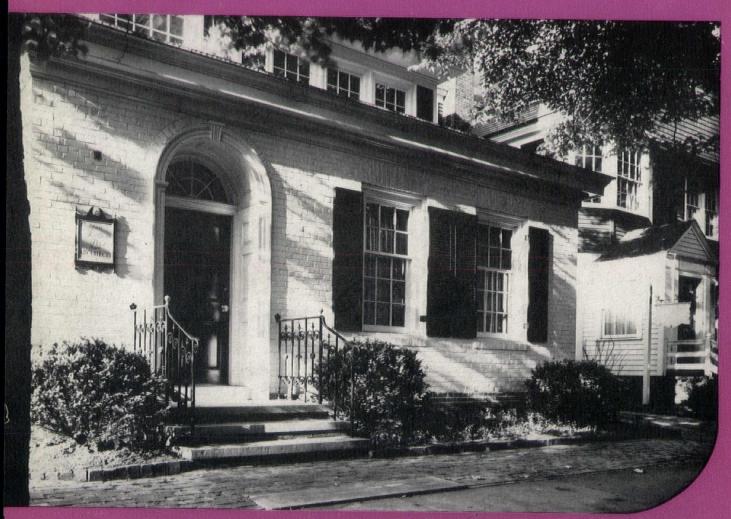
HIO ARCHITE CT



New Offices of Copper, Wade and Peck, Architects, Cleveland, Ohio (See Story on Page 11)

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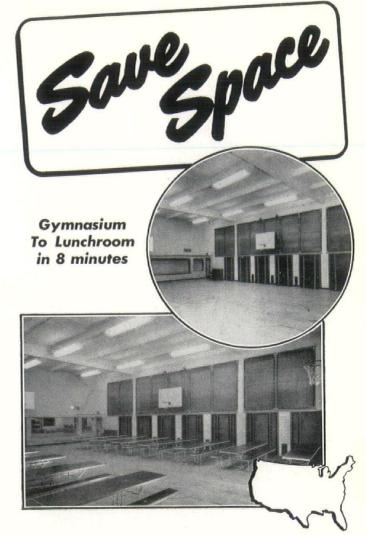
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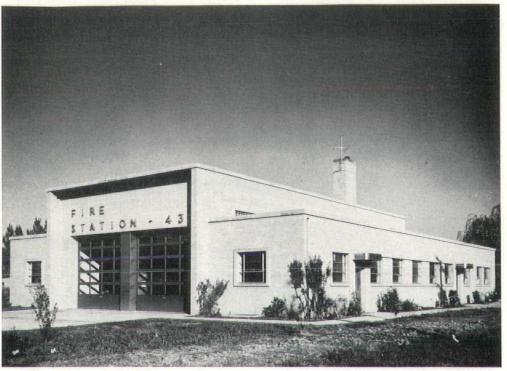


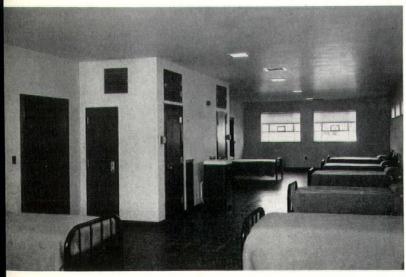


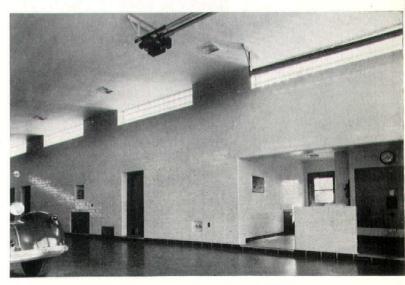












Volume VII

DECEMBER, 1949

Number Twelve

How the Architect Can Save His Client's Money

By PARKER GARWICK

Mr. Parker Garwick is a member of the firm of Haig M. Boyajohn & Associates, General Contractors. He is an architectural engineer, with his degree from the Ohio State Uni-

versity. After almost twenty years experience in the contracting field, he is well qualified to present the following

Suggestions for possible savings to the Owner. That, I believe best describes the thoughts I have had as the result of working over plans and specifications of many different architects. I want to hasten to say that most of the plans and specifications we see are well done; however, a few are not good. There have been occasions when the plans or specifications or both were so difficult to analyze, so many indefinite points appeared, that we have given up and returned the documents. We are thankful that this situation does not occur often. Preparing plans and specifications is no different from the actual construction of a building except that you build on paper. So far as I know, there is yet to be built a building perfect in every construction detail; therefore, I'm sure, there is yet to be prepared a set of plans and specifications perfect in every detail. However, the fact that neither has ever been accomplished should be added incentive for us all to keep trying.

Perhaps one logical way to think about the suggestions for savings, is to begin with the Owner and his chosen Architect for the project at the time the architect first begins to think about the problem.

As the Owner's representative, the Architect's objective should be to obtain for the Owner, a maximum of desirable space and facilities in a minimum of time and at a minimum cost, keeping always in mind that upkeep; the less obvious burden of upkeep should not be lost sight of in the consideration of the more obvious immediate costs of construction.

Many phases of the Architect's activities will have an effect on the immediate and total costs. These phases include his relations with the contractors and manufacturers with whom he deals, as well as his own technical knowledge and skill. However, since the effects of the Architect's technical knowledge and skill are the more obvious, let us consider them first, keeping in mind meanwhile that the more obvious is not always the more important nor is the less obvious always the less important. This is true of the Architect's relations, as well as the Architect's choice of materials and methods for the structural and architectural phases of the work.

For the purpose of this discussion, let us confine our thinking to six items:

- 1. Simplification of the structural frame.
- 2. Grade of materials.
- 3. Restrictive specifications. 4. Manufacturers' standards.
- 5. Vague specifications.
- 6. Some specific examples.
- 1. Simplification of structural frame. For the average multi-story structure (schools, offices, department stores, and some of the lesser monumental structures) the cost

of all "structural" work will total between one-half to five-eights of the total cost of the structure (exclusive of fees and site). When the purely structural parts are designed with one eye on economy of materials and methods, the savings often will permit the inclusion of some "Architectural" niceties that otherwise could be included within the Owner's budget.

