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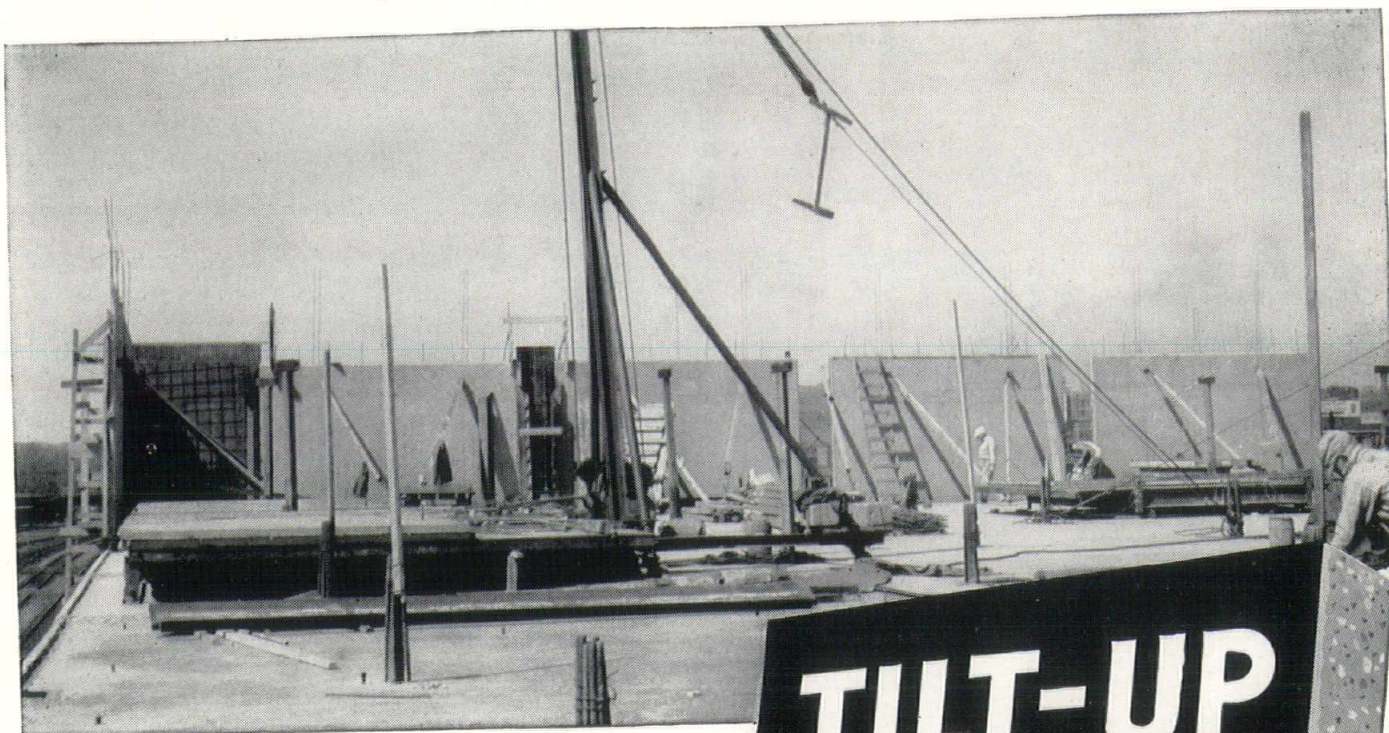
OHIO ARCHITECT



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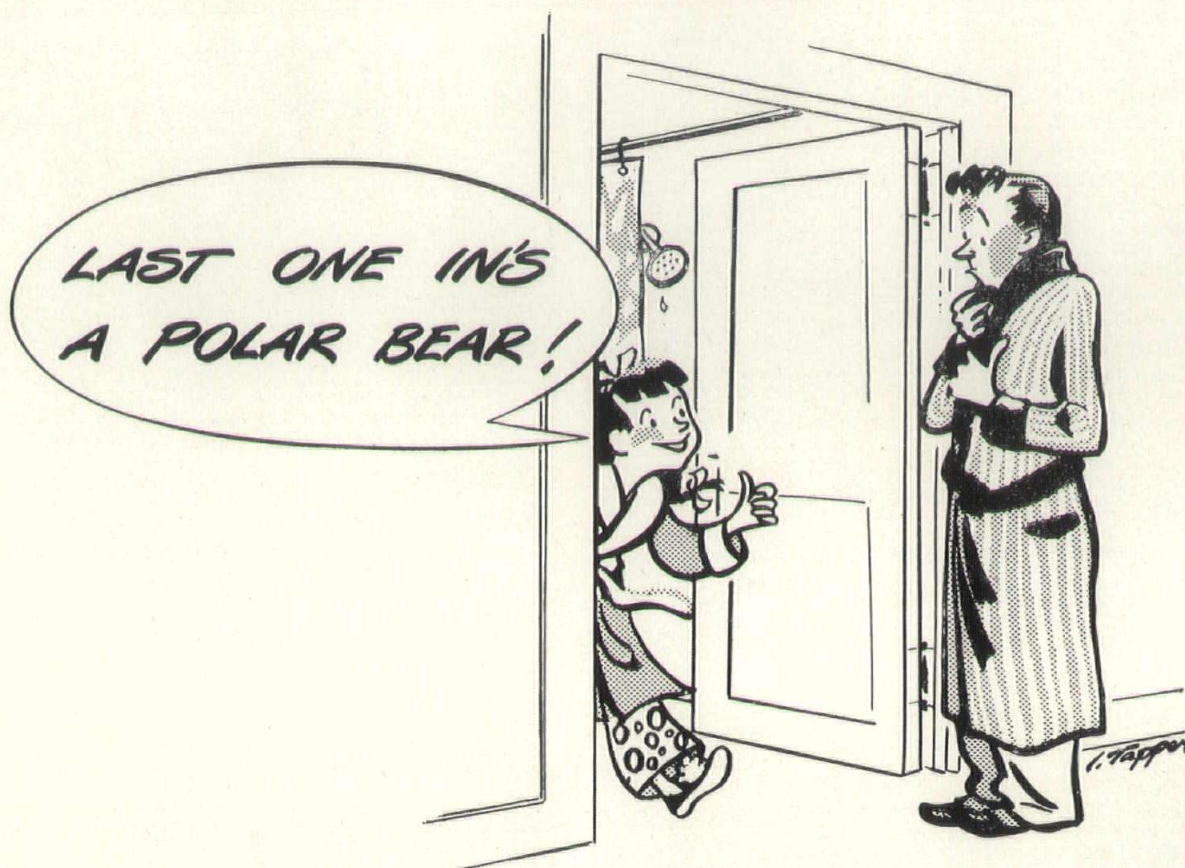
Upper photo: View looking west on 3rd floor, with wall panel on platform ready for tilting. First floor panels were 15 ft. high, second and third floor panels 11 ft. high. All were 17 ft. 6 in. long and 6 in. thick. Lower photo: Architect's rendering of completed building at 9th and Vine Streets. Designed by Brooks-Borg, architects and engineers; built by The Weitz Company, Inc., contractors — both of Des Moines.

