HIOLEN AND RESERVICES Vol. VII ARCHITECTS AR



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No. 5

MAY • 1949

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Number Five

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ED SELTNER......Assistant Advertising Manager

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Volume VII

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MAY, 1949

Number Five

City Planning for Cleveland - 1942-1949

By JOHN T. HOWARD

Former Planning Director, Cleveland City Planning Commission (Courtesy of Cleveland Chamber of Commerce)

Little Alice suddenly found herself running as hard as she could—and not getting anywhere. The Queen explained it: "Now, here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!"

Little Alice Cleveland is running hard, and maybe even getting somewhere, in a backwards situation where the more people that come to our city, because they think it is a good place to live or do business, the greater become the problems of keeping it good and making it better.

These community problems are familiar ones, that have been growing ever since the industrial revolution.

Some are political, relating to our organization for local government; some are financial, dealing with taxes; some are economic and social. But many are problems of physical development and redevelopment. The techniques of modern city planning have been built up to work out solutions for these.

Here are some of the problems we face in Cleveland:

Hardening of the arteries-difficulties in moving people and goods from place to place, by public transit, in private cars and trucks; traffic congestion, delays and accidents, costly to people and to business in time and dollars, and in wear and tear on the human mind and body. Not enough room to work-a short-range shortage of

(Continued on page 15)



ARCHITECT

THE SECRETARY'S COLUMN

After having attended the A.I.A. convention in Houston, and the preview to the fabulous inauguration of the Shamrock Hotel, we were interested in a current tall story heard on the circuit: Recently a DC-3 was preparing for a landing at the National Airport, and in reporting its position to the control tower, the captain stated that he had 309 passengers aboard. After confirmation of the statement, the control tower cleared the



John W. Hargrave

runways hastily and ordered all emergency equipment to stand by for a crash landing of the 21passenger ship. But contact was perfect, and as the passengers streamed down the ramp in endless procession, one of the port dispatchers asked the hostess where they had picked up so many tiny foot-high midgets. "From Houston," she said, "You see, these are Texans with their egos deflated."

More architects should interest themselves with the

processes of government and legislation. Legislators seem to have thankless work, and according to a recent popular magazine article, not much salary for the services performed. Every two years they meet to review the laws of the state, to make new ones, resind obsolete statutes and to appropriate monies for public functions and to levy the taxes to provide those funds. More than a thousand new laws and amendments to laws have been introduced into this session of the Ohio Legislature, and the Architects Registration Act Amendment is one of them. We are quite certain that every legislator would welcome the constructive and informed advice of architects on matters pertaining to the construction industry, such as revision of the building codes, appraisal of the state's need for new facilities, and proposed solutions of building problems. This can be public service rendered by each architect in an entirely profession manner, and certainly in the public interest. We urge each architect to become acquainted with his state Representatives and Senators, and to discuss with them the need for further protection to the public in the design of buildings for uses other than private residential and farm purposes.

We spent a delightful afternoon in the office of Harry Hake and Harry Hake, Jr. recently, discussing the practice of architecture in Ohio. The senior Mr. Hake was recently elevated to the rank of Fellow in the Institute, and the purpose of the visit was to obtain pictures and a story for this magazine to appear in the June issue. Mr. Hake has been the architect for many large buildings in Ohio, including the beautiful State Office Building in Columbus. Many of the leading architects in Southern Ohio began their professional work in his office, and he has done a great deal to encourage the younger men to start their own practices. Recently when he was a guest of honor at a luncheon with Ralph Walker, national A.I.A. president, he remarked that it was one of the few occasions during the past thirty years when he had taken time for lunch. He explained that he was always in his office from eleven until two so that contractors could come to him with any problems they might have, and that he had found those hours to be the most satisfactory to the builders. Which may in some measure explain the very satisfactory relations he has had in his profession during so many years of practice.

Architects are reminded again that the annual convention of the Architects Society of Ohio will be in Cleveland, October 13, 14, and that there will be new ideas, displays, and good fellowship for all who attend. Plan now to attend this year's convention, and suggest to the little lady that she, too, will enjoy the convention and its ladies' program.

JOHN W. HARGRAVE, Secretary

B. A. U. SYNAGOGUE

(See Front Cover Illustration)

Salem Avenue in Dayton is rapidly becoming a city of churches. The B. A. U. Synagogue is the latest addition to an unusually fine collection of ecclesiastical buildings. Situated at the intersection of Salem Avenue and Cornell Drive, this modern building stands on a plot of ground of about 500 feet of frontage on Salem Avenue and more than 450 feet on Cornell Drive, with entrances from each street through porticos into a wide lobby which runs from one side of the building to the other.

In front of this lobby is the Synagogue proper which will seat about 700 people. The treatment will be extremely simple with flush walnut paneling up to the sills of the windows, with a very rich and colorful treatment around the Ark, which is the focal point of the religious services.

Behind the lobby are two large lounge rooms with a serving pantry, library, and three class rooms, together with the usual offices, toilets, check rooms, etc.