Varying with local conditions of materials and labor, and with the height of the structure and the loads to be supported, reinforced concrete may be more economical than structural steel, or vice-versa. The services of a competent engineer are almost a "must" in determining the most economical methods and materials, column spacing, etc. All parts should be designed as nearly as possible for the actual requirements; "hell-for-stout" has no place in economical design. However, after the minimum sizes have been determined, it generally will be found economical to choose a few sizes for beams and girders, and a few sizes for columns, such that all beams, girders and columns can be assigned to one of these sizes thus giving the maximum simplification of detailing and shop work (in the case of structural and reinforcing steel). Choosing these sizes so as to use standard nominal lumber dimensions will further the economy. When the structural material (i. e., concrete versus structural steel) has been decided in favor of structural steel, someone next must decide when and where to use fabricated members as opposed to rolled members. Generally, the most economical design will use both, in their proper places; the saving may be as much as fifteen to twenty per cent of the total structural cost.

Consideration of the Architectural phases should proceed hand-in-hand with consideration of the structural phases. Each directly affects the other, and both affect economy. Generally, to attain maximum economy with a maximum of serviceability and appearance will require frequent compromises and adjustments by both the Architectural designer and his engineer collabora-

Beam and girder depths may be unnecessarily restricted, resulting in unnecessary heavy members; column spacings may be more or less than those required for maximum economy. Sometimes these conditions will be dictated by considerations of appearance, but very often some concession in favor of economy can be made without seriously detracting from appearances.

2. Grade of materials. The Architectural designer's problems are even more complicated. Obtaining maximum facilities and appearance with minimum costs is not easy; wide decisions demand that the Architect understand thoroughly what importance his client at-

(Continued on page 25)

THE NEW GREENBRIER HOTEL

THIRD COMMISSION OF ARCHITECTS, SMALL, SMITH AND REEB AT FAMOUS WHITE SULPHUR RESORT

Three opportunities to wholly redesign and recon-Greenbrier Hotel recently reopened at White Sulphur struct the same job is a rarity indeed among architects. Springs, W. Va. Three times, Small, Smith and Reeb, Cleveland, Ohio as architects were commissioned to But such was the privilege in the case of the the completely remodel this famous structure from the bare walls. This last restoration, after a period as an army hospital, has aroused the interest of architects everywhere. So complete is the transformation that few hotels, if any, can match its beauty and modern convenience. The unique fact that this was their third complete project on the property is gratifying indeed. Architectural interest centers in the completeness of the transformation. Where, during the war years, was a

> ience for the cultured traveller. The basic reason back of the most recent conversion lies in state pride in this famous old in-

urious hotel embracing every comfort and conven-

stitution. This resort, internationally recognized as an outstanding health and vacation center has a history that dates back to late 1700's when the first tavern was built to accommodate the Virginia and Southern planters who came there, with their families and slaves to

enjoy the healthful climate and the medicinal springs. In the years before and subsequent to the Civil War, White Sulphur was the fashionable spot where the wealthy and influential of both North and South could meet. "Everybody" went. The signa-tures of every President of the United States from George Washington to Grover Cleveland appears on its old registers. Famous personages from all over the world were entertained here and the fame of the resort spread every where.

Modern history at the resort began with the completion of a 200

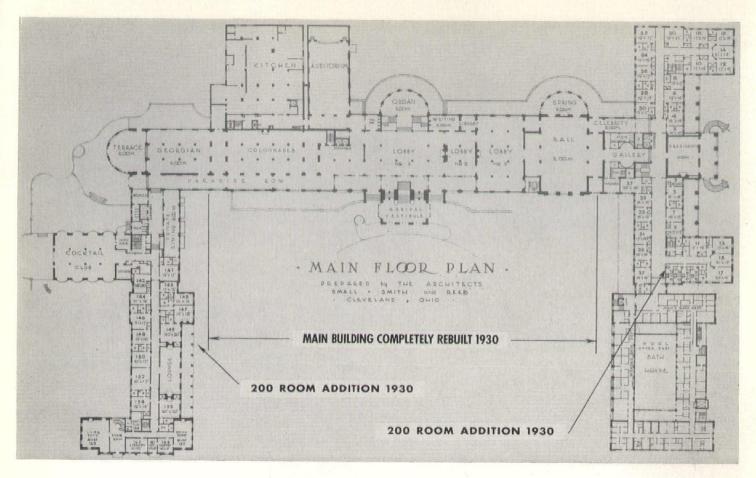
room building opened in 1913. This was occupied until 1930 when it was felt that modernization was called for. In that year, as their first commission, Small, Smith & Reeb were employed to completely renovize the structure and to design and erect additions of more than 400 rooms. Not only was the interior of the old structure entirely rebuilt, but, by extensive alterations, the exterior was transformed into a traditional white pillared Southern Style. The main building was extended to the north and to the south, the south addition terminating with the Virginia wing, which in size and silhouette balanced the bath wing to the north and gave symetry to the entrance court. Of equal importance to the entrance or approach side, was the newly created north



Photos courtesy of Interior Marble & Tile Co.

areas.

stairs and columns in all public



front, approximately 300' in length. All recreational activities gravitate from this point and from here a gently falling and wooded "valley" opens into the golf courses. This valley also provides an ideal setting for the guest

cottages which are clustered on its slopes.

In 1942 the Army purchased the entire resort property, including all buildings and grounds, for use as an Army hospital. Again they were commissioned to effect the change. While no additional building was required, the work involved total interior reconstruction. Everything was stripped to practically bare walls and roof. In place of guest rooms, dining rooms, lobbies and public rooms there came a 2000-bed hospital, complete with single rooms, wards, clinics, operating department, kitchens, dietary department, service quarters and every facility to cater to the needs of war wounded. This use was continued through the war years.

In 1946, in response to statewide agitation and the expressed desire of West Virginia people to see the state's most famous resort restored to its former importance, the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. purchased the property from the Army and began a campaign of rehabilitation.

Again, the third time, the same architects were called

on to design and direct the work.