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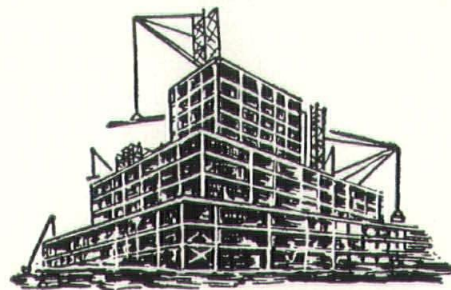
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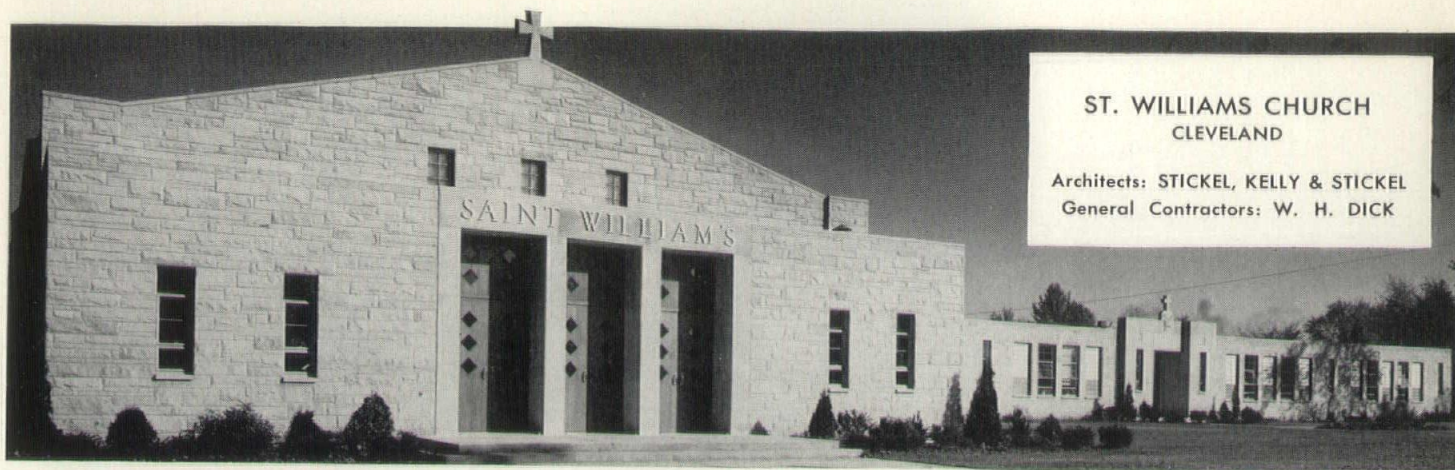
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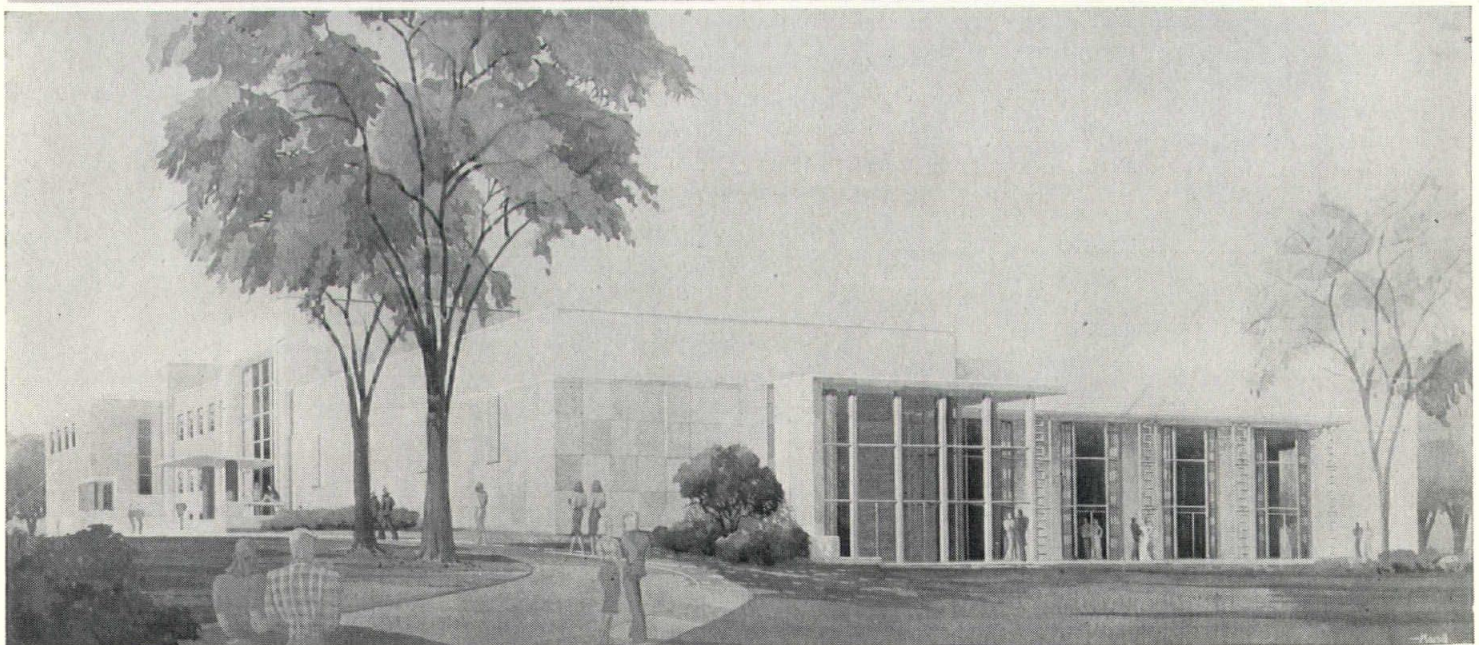
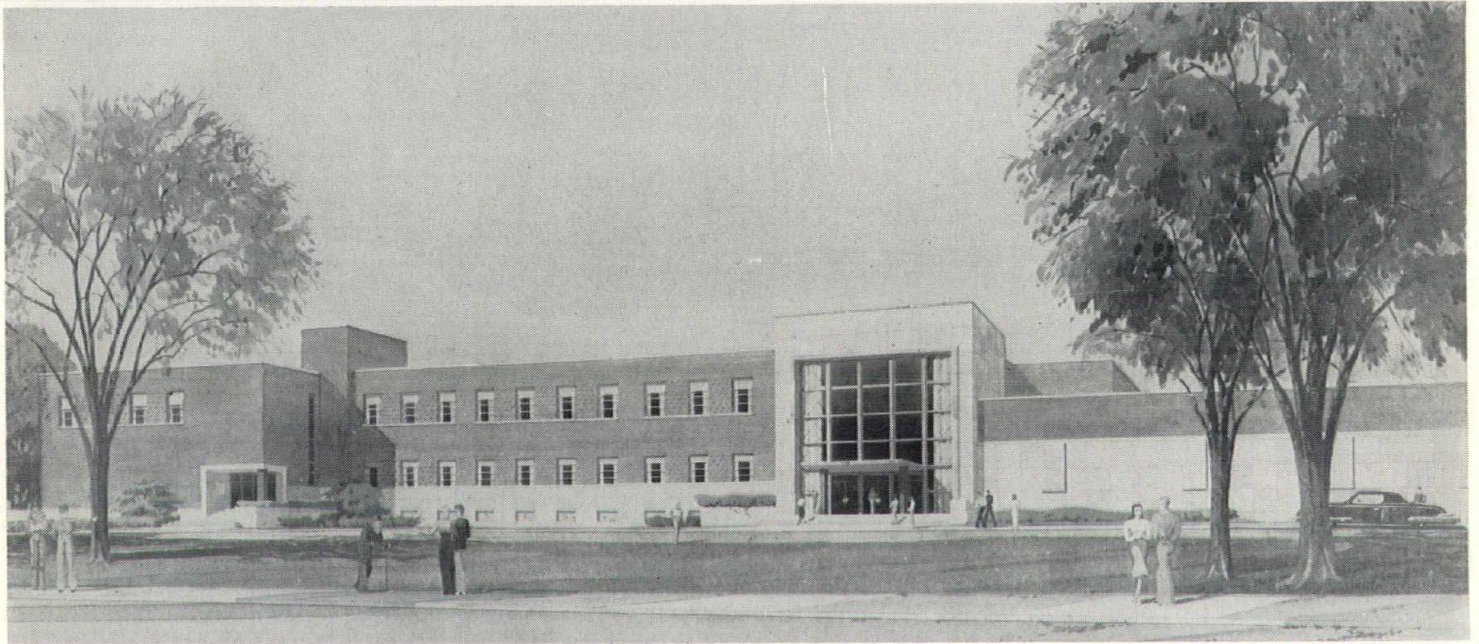
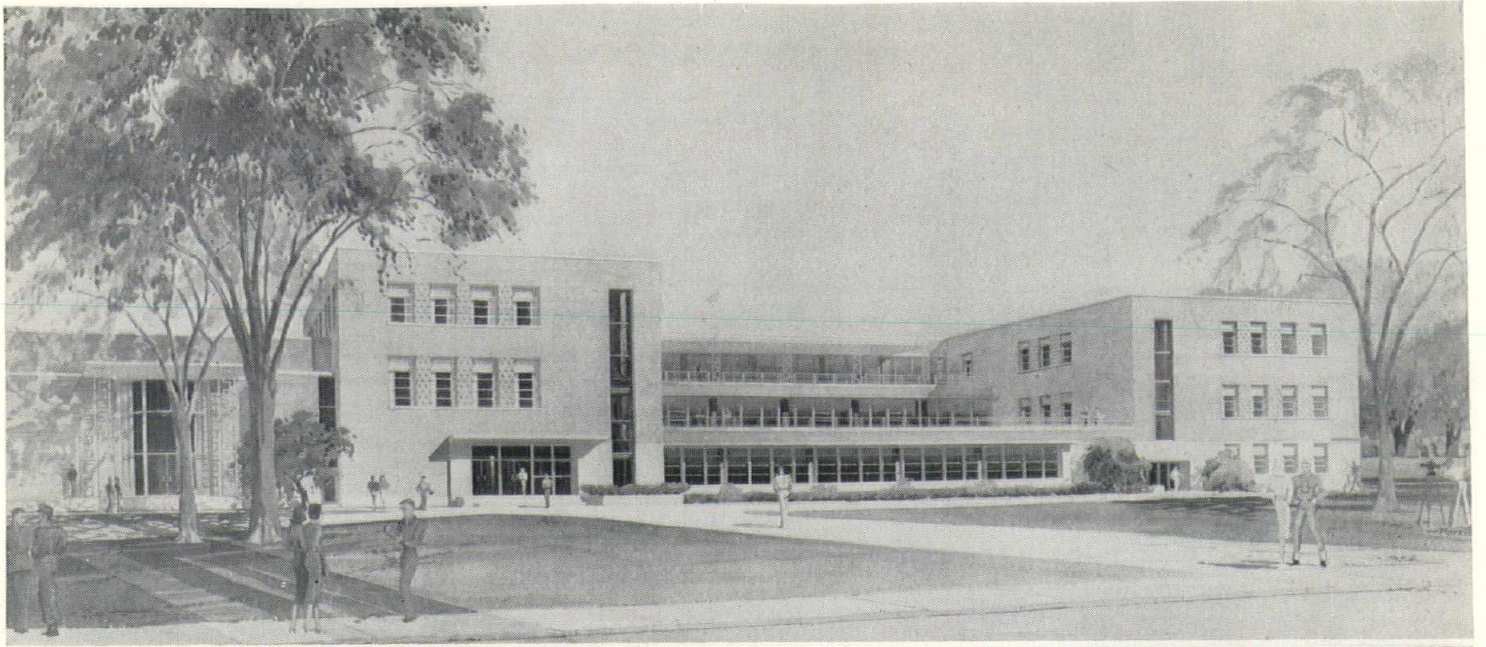
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QUIET VS. NOISE IN INDUSTRY

By HOWARD G. WILEY, President, The Mid-West Acoustical & Supply Co.

During the past few years many Architects throughout the country have shown a deep interest in modern sound absorbing materials for Sound Conditioning in industrial plants. This interest has come about partially by a realization of the effectiveness of acoustical materials in quieting noise in offices and other similar areas and partially by complaints of a host of war workers who, in many cases, were greatly disturbed by the noise of factory machines. These new employees were entirely unaccustomed to noise of the order normally found in fac-

tories and numerous complaints were received by management from this source.

Let us take the architects client, Mr. Executive, and move his desk out into the middle of the production floor. How do you think it would affect his powers of concentration? His accuracy of effort? His volume of work? Do you think he would feel only equally fatigued at the end of a day's grind as if he had stayed in his office? His answers to these questions probably would include distracting noise as one of his foremost objections. And yet, management today expects many of its employees to work at peak efficiency under conditions of noise from which they themselves demand relief and isolation.

Excessive noise in industry is largely the result of lack of comprehension of its injurious effects upon workers. Until recently, noise has been traditionally looked upon as the necessary accompaniment to our tempo of working and living. Modern design has entered into plant structures, equipment, and manufacturing methods. The importance of air conditioning and modern lighting has long been properly stressed. But the human sense of hearing has been asked to adjust itself along with these

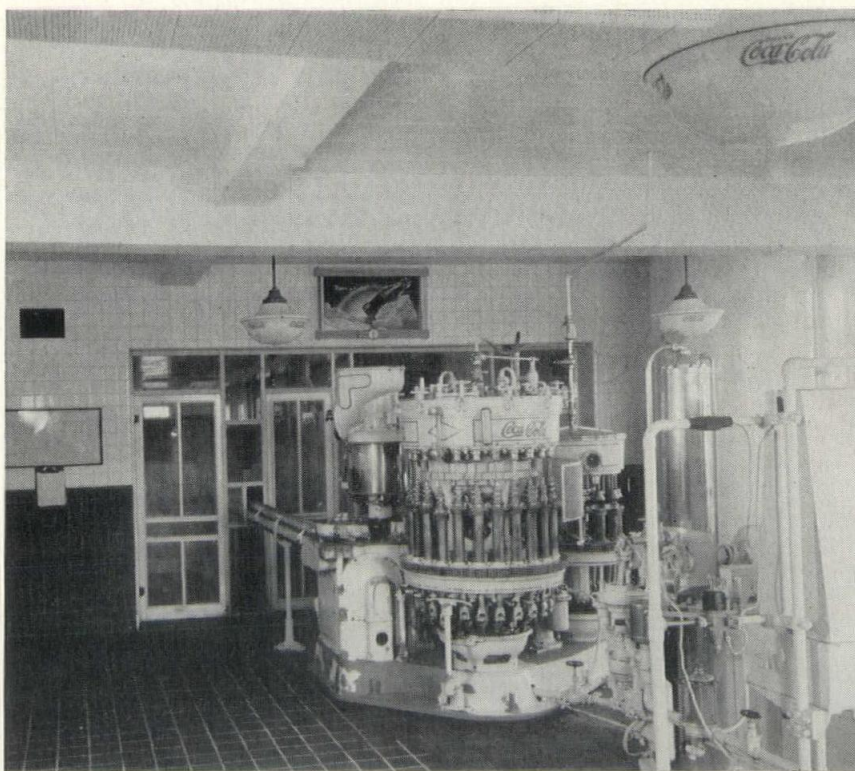
developments, largely because hardly anyone ever complains of a pain in the ears or more than a headache due to too much noise.

Let us consider a normal factory where conditions are such that a 50% drop in noise level may be expected by the proper installation of acoustical materials. Of what value is this treatment to the factory owner? In the first place, the intelligibility of speech is improved. A foreman can instruct his men with greater ease and his orders are more readily understood. It is reported that the same degree of clearness in speech can be achieved with about half as loud a voice under an acoustical ceiling, compared with the same noise conditions but minus the sound conditioning materials.