On the second floor there is the Social Hall which seats about 500, together with a stage, dressing rooms and a large kitchen to serve banquets in the Hall. The front of the Social Hall is the rear wall of the Synogogue and, on occasions when additional seating is required for the Synagogue, the Modernfold doors roll back, making it an integral part of the Synagogue itself. Large storage rooms are provided for platforms of a bleacher type so that every seat in this Hall can have a clear view of the pulpit. When not in use in connection with the Synagogue, the Modernfold doors are closed, the platforms put away and the seats are faced toward the stage which is at the rear of the building. It is believed that this is the first time multi-purpose use of this type has been attempted in a manner to bring the farthest seat as near as possible to the speaker at the pulpit.

Because of the manner in which the ground slopes from a high point at the rear of the lot on Salem Avenue to a point 20 ft. lower at the rear of the lot on Cornell Drive, it has been possible to arrange for rooms on the lower level which will be completely out of the ground and can be entered directly from the outside if desired. On this level are located the Chapel which is used for daily prayers, the kindergarten, another lounge and more class rooms, in addition to the mechanical facilities and the receiving room for supplies and for food which is conveyed to the kitchen by a dumbwaiter.

The exterior of the building is illustrated on the cover. The main wall surfaces are of Wyandot brick with limestone trim and a large limestone panel on the front. The main windows which light the Synagogue are approximately 10 ft. x 20 ft. and will eventually be filled with stained glass of symbolic designs representing the eight major Jewish holidays. The Synagogue will be illuminated at night by concealed fluorescent lighting and pinpoint incandescent downlights. Under the porticos are colorful terra cotta panels, symbolizing the Twelve Tribes of Israel which has been interpreted in modern spirit conforming with the architecture of the building by the Tepping Studios of Dayton.

TOLEDO CHAPTER NOTES

The Toledo Chapter, American Institute of Architecus, held their Annual Ladies Banquet at the Edison Club, River Road, on Tuesday night, May 12, 1949. A large gathering of Architects with their wives and other guests were in attendance. After some very excellent appetizers, provided by the Program Committee, under the direction of John Evans assisted by Orville Bauer, a sumptuous "Frankenmuth Style" chicken dinner, with all the trimmings, was served by the management.

Mr. H. Creston Doner of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., a guest of the Chapter, showed some very interesting color-slides, taken in New Orleans and Houston during the recent A.I.A. National Convention.

John N. Richards gave a comprehensive report of activities at the National Convention, after which John and Norma collaborated in the presentation of an illustrated Travalogue covering the post-Convention tour of the Architects through Old Mexico. John has a very excellent series of color slides and their running discourse on sights, events and experiences enroute was most enlightening and enjoyable.

Mark B. Stophlet, Chapter President, presided.

BUILDING OFFICIALS FOUNDATION REPRESENTATIVES ADDRESS ARCHITECTS

Through the hospitality of the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, the April 12th meeting of the Toledo Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held in their display and lecture room at 607 Madison Avenue. Guest speakers were Mr. Harold Perrine of Owens-Corning Fiberglass and Commissioner Joseph P. Wolff of the Detroit Building Department, both of whom are active participants in the Building Officials Foundation, an organization undertaking the revision, standardization and promotion of a standard building code on a national basis.

Mr. Perrine presented a brief history of the Building Officials Foundation. Mr. J. Miller of the New York Building Officials was the inspiration for this movement. Mr. Miller was a highly reputed official, and consequently received many inquiries from other building officials of other municipalities regarding his experience with various materials for buildings. Most of his replies were done on his own time, at his own expense. A Building Officials' Conference was formed to help the situation. All the building officials were brought together at several conventions to iron out their difficulties. This program was inadequate due to low finances and variations in building code terms and definitions.

Finally in 1945 representatives of various building industries undertook the financing of a Standard Building Code by building officials. The combined activities of these industries in financing, and the building officials in writing the Standard Code constituted the Building Officals Foundation Program.

Mr. Wolff explained that the code, which will be completed this summer, is primarily a performance code and not a specification code. In other words the code specifies the minimal performance requirements building material will have to withstand (such as fire resistance, strength, durability, etc). Without specifying the materials to be used. This is an advancement over existing codes which frequently specify materials to be used without any allowance for the improvement in technology of materials. Since the physical laws governing building materials are the same all over the country

(Continued on page 15)

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EXAMINING BOARDS MEETS WITH MIAMI UNIVERSITY FACULTY

The April meeting of the Architect Examining Board was a three purpose meeting. Involving first a meeting with the Cincinnati Chapter at which time the 59 design problems submitted by the candidates at the last State Examination in March, were mounted for public exhibition at the meeting.

Preceeding the dinner many of the early arrivals proceeded to analyze and "grade" the various solutions of which there were many and varied. Following the dinner at which Mr. Harry Hake Sr. received his AIA Fellowship citation from Russell S. Potter (a member of the Examining Board) speaking for the Cincinnati Chapter.

Following the dinner the affairs of the Board were made the order of business when many questions pertaining to the examinations, grading and adminstration were asked. All of which were answered by Charles E. Firestone, Russell S. Potter and the Executive-Secretary R. C. Kempton.