This recently completed restoration program called for total reconversion of all parts of the buildings and their accompanying 40 guest cottages and casino. Again, everything was ripped out. All bedrooms and baths were wholly revised in structure and the baths were retiled. Rooms were fitted with period type furniture and decorations. Kitchen and service departments were rebuilt and fitted with stainless steel equipment. The ground floor was replanned to include the arrival vestibule, registration lobby, offices and 20 modern shops. As in most resort locations, these are now occupied by branches of nationally famous firms in the clothing and specialty fields.

Connected to the main building through this and other floors is the public bath wing. On the ground floor of this wing is a luxurious pool with tastefully appointed dressing and lounging rooms for men and women.

The second floor of this wing contains the medicinal bath department. On the third floor is located an extensive medical clinic containing the most modern equipment and staffed with leaders in the medical profession.

In addition to the revision of the buildings, attention was also given to the property. The entire institution comprises a completely integral community, with its own water, light and utilities, 10 miles of paved road, 250 miles of bridal paths, an airport and 3 separate golf courses, all of which required work in restoring them to usefulness in accommodating the visitors and guests.

Once again the famed old Greenbrier represents the ultimate achievement in hotel convenience and luxury. Once again it has taken its place as one of the world's most celebrated resort hotels. Again it is attracting top level visitors and travellers from all parts of the globe and present indications point to many years of prosperous activity.

Architects from many parts of the country had an opportunity to inspect this magnificent hotel and its facilities at the West Virginia Chapter, A.I.A. meeting held there on November 4th and 5th, and covered in last month's issue. As a featured part of this meeting, attended by many noted architects, including the "big brass" of the A.I.A. headed by President Walker were inspection trips throughout the renovised structure.

In accordance with many requests, the words to the song "Come to the Hills of West Virginny" composed especially for this occasion by Bob Schmertz of Pittsburgh and sung many times during the meeting are given elsewhere in this issue of "Ohio Architect."

Cutting School Erection Time and Maintenance Costs

Fast, economical floor and roof erection...continu ance of construction through the winter months...lower maintenance in years to come...are features of three new schools built with Flexicore precast concrete floor and roof slabs. Two are public schools, one parochial.

The public high school, gym and grade school are steel frame with brick, stone and glass block walls.



15,000 square feet of Flexicore slabs were installed in grade school at 75th and Nottingham, Chicago School District No. 111. Speed of erection lowered costs.

Flexicore floors are treated with concrete topping and asphalt tile. On the ceilings no plaster or accoustical treatment was necessary. The paneled Flexicore undersurface itself makes an attractive ceiling when painted an dwill require no maintenance except repainting.

SAVES ON SOUND INSULATION

Hollow core construction of the 6" x 12" slabs cuts sound transmission between floors; saves on original sound-proofing expense.



Long-span Flexicore slabs are trucked to site as needed. Floor and roof construction proceeds in freezing weather. No forms for pouring of concrete necessary.

The average length of Flexicore spans in these schools is over 18 feet. After grouting, the slabs form a floor or roof section as rigid as monolithic slabs. Flexicore floors met specified live load limits in the public schools of 60 lbs. square foot in the rooms and 100 lbs. in

the corridors. In the Most Holy Redeemer School live loads of 80 lbs. per square foot were met in the rooms and 100 lbs. in the corridors.

ENGINEER TESTS FOR DEFLECTION

Before Flexicore was selected for the Most Holy Redeemer School, Mr. David Cheskin, Structural Engineer, had a single slab tested for deflection with a weight one and three quarters of the design load. The results were well within the A. C. I. requirements.

Deflection of Flexicore slabs is reduced for the various spans and loadings because these slabs are reinforced with prestressed steel, *cast integral* with the concrete at the time of manufacture. Quality of concrete is better because of vibration and kiln-curing under controlled temperatures.



Most Holy Redeemer School addition in Evergreen Park, III. required 15,000 square feet of Flexicore floor and roof slabs. Slabs delivered as needed required no on-job storage—an advantage on congested sites.

Architect for the public schools was Mr. J. E. Coyle of Chicago. For the Most Holy Redeemer School, Evergreen Park, Ill., architect was Mr. L. M. Sumarkoff, 105 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Flexicore slabs are manufactured in Ohio by Arrowcrete Corporation, Columbus, Price Brothers Company. Dayton and Tri State IFexicore Company of Cincinnati.

Framework of high school and gym at 79th and Mead, Chicago School District No. 220, with 70,000 square feet of Flexicore floors and roof partially installed. Note clean uncluttered construction.



An Architect's Dream Come True

(SEE FRONT COVER PICTURE)

Of special interest to all architects today is the recent move of Copper, Wade, and Peck, Architects of Cleveland.

Tired of a downtown location with a raise in rent at every turn, futile searches for parking spots, jammed restaurants and elevators, they began to search for a new office.

Their present quarters were chosen only after careful consideration and comparison of different locations. To rent or buy was the first problem. It was impossible to locate rentable space, thus influencing their decision to buy; which they did. In conjunction with the Oriole Studios (who also were in the same predicament) they bought and altered two typical old back-street eight-room houses adjacent to each other on Wilbur Avenue next to the Cleveland Club.

Their dream of ownership, long cherished, was then fulfilled. This had not been an idle dream, however, as evidenced by the tremendous collection of antiques and odds and ends set aside over a period of 20 years for just such an eventuality: old brick pavers line the vestibule and the exterior lawn area, antique doors with their hinges and locks intact, broken pediments, tiles, tavern tables, cornices, mouldings, and trim. With a fine eye for detail, Messrs. Cooper, Wade, and Peck have conscientiously incorporated into their new office a pipe-andslippers-move-up-closer-to-the-fire atmosphere that could never be duplicated in a 20th floor office-cell.

The pictures illustrate better than description the homelike environment developed. There's even a refrigerator for liquid refreshments.

(Here's the best answer yet to the problem of the drugstore hour so universally wasteful of the office worker's time.)

This move answers other problems involved, too:

Parking? What a pleasure. Wheeling in off Carnegie within sight of the E. 105th business district, one can pull in on the black-top lot on the side road, walk ten feet, and there is the smiling receptionist. Taking advantage of this, clients have a habit of making all their appointments early in the morning or late in the afternoon so that they can stop on the way to or from work.

The parking convenience to Copper, Wade, and Peck personally is of paramount importance as 100% of their business is by car-90% of their work being out of the Cleveland area.