After the installation of absorbing materials the location of unusual sounds can be readily determined. The superintendent of a factory manufacturing wire cable reported that defective stranding by a machine is usually preceded by a warning 'squeal'. Before the installation of acoustical treatment, time was consumed in determining which of the many machines was at fault, but now he says "he can walk right to it."

For example, whether workers are greenhorns or old hands, noise not only annoys them—it can definitely be harmful, as well. It can cause nervous indigestion and can lead to significant deafness, nerv-

ous strain and increased blood pressure. Furthermore, it contributes to absenteeism, to increased work spoilage,



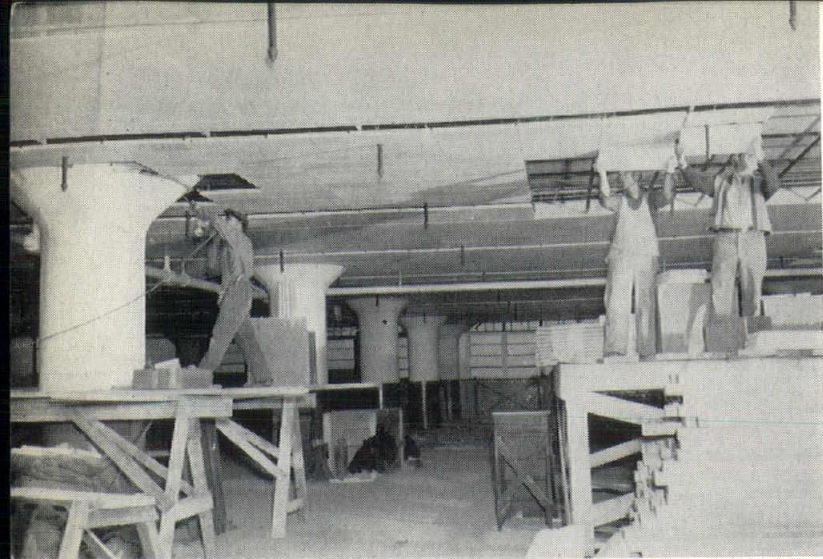
One of numerous Coca Cola bottling plants Sound Conditioned with Perforated Acoustical Tile, applied to ceilings and beams.

ON THE PAGE OPPOSITE

The Proposed New Student Union Building of Ohio State University

BELLMAN, GILLET AND RICHARDS
Architects and Engineers, Toledo, Ohio

(See Article on Page Ten)



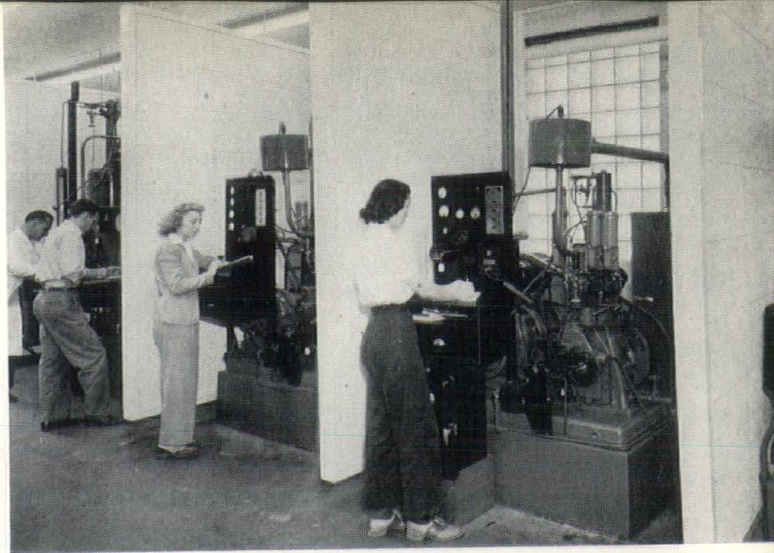
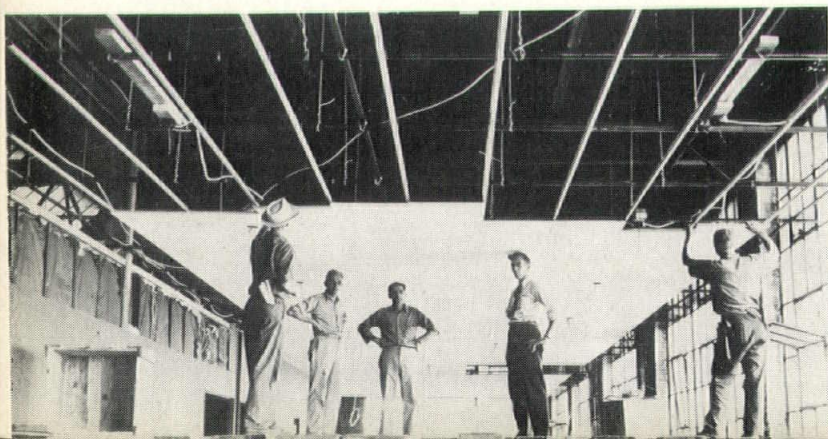
Ceiling treatment with Perforated Metal Pan being installed in the press room in the new building of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Co. Springfield, Ohio.

to making difficult the adjustment of the new worker to the job. In fact, noise is now held to be an occupational hazard that may be classed with dust, solvents, fumes and infectious bacteria. An airplane assembly worker, assigned to a job where noise level was extremely high, lost 40 pounds in three months. Shifted to a quiet department, this man gained back 25 pounds in one month.

Considerable evidence exists that acoustical treatment is of value in reducing the number of accidents in a factory. This seems entirely reasonable when one considers that warning signals may be located and heeded immediately and that workers must experience less tension under quiet conditions than they do in a noisy atmosphere. We depend on our ears almost as much as on our eyes in deciding when it is safe to cross a busy street.

Acoustical materials seldom have failed to justify their installation in factory areas. But, if noisy machines are grouped closely together so that the workmen are practically immersed in the noise of adjacent machines, the direct noise of these machines is so great that absorbing materials on distant walls and ceilings are of little value. The acoustical engineer has other tricks which he may employ to good advantage in subduing noise in special cases. When noisy machines are grouped together in one end of a building while in the other quieter machines are located, an "acoustical barrier" or partition drop from the ceiling to a point as low as practical is most effective in quieting the less noisy area; or if one or two machines are extremely noisy, acoustic baffles dropped

Suspended Fireproof Acoustical Ceiling installed in factory and laboratory areas of the Mullins Mfg. Co. Salem, Ohio. The use of Jackson Metal Suspension System provides easy access to any area above ceiling.



DEPARTMENT HAVING CONSTANT ROAR. In Socony Vacuum Oil Company's octaine testing room, the inspectors are exposed to constant motor noise. Acoustical Treatment on walls and ceiling deadens noise. Baffles protect observers by keeping out noise from stalls.

from the ceiling immediately over these machines are effective in lessening the noise from these particular offenders.

Acoustical Material units, commonly known as "tiles" are prefabricated in rigid blocks and from a great variety of materials, such as mineral wool, cork, asbestos, wood and vegetable fibers, which are held together by a suitable binder. They are usually manufactured in foot-square sizes, or fractional multiples thereof, and in thickness from 3/16 to 1 1/2 inches. By control of tile densities during manufacture their coefficients of absorption can be varied to obtain maximum sound absorption at any chosen peak in the range of commercial

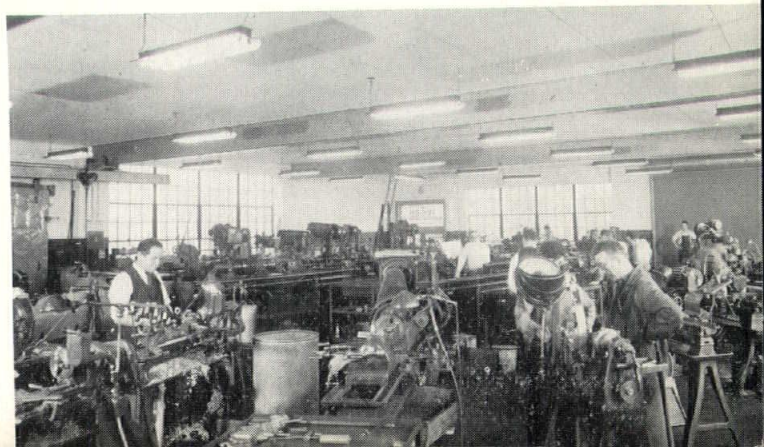
FRONT COVER ILLUSTRATION

Typical installation of factory Sound Conditioning, combining both light and air conditioning, showing perforated acoustical tile cemented to a concrete ceiling.

frequencies, or if desired, to obtain fairly even absorptive characteristics over the entire frequency range. Noise Reduction Coefficients (NRC) from 45 to 85 percent for 3/16 to 1 1/2 inches of thickness are obtainable.

These tiles have found great favor for noise reduction in existing plants because they can be easily installed over existing surfaces, or almost as readily as in new construction. They are usually applied by use of special adhesive cements, by nailing or screwing to wood and metal strips or wood decking, or by attaching to a special metal suspension system which is shown in the accom-

PRECISION MANUFACTURING AREA which requires concentration. In this sound conditioned machine shop workers operate without undue distractions caused by unexpected noises and general background noise.



Quiet vs. Noise in Industry

panying illustration. This is an ingenious system, to which gypsum board can be attached with special spear-point or annular nails, and is supported by standard 1½ inch steel furring channels placed 4 feet on center. The acoustical tile can then be cemented or screwed to a 3/8 or 1/2 inch gypsum, thus providing a fire-resistant backing. This type application is most practical for factory installations where it is necessary to lower the present ceiling.

Evidence to date indicates that where noise is a problem in industrial areas many benefits may be derived from well planned sound conditioning. Undoubtedly the increasing recognition of the social and economic importance of this subject is spurring American inventive and research genius to discover and develop improved methods to accomplish industrial noise reduction.

A. I. A. CONVENTION IN HOUSTON COVERS IMPORTANT ISSUES

The eighty-first annual convention of the American Institute of Architects in Houston, Texas, March 15 - 18, 1949, covered many important issues with which the profession has been concerned. In its seminar discussions, it heard the naval officer who dropped the first atomic bombs on Japan tell of the missiles' nature, and of the impossibility of providing satisfactory structural protection against a direct hit. It also learned from a member of the Atomic Energy Commission that for every defensive step taken to resist the atom bomb, new

and added power could be introduced to overcome such protection.

The social highlights of the convention were the President's Reception in the new Shamrock Hotel on the eve of its formal opening, and the Annual Dinner with the presentation of twenty-eight new Fellows of the Institute and the Gold Medal of the Institute to Frank Lloyd Wright, with his acceptance which is reprinted in this issue.

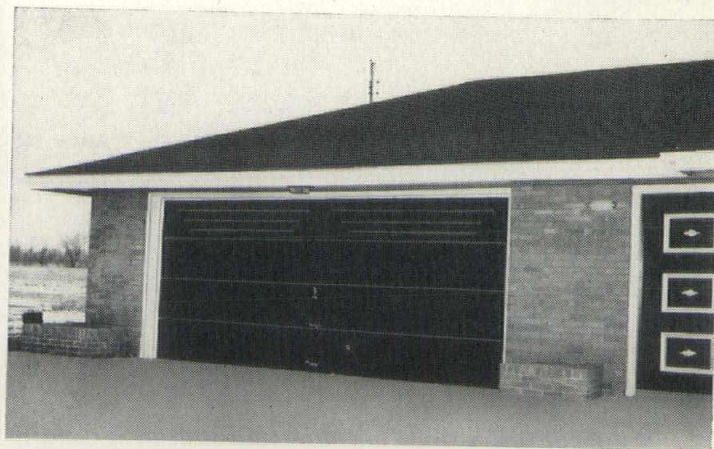
The Institute revised the wording of its Standards of Professional Practice to clarify professional relationships between architects, contractors and manufacturers, and to define and distinguish between publicity and paid advertising. These revisions are also quoted.