Several of the questions were old-timers, reflecting the fact that the profession is not static; that new-blood is constantly being picked-up and wanting to know the answers. It is a healthy situation where the neophytes are not only interested, but do have the initiative and energy to try and find the answers.

At the conclusion of the meeting the drawings were further "checked" and "graded" and then moved to the Gibson Hotel for the use of the Board.

On Saturday all members of the Board were the guests of Miami University, at Oxford. Professor W. McL. Dunbar and his architectual staff conducted the Board through the physical plant, in which the Department of Architecture is now operating. While the quarters at present were in war-time buildings, the proposed construction program of the school as outlined by Professor Dunbar and later by President Hahne, indicated a bright future for this department. The members of the Examining Board were very favorably impressed by what this Architectual Department had been doing and expected to do in the future. Yes the "McL" is the second initial of Professor Dunbar, (Cornell '21) who comes to the Department of Architecture at Miami University from Ithica, where he has been with Cornell for many years.

At lunch the Board of Examiners, Harold H. Munger, President; Charles E. Firestone, Edward G. Conrad, Ralph W. Carnahan, Russell S. Potter and the Executive-secretary were the guests of President Ernest H. Hahne; Vice-President, Dr. C. W. Kreger; Vice-President, W. P. Roudebush; Trustees, C. Vivian Anderson, Chairman; John B. Whitlock and Edward W. Nippert. Dr. Gordon A. Sutherland, Dean of the College of Fine Arts and Prof. W. McL Dunbar.

During the many informal and personal discussions across the tables at this luncheon, it became very clearly evident that President Hahne and all his staff were very vitally interested in this Department of Architecture; and were doing everything within their power to bring about the improvements and expansions planned and dreamed by Professor Dunbar and his staff.

From the reports and discussions, it became very clear that location of an Architectual school in a relatively small community was no longer a serious handicap, if any, as the automobile had made the cities of Dayton, Hamilton Middletown, Cincinnati and even Columbus very easily accessible outside laboratories for the students of this department.

As can be surmised the Board and Faculty compared notes and discussed the relative subjects that are accepted as the requirements for a good basic education in Architecture. Advice was given and taken on these matters and a fair evaluation of the meeting would indicate that it was considered, in the minds of everyone that participated, to be a very valuable experience; and that it undoubtly would be a forerunner of many similar meetings of the future.

For Saturday evening and all day Sunday the Board members were occupied in correcting and grading examination papers and giving attention to other administrative affairs of the Board. A careful analysis of the drawing papers, as turned in during the last two or three examination reveals trends which the Board hopes to evaluate with the hope of giving the profession and the schools the benefit of these observations.

The next meeting of the Board is set for the middle of June.



SENATE COMMITTEE REVIEWS LEGISLATION

The Judiciary Committee of the Ohio Senate held its first hearing on Senate Bill No. 241, introduced by Mr. Niehaus, proposing to amend the Architect's Registration Act, and sponsored by the Architect's Society of Ohio. Attending the meeting in Columbus on April 13 were Mr. George Voinovich, first vice-president; Mr. Carl C. Britsch, second vice-president; Mr. John Hargrave, secretary of the Society; Mr. Harold Munger, president of the Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects, as well as fifteen Columbus architects, led by Mr. Richard Tully, chairman of the state society's legislative committee.

Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee are: Mr. Carl D. Shepard, Akron; Mr. Edward Sawicki, Cleveland; Mr. Maurice Niehaus, Cincinnati; Miss Margaret Mahoney, Cleveland; Mr. Richard Wilmer, Middletown; Mr. H. Metzenbaum, Cleveland, Chairman; Mr. Robert C. Ragan, Toledo; Mr. Evan P. Ford, Columbus; Mr. Fred Seibert, St. Marys.

Representing the architects as council, Mr. George B. Chamblin presented the proposed amendments to the registration act at the request of Mr. Niehaus. Mr. Shepard suggested a slight rephrasing of the definition of the term "practice of architecture" which was acceptable to all present. Mr. Munger then spoke as president of the examiner's group telling of the administrative problems faced by the Board and endorsing the changes sought. Messrs. Voinovich, Tully and Hargrave also spoke on various sections of the Act.

Attending the meeting as possible opponents to the legislation were Mr. Frank Bubna, Attorney, representing the H. K. Ferguson Co. of Cleveland; Mr. Charles Pennington, representing the McKee Co. Mr. Robert Taft, Jr., of Cincinnati, also indicated to the committee that he wished to review the matter with his clients, A. M. Kinney, Inc., of Cincinnati, an engineering corporation who have previously sought amendments permitting their corporation to practice architecture as well as engineerin. See page 18 for Senate Bill No. 241.

Architects in the state are urged to become more familiar with the improvements sought in the law, and to discuss the matter with their own Senators and Representatives so that those gentlemen will be better informed when the bill reaches a vote.

ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

TO MAKE NEW AWARD

At the request of the Education Committee of the Architects Society of Ohio, a new recognition award has been created by the organization to honor the graduate from each of the architectural colleges in Ohio for outstanding work as a student. At present, four schools offer such training: Ohio State, Western Reserve, Cincinnati and Miami.

While there will be suitable certificates to indicate the honor, the purpose is primarily to bring to the attention of the profession those men who, in the opinion of the college faculties, have the best potential ability to succeed, and urge architects of Ohio to provide opportunities for these better men to the end that everyone will benefit by having these men stay in Ohio as future leaders of the profession.

The first of the new awards will be announced at the meeting of the Cincinnati Chapter, A.I.A. to be held on May 27 at the University of Cincinnati.

OHIO ARCHITECTS BECOME NEW CORPORATE A.I.A. MEMBERS

The American Institute of Architects has notified the Secretary of the Architects Society of Ohio that the following registered architects have become corporate members of the Institute. Automatically, upon assignment to a chapter in Ohio, these men also become members of the A.S.Q., with all the rights and obligations of membership. The state organization welcomes these men to its membership:

Nathan Bernstein, 4618 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, O.; Bascom Little, 2323 Murray Hill Rd. Cleveland 6, O.; Louis Mundy, 1015 Parklawn Ave., Miamisburg Heights, Berea, Ohio; Harry Gilliam Allen, 2653 North Fourth St., Columbus, Ohio; Ralph Goodman Dix, Jr., 3307 Martindale Rd., N. E., Canton, Ohio; George Donald Schiede, Room 215, Trumbull Savings and Loan Bldg., 222 North Park Ave., Warren, Ohio; Philip Todd Serman, 208 Fifth St., Defiance, Ohio; Leo J. Barrett, 2123 E. Ninth St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.



4 CLEVELAND STUDENTS WIN ROME ART AWARD

Working as a team, four students from Western Reserve University and Cleveland School of Art were award first prize in the annual collaborative competition sponsored by the alumni association of the American Academy in Rome, it was announced today.

The prize of \$200 was granted for the best plans, turning a 10-acre island into a shore community recreational center. Winners were, Robert F. Storey, 1851 Haldane Rd., and James S. Thomas, 1404 E. 93rd St., Reserve architects, and Stephen Magda, 11312 Hessler Rd., painter, and Peter Stevens, 5217 E. 119th St. sculptor, of Cleveland School of Art.



WALKER VISITS CINCINNATI ARCHITECTS

Ralph Walker, newly-elected president of the American Institute of Architects, recently came to Cincinnati to confer with Charles F. Cellarius, treasurer of the nation body, regarding Institute business. While he was in the city, he joined the offices of the Cincinnati Chapter in a dinner honoring Mr. Harry Hake, newly elected Fellow of the A.I.A. Those present included Mr. Walker, Mr. Hake, Mr. Cellarius, Mr. George Edward Porter, Jr., chapter president; Mr. George Garties, vice-president; Mr. Frederick H. Koch, secretary; Mr. Herbert Hilmer, treasurer, and Mr. John Hargrave, secretary of the Architects Society of Ohio.

One of the immediate problems mentioned with regard to Institute business was the renovation of the Octagon, national headquarters and historic American shrine. Constructed originally as a mansion during the early years of Washington, D. C., the building was used as the national headquarters building until a new office annex was erected, and was again used for office space when the government requisioned the office annex for emergency use during the war. Now the furniture and activities are being transferred back to the office wing, and the original building will have to stand empty and idle until funds can be raised to rebuild and refurnish it. Since the 1950 convention of the A.I.A. is to be in Washington, Mr. Walker is very anxious that the renovation be complete before that date; otherwise American architects will not have a very adequate symbolic center for their activities.

Since the United States has moved into the position of being the financial patron to the world, foreign architects are continually coming to Washington with delegations seeking funds for a new public works in their own countries. Government officials keep the Octagon staff informed of such visits, and it is customarily expected that the A.I.A. receive their fellow practioners and honor their visit. For this purpose, the historic Octagon building could be ideal.

Mr. Walker also touched on the fact that only a small percentage of candidates who prepare for examinations to become registered architects are accepted and registered upon their first taking of the exams. By comparing figures, he found that this condition was rather universal throughout the nation. He suggested that the problem might be worthy of study by an impartial agency to determine causes and to suggest remedies. Since the condition seems to be universal, it is evident that the men are not properly prepared and grounded in the subjects upon which they are examined. Whether this fault lies with the schools, the examining boards, *(Continued on page 15)*

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12 [May, 1949]

EASTERN OHIO CHAPTER NEWS

The Youngstown Architects of Eastern Ohio Chapter provided a fine evening of constructive entertainment for the Architects and their ladies. Walter Damon, chairman of the Architects' Society of Ohio committee on Ohio Building Code, introduced the Speaker of the evening, Mr. Emil Szendy. Mr. Szendy is an Architect in his own right and is head of Cleveland's Board of Building Standards and Appeals, a consultant of national status regarding matters of building codes and standards. The Architects were appraised of their responsibility and their reluctance to accept responsibility in some cases, when they are needed and required to help in the framing of codes and standards, and again, and rightly so, we are told by those in a position to appraise that we as Architects do not avail ourselves of the opportunity and obligation to make the contribution to society that society should expect and demand. We are all aware of the need for better and not bigger building codes so thanks Mr. Szendy for an instructive and entertaining evening.

