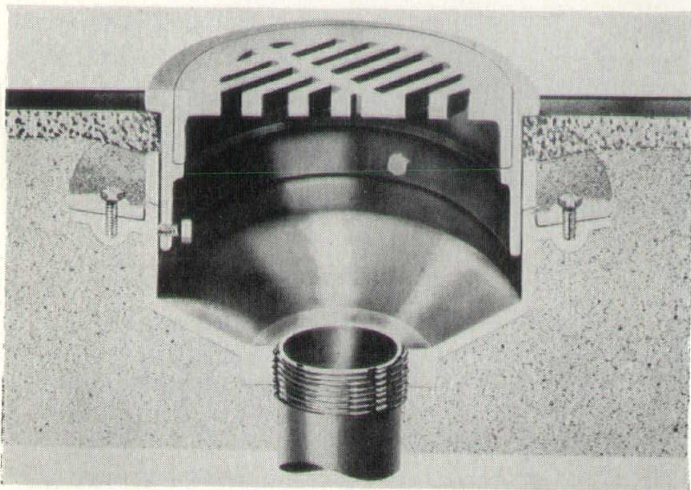
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BRICK PRODUCERS RECOGNIZED NATIONALLY

Cleveland to Get "Finals" in Competition to Select Leading Apprentices

Ohio clay products manufacturers will take an important part in 1949 activities of the Structural Clay Products Institute, national organization of brick and tile producers with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Paul Belden, Sr., of the Belden Brick Co., Canton, and Claud Blair, of the Metropolitan Paving Brick Co., Canton, were re-elected to the board of directors at the industry convention at French Lick Springs. E. A. Stewart, of the Stark Brick Co., Canton, was elected to the board of directors, and C. Forrest Tefft, of the Claycraft Co., Columbus, was the fourth Ohioan named as a national director.

Mr. Belden also will continue as chairman of the all-important Mason Training Committee, while Mr. Blair and Mr. Tefft will serve on the Executive Committee which determines Institute policy.

Ohio Still Leads

One of the 1949 highspots of the countryside program to train an adequate supply of bricklayers will be a National Competition to determine the country's outstanding brick-mason apprentices. Finals are set for late spring in Cleveland and the activity is being jointly sponsored by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, the Associated General Contractors of America, and Structural Clay Products Institute.

(Continued on page 21)

Gregory, A U. S. Navy man, was medium-sized, and not very imposing. One night ashore he walked into a small honky-tonk bar, and with a flourish, and a voice that filled the room, said: "When Gregory drinks, everybody drinks."

Immediately the bar was jammed, the house filled all the glasses, and everybody drank. Then with the impertinence of a king, Gregory reached into his pocket, pulled out a dime, laid it on the counter, and said: "And when Gregory pays, everybody pays." And out he walked.

* * *

Dorothy Parker, completely bored by a country weekend, wired a friend: "Please send me a loaf of bread—and enclose a saw and file."



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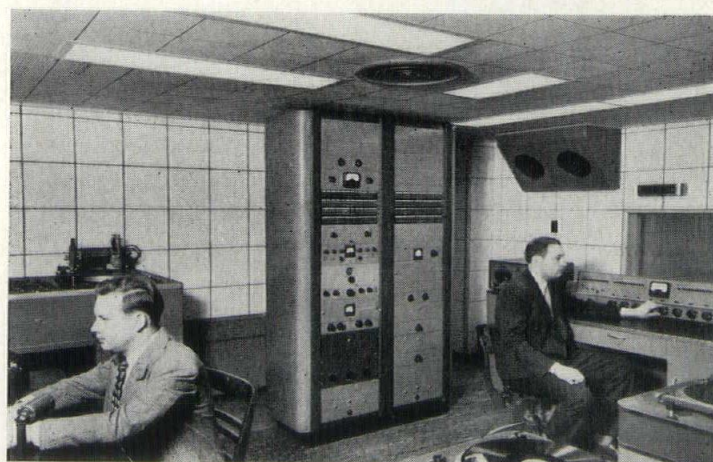
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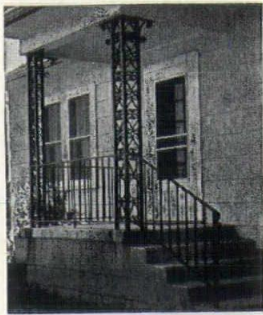
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STABILIZATION OF BUILDING INDUSTRY

Demolition and replacement of buildings which have outlived their usefulness has been recommended as a step towards permanent stabilization of the construction industry.

This recommendation is contained in a report of the Committee on Urban Planning of The American Institute of Architects.

The Committee report states that continuity in production must be achieved to avoid the extreme fluctuations in the construction industry—to minimize boom and depression periods. Housing costs have been raised by this instability since the element of risk has justified the high prices for labor and materials and there has been a maximum volume of housing in periods of high prices.

"We should seek to develop procedures, both public and private, that will stimulate or inhibit the rate of construction so as to counteract, rather than aggravate, the violence of cyclical swings in the national economy," says the committee.