After much discussion, the Institute agreed to increase the maximum amount which the Board might collect for corporate dues from \$25.00 to \$50.00, with an exemption clause which would permit a member to claim a lower membership fee if his net income for the previous year from professional services was certified by him to be less than five thousand dollars. The system of graduated dues would continue to apply in increments of \$5.00 per year until the maximum or full corporate membership fees were reached.

Of especial interest to the Architects Society of Ohio was a By-Law revision regarding membership and payment of dues to state organizations of the Institute. These changes require that a corporate member of the Institute must be in good standing and pay dues to both his chapter and state organization in order to remain a corporate member of the Institute.

Further efforts to foster student chapters resulted in a By-Law revision permitting chapters to start student chapters in schools of architecture in the respective chapter territories.

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TOLEDO ARCHITECTS PLAN NEW STUDENT UNION BUILDING FOR OHIO STATE

Illustrations in this issue show the proposed new Student Union Building to be erected on the campus of the Ohio State University. Designed by Bellman, Gillett and Richards, Architects and Engineers, Toledo, Ohio, in cooperation with Howard Dwight Smith, University Architect, the structure will fulfill an acute need for such facilities on the Columbus campus.

A very interesting method of announcing the project to contractors who might be interested was used by the architects in addition to the required legal notices. A Bulletin of Information featuring a black and white perspective of the building announced the project, the bidding conditions, and the general features which are listed below:

THIS CONSTRUCTION PROJECT CONSISTS OF:

1. Main structure - 255' x 190'.
2. Bowling Alley wing - 40' x 120'.
3. Ballroom No. 1 wing - 105' x 65'.
- 3a. Ballroom No. 2 wing - (additive alternate) 60' x 120'.

1. Main structure consists of basement, ground floor (grade at rear), first floor (about 6' above grade at front) and second floor. Roof is designed for future third floor. Terrace area (126' x 62') is at first floor level and is part of the main structure.

2. Bowling Alleys are located in a basement wing at one end of the main structure with roof at grade and additional space in main basement.

3. Ballroom No. 1 wing is at ground floor level with crawl space under and roof at second floor level.

3a. Ballroom No. 2 would connect with Ballroom No. 1 and have same levels except for partial basement (60' x 160').

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

Foundation - spread footings.

All floors and roofs - steel frame with steel columns.

Ground floor - concrete joists and slab; concrete fire-proofed girders.

Other floors and roofs - light steel beams and concrete slabs on steel-tex.

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The total volume of main structure, Bowling Alley wing and Ballroom No. 1 wing will be about 2,805,030 cubic feet with possible addition of Ballroom No. 2, which would contain about 286,700 cubic feet.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS ON FOLLOWING PIECES OF WORK

- I. General Contract.
- II. Plumbing and Drainage.
- III. Heating and Ventilating, including provision for future air conditioning.
- IV. Electric Wiring and Fixtures.
- V. Elevators.
- VI. Kitchen Equipment.

ADDITIVE ALTERNATES

- A. Ballroom No. 2.
- B. Site Improvement (including finish grading, seeding, pavements, sidewalks, service sewers and new City sewers on site.
- C. 3rd floor rooms added to north elevator penthouse.
- D. Stainless Steel for exterior aluminum work.
- E. Panel heating.
- F. Air Cooling.
- G. Superflex Ceilings.

Several contractors have expressed their appreciation and approval of this method of announcement, since they can quickly review such a summary, saving time for themselves and the architect to determine their interest in bidding.

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IN REBUTTAL

By ROBERT C. GAEDE, A. I. E.

Robert C. Gaede is a graduate of the University of Michigan and is now instructor in Industrial Arts (Architecture) at Kent State University and is a member of the Cleveland Chapter Committee on Urban Planning. This article presents the views of that Committee.

"A New Angle on Housing" titles an article culled from the Bulletin of the Southern California chapter of the American Institute of Architects which appeared on page 26 of the February issue of the "Ohio Architect." Seriously obtuse, this "New Angle" gives plentiful cause for the Urban Planning Committee of the Cleveland Chapter of the A.I.A. to sound off in rebuttal.

Confronting each of the several points we dispute in order, we first find the authors characterizing the public housing program as hopeless for having benefitted only 10% of our low income groups, the remaining 90% doomed, by the author's forecast, to perpetual slum-dwelling. By what token, may we ask, is a 10% coverage a declaration of failure for public housing? Is it not more a reminder that we are yet moving very hesitantly in this area of public enterprise, and that persistent and powerful lobbying has stultified legislation designed to do a larger job? Who is to say, we continue, that 90% of existing slum-dwellers are without hope other than that for which paint and plaster can suffice? It would appear that the author's gloomy forecast reflected a reluctance to attack the problem wholeheartedly.

Going further into the article, we find an exhortation to resolve community improvement through slum "improvement"—before such areas become "worse." Community improvement is, of course, what we earnestly espouse. The means by which it can be progressively accomplished, however, are many and complex. No one measure can be a panacea because, in the interwoven fabric of urban life the success of any one measure of environmental betterment depends largely upon associated reforms and improvements. In urban housing it depends upon the abatement of industrial pollution of air and water, etc. Therefore, we do not conceive of slum "improvement" as solving the urban housing problems of the lower income groups.

We do not deny that in the absence of adequate measures of more dynamic nature and of bolder imaginativeness great improvements can be effected by clean-up and patch-up measures when properly enforced. But these are facial treatments, and they can hardly begin to solve the profounder physical and social malformations underneath: poor street planning, inadequate recreation areas, noise, excessive crowding, disease, lack

of green spaces, etc. We even wonder whether the "co-operation of tenants and landlords, the enforcement of city, county and state laws and ordinances, and community supervision by church organizations, service clubs, etc." can consistently and effectively answer the manifold problems of our urban housing to the best of our abilities and to the most of our understanding.

Nevertheless, such voluntary action excites the authors to express the frequently heard, "It would keep government from entering the field of public housing." It still isn't clear to us why our government has *no* business to be concerned about the fact that perpetually inadequate housing for many of its citizenry may accumulate incalculable losses in the deterioration of people and their talents. We wonder if the words, "from entering the field," mean to exclude the Government (that formidable entity, surprisingly found—at times—to consist of ourselves) from its current insuring policies, so unreservedly acknowledged by so many.

When the article continues in the vein that "The
(Continued on page 13)

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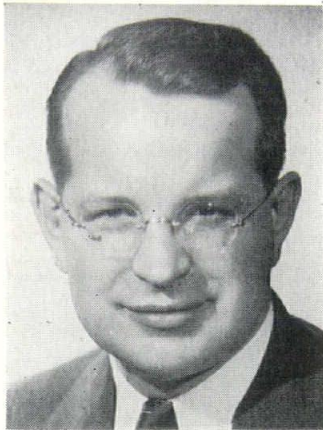
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THE SECRETARY'S COLUMN

Of paramount interest to The Architects Society of Ohio at the moment is its legislative program and the passage by the Ohio General Assembly of Senate Bill No. 241. Members of the Society from every section of the State will be going to Columbus for the committee hearings, and every effort is being made to clarify the intent of the legislation so that no person will rightfully claim any injustice to himself or his interests.

About twenty members of the Society attended the national A. I. A. convention in Houston. Several went on to the post-convention trip in Mexico, reporting an interesting though very brief excursion into this land of the earliest American architecture. Two members, Harry Hake of Cincinnati, and Joseph Weinberg of Cleveland, were made Fellows of the A. I. A. Because of ill health, Mr. Hake was unable to attend, and his certificate was delivered to Mr. Cellarius to be brought to the Queen City for his fellow practitioner.



John W. Hargrave

During the discussion of the new Code of Ethics passed by the A. I. A. convention, the status of the Ohio Architect and its solicitation of advertising matter was discussed. While no formal ruling was given, the Board members very clearly indicated that any publication by the Institute or one of its member organizations would have the privilege of soliciting advertising without violation of Section 8 of the new Mandatory Rules.

This brings a very important question to our attention. Is advertising in The Ohio Architect a good investment for the advertiser? Many means are used to test all forms of advertising, but the best and the one which the advertiser appreciates most is the direct in-

quiry from the architect for further information on a product or service "as advertised in the Ohio Architect." Readers are urged to mention their observance of the advertising in the publication; this is the only subscription fee solicited for the publication.

Membership committees of the state chapters are reminded that present A. I. A. By-Laws make newly-registered architects eligible for corporate membership in the Institute, and that to encourage early association with the national body, its entrance dues are only five dollars per year, increasing by increments of five dollars yearly until the young practitioner is well established and able to pay the full membership fee. Membership is one of the best investments the young man can make, since it encourages his continued search for technical knowledge, provides him with a great deal of professional information for establishing his own practice, and aligns his activity with the one nationally recognized organization of architects whose reputation for fair dealing and integrity has been recognized by governments, courts, and clients in general.

Of interest to the younger architects having small practices is the effort being made in Washington to obtain the services of the younger men for the smaller government projects. Just how this will be accomplished has not been worked out, but the Institute and the Federal agencies have agreed that the move is worth the effort. At present, any young men who wish to obtain such work may make his desires known to the Octagon, and there he will be given the names and locations of the officials in the government who would award such commissions.

The annual A. I. A. convention displayed a lively campaign for the various offices of the Institute. Final tabulation of the votes indicated that Ralph Walker of the New York Chapter was elected President; Glenn Stanton of Oregon, First Vice-President; Kenneth Wischmeyer of St. Louis, Second Vice President; Claire Ditchy of Detroit, Secretary; Charles Cellarius of Cincinnati, Treasurer; Arthur C. Holden of New York, Director of the New York District; and Wilbur H. Tusler of Minneapolis, Director of the North Central States District.

JOHN W. HARGRAVE, SEC'Y.



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WE STILL
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COLUMBUS

TOLEDO

In Rebuttal *(Continued from page 11)*

Government cannot compete with private industry in quantity, efficiency and cost; to say nothing of the saving to the taxpayer," we react with astonishment, wondering whether we were right in thinking that *publicly-financed* housing has been *privately-built* by the same standards used in *comparable privately-financed* housing. In fact, we would like to see a careful comparison between the cost to taxpayers of public housing taken over a period of years with the cost (if calculable) of an equivalent slum area and its many facets of physical and social waste. The studies by Msgr. Navin and Mr. Phelan have shown in detail how costly slum areas are to a city and what great benefits result after they have been cleared.

To suggest, as the authors do, that slum improvement will be successfully realized in the removal of properties beyond repair and in the renovation in terms of existing ordinances of whatever housing may be left in the slum area, is, we think, an inadequate proposal. Some of our cities, such as Baltimore, have fairly sound masonry construction throughout their deteriorated areas, and also have a row-house pattern of buildings which can accommodate a reasonable rear-garden area. However, many of our other cities, such as our own, Cleveland, are confounded by square miles of dilapidated wood-frame and brick-veneer structures, tumbled wildly on adjacent properties. Many of these buildings are not suited to the patch-and-paint philosophy.