The next meeting of Eastern Ohio will be held at Shady Hollow Country Club, between Canton and Massillon, in the forepart of July. Larry Motter is making the arrangements and more will be forthcoming regarding the meeting. In all probability the meeting will be in conjunction with the Executive Board of the Architects Society of Ohio, at least arrangements are being made with that in mind.

We are sorry that our President, Vance Florence was ill and could not preside at the Youngstown meeting. Our regards to LeRoy Henry and Charles Owsley, we missed them due to illness. Here's hoping they will be with us at the next meeting. We were glad to have Mrs. Harold Hunter with us again. You know Mrs. Hunter was severely injured in an automobile accident some time ago.

Thanks to Evelyn Frost (Mrs. Walter) of Youngstown, the table flowers were beautiful.

Glad to have had the Mayor, the City Solicitor, the

City Engineer, and two members of the building code committee, all of Youngstown at the meeting.

Glad too that Austin Damon of the Cleveland chapter paid us a visit and thanks to him for some timely remarks.

CLEVELAND CHAPTER HEARS WALLACE K. HARRISON

On Wednesday, April 27, the Cleveland Chapter were hosts to Wallace K. Harrison, distinguished architect who spoke on "The United Nations Headquarters."



Mr. Harrison gave a clear concise resume of the problems involved and their solution beginning with the procuring of the land, through the collaborative design phase with Niemayer, Corbusier, and others, then pursuing the development through working drawings and as of the present construction.

Although the United Nations Headquarters project is one of the largest in the world Mr. Harrison pointed out that

Wallace K. Harrison

the various problems were solved by straightforward application of good sound thinking on the part of all the architects involved. He stressed that the entire project was based on the module of the size of an average man. The talk was beautifully illustrated by slides and movies.





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ARCHITECTS IN LIMELIGHT WHEN CINCINNATI'S MASTER PLAN IS COMPLETED

Recently Henry A. Bettman, member of the Cincinnatti architectural firm of Garriott, Becker and Bettman, and chairman of the City Planning Commission, presented the completed condensed one-volume version of the Official Plan of the City of Cincinnati to Mayor Albert D. Cash. This plan, according to Mr. Bettman, is not just a dreamy list of idealized projects the planners thought stimulating or pleasant to suggest. It is the Official Plan of the City of Cincinnati, adopted as such by the Planning Commission November 22, 1948. That means that no public uses of land will be approved by the Commission unless they are in conformity with the Master Plan. Since private developments are subject to the zoning and platting controls of the City, these controls can be so exercised as to guide private development in conformity with the Plan. The Plan thus becomes a powerful instrument for directing, harmonizing and correlating both public and private uses of land. "The Master Plan is not merely a file of wistful hopes

for the future. It is at work, now, every day and every week, performing precisely the functions for which the Master Plans are made. At each meeting of the Planning Commission projects are considered in the light of their conformity or non-conformity to the Plan, and action taken accordingly.

"The Plan is an indispensible guide to the Commission and to the other departments at the City Hall in the exercise of their duties to secure a sounder, more harmonious city for all of us."

Mr. Bettman succeeded another Cincinnati architect, Dean Ernest Pickering of the College of Applied Arts, University of Cincinnati, as member and Chairman of the Planning Commission.



COLUMBUS CHAPTER

The May meeting of the Columbus Chapter of the A.IA. called "Chapter President M. Gilbert Coddington," for the evening of Tuesday, May 17, 1949. The meeting was held in the auditorium of the Archaeological Museum at Ohio State University.

The program provided for a detailed report of the Houston Convention, by all the delegates who were so fortunate as to have been able to accept and enjoy the typical Texas hospitality, of which there is not so much of any where else in the world.

The Columbus Chapter was well and ably represented at Houston and at Kelly's so the "stay at homes" were in for a big evening; if memory, time tables convention programs, Shamrock Hotel menu's, road maps, and the colored slides held out.

The book "Texas Brags," had nothing on what took place at the meeting.

The Columbus Chapter cash award for the sketch problems for all classes (A-B and C) in design were made at this meeting. The subject of the program this year being "A Monument."

On the 25th the Architects expect to attend a meeting at the Columbus Athletic Club with the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation to point out what's new about Glass Block and Foamglass. This "Foamglass" name may be a little misleading. It is really a glass product and even though it might look attractive, it is not intended for human consumption. At least that's what 'Ernie' says.

Building Officials Foundation (Continued from page 9)

there is no reason for not having a uniform building code. In some localities it may be necessary to supplement such a code to cover local conditions, but in general its specifications are good anywhere in the world. Other groups which are interested and are cooperating with this program are the American Institute of Architects, The West Coast Building Officials (who sponsor the Pacific Coast Uniform Building Code), the Southern Building Officials, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the Producers Council.