"A pre-requisite for the permanent stabilization of the construction industry, however, is a definite program for the demolition and replacement of buildings that have outlived their usefulness."

As released by Douglas W. Orr, of New Haven, President of The Institute, five major objectives for a national housing program were enunciated in the report.

They were as follows:

1. To secure an adequate quantity of housing to serve the needs of all our citizens at a price they can afford to pay.
2. To secure an improved quality and design for all types of housing.
3. To secure continuity in the production of new homes and apartments.
4. To secure the elimination of slums and blighted areas.
5. To secure well-planned communities and cities.

In considering the problem of quantity and cost, the Committee approves methods designed to increase the productive capacity of the construction industry.

"We should oppose any artificial restrictions, whether on the part of capital or labor, that tend to hamper production or increase the cost of construction," the committee stated. "We should favor simplification of building codes and governmental aid for research in construction methods and materials.

"Some of the new methods that are being tried, such as pre-fabrication, may appear to result in a limitation in the employment of architects; our policy, in such cases, should be governed entirely by the needs of the public."

As far as quality and design are concerned, the committee is opposed to measures designed to secure "quantity of housing without regard to quality."

Saying that a period of excessively high building costs has already resulted in a lowering of standards of room sizes and construction, the architects assert that all new housing, whether public or private, should be based on a steady improvement in standards.

"If this nation is to succeed in solving its housing problems it will need more than the negative stimulus of banishing slums," said the committee. "It must have the positive stimulation of great and fine achievements for which architects cannot avoid their share of responsibility."

(Continued on page 21)

Stabilization of Building Industry

(Continued from page 20)

Urban redevelopment, community planning and the relationship of government to private enterprise are problems for which policies are also suggested.

In the cities, there is the opportunity of "making a more rational use of all urban land," say the architects. This can be done by eliminating industrial as well as residential blight. Cities can be created that are efficiently planned and satisfy a sense of beauty as well as a desire for convenience.

"We shall fail in these larger aims," the committee said. "If we adopt an urban redevelopment program for the single purpose of getting rid of slums; if we fail in the larger purpose we may not even approach the more limited goal of destroying all of the unfit housing. Our endorsement of a policy of urban redevelopment, therefore, should always insist that the larger objectives should not be made subordinate to the more limited purpose of curing our housing ills."

The architects, realizing that there would be no housing problem if private enterprise alone had been able to provide adequate building for all citizens at prices they could afford, assert that the necessity for government assistance should be accepted with certain reservations, including:

1. Limiting the degree of assistance to that necessary to reach the desired objectives.

2. Rejecting compromises that are half-way measures and offer only the illusion of approaching such objectives.

3. Careful consideration of the nature of any controls that may be suggested. The architects must oppose proposals that result in excessive standardization of ideas, methods and planning. They feel they must support ideas that permit variation, experimentation and initiative on the part of local communities and individuals.

4. The seeking of simplicity in administration by avoiding red tape.

"These results," say the Committee on Urban Planning, "will not be achieved by wishful thinking.

"If, through indifference or negligence on our part, we allow housing legislation to be initiated by people who do not understand our problems, we can only blame ourselves. By planning, which is merely another name for forethought, we may, on the contrary, devise the simplest and least burdensome as well as the most effective forms of control."

Ohio Brick Producers Recognized Nationally

(Continued from page 19)

Already leading the country in the number of bricklayer apprentices — with a total of 1300 — the Ohio Region of SCPI maintains headquarters in Canton, Ohio with a branch office in Pittsburgh. K. B. Harris is executive secretary and the Institute serves the trade and building public as a clearing house for information on all phases of brick and tile production and masonry construction.

* * *

The party was getting a bit rough, and when Beatrice Lillie refused to join the rowdy Conga line that was rapidly turning into "Follow-the-Leader," someone challenged, "Haven't you any sporting blood in your veins?"

"I have," retorted Bea, "and I don't want to spill any of it!"

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By TENNYS BELLAMY,

In Monthly Bulletin, Washington State Chapter, A.I.A.

Are you afraid to sue? Do you dodge the issue when a client refuses to pay? Do you think by so doing that you are gaining respect for your chosen profession and that of your colleagues?

There seems to be a latent fear amongst us that makes us shy away from the courts and we feel that it may divert clients from our doors. This point is debatable and only an excuse and not the real reason.

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the purpose of this article is to shed a bit of light on this dark path.

The written contract between client and architect is a good start for proper understanding of relations and should only be omitted when something better is used. There is something better and that is an enlargement of the contract for each individual job. Here is the jumping off place. Many of us try, and although we are not always proud of our results, we keep on trying. Maybe we can pool our efforts and help each other.

The abandonment of final working drawings is the most common disaster to us. The client usually is sincere, but for any one of many reasons, decides not to continue with *his* plans—which are now *our* plans. He no longer wants them and refers to them as so much paper, when previously it was his brain child. In any event, the architect has bills to pay and the disappointed client feels that he has already tossed too much money down the drain—so the case comes down to an argument of amount for a settlement.