Even the Baltimore Sun found it necessary to run a series of editorials condemning the kind of thing which would substitute this type of "face-lifting" for a serious attack on the fundamental problems of our slums.

No suggestion is offered, we note, to answer the problem of what to do with the displaced—those whose existing quarters are condemned by local slum improvement. We are alarmed when we foresee the displaced applying for admission to equivalent slum housing nearby, pushing (inadvertently) the demand higher, the rent higher and the density higher in areas of inadequate housing already exploitative of humankind.

It appears to us that slum improvement through partial removal of dilapidated housing naturally requires effective provision of housing for the displaced. This of course will require some new housing, so that we see a direct need for the expansion of slum improvement to a wider and more complete program which is concerned with housing and urban redevelopment in general.

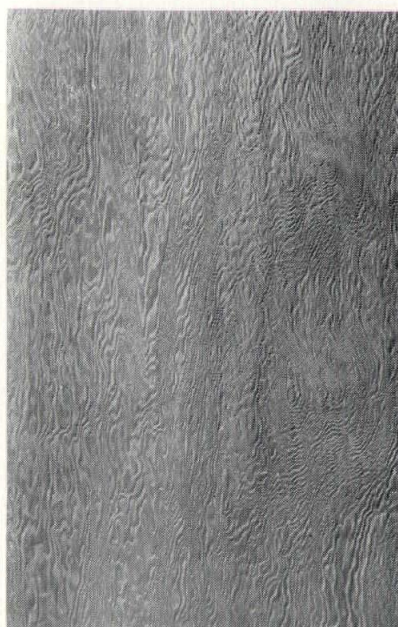
Apparently urban redevelopment means different things to different people; we are told by the authors to be "realistic" about urban redevelopment; and the only program outlined for us is slum patching. To us, however, urban redevelopment means

much more, being concerned with recreation, streets, traffic, new shopping and cultural centers, revitalization of depressed neighborhoods, crime reduction, sensible land valuation, continuity of land usage and many other things associated with the creation of wholesome living environments and decent urban housing.

It is the obligation of the profession to avoid being deluded by such false and specious arguments as have been put forth in behalf of the Baltimore Plan and it is likewise (and no less) the obligation of the profession to lead the battle for adequate programs for the betterment of living conditions in our cities, even though this may entail the rebuilding of large portions of them. The profession must also lead in the battle for legislation which would make it possible to carry out these programs. The Cleveland Chapter has already endorsed Senate Bill 19 (the Metzenbaum-Winter-Bartley Bill)

(Continued on page 16)

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PLYTEX is ideal for living rooms, dining rooms, breakfast nooks, libraries, studios, bars or recreation rooms. PLYTEX can also be used to create unusual exterior contrasts by applying it on gables, dormers or entrances. It's a perfect decorative wood for country clubs, cabins and country homes.

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STANDARDS OF BEHAVIOUR ESTABLISHED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND MANDATORY FOR ITS MEMBERSHIP

1. An architect is remunerated for his services solely by his professional commission, salary, or fee, and debarred from any other source of compensation in connection with the works and duties which are entrusted to him.

2. An Architect may propose to a possible client the service which he is able to perform but shall not, except under unusual circumstances, offer this service without compensation.

An Architect shall not submit sketches except to an established client.

3. An Architect shall not knowingly compete with a fellow Architect on the basis of professional charges, nor shall he offer his services in competition with others except as provided in The Institute's Competition Code.

4. An Architect may render architectural services to building contractors, decorators, furniture designers, real estate development firms or companies, or firms or companies trading in materials used in or whose activities are otherwise connected with the building industry, provided that:

- (a) He rigidly maintains his professional integrity, disinterestedness and freedom to act.
- (b) He is paid by salary or fee for his architectural services and does not participate in any concealed profit received by the aforementioned firms or companies for the work they perform or execute.
- (c) That he does not either directly or indirectly solicit orders for the firm or company.

5. An Architect shall not falsely or maliciously injure the professional reputation, prospects or business of a fellow Architect. He shall not attempt to supplant another Architect after definite steps have been taken by a client towards the latter's employment, nor shall he undertake a commission for which another Architect has been previously employed until he has determined that the original employment has been definitely terminated.

6. An Architect who has been engaged or retained as professional adviser in a competition may not, if the competition is abandoned, be employed as the Architect for this project.

7. An Architect may not engage directly or indirectly in building contracting.

An Architect shall not guarantee any estimate of construction cost.

8. An Architect shall not engage in exaggerated, misleading or self-laudatory publicity or paid advertising. However, factual statements with or without illustrations pertaining to an Architect's professional activities made by himself, or by others for him such as public relations counsel, may be made in the public press or other media. Their tenor shall be dignified to the end that knowledge of the Architect's function in society and the standing of the profession as a whole shall be advanced rather than mere personal aggrandisement of the individual may be achieved.

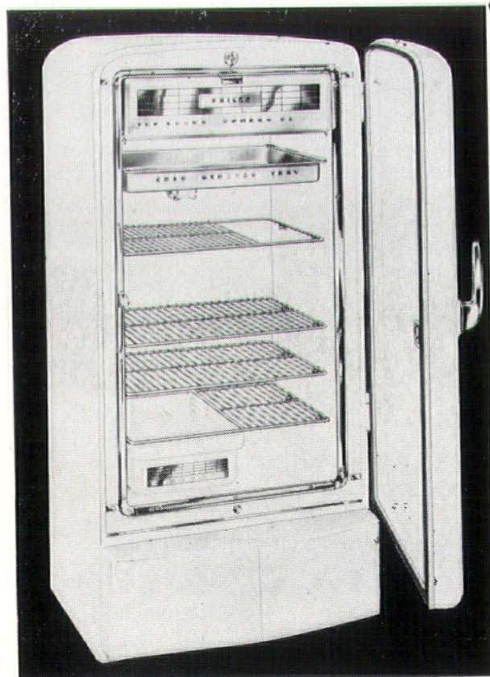
An Architect shall not take part in, nor give assistance in obtaining advertisements or other support toward meeting the expense of any publication illustrating his works, nor shall he permit others to solicit support in his name.

9. Since adherence to the principles herein enumerated in the obligation of every member of The American Institute of Architects, any deviation therefrom or from the broad principles of good practice as set forth in Section I, is subject to discipline in proportion to its seriousness. The Judiciary Committee and finally The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects shall have sole power of interpreting these Standards of Professional Practice and their decisions shall be final subject to the provisions of the by-laws.

NEW COURSE AT CORNELL

A new four-year course of study leading to the degree of bachelor of science in land planning will be introduced next fall in the College of Architecture at Cornell University in place of the five-year course in landscape architecture, which will be discontinued.

Described as the first of its kind in the United States, the program is designed primarily as a preparatory course for post-graduate specialization in landscape architecture or city and regional planning. Upon completion of the land planning curriculum, the student may continue in the Graduate School as a candidate for the degree of master of landscape architecture or master of regional planning.



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THE OHIO

"ARCHITECTURALLY CORRECT" GARAGE DOORS SOLVE ATTACHED GARAGE PROBLEM

A welcome from the stereotyped appearance of overhead garage doors was announced recently by J. R.



J. R. Graham

Graham, president of The Graham Company, Cleveland manufacturer and distributor of many types and brands of overhead doors. This company is now offering architects and builders a service, which will give them individually styled garage doors that will blend with the architectural scheme of the home.

NOW OFFER "CUSTOM DESIGN" IN SECTIONAL TYPE DOORS

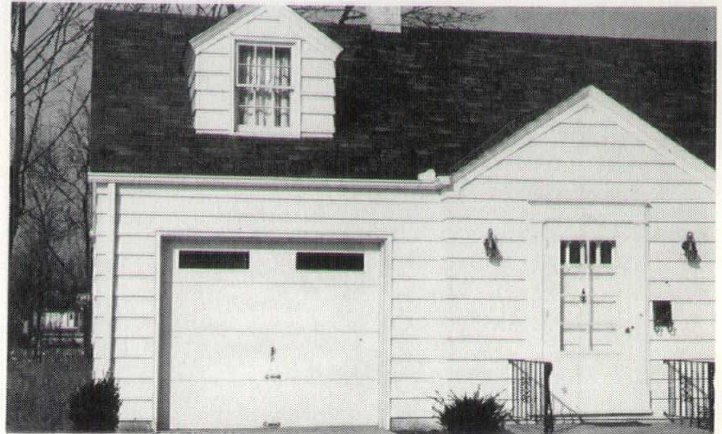
For many years Graham, who is a veteran in the business at thirty-five and a pioneer in the idea of individually styled garage doors, has furnished special designs in the one-piece type door. Their latest innovation, however, presents a complete line of standard and odd-sizes with sectional type hardware. Calder, "Wedge-Tight" hardware was chosen, because it offers the tapered track and graduated hinge principle, which insures a tight seal against wind and weather. This feature is important, since the majority of the custom design doors will be used on attached garages, where heat loss and wind seepage are an important factor. The tapered track also assures effortless operation, since it causes the door to move back from the casing when in motion, thus eliminating any friction, yet permits it to seal tightly when closed.

"These are the 'last word' in overhead doors," said Graham, who is vehement in his contention that residential garage doors do not HAVE to look like warehouse doors.

DOORS ARE FLUSH-TYPE CONSTRUCTION

As advanced and effective as their styling is the method

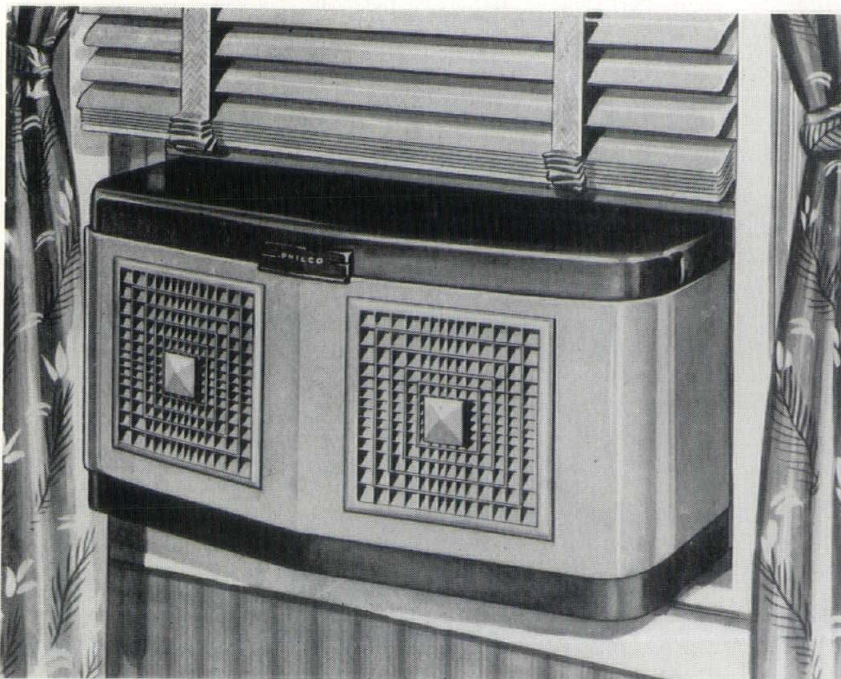
of construction of the doors. The frames are built of either kiln-dried sitka spruce or white pine. Exterior grade, waterproof plywood sheets are applied to both the front and back of the sections, giving a "box-type" construction. In addition to strength and rigidity, this also offers insulation value, which, again, is important on the attached garage. The plywood sheets are glued as well as nailed, and the nail holes are filled to give a perfectly flush surface. Prior to shipping, each section is dipped in "Woodlife," a preservative, which penetrates the pores of the wood. This treatment is equal,



if not more effective than a prime coat of paint and eliminates the necessity of immediate painting after the doors are installed.