Space? Floor area is increased by three, and the total

DRAFTING ROOM





RECEPTION ROOM

cost is less. Rent in old quarters, 27c sq. ft. month, rent now is 6c sq. ft. month (including payments on loan, taxes, insurance, heat, cleaning and parking). Before they had inefficient space for only two small drafting rooms, a small 8 x 9 office and 8 x 9 conference room with combination reception and waiting room. Now they have efficiently laid out private office, a conference room with a wood-burning fireplace (see picture), a secretary and bookkeeper's office, a waiting room, a contractors' and sample room, two large, airy drafting rooms, and a studio for design and rendering.

Location? Excellent. Banks, stores, hotels, and restaurants are immediately adjacent. It is not necessary to drive through any congested section of the city to reach the office.

Advertising value? Inestimable. One day, as an example, a perfect stranger walked in off the street on the way to the hotel, exclaiming, "I'm Mr. --- and this is exactly the kind of building I want. Will you be my architects?"

Some might question the advisability of such a pronounced architectural style for an office; but Copper, Wade, and Peck all agree that it encourages a residential client and the home environment certainly couldn't discourage the church, restaurant, hotel, or industrial client (as evidenced by the number of churches, etc. to their credit). They have designed and built three modern houses, thus proving that the definite Colonial hasn't scared off the Modernists. The sincerity of the design inspires confidence in the client, irrespective of architectural preferences.

This move has been welcomed by the entire neighborhood. The businessmen, the immediate neighbors on the street are exhuberant in their praises of such civic improvement.

This example of decentralization has been successful from every viewpoint-other architects in Ohio might well investigate the possibilities in their own areas for such a move.

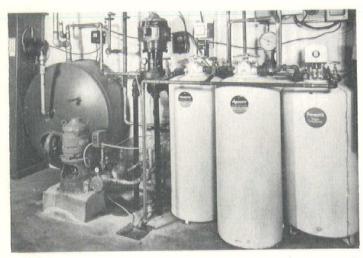
HOW TO ELIMINATE WATER PROBLEMS IN THE COUNTRY HOME

The statement "if you dig, drill or drive a pipe into the ground far enough, sooner or later you will find water." May be true.

But what will the cost be and will the supply be ade-

quate and usable?

Very few waters can be used in the modern country home without some kind of water treatment. Well waters

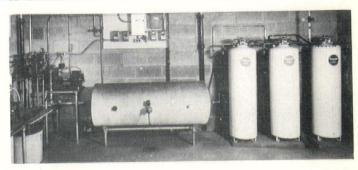


Permutit equipment used in the elimination of iron, sulphur, low pH. and hardness in a well water. Installed by Fred J. Stover, Union Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

often contain many dissolved minerals and when these minerals in the water combine with soap to form a curd or precipitate, the water is said to be hard.

Hard water uses up more soap, leaves a ring in the bath tub, leaves a film on dishes, leaves a grayish deposit on clothes, and in time will clog the hot water coils in the water heater.

Iron is another mineral that gives to water a most unpleasant characteristic. Plumbing fixtures discolor, clothes washed in water containing iron turn pink, the iron deposits out on the dishes and iron, in the precipitated form, in the water is anything but appetizing



Permutit equipment used in the purification of cistern water. Installed by

Some waters have unpleasant tastes and odors. The water may be pure and not harmful to drink, but very unpleasant for every day use.

Acid, or low pH waters, are not dangerous to use, but they do their destruction without being suspected. They take iron from the iron pipe and tanks and copper from copper and brass pipe. This corrosion of the plumbing in a home causes hundreds of thousands of dollars worth

New Capillary Action in KILNOISE ACOUSTICAL TILE gives ideal sound-conditioning

HIGH SOUND-REDUCTION

UNRIVALLED BEAUTY

COMPLETE FIRE-SAFETY

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EASE OF MAINTENANCE



KILNOISE

■ THE KELLEY ISLAND LIME & TRANSPORT CO., 1122 LEADER BLDG., CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

of damage a year through the disintegration of pipes and valves.

Purity is paramount in all waters used in the home. Fortunately, most well waters are pure, and with a small amount of precaution the water supply can be kept

The unwanted things in water as described above may be found alone or the water may contain them all. Fortunately, most waters can be treated successfully. A water analysis is always needed and when correctly interpreted the right equipment can be installed to give clear, pure water from every faucet in the home.

Permutit equipment for over 37 years has successfully solved the water problem in thousands of country homes. Their analysis service is free to the architect and can be obtained by contacting the writer in the Union Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Columbus Chapter Elects New Officers

At its December meeting, the Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects elected the following members to serve as officers for the calendar year 1950:

President, Charles W. Cloud, 630 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio; Vice President, William E. Linch, 2901 No. High Street, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary, Louis F. Karlsberger, 630 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer, C. Melvin Frank, 43 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio; Member of Executive Committee, Gilbert H. Coddington, 329 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

The President of the Chapter, Mr. Cloud, becomes the member from his Chapter on the Executive Board of the Architects Society of Ohio.

Architect Explains His Non-Objective **Creation to Noted Industrialist**

Joseph Ceruti, A.I.A. Cleveland Chapter, besides creating Architecture also teaches Interior Design at the Cleveland Institute of Art. He also accasionally gets involved in non-objective painting.



The subtle space relationships characteristic of Joe's Architecture are even more pronounced in this painting recently hung at the faculty show at the Art Institute.

Charles J. Stilwell, President of Warner and Swasey, asked for a special interpretation by Ceruti. Alexander C. Robinson III, F.A.I.A., Cleveland Chapter was also looking for light.

Joseph will be very happy to expound further on this subject to all interested parties.



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SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, Toledo, Ohio Architect-Wayne E. Tolford, Toledo, Ohio

EUA CHURCH, Fairhope, Ohio Architect—Ralph R. Orr, Columbus, Ohio

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READ-THEN WRITE YOUR LAWMAKERS

Of considerable interest to architects and other professional groups whose business has definite peaks and valleys of earning possibilities is H. R. 3224, which has received generous support from the medical, engineering and other professions. Architects should rally to the support of this bill which is designed to make their business burdens easier.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. CLIFFORD DAVIS OF TENNESSEE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, September 22, 1949

Mr. Davis of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H. R. 3224, to which I invite the attention of my colleagues. Its introduction has excited the very deep interest of a great many people in the country. I believe that it is sound thinking. If you have a moment, will you please examine the bill and read this short statement in explanation of it. It is not long. In any event, should you have the opportunity, I should like to have your reaction.