Walker Visits Cincinnati (Continued from page 12)

or the candidates themselves will determine largely where the remedies must be made.

Mr. Walker, who is a partner in the firm of Vorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith of New York City, was made a Fellow in the A.I.A. in 1932, and has served the organization as its Regional Director from the New York District.

of the available land with adequate transportation and utility

available land with adequate transportation and utility services and good location, to afford industry and business a chance to spread out as required by new industrial techniques and parking needs, to grow and prosper as the firm base for everything else in the community.

Cleveland City Planning (Continued from page 7)

Bad old housing-slums, with their terrific cost in terms of depreciated investments, excessive expense for public services, and waste of human values.

Bad new housing—slums of the future, substandard in layout and density, aping the 1920's instead of following new ideas of neighborhood design (much more the failure of the community than the fault of competitive builders).

Not enough housing—a problem of industrial techniques and economics rather than in city planning, but too important to leave out of a list like this.



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Cleveland City Planning

Not enough public services—inadequate facilities for the best fire and police protection, health and other services; schools which, no matter how good the teaching, are many of them badly located and worn out.

No place to play—far too few outdoor play areas and indoor centers for children and grown-ups, in the face of the fact that man is an outdoors animal only recently domesticated, whose physical, social and psychological development is thwarted and twisted by big-city conditions inherited from the steam age.

No air to breathe—air pollution is also not strictly speaking a city planning problem, but its abatement is a prerequisite to much of the rest; no amount of slum clearance, playground building or tree planting can make a place fit to live in, where window-sills are gritty an hour after dusting, curtains turn gray in a week, paint discolors in a month, and faces are always grimy.

Most lists of this kind would include as a problem decentralization—the flight of people, industry and business from old centers, spreading out over the landscape in search of elbow room. Decentralization, made possible by the auto, the telephone and electricity, has been explosive in its effects. In many ways it has been wasteful, and in some places harmful. But I cannot condemn as such, a movement so justified in long-term social and economic terms. We cannot afford much more of the past kind of haphazard decentralization, which often recreates the very conditions it seeks to escape. But a gradual, organized, orderly rearrangement of the parts of our city on a more open pattern, designed to reconcile economy with human wants, probably provides the only long-range answer to many of the problems above. After making these indictments of Cleveland, it is

After making these indictments of Cleveland, it is time to stress that it is no worse than every other big city, and far better than most. That relieves me of the charge of knocking my home town; it does not relieve Cleveland of the responsibility to face its future realistically.

Another way of stating the whole set of problems listed here is to say that Cleveland, with every other metropolitan city in the country, faces eventual economic strangulation, largely because it inherited a complex of physical conditions—fixed public and private investments, substantial structures—not suited to the technology of today nor to the needs of human beings.

"BEST LOCATION IN THE NATION"

Greater Cleveland faces competition with other metropolitan areas, and is holding and attracting industry because of its favorable location, and other conditions which are good by comparison only. These other big cities confront our same problems, and are working on them. They may find and apply solutions before we do.

We also face competition for some part of our industry from small cities and new centers, which is perhaps not yet serious but may become so. Some people-not all, but many-already realize that basically sounder family living conditions are more readily available at less cost in small cities than in big ones. There is evidence that this is becoming a factor-one of many, and by no means dominant as yet-in determining locations for some types of industry.

Aside from living conditions for personnel and relative simplicity in truck freight haul, the coming of the air age may be increasingly significant. The psychological impact of war fears and the atomic bomb, whether justified in fact or not, may influence where people go or stay. This is something the big city as a community can do little about, except to play up its other advantages and seek to minimize—by action, not talk—the differences in livability that now favor the small city.

To step from Greater Cleveland to the City of Cleveland itself, we face competition from our suburbs, for people, for factories, for shopping centers. This, of course, is a false competition based on artificial political subdivision of the true unit, the metropolitan area. But as long as our political and tax structure remain the same, the central city must in self-preservation seek to hold what it needs for self support. Here again, the task is to analyze what the suburbs have that Cleveland hasn't, and seek to remedy the lacks if possible, by new development, redevelopment, or even undevelopment.

All these forms of competition involve one other kind of struggle-the effort of the human community, acting as individuals, through civic, neighborhood or business groups, or through governmental machinery, to master the physical community; to make it serve their ends and fit their needs.

To make progress in such competition, Cleveland needs a guide. We need to know where we're goingor, at least, where we would like to go. It's the job of city planning to crystallize such a goal-to set it before the community, as a long-range, comprehensive plan for improvement.

Having the guide, we need a program-a practical schedule of action, of what thing to do first. It is also part of city planning's job to present to the community such a program for carrying out long-range plans. But most important, even after deciding on a goal and working out a way to get there, is the will to put the program into effect.