BOON TO ARCHITECTS IN ATTACHED GARAGE TREATMENT

"With a definite trend toward homes with attached garages facing the front," Graham said, "our custom design idea eliminates the problem for the architect of blending the garage as an integral, yet inconspicuous, part of the front elevation." Graham, custom design; sectional doors will be furnished in any size from specific drawings submitted by the architects. "This," added Graham, "removes the scourge of destroying authentic styling and symmetry of line with stereotyped garage doors." He hastened to advise, also, that these



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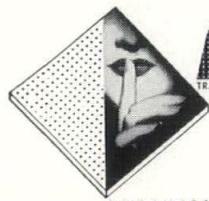
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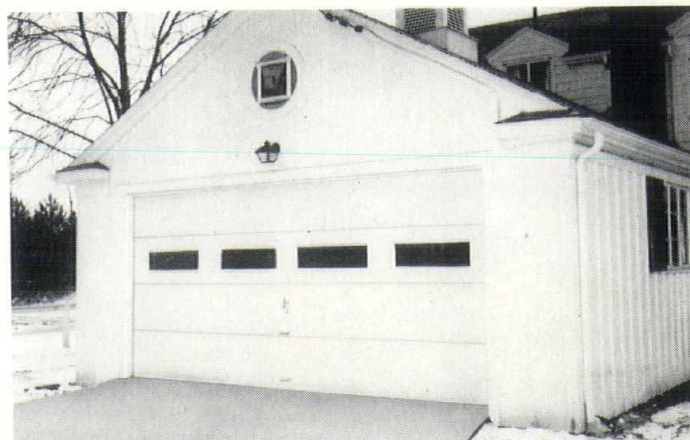
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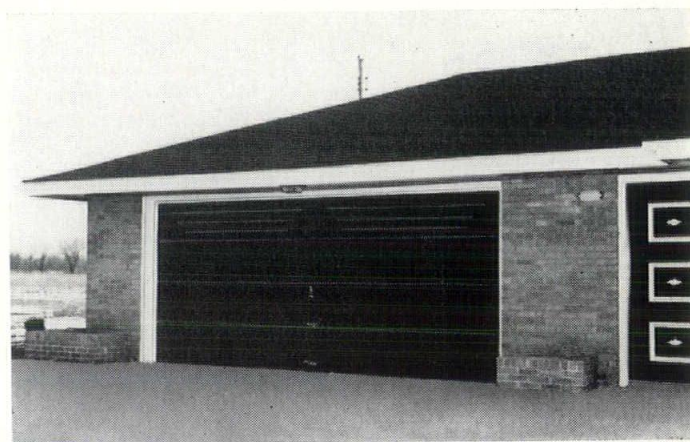
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Architecturally Correct Garage Doors

doors would sell at a price comparable to ordinary, panel-type doors. The company will also continue to furnish custom design doors in the one-piece type where headroom problems are involved.



"I think we've thought of everything," said Graham with a satisfied smile. "I don't think there's a garage



door problem we can't lick." And we're inclined to agree with him. The Graham Company is located at 6901 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

In Rebuttal (Continued from page 10)

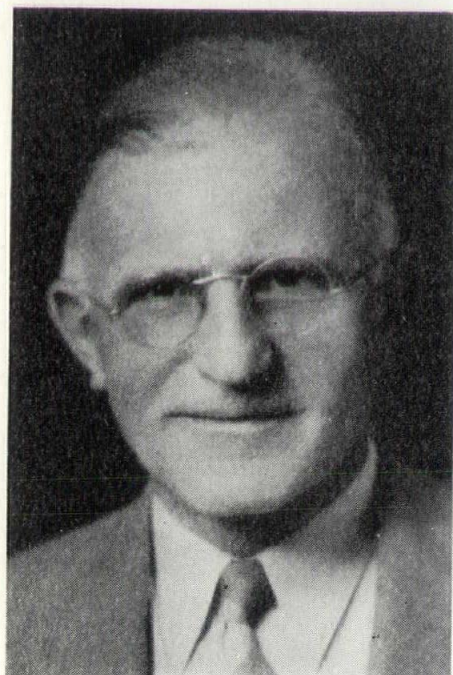
and has authorized its Executive Committee to endorse similar legislation in the House when it shall be worked. The Institute and many of its Chapters are already on record in favor of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill as well as the bills in the current Congress which are aimed toward the same end. The Ohio bills to which reference is made would make it possible for the cities and the residents of this State to take care of whatever Federal legislation would be passed at the current session of Congress. We may safely leave to the Congress the espousal of this cause nationally and the Ohio Society, the Ohio Chapter, and all Ohio architects shall do their utmost to aid in the passage of legislation at Columbus during this session so that Ohio cities will be able to take care of whatever legislation is passed in Washington, because as things now stand under current rulings of the Ohio Supreme Court, this will be impossible without further legislation. We, therefore, urge most strongly that the State Societies and all of the Ohio Chapters immediately bring all the pressure possible in Columbus for the adoption of Senate bill No. 19 and its companion bill in the House to aid Urban Redevelopment.

ADVANCED TO FELLOWSHIP AT HOUSTON

One of the two Ohio architects advanced to Fellowship at the recent convention of the American Institute of Architects, held at Houston, Texas, was Joseph L. Weinberg of Cleveland. His citation read: "Admitted to The Institute in 1921. By the excellence of his achievement in planning multiple-family apartment buildings, he has shown wisdom and foresight that have established a standard and exemplar both for new development projects and for rehabilitation. He is advanced to Fellowship in the Institute."

Cleveland colleagues know him as a former president of the Cleveland Chapter A.I.A. and of the Cleveland Section of the A.S.O. To practitioners throughout the

state he is known as one of the early presidents of the reorganized A.S.O. The record further shows that while in office Weinberg was one of the pioneers in the promotion of unification of the profession, now happily an accomplished fact. And in the many years following his term as president, he has maintained a close interest in the state organization, serving on numerous special committees, attending State House hearings, etc.



JOSEPH L. WEINBERG

His architectural career, following graduation from Harvard in the class of 1912, included training in the offices of Albro & Lindeberg, New York; Albert Kahn

and Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Detroit; and Walker & Weeks and J. Milton Dyer, Cleveland. Following service in World War I he opened his office in Cleveland, and in 1923 entered into partnership with the late Charles Morris, F.A.I.A., and during the seven years of the partnership they designed such projects as the Bellefaire Orphan Home, the Euclid Avenue Temple Auditorium, and numerous theatres and commercial buildings. Following Mr. Morris' death in 1930, Weinberg engaged in independent practice, save for occasional associations on particular jobs. In 1935, Weinberg and Conrad & Teare designed Lakeview Terrace Housing project in Cleveland, one of the country's pioneering government housing developments and still regarded by architects the country over as an outstanding example of large-scale housing. Multiple-family housing occupied an increasing share of his interest and energy, although from this time on in the private field, with occasional participation in the design of a theatre or institutional building.

In January of 1941, the War Dept. requested his services for a six months period in connection with the reorganization of the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps, appointing him as Chief Architect of the V Construction Zone, with Columbus as headquarters. Before his resignation was finally accepted, the six months had lengthened to three years, half of which time was spent as Chief Engineer of the Kingsport, Tennessee District Engineer Office. He carried on his contact with the numerous private architects and engineers engaged in the preparation of War Dept. plans in such a way as to aid them in most effectively and rapidly meeting the requirements of their particular projects, and to the military personnel with whom he worked closely he helped to gain new respect for the title "architect."

In 1944 he returned to private practice in Cleveland and in 1946 founded the firm of Weinberg, Laurie & Teare, specializing in multi-family apartment design and large scale housing projects in Cleveland, Shaker Heights and other suburban areas. He has also carried out a notable Rehabilitation Survey for the Cleveland Neighborhood Conservation Committee, covering in detail the physical aspects of every building in a certain 200-acre area in the blighted area of Cleveland, together with studies for both rehabilitation and clearance to make this area a fit place to live in. Weinberg also is Chief Architect of

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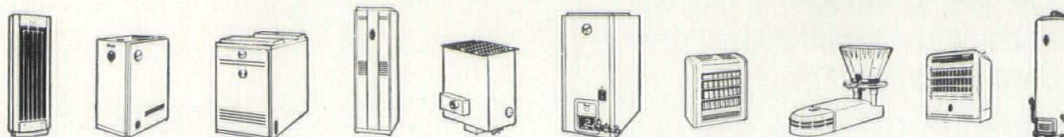
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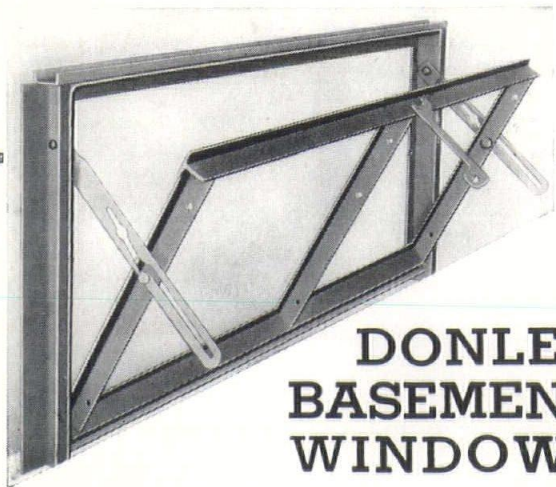
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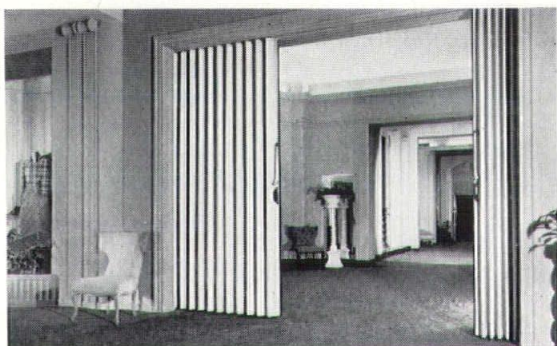
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52	2	15x16	32 1/2 x 18 3/4"	21
53	2	15x20	32 1/2 x 22 3/4"	24

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Advanced to Fellowship at Houston

the Allied Architects of Cleveland, a group of six architects who, under contract with the city, have prepared preliminary sketches for the new Municipal Airport Administration Building.

Despite the heavy demands on his time occasioned by his office obligations and professional organization activities, Weinberg has maintained a close and direct interest in architectural education. For 13 years he served as part-time lecturer on the faculty of the School of Architecture of Western Reserve University, and for 10 years with John Huntington Polytechnic Institute of Cleveland.

Weinberg is married, and the father of two children, and with his wife, the former Edith Lazarus of Pittsburgh, lives quite unobtrusively in his home at 2988 Ludlow Road, Cleveland. He belongs to no social or golf clubs, makes a hobby of reading and studying in a wide variety of subjects.