STATEMENT ON H. R. 3224

High-income taxes are here to stay. It is possible to argue that some reduction should be made or that the necessity to balance the budget may even require an increase. But the reduction—if any—will not be pronounced. Any return to the prewar level of taxation seems out of the question. It is all the more important, therefore, that the burden of Federal income taxes should be made as equitable as possible. For it is a burden that we will have to carry for many years.

The taxpayer whose source of income is highly fluctuating, whose total annual income may be less than

zero in bad years, should be enabled to save something for these lean years. As a matter of common fairness one might think that his total tax load, over a period of years, should be less than that of the more fortunate taxpayer who enjoys a steady income—who needs merely to make ends meet each year, including taxes, in order to remain solvent. Under our present laws, however, the taxpayer with a highly fluctuating income pays more in taxes than the more fortunate taxpayer who, over the same period of years, has earned the same total amount but in equal yearly earnings.

Doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, and most other professional men must spend many years in acquiring their education. They then face many more years in acquiring the experience, the training, and the clients, that will permit them to earn an adequate income. If they are competent, and fortunate, they may begin to earn a good income by the time they are 45 or 50. As prudent men, however, they must realize that in another 15 or 20 years their income will begin going down again and that it behooves them to set aside something for their old age. But they are not able to do so because of high taxes. These men are at a definite disadvantage as compared with taxpayers whose total income during their lifetime has been the same but spread more uniformily over the years. For the latter will pay a smaller total amount of income taxes and will, in addition, be able to start saving for their old age at an earlier date.

The purpose of H. R. 3224 is to partially remove the inequities of the Federal income tax described in the two preceding paragraphs. It proposes that taxpayers may buy a secial class of United States bonds with the money they receive as earned income. The maximum purchase of such bonds by a taxpayer within one year is

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limited to \$10,000 or 15 percent of the taxpayer's earned net income, whichever is the lesser figure. The bonds bear interest at 2 percent per annum (payable at redemption) when, and only when, held for at least five years from date of redemption. Bonds shall have no fixed maturity and shall be nonnegotiable.

In computing his total net income for Federal tax purposes the taxpayer may deduct from net income the full amount paid during the year for the special bonds described in the preceding paragraph. His net income during that year is, therefore, correspondingly reduced for the purpose of computing Federal income taxes. He may keep the bonds less than 5 years (in which case they earn no interest) or he may save them for more than 5 years (in which case they earn 2 percent interest per year). In either event he must add the full face value of the bonds cashed during any one year to his net income for that year for the purpose of computing Federal income taxes.

The taxpayer (or his estate, in the event of his death) does not escape taxation as a result of buying these bonds. The total life income on which he pays taxes will be the same. The purchase of bonds will, however, enable him to partially overcome the disadvantage of a highly fluctuating income or a relatively short period of high-earning years. His total burden of taxation will be brought closer to that of the more fortunate taxpayer whose total life income is the same but spread more equally over a longer period of years.

It is a matter of simple justice that the burden of taxation for persons having the same total life income should be more nearly equalized. We have used the yearly interval for computing taxes as a matter of convenience. It is time to rectify some of the inequalities caused by this arbitrary-and necessary-basis of computing income for tax purposes. H. R. 3224 is a simple and practicable means of doing so.

Another great advantage of H. R. 3224 is that it enables taxpayers to build up some reserve for lean years. If there should be a business depression, its shock will be cushioned. It is far better for the Nation to permit individuals with highly fluctuating incomes such as architects, for instance, to survive through their own efforts than it is to make them immediate recipients of a dole in case there should be an acute depression. In the last great depression the construction industry dropped to a level of scarcely more than 10 percent of its 1929 peak. Many architects and engineers engaged in the construction industry lost their lifes savings and were never able to reestablish themselves. A greater number just managed to survive because their savings-accumulated during the twenties, a period of low-income taxes-enabled them to ride the storm. How many such men would survive after a long period of high taxes?

To sum up: H. R. 3224 will tend to equalize the yearly tax burden of taxpayers having the same life income and it will help taxpayers with highly fluctuating incomes to survive individual misfortunes or loss of income in Nation-wide depressions.

Senators Robert A. Taft and John W. Bricker, Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

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THE SECRETARY'S COLUMN

The Architects Society of Ohio had one of the best conventions in its history at Cleveland in October, thanks to the hard work of the Cleveland architects and the Producers' Council, Inc. Until next fall, the actual conduct of business for the Society rests with the Executive Board and the appointed committees.

At its November meeting, the Board decided to drop any further efforts to develop an Ohio contract between



John W. Hargrave

Owner and Architect because the A. I. A. Contract form B-102 fills almost all of the requirements which the Committee on Professional Practice considered necessary. It provides for normal engineering services and for monthly payments during the working drawing stage. The Board has asked the headed Committee, George Marshall Martin of Cincinnati, to prepare a set of instructions for the use of the contract form when used in Ohio, suggesting certain supplementary clauses to

meet special requirements. These instructions will appear in a future issue of "The Ohio Architect."

The Board also voted to cooperate with the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, with the Ohio Education Association, and other sponsoring agencies in sponsoring another seminar session at Columbus, Ohio. Tentatively, the conference is scheduled for January, of but one day's duration. Complete details will follow.

Considerable interest is being aroused in the Cincinnati area over a proposal by the University of Cincinnati to erect its new building for the College of Applied Arts on a prominent corner of Burnet Woods opposite the University campus. Since the matter must be decided by City Council, newspaper publicity has focused public

attention upon the college, its work and the place of its graduates in the community.

Plans for the 1950 Convention in Toledo, Ohio, are progressing nicely under the leadership of Carl C. Britsch, First Vice-President of the A.S.O. Exhibits are again planned as part of the convention, and every effort will be made to interest every architect and student in the state to attend those meetings.