If we are going to reach the goals set by a long-range city plan, we must put in motion our machinery of selfgovernment to establish self-controls - like up-to-date zoning. We must be willing to spend our money in the form of taxes, and perhaps more than we have been used to, for the public capital improvements that the plan calls for. And as individuals we must each play a positive part in carrying out those many phases of such a plan which depend upon private initiative and cannot be forced by governmental action. This will, to do what is necessary to get a better city,

becomes increasingly important as we make progress in developing the plan and working out the program. If we really want a city that is good for living and working, we may have to give up some other goals that have heretofore been thought important-such as staying the Fifth Largest City.

Where do we stand today? Ten years ago, Cleveland began to wake up to its need for more vigorous city planning activity. Spear-headed by the citizen-supported Regional Association, the movement was paralleled by a similar waking up in other big cities. Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, San Francisco and others were all scared into action at about the same time, by the menace of the problems listed above.

NEW POWERS FOR PLANNING

Seven years ago, Mayor Lausche's initiative brought about the reorganization of the City's planning machinery. The former City Plan Commission had a record of substantial achievement, but for a number of years had been starved for operating funds and lacked an authorative status. The new City Planning Commission, established by charter amendment in 1942, was given new powers and duties, and most importantly, new money to get to work with.

During these past seven years, the Commission has been given the best possible support from the City Administration, the City Council, the newspapers, the civic leadership of the community and the general public. It has made major progress on the jobs set before it.



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Cleveland City Planning

The most important accomplishment has been the integration of city planning as a strong and active part of governmental operation which is accepted and used by the Mayor, the Council, and other agencies, and exerts a continuing force upon day-to-day decisions, as well as maintaining a constant check through the mandatory referral power-the right to review all acts from

the planning point of view before action is taken. The second most important, although it is far from finished, is the developing of growing public understand-ing, knowledge, and activity, largely through work by the planning agency directly with neighborhood and community groups.

In plan-making-setting the distant goal-a general or master plan for the entire city is nearing completion and will be adopted early this year. A part of it, for the



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30 square miles of Central Cleveland, already has been adopted. It comprehends land use, population density, clearance areas, major thorofares and freeways, transit, and recreational areas.

In the field of transportation, special plans for express highways and major thorofares and for transit modernization have been adopted. In the field of recreation, which embraces the major requirement for public land acquisition, overall plans are likewise completed and in operation. In addition to these city-wide plans there have been many individual planning studies of detailed planning problems undertaken and completed, either on the Commission's initiative or by request from the Mayor or City Council.

The Commission has carried forward at the same time the work of programming-of proposing specific ways to move toward the planned goals.

Effectuation of plans for land use and population densities is largely through zoning, in which field there are two phases; the preparation and submission to Council of a modernized zoning ordinance, with certain provisions already enacted relating to off-street parking in residential areas, prohibition of dwellings in industrial areas, and other innovations; and the zoning of major sections of the city, some already enacted and some pending before Council, involving corrections of overzoning for business and other intensive uses, establishment of set-back lines, reduction of allowable densities. etc.

In the field of transportation improvements, many features of the thorofare plan long have been safeguarded by set-back building lines; and high priority express-highways and major-street projects are in various steps of land acquisition and construction.

There also has been research, design, and promotion of a number of specific projects, and collaboration with other public agencies on others, dealing with streets, transit, recreation, redevelopment et al:

Chester Avenue Extension Fire Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Euclid Avenue Area Redevelopment Plan

Vacant Industrial Land Survey

Airport Expansion Plan

Transit Modernization Study

Truck Terminal Study Downtown Parking Survey

A number of short-range achievements growing out of the activities of the City Planning agency is forseen during the next ten to twenty years, accomplishing substantial alleviation of many of the discomforts and costs of city living, contribution to economic prosperity, and assurance of better city services per tax-dollar spent.

SENATE BILL NO. 241

To amend sections 1334-2, 1334-5, 1334-7, 1334-17 and 1334-18 of the General Code relative to the practice of architecture.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Ohio

SECTION 1. That sections 1334-2, 1334-5, 1334-7, 1334-17, and 1334-18 of the General Code be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1334-2. The board shall be charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this act, and may incur such expenses as may be necessary, providing, however, that such expenses shall not exceed the revenue derived from the fees of examination, registration and other sources as hereinafter provided.

All fees hereafter provided for by the provisions of this act shall be paid to and receipted for by the secretary

18 [May, 1949]

of the board, and shall be paid by him monthly into the the state treasury to the credit of a separate fund to be known as the "fund for the state board of examiners of architects." Said fund shall be continued from year to year and, except as hereinafter provided, shall be drawn against only for the purposes of this act. After January 1, 1942, one dollar of each annual renewal fee and of each restoration fee shall be transferred by the treasurer of state to the general revenue fund.

All expenses incurred by the board shall be paid on requisitions signed by the president and secretary of the board and upon warrant of the state auditor, by the state treasurer out of the separate fund in the state treasury hereinbefore provided.

Each member of said board shall be entitled to receive, as a part of the expense of the board, ** 1.** *fifteen* dollars per diem while actually engaged in attendance at meetings, in conducting examinations, or in the performance of their duties under this act.

The member shall also receive as a part of the expense of the board, the amount of actual traveling, hotel and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under this act.