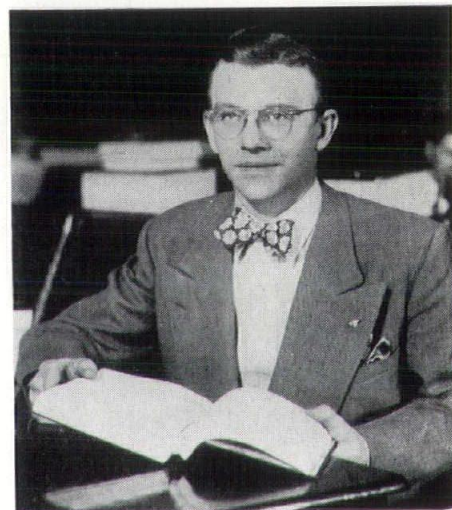
OHIO SENATE BILL NO. 241 WOULD AMEND ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION ACT

Introduced into the 98th General Assembly by Senator Maurice A. Niehaus of Hamilton County, Senate Bill No. 241 embodies the changes in the registration act which have been recommended by The Architects Society of Ohio and the Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects.

Senator Niehaus is one of the younger members of the Ohio Senate, having started his practice of law in 1941. During four war years he had many contacts with architects and engineers as Legal Officer, Corps of Engineers, Claims and Appeals Branch, Ohio River Division. He is at present serving on seven different Senate committees, including the Judiciary Committee, to which Senate Bill No. 241 has been referred for hearings.

Senator Niehaus is author of a Bill to increase compensation from state funds for hospital services to victims of highway accidents, which was passed unanimously by the Senate 33-0. His interest and thoroughness in studying the architects' recommendations assures members of the profession that its case for better protection to the public will be carefully considered by the General Assembly.

A reprint of Senate Bill No. 241 will be printed in our next issue.



SEN. MAURICE A. NIEHAUS

The meek little man approached a policeman on the street corner.

"Excuse me, officer," he said, "but I've been waiting here for my wife for over an hour. Would you be kind enough to order me to move on?"

THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW

One of the favorite pastimes of us citizens of these United States is to pass a law. We see a condition which does not entirely satisfy us and our ready reaction is "get legislation." This goes for individuals and for organizations. We want laws to control the other fellow. We want laws to help build our business. We are willing to stir together economics and politics to get our way. We say stir together politics and economics because when you throw a matter of economics into law, its association from then on is with politics.

To say the least, our penchant for turning to "passing a law" is expensive. You can't delve into anything much without setting up a bureau or a board or a bunch of inspectors, and they all cost money. We talk of doing away with bureaucrats, but we continually seek to add to the list.

Let's say a state grows apples. The apple interests get a law establishing grades. A bureau is set up. Inspectors dilly into an orchard once in a while just to see how things are going. It costs public money. Chances are that the apple growers by concerted action could establish their own grades and by advertising maintain them.

But the apple people do not stop there. They obtain a law which puts the state into the business of advertising the state's apples. Nice mixture of economics and politics. The politics may come into the picture by the appointment to a nice job of chief apple advertiser.

Then they go further. The Apple growers come up with the proposition that it would help promote the health, safety and comfort of the people if apple growers and packers were licensed by the state. So they pass a license law. That creates a heck of a lot of work to be done which takes a commissioner, some good subordinates, and a large office filled with files, stenographers, adding machines, telephones and what have you.

But that is not all. The apple workers decide that the steps on the step ladders are not wide enough to promote foot comfort and safety. So a law is passed regulating the width of the tread of the steps of apple picker's ladders. Pronto a force of inspectors to travel around looking up at apple picker's on apple picker's steps. Quite an expense to the taxpayers of the state.

And the "step" leads to something else. It leads to a conviction on the part of someone that the health and safety of apple pickers would be enhanced if a commission were set up to draw up safety measures, and particularly to see to it that each ladder had an umbrella at its top to keep apple pickers from sunstroke or snow down the neck. So a commission is set up which costs the state some money and then this commission asks for an army of inspectors because the inspectors who inspect ladder steps cannot be expected to inspect umbrellas.

The point of all this is that we dear "apple men" all have problems which we are sort of lazy about solving ourselves. It is much easier to say "let's pass a law."

There is not a thing in the whole program recited above which could not be done by the apple industry itself. The pickers could get together and say, "We are sick of snow down our necks and we are scared of sunstrokes so we won't pick apples unless you put an umbrella on the ladder."

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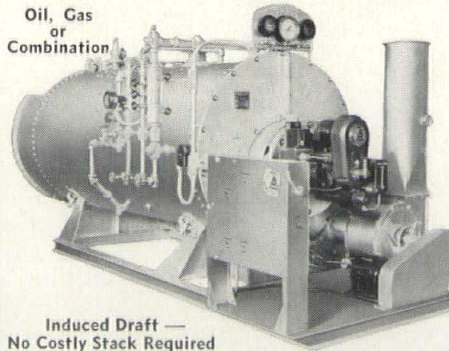
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FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT ACCEPTS AWARD

Address Upon Receiving Gold Medal, The American Institute of Architects, Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas, March 17, 1949

No man climbs so high or sinks so low that he is not eager to receive the good will and admiration of his fellowmen. He may be reprehensible in many ways, he may seem to care nothing about it, he may hitch his wagon to his star and however he may be circumstanced or whatever his ideals or his actions, he never loses the desire for the approbation of his kind.

So I feel humble and grateful. I don't think humility is a very becoming state for me.

But I really feel by this token of esteem from the home boys—it has reached me from almost every great nation in the world. It has been a long time coming from home. But here it is at last and very handsome indeed. And I am extremely grateful.

I don't know what change it is going to effect upon my course in the future. It is bound to have an effect. I am not going to be the same man when I walk out of here that I was when I came in. Because, by this little token in my pocket, it seems to me that a battle has been won.

I felt that way—I was sitting in my little home in Arizona in '41 and the news came over the wire that the Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects had fallen to a lad out there in the Middle West, in the tall grass.

Well, I felt then that the youngsters who have held, we will say, with me and who have believed and made sacrifices and taken gaff with me had won a world wide fight.

But it had not been won at home. The Cape Cod Colonial—by the way, have any of you observed what we fellows have done to the colonial? Have you seen it come down and its front opened to the weather and the wings extend and have it become more and more reconciled to the ground? It has, you know.

Well, anyway, it is very unbecoming on an occasion like this to boast. But I do want to say something that may account in a measure for the fact that I have not been a member of your professional body, that I have consistently maintained an amateur status.

Long ago, way back in the days of Oak Park, I set up a standard payment for my services of ten per cent. I have consistently maintained it. I have always felt a competition for the services of an architect, who to me is a great creative artist, was a sacrilege, a shame and pointed to history to prove that nothing good ever came of it. And I think nothing good ever will come of it.

Also, I think that to make sketches for anybody for nothing, to tender your services, to hawk yourself on the curb in any circumstances is reprehensible.

I know the ideals of this Institute very well. I took them to heart years ago, and believe me, with this Medal in my pocket, I can assert truthfully that never have I sacrificed one iota of those ideals in any connection whatsoever.

A man does not live who can say that I sought work. And I remember in the very early days when the children were running around the streets without proper shoes and Mr. Moore, across the way, wanted to build a house, a fine house, a fine man, a great opportunity for a youngster like me. Well, I had these ideals at heart even then and I never went to see Mr. Moore and I never asked anybody to say a word for me because who was there who could say an honest one? They did not say anything about me.

So I glanced up one day through the plate glass door—and by the way, I started the plate glass door—there was

THE OHIO

Mr. and Mrs. Moore. You can imagine how that heart of mine went pitty-pat. He came in and sat down opposite me.

"Now, Mr. Wright," he said, "I want to know why every architect I ever heard of and a great many I never heard of, have come to ask me for the job of building my house?"

"Well," I said, "I cannot answer that question, but I am curious to know—did Mr. Patton come?" Mr. Patton was the president of the Institute—that is, the AIA at that time.

"Why," he said, "he was the first man to come.

And he said, "Why haven't you come to ask me to build my house? You live right across the road."

"Well, I said," "you are a lawyer, aren't you? You are a professional man. If you heard that somebody was in trouble, would you go to him and offer him your services?"

"Aye," he said, "I thought that was it. You are going to build our house."

It began that way and it began to get noised about. The next man was Mr. Baldwin, also a lawyer, and he wanted to build a house. Mr. Baldwin appeared several months afterward and laid a check on the table. It was not a big check. It was \$350, but it would be \$3,500 now. And you can imagine what this did to me, and he said, "Here is your retainer, Mr. Wright."

Well, now, that is how that began and it has been that way ever since, and I never in my life asked a man to say a good word for me to another man who was going to build. Well, now, as a consequence, I have been sitting around, waiting.

I have spent a good many years of my life hoping somebody would come and give me something to do. And

every job I ever had hit me out of the blue on the back of the head. Now, that's true.

So, this Gold Medal—let's forget all about design, let's forget all about contributions to construction and all the rest of it—I feel I can stick it in my pocket and walk away with it just because I sat there waiting for a job.

Now, of course, architecture is in the gutter. It is. I have heard myself referred to as a great architect. I have heard myself referred to as the greatest living architect. I have heard myself referred to as the greatest architect who ever lived.

Now, wouldn't you think that ought to move you? Well, it doesn't. Because in the first place, they don't know. In the next place, no architect, or in the sense that a man now has to be architect, ever lived, and that's what these boys in front of me don't seem to know.

Architects as they existed in the ancient times were in possession of a state of society, as an instrument to build with. The guilds were well organized. The pre-determined styles were well established, especially in the Gothic period. An architect in those days was pretty well furnished with everything he needed to work with. He didn't have to be a creator. He had to be a sentient artist, with a fine perception, let's say, and some knowledge of building, especially if he was going to engage in some monumental enterprise, but he didn't have to create as he does now.

Now we have an entirely different condition. We live by the machine. Most of us are not much higher in our consciousness and mentality than the man in the garage, anyhow. We do live by the machine. We do have the great products of sciences as our tool box and as a matter of fact science has ruined us as it has ruined religion, as it has made a monkey of philosophy, as it has practi-



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Frank Lloyd Wright Accepts Award

cally destroyed us and sent us into perpetual war.

That is not our fault but where I ask you were these new forms of building to come from that could make full use of these advantages that have proved to us so disadvantageous? Who is going to conceive these new buildings? Where from? How come?

It is a great pity that the Greeks didn't have glass. A great pity that they didn't have steel, spider spinning, because if they had we would not have to do any thinking, even now. We would copy them with gratitude. We would not know even if we were copying them. We would not know. We would not have the least gratitude.

But now what must an architect be if he is going to be really one worthwhile, if he is really going to be true to his profession? He must be a creator. He must perceive beyond the present. He must stay pretty far ahead. Well, let's not say that because we can all do that.

But he must see into the life of things if he is going to build anything worth building in this day and generation.

And do you know we ought to be the greatest builders the world has ever seen. We have the riches, we have the materials, we have the greatest release ever found by man in steel and in glass. We have everything. We have a freedom that never existed before. We profess democracy out of a "mobocracy" that is shocking, astounding and arresting. But we have built nothing for democracy. We have built nothing in the spirit of the freedom that has been ours. No. Look at Washington. Look anywhere. You can even go out and see the Shamrock.

By the way, I want it recorded right here and now that that building is built in what is called the "International Modern Style." Let's give the devil his due. Let's put it where it belongs.

And now, while we are speaking of that exploit it ought to be written in front of it, in great tall letters, in electric lights—WHY, why?

Well, Houston has it. And Houston is a good example of the capitalist city, the pattern of the capitalist city—one single, great broad pavement, skyscrapers erected at one end and way out in the country at the other end, skyscraper, and in between, out on the prairie and in the mud, the people.