Architects attending the 1949 Cleveland convention probably noticed an attractive girl taking photographs for use in this magazine. What few people realized was that Miss Jean Fenton is an architectural graduate of Western Reserve University, now employed in the office of a prominent architect, with plans for joining the staff of one of the national architectural publications after office experience. We are happy to have her as our Associate Editor for the Cleveland area.

Throughout the state architects seem to be as busy as ever. Many have signed contracts for new public work made possible by bond issues approved in November. But in our busy moments we should realize that there is still a great deal of shoddy construction which will some day enganger the lives and safety of our fellow citizens.

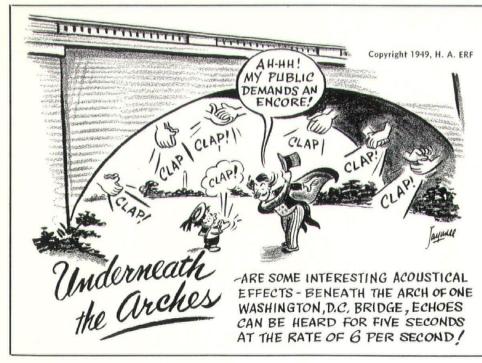
To counteract these ills, we should ourselves use every possible precaution to avoid recklessness or error in our own work, and should continue to point out to the public that after all, there is a service rendered by the architect in the public interest which cannot be matched by those without training and experience.

As we enter the second half of this century, let us resolve together that we shall serve the public better than ever before, that we shall let others know of our accomplishments, and that we shall ask fair and equitable fees for work well done.

JOHN W. HARGRAVE, Secretary

SENT IN YOUR RENEWAL?

December 31st is the deadline to send in your \$8.00 renewal fee to keep in good standing for 1950. Notices were mailed by the State Board some time ago. If you didn't receive the notice notify the board. But send in your check.





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Howard G. Wiley

business his company is doing. The new location at 1209 West 69th St., Cleveland, Ohio, has over 10,000 square feet of floor space, and is situated on a railroad siding making it possible to unload cars directly into their warehouse, or into company trucks for delivery to the consumer. This will mean better and quicker service.

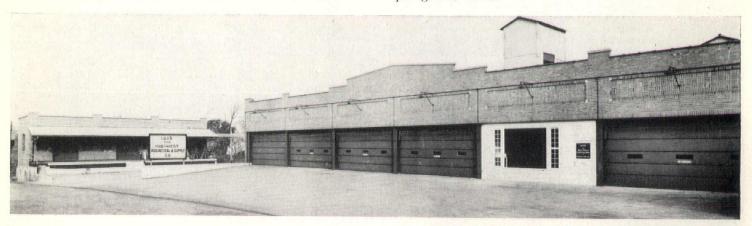
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Early next year Mr. Wiley states they will manufacture a Metal Suspension System, under their own patents and trade marks, that will greatly assist in reducing costs of acoustical ceilings. Complete details of this new system will be announced early in 1950.

The Midwest Acoustical and Supply Company has had a steady and increasing growth. Starting in business in 1944 when they did a volume of some one hundred thousand dollars of business, this year of 1949, Mr. Wiley states their volume will run over one million dollars of business.

The home office of this concern is in Cleveland with branch offices in Akron, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo and Springfield, Ohio.



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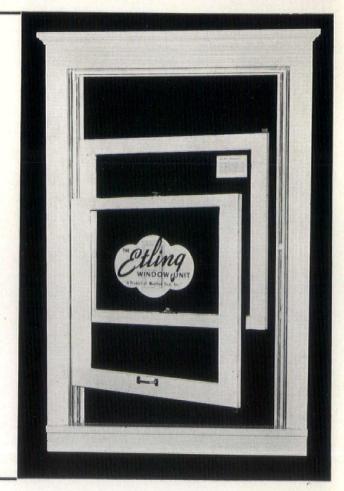
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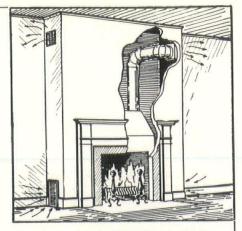
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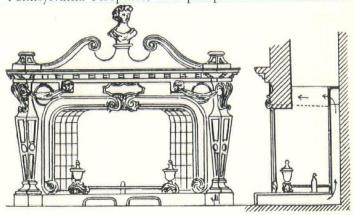
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By GEORGE DONLEY

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In our current edition of the Donley Book of Successful Fireplaces, we discuss the origin of the heat circulating fireplace and award priority to Benjamin Franklin, who described such a fireplace, under the name of the Pennsylvania Fireplace, in a pamphlet issued in 1744.



It seems we were too generous to Ben. The heat circulating feature of his fireplace was employed more than 100 years before his time and, according to our authority had been patented dozens of times by inventors who were unaware of what other inventors had done.

All of this means that the historical chapter in the forthcoming Book of Fireplaces will be radically altered. The resason is new data supplied through our acquisition of a book "The Open Fireplace" sent to us by Architects Potter, Tyler and Martin of Cincinnati. It was published in 1881, the author being J. Pickering Putnam.

It seems there was much experiment with fireplaces in France in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Putnam tells us that the first man to wrestle with fireplace problems on a scientific basis was a Paris physician named Louis Savot. The diagram shows the fireplace which he designed for the Louvre palace by Savot. He was born in 1579 and died in 1640, so his achievement came, probably, in the first quarter of the Seventeenth Century.

Hearth and back of this fireplace consisted of iron plates. The profile shows how the air passed under the hearth, then upward in the rear of the iron back and was discharged through tubes communicating with small openings just below the mantel. No more perfect example of the principle of heat circulation could be desired. Refinements are possible. We have a number in our Heatsaver Fireplace that increase heat delivery. But the notion that heat circulation originated in America in the 1920's is an idea that we, for all our patriotic pride, must abandon.

Mr. Puntam's volume contains much data about past fireplace inventions-not available to most American readers. It is amazing to find the wealth of ideas and applications.

Beside heat circulation, there was interest in ventilation by admission of outdoor air. Curving the back of the fireplace to form a reflector came about the same time. There were many experiments aimed toward smoke consumption, including one by Franklin in which a cage-like basket was revolved on horizontal axis.