Well, the architect had some experience before so he wrote into the contract an exact amount of the settlement based upon a compensation of 75% of the estimated fee. This appeared to be sufficient security, but the enthusiasm of the client during the working drawing stage, enlarged the size of the job several hundred percent.

Now, where are we? The architect's bills are higher than his estimated compensation. He may have turned down other smaller jobs to handle this one. No money was collected during the working drawing stage, because the architect's fee was coming out of the loan on the future building. The client's money was tied up in the land, and his ready cash went for preliminary sketches. No, your lien rights do not do you any good in the State of Washington, and you cannot collect for loss of profits. A Real Estate man can, but architects cannot.

This is the point where I came to a sudden halt by a stone wall (and made the best settlement possible—and meekly stood by while my attorney took 25% of the amount collected.) Even so the amount that I received was more than I could raise without the assistance of a legal counsel. All the discussion and presentation of time did nothing to move my client. He retains an attorney for all of his work, and I was merely lumped in along with his usual duties.

There are only two cases on record in our State of architects carrying their cases through the Courts to final prosecution for non-payment on an unbuilt structure. Why?

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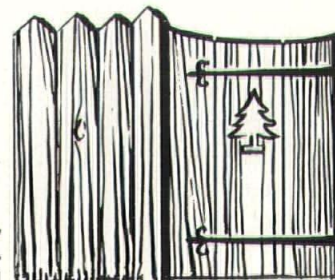
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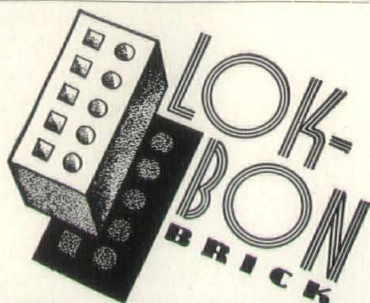
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MODERN ARCHITECTURE IS PUBLIC'S CHOICE

The result of a poll, conducted by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, shows that 72% of the public prefer modern architecture to traditional architecture for their own homes.

Model homes, one in the traditional style and the other in modern, exhibited through the courtesy of Woman's Home Companion, were the basis for the voting. The traditional home was designed by Frank Harper Bissell and the winning model, a modern, one story home was designed by Raymond & Rado.

Mr. Clay's report stated that the 72% vote in favor of modern is an encouraging indication of the public's growing interest in architecture and of the public's demand for progress in homes.

Modern has at last come into its own. The prejudice against it is finally being overcome by the efforts of the architectural profession to make the public realize that to turn its back on modern is to turn its back on all of the advances in planning that have been developed in the past quarter of a century, the report stated.

The report quoted Mr. Thomas H. Creighton, prominent Chapter member and editor of Progressive Architecture, who said in a recent talk to the public, "Modern isn't a surface decoration, or a history book style. It's a way of thinking and planning, and a way of using materials. What's so shocking about a modern house? We certainly wouldn't think of asking for anything except the most modern when we buy an automobile, or go to the hospital or set up in business."

"To ignore modern architecture is to ignore all of the technical know-

ledge that the profession has acquired over a long period of years," said Mr. Creighton. He further stated, "Colonial architecture was modern when the United States were colonies, but today colonial is merely an imitation that belongs as little to our scheme of living and working, as would a Gothic refrigerator of Roman Empire reinforced concrete."

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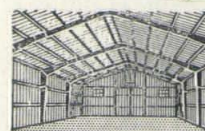
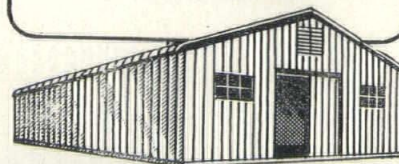
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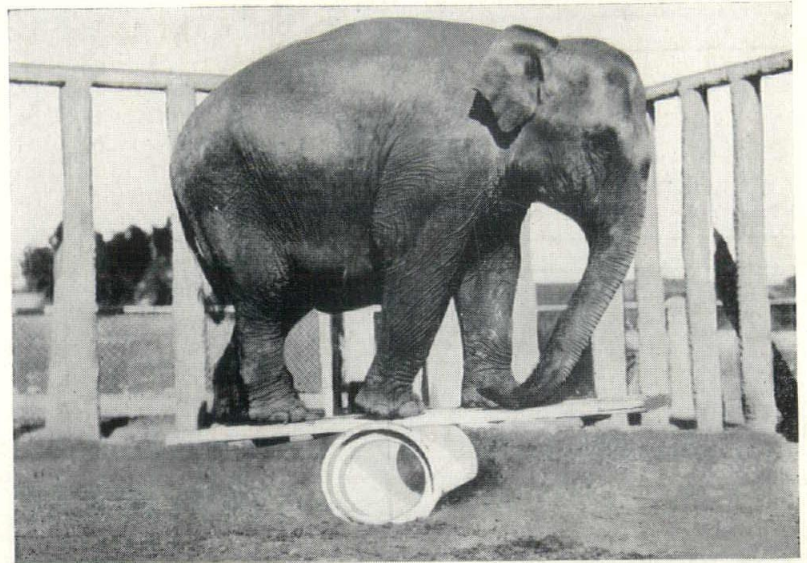
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