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Well, now, we are prosecuting a cold war with people who declare with a fanatic faith that is pitiful in the have-nots. We declare a faith in the union of something beneficial to both the "haves" and the "have-nots" when we talk. When are we going to practice what we preach? When are we going to build for democracy? When are we going to understand the significance of the thing ourselves and live up to it? When are we going to be willing to sit and wait for success? When are we going to be willing to take the great desire for the deed?

We can do it. We have got enough "on the ball," as the slang phrase is, to go on with in that direction if we will. But to me, the most serious lack, the thing we have not got, and if you look over the political scene, of course, it is obscene, of all this thing we are talking about. Honor? Nowhere. What is the sense of honor? What would it be in architecture? What would it be in the building of buildings? What would it be in the living of a life, in a democracy, under freedom? Not mistaking individuality for personality, which is our great error and which characterizes a mobocracy instead of a true democracy.

What would a sense of honor be, that sense of honor that could save us now? As science has mowed us down and we are lying ready to be raked over the brink, what could save us but a sense of honor? And what would that sense of honor be?

Well, what is the honor of a brick? What would be an honorable brick? A brick brick, wouldn't it? A good brick. What would be the honor of a board? It would be a good board, wouldn't it? What is the honor of a man? To be a true individual, to live up to his ideal of individuality rather than his sense of personality.

If we get that distinction straight in our minds, we will be able to go on. We will last some time. If we don't get it, we might as well prepare for the brink, we are going over.

I have been right about a good many things. That's the basis of a good deal of my errors. And it has a basis. That is one thing I can say for my errors. We can save ourselves. We're smart. We have a certain rat-like perspicacity. But we have the same courage and that's what's the matter. I don't know of a more cowardly—well, I'm getting too deep in here and I cannot swear, not tonight. But we are certainly a great brand of cowards in America.

We've got all our great opportunities to live a spiritual life, with great interior strength and nobility of purpose, and minds go by the board. Why? I have asked myself these years—Why? You have all seen it. I am not telling you anything new. Churches—religion—what has it become? Philosophy—what is it? Education? What have you? Cowardice. What are the universities today? Overflowing with hungry minds and students. And yet, as I stand here now I am perfectly willing to admit and to confess that it is not the fault of the systems that exist among us. They are our own fault. We make these things what they are. We allow them to be as they are.

We have got the kind of buildings we deserve. We have got the kind of cities that are coming to us. This capitalist city of which Houston is an example, we did it. It came to us because we are what we are, and don't forget it. If we are going to get anything better, if we are going to come by a more honorable expression of a civilization such as the world is entitled to from us—we put ourselves on a hill here, in a highlight, we talk about the highest standard of living the world has ever seen, we profess all these things and we don't deliver.

Why we don't isn't the fault of institutions. It is not the fault of any class. It is not the fault of the big boys that make the money and make the blunders and shove us over the brink, like this out here that we spoke of a

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Frank Lloyd Wright Accepts Award

minute ago. How would they learn better? How are they going to find out?

They can only find out by your disapproval. They can only find out by your telling the truth, first to yourselves and then out loud, where you can get a chance to tell it.

We have got to find out. You know the old sayings—we dislike them now because they are a reproach. We don't honor the people, really, the men who came over here with an ideal in their hearts and founded this basis, as they thought, for freedom. They couldn't foresee, by the way, it's sudden riches and these new scientific powers put into our hands, that we would be so soon degenerate. No.

I think if we were to wake up and take a good look at ourselves without trying to blame other people for what really are our own shortcomings and our own lack of character, we would be an example to the world that the world needs now. We wouldn't be pursuing a cold war. We would be pursuing a great endeavor to plant, rear and nurture a civilization, and we would have a culture that would convince the whole world. We would have all the Russians in here on us, working for us, with us, not afraid that we were going to destroy them or destroy anybody else.

It is because of cowardice and political chicanery, because of the degradation to which we have fallen as men—well—a crack comes to mind but I'll refrain. My wife knows what it is, I am not going to say it.

That's serious enough and that is all I think I ought to say.

I want to call your attention to one thing. I have built it. I have built it. There lies the source of my errors. Why I can stand here tonight, look you in the face and insult you—because, well, I don't think many of you realize what it is that has happened, or is happening in the world that is now coming toward us.

A little place where we live, with 60 youngsters—we turned away 400 in the past two years—and they come from 26 different nations. They all come as volunteers because this thought that we call organic architecture has gone abroad. It has won abroad, under different names. A singular thing. We will never take an original thought or an idea until we have diluted it, until we have passed it around and given it a good many names. After that takes place, then we can go and we do go.

That has happened. This thing has been named different names all over the world. It has come back home and I use the word, I say come back home advisedly, because here is where it was born—here it was born in this cradle—as we are fond of calling it—of liberty which had degenerated into license. Now what are we going



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to do with it? Are we going to let it become a commonplace and shove it in the gutter or are we really going to look up to it, use it, honor it, and believe me, if we do, we have found the centerline of a democracy. Because the principles of an organic architecture when you comprehend them, naturally grow and expand into this great freedom that we hoped for when we founded this nation and that we call democracy.

Well, it's enough, isn't it?

DRAW A SIX-MILE CIRCLE

We shall hear more and more about spreading industry around so that powerful bombs can not devastate too much at once. The National Security Resources Board suggests that before building a new project of great importance, you draw a circle six miles in diameter around the proposed location and see what attractive targets are within that circle—the general idea being not to get into too-popular company.

The board says that there is no known defense against the explosion of an atomic bomb. The present ones wipe out everything within a half mile radius, and improved bombs may extend that to a radius of three miles.

It is terrifically tragic that we must consider such things, but it is common sense to do so.

The possible, or shall we say probable, effects upon our cities of projecting the advice of the National Security Resources Board are interesting to conjure upon, and we had better begin doing some conjuring. Let us hope all our conjuring will be for nothing. Don't let's get jittery about drawing these circles. Let's do it by degrees. Come to think of it, I don't like the relative position of this chair in which I'm sitting.

GREAT THINGS ARE SIMPLE

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The three greatest masterpieces in literature, it is said, are the Lord's Prayer, the 23rd Psalm, and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Incidentally, recall their wording: 'Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name;' 'The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want;' 'Four score and seven years ago.' Not a three-syllable word in them, scarcely any two-syllable words. All the greatest things in human life are one-syllable things—love, joy, home, child, wife, trust, faith, God. All great things are simple things.

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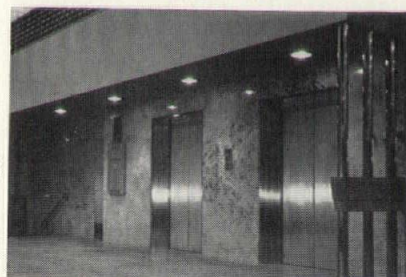
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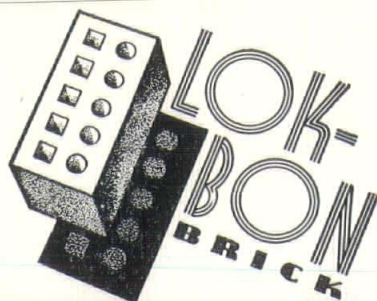
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WHITE HOUSE REMODELING

Steering the multi-million-dollar reconstruction of the White House in Washington is Lorenzo S. Winslow, A.I.A., who has been the architect for the executive mansion since the early days of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Winslow recently had members and guests of the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter of the A.I.A. to which he belongs, visit the mansion for several hours on an inspection tour. What started out as an extensive repair job will end up as a complete new construction operation from basement to roof, Winslow says, although the appearance of the building will not be changed one iota. The architect plans to remove, piece by piece, the famous 500-year-old English oak paneling of the state dining room, the original fireplaces imported from England and other historic fixtures, to be later replaced intact. When completed the White House will be air-conditioned.

Before going to Washington, Mr. Winslow practiced in Greensboro, N. C., for more than eight years, doing all types of buildings. He received his education at Ohio Northern University, traveled and studied in Europe, 1912-13 and again in 1919-20. He has been engaged on work at the White House intermittently since early 1933, when he designed the swimming pool. He remodeled the executive offices in 1934, the ground floor with new kitchen and service rooms under the north lawn in 1936. After the declaration of war in 1941, he started plans for the East Wing, which contains the bomb shelter. Last year he was engaged on the White House balcony project.

STUDENT AWARD AT RESERVE

An annual Student Award in Architecture for upper classmen has been set up at Western Reserve University by the Cleveland Chapter of the Producers' Council. The award, \$150 yearly for the next five years, was announced today by Harold Bergman, district representative, The J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co., who is Producers' Council president.

Purpose of the program, according to Francis R. Bacon, dean of the W.R.U. School of Architecture, is to acquaint students with the activities of the Producers' Council and the relationship between the Council and the American Institute of Architects. The program is not intended to exploit the products of any one manufacturer or any one class of materials or services.

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general nature and detailed program of the competition.

The Award this year will be given to the writers of the three best research papers in the course, Materials and Methods, and will be presented the first week of June and announced at the Commencement exercises.

1949 SPRING EXAMINATIONS

The spring examinations, conducted by the State Board of Examiners of Architects, were held in Brown Hall at Ohio State University in Columbus on March 21st to 25th, with the largest total attendance since the first examination in 1932. The examinations covered the following subjects for which the time allowed for each is indicated:

Architectural History 2; Architectural Composition 2; Architectural Design 12; Practice and Supervision 4; Structural Graphics 4; Architectural Construction 4; Sanitation 2; Heating and Ventilating 2; Specifications 2½; Electrical Work 2.

The size of the class reflects in some respects the lack of experience, which many returning World War II Veterans have not had sufficient time to acquire. It is fair to assume that this deficiency will start to disappear with this examination and that the number of retakes will drop accordingly.

The subject of the Design Problem for this examination was a "Branch Library," which information was furnished each applicant two weeks prior to the examination. It is expected that the additional experi-

ence mentioned above will show up most in this subject, for which 59 applicants turned in solutions.

The next examination will be held in Columbus on September 19th to 23rd. Information requests, relative to the examination and registration in general, should be directed to the Board, 50 West Broad Street (Room No. 2750) Columbus 15, Ohio.

BAIRD-FOERST APPOINTED G-E DISTRIBUTORS

The General Electric Corporation, Air Conditioning and Heating Division, announces the appointment of The Baird-Foerst Corporation of Cleveland as wholesale distributors on it's line of heating equipment. This announcement has just been released by Mr. J. F. Murphy, District Manager of General Electric Air Conditioning and Heating Division.

The Baird-Foerst Corporation will wholesale General Electric's line of Gas and Oil Furnaces maintaining complete service and parts for same. From one source can now be obtained complete engineering and consulting service. This firm will cover the Greater Cleveland marketing area. The Baird-Foerst Corporation also distributes A. O. Smith Water Heaters and Smithway Burkay Large Volume Heaters. The company is located in the D. & C. Building, East 9th Street Pier, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

OMITTED FROM LAST ISSUE

Unfortunately two important credits were omitted from the article entitled "Time Tried Materials Go Modern" by F. R. Walker, Walker & Weeks, Architects, Cleveland, O., Page 10, March issue of "Ohio Architect."

These credits should have been "Store fixtures designed by Mr. Herbert Birdler of Chicago." The other one "terrazzo marble and tile, installation by The Interior Marble & Tile Co., Cleveland, Ohio."



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