MENCKEN REMARKS ON ARCHITECTURE

(Reprinted from "Charette")

In a letter to one of his many lady friends, Voltaire once scribbled a memorable P.S., "I disapprove of what you say,

scribbled a memorable P.S., "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

In the recently published collection of H. L. Mencken's writings there is an article, "The New Architecture," which first appeared in the American Mercury.

While thoroughly disapproving Mencken's fuzzy philosophy, "Ohio Architect" reprints passages from the article as a warning to younger architects. Similar anti-functional propaganda is cropping out all over these days. The counter-revolution seems to be underway. Yet the youthful vanguard of organic architecture has seemingly lost its tongue.

Is there no one to answer Mencken's illogic? In both literature and politics, Mencken has got his come uppance from critics well able to debunk the Great Debunker. Shall his judgment on modern architecture stand without challenge?

judgment on modern architecture stand without challenge?

"The advocates of the new style are full of earnestness, and some of them carry on in the shrill, pedagogical manner of believers in the Single Tax or the New Humanism, but save on the level of factory design they do not seem to be making many converts. In other directions precious few persons seem to have been persuaded that their harsh and melodramatic designs are either logical or beautiful, or that the conventions they denounce are necessarily meaningless and ugly.

"Those conventions, in point of fact, are often informed by an indubitable beauty, as even the most frantic Modernist must admit when he contemplates the Lincoln Memorial at Washington or St. Thomas's Church in New York; and there is not the slightest reason for holding that they make war upon anything essential to the modern spirit. We live in a Machine Age, but there are still plenty of us who have but little to do with machines, and find in that little or no answer to our aspirations.

"Why should a man who hates automobiles build a house designed upon the principle which went into the Ford Model T? He may prefer, and quite honestly, the principles which went into the English dwelling-house of the Eighteenth Century, and so borrow them with a clear conscience.

"If I were building a house tomorrow it would certainly not follow the lines of a dynamo or a steam shovel; it would be, with a few obvious changes, a replica of the houses that were built in the days when human existence, according to my notion, was pleasanter and more spacious than ever before or since. The Eighteenth Century, of course, had its defects, but they were vastly overshadowed by its merits. It got rid of religion. It lifted music to first place among the arts. It introduced urbanity into manners, and made even war relatively gracious and decent. It took eating and drinking out of the stable and put them into the parlor. It found the sciences childish curiosities, and bent them to the service of man, and elevated them above metaphysics for all time. Lastly and best, it invented the first really comfortable human habitations ever seen on earth, and filled them with charming fittings. When it dawned even kings lived like hogs, but as it closed even colonial planters on the banks of the Potomac were housed in a fashion fit for gentlemen.

"The Eighteenth Century dwelling house has countless rivals today, but it is far superior to any of them as the music of Mozart is superior to Broadway jazz. It is not only, with its red brick and white trim, a pattern of simple beauty, it is also durable, relatively inexpensive, and pleasant to live in. No other sort of house better meets the exigencies of housekeeping, and none other absorbs modern conveniences more naturally and gracefully. (Continued on page 20)

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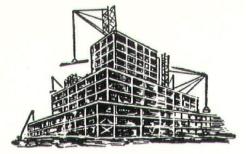
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"Why should a man of today abandon it for a house of harsh masses, hideous outlines, and bald metallic surfaces? And why should he abandon its noble and charming furniture for the ghastly imitations of the electric chair that the Modernists make of gas-pipe? I can find no reason in either faith or morals. The Eighteenth Century house fits a civilized man almost perfectly. He is completely at ease in it. In every detail it accords with his ideas. To say that the florid chickencoops of Le Corbusier and company are closer to his nature is as absurd as to say that the tar paper shacks behind the railroad tracks are closer to his nature.

"Nor is there any sense in the common contention that Gothic has gone out and is now falsetto . . . St. Thomas's is, in its sordid surroundings, distinctly otherworldly, just as Bishop Fulbert's cathedral was otherworldly when it began to rise above the medieval squalor of Chartres. The other worldliness is of the very essence of ecclesiastical architecture. Of all forms of visible other worldliness, it seems to me, the Gothic it at once the most logical and the most beautiful. It reaches up magnificiently—and a good half of it is palpably useless. When men really begin to build churches like the Bush Terminal there will be no religion any more. And when they begin to live in houses as coldly structural as stepladders they will cease to be men and become mere rats in cages."

ARCHITECTS NEEDED

Due to the recent expansion of the Public Housing Administration to service the new low-rent housing program, authorized by the Housing Act of 1949, a number of positions are open that may be of interest to our readers. The Detroit Field Office, 1800 Cadillac Tower, Detroit 26, Michigan, services the Housing Authorities and Commissions in the States of Ohio and Michigan.

Inasmuch as Civil Service Registers contain few of the job classifications needed, it will be possible to put on men who do not now have Civil Service status and as time goes by these men will be in a good position to

acquire Civil Service status if they so desire.

One group of men will act as project planning staff. They will be the contact with the local housing commissions in the development of the program and necessarily will do some traveling. A pleasing personality and ability to work with others in the field are probably more important than years of technical experience. A good education in Architecture, Landscape Architecture or Urban Planning would be desirable. Organizing and administrative ability would also help. The positions open will start at a GS-13 grade, \$7600. There will also be more openings at GS-12, \$6400 and a few at GS-9, \$4600. Architects with experience in good offices and a background of some private practice have made good Project Planners in the past.

In addition, a Technical Unit must be organized, composed of Architects, Architectural Engineers, Specification Writers, Site Planners, Cost Estimators, Mechanical Engineers, Electrical Engineers, Sanitary Engineers and Structural Engineers; probably only one under each classification, two or more in a few cases. These men will probably spend most of their time in the office at Detroit but will go into the field occasionally. Professional men of standing, good education and good experience are required for this unit. The grades will start at GS-13 with GS-12 predominating, and with a few GS-11, \$5400.

If interested, write Mr. Stanley W. Hahn, Assistant Director for Development at Detroit Field Office without delay.

NEWS OF THE CLEVELAND CHAPTER

The initial meeting of the Executive board of the Architects Society of Ohio met in Cleveland November 22, 1949. A general program of action for the good and welfare of the Architects in Ohio was thoroughly discussed with the emphasis being on matters needing immediate attention.