In addition to the above per diem allowance, the secretary shall receive such salary as the board shall determine but not to exceed one thousand and five hundred dollars per annum, paid as hereinbefore provided from the special fund hereinbefore provided. He shall give a bond to the state of Ohio in such sum as the board may determine but not less than three thousand dollars with two or more sureties approved by the board conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. The board may require a surety bond in which event the premium thereon shall be paid by the board. Such bond with the approval of the board endorsed thereon shall be deposited with the secretary of state and kept in his office.

SEC. 1334-5. "Architect" means a person who engages in the practice of architecture as herein defined.

A person practices architecture within the meaning and intent of this act who holds himself out as able to perform or who does perform any professional service, such as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, designing, including aesthetic and structural design, or responsible supervision of construction, in connection with any private or public buildings, structures or projects, or the equipment or utilities thereof, or the accessories thereto, wherein safeguarding of life, health or property is concerned or involved, when such professional service requires the application of the art and science of construction based upon the principles of mathematics, aesthetics and the physical sciences.

"Building" as used in this act shall mean any structure used for shelter of man or his possessions or both. Any person residing in or having a place of business







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Ohio Senate Bill No. 241

in this state who, upon the date of approval of this act, is not engaged in the practice of architecture in the state of Ohio under the title of "architect" shall, before engaging in the practice of architecture or before being styled or known as an architect, secure from said board of examiners a certificate of his or her qualifications to practice under the title "architect," and be duly registered with said board as provided by this act.

** 2**

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

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 registered architect.

SEC. 1334-7. The board of examiners may, in lieu of all examinations, accept satisfactory evidence of any one of the qualifications set forth under the following subdivisions of this section:

A. A diploma of graduation from an architectural school or college showing that the applicant has completed a technical and professional course of not less than four years duration, which course is approved by the board of examiners, and, in addition thereto, has had at least three years of satisfactory experience two years of which shall have been in the office or offices of a reputable architect or architects meeting all the qualifications for practice under the provisions of this act.

The board of examiners may require applicants under this subdivision to furnish satisfactory evidence of knowledge of professional practice and supervision of construction.

B. Registration and certification as an architect in another state or country where the qualifications required are equal to those required in this act at date of application.

4C. Any architect who has lawfully practiced architecture for a period of ten years or more outside this state, except as provided in sub-division B of this section, shall be required to take only a practical examination the nature of which shall be determined by the board of examiners.

5 D. Any architect who is a citizen of a foreign country, and who seeks to practice within this state, and who has lawfully practiced architecture for a period of more than ten years, shall be required to take a practical examination as determined by the board of examiners, or, if in practice for a period of less than ten years, shall obtain a certificate and registration by satisfactorily passing academic and technical examinations as hereinbefore provided or, in lieu of such examinations, by presenting diplomas or scholastic credits recognized by the Ohio state university and showing achievement satisfactory to the board.

SEĆ. 1334-17. **6** It shall be unlawful for any person in the state of Ohio to enter upon the practice of architecture in the state of Ohio, or to hold himself or herself forth as an architect or registered architect, unless he or she has complied with the provisions of this act



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THE OHIO and is the holder of a certificate of qualification to practice architecture or renewed and registered under the provisions of this act.

7 This act shall not be construed so as to prevent persons other than architects from designing buildings and supervising the construction thereof for their own use, provided that such buildings shall not be designed for public assembly nor involve public health or safety.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to require an architect for any building, remodelling or repairing of any building or other structure outside the corporate limits of any city or village, where such building or structure is to be or is used for farm purposes, or for the purpose of outbuildings or auxiliary buildings in connection with such farm premises. 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.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing firms, partnerships or associations of architects from practicing as such provided each member of such firm, partnership or association is registered under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 1334-18. Any person violating any provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced for the first of-fense to pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars; and for the second and any subsequent offense shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

The attorney general of the state of Ohio is hereby designated as the legal adviser of the board created under the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of all duly constituted officers of the laws of this state, or any political subdivision thereof, to enforce the provisions of this act.

The prosecuting attorney in each of the counties of Ohio shall prosecute by court action all such cases of violation of any of the provisions of this act occuring in his jurisdiction as may be presented for such court action by the board created under this act and charged with its enforcement.

Sec. 2. That existing sections 1334-2, 1334-5, 1334-7, 1334-17, and 1334-18 of the General Code be, and the same are hereby repealed.

The following matter eliminated from the present law-see corresponding numbers, with asterisks in the body of the bill:

- **1** ten **2** (The grandfathers' clause of the original law).
- **3** C. (Another provision of the grandfathers' clause of the law).
- **4** D.

5 E.

6 On and after the date ninety days after this act goes into effect, it

7 This act shall not be construed so as to prevent persons other than architects from filing application for building permits or obtaining such permits, providing the drawings for such buildings are signed by the authors with their true application as engineer or contractor or carpenter, et cetra, but without the use of any form of the title architect, nor shall it be construed to prevent such persons from designing buildings and supervising the construction thereof for their own use.



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