Lefte to right: Standing, Charles J. Marr, John J. Suppes, William B. Huff, Carl C. Britsch, John W. Hargrave; Seated, Morton Leavitt, Onnie Mankki, H. Walter Damon, George S. Voinovich, E. Vance Florence, Emory J.

Included in the program were the following:

(a) To co-ordinate the various building codes of Ohio and not to initiate action for a new State Building code.

(b) To urge all departments of Architecture in the various Colleges and Universities of Ohio to conform to the standards of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

(c) To study the new owner-architect A.I.A. contract form B-102 and prepare certain supplementary clauses to meet special requirements, thereby eliminating further work on a special Ohio owner-architect contract form.

(d) To make a comprehensive study of all State Architect Laws in other states with the view of bringing the Ohio Architect's Law in line with the best.

(e) Initiating an architect public relations program

on a statewide basis.

Chairmen of standing committees were appointed as follows: Legislative, Carl C. Britsch; Public Relations, George S. Voinovich; Building Code, H. Walter Damon; Education, Wm. B. Huff; Architectural Practice, George M. Martin; Membership, Emory J. Ohler; Building Industry Co-Ordination, Charles J. Marr. A complete list of committee memberships were to be filled pending the new appointments made by the newly elected Chapter presidents of the six chapters in Ohio.

A. S. O. BOARD MEETS IN CLEVELAND

Home and Flower Show: The "go-ahead" has just been given to the A. I. A. Chapter Home and Flower Show Committee for the House Educational Exhibit at the Show. The scheme is to include three houses—two by the builders which will be for sale, and one stage-setting type display house NFS by the architects. A. Harris and R. Little are the consultants on the space studies for the whole area. This is the first attempt at space organization of our alloted space toward an educational review. The Chapter Committee will follow-up this space study. The Committee is Jos. Ceruti, Chairman; Robert Little, Ernst Payer, Wilbur Riddle and Al Harris.

(Continued on page 24)

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MORE TIME TO FIGURE PLANS

If we may assume that giving the best advantages possible to the owner also helps the architect, we go further and say that it is strongly to the interest of every architect to allow adequate time for bidders to figure. For certain it is the lack of time that frequently prevents some "right people" from bidding and prevents some people from bidding right. Errors in bidding rarely help the owner. If a bid is too low, the owner stands a good chance of being hurt. If bids are too high, the owner loses that much.

Owners frequently press the architect for time. There is the fairly familiar situation where the owner dallies a long time before giving the architect the go-ahead and then insists that the architect get the plans ready day before yesterday and get the job started the day before

Such an owner should be told the facts by the architect, but it is unfortunately true that "the customer is always right" prevails in many architects' offices-and there is competition among architects.

We have heard, in a second-handed way, of course, that an architect here and there says, "Cut down their time to figure and someone will leave out a floor." We close our ears to such gossip. We mean this seriously. We have met many architects. Some are somewhat dumb even as you and I, but an architect has at least weathered stiff requirements in education, and being in business he is constantly being sharpened.

We have heard, also, that some architects feel that to cut the bidding time is to cut the chances of collusion among bidders. Wish we could say that we close our ears to this too, but we can't say it in this case. We have heard it too directly. In fact, we got it "right out of the horse's mouth.'

Our answer when we were told this, remains our answer now. We said, "if any parties want to collude, they have their scheme laid before applying it to any certain job, and the less the time given for bidding, the better their scheme will work." It stands to reason this is true, because the less the time for bidding the less time for getting together accurate reasonable figures on the part of anyone. Collusion thrives best on obfuscation. Error and collusion are apt bedfellows.

After an architect has sweated out a plan and pasted and sweated out a specification, he should be solicitious about the immediate future of his brain child. We do not mean by this that he should cuss loud enough to be heard for a mile if a set of plans comes back to him dog-eared from use. We mean that he should recognize that what he has worked on for months is not just an ABC primer to the many men who must figure on the hundreds of separate items.

In the first place, he must recognize the complexity of the industry. Some man must "take off" the locks and hinges and give his figure to some one else who must figure on installing the doors, and before the doors can be installed there must be some openings in walls and, therefore, walls which someone must figure. And then, on top of it, some one must paint the darned door. All these parts and bits must funnel up through the channels of the industry and at last add up in a general bid of \$45678.91 for the complete architectural part of the job.

And on top of this, there are what are known as competitors, good and bad, figuring each of these parts and bits and handing their figures on to contractors along the path, and these contractors, of all degrees from skunks to white haired boys with orchids and sprouting wings, pass them along up the line to generals who are

likewise rated by their fellow-man and their descendants and underlings and serfs, etc. It is a complicated

And all along the line there is trouble in obtaining a set of plans. People will almost fight for the right to bid. That is, some people will. But when a set of plans pushes its way to the attention of the industry and the word goes around that bids are due in five days, many of the best in the industry just simply can't touch the job. But if it is strongly pressed upon them to put in a figure they will put it in. Would you take a chance in being low in such a case?

FEE SCHEDULE NOT ILLEGAL

The following excerpts from HEADLINES, Real Estate News, of July 4, 1949, seem to have a bearing on the question of whether or not it is legal for the architectural profession to set up schedules of charges.

Agreement upon Real Estate Brokerage Commissions by a board in the District of Columbia does not violate the antitrust laws, but rather is "in the public interest," Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff ruled last week in dismissing the civil suit against NAREB, the Washington Real Estate Board, and 16 individuals representing the membership as a class. A criminal case, also brought by the Justice Department on substantially the same ground, resulted in a directed verdict of acquittal a year

"No evidence has been introduced tending to show that the standard rate of commissions prescribed by the Washington Board is unreasonable or excessive or that this activity unduly or unreasonably restrains competition as between brokers or adversely affects the sale of real property," the judge said in his decision. "On the contrary, there is evidence in the record to the effect that before the board attempted to fix standard commission rates there was chaos and confusion, resulting in occasional over-charges on the part of the less scrupulous members of the craft, and that one of the purposes of the board was to eliminate this undesirable condition.'

Judge Holtzoff cited Supreme Court Decisions to show that price-fixing on commodities is illegal, but added "there is a vast distinction" between that and "prescribing charges for personal service.'

"To contract for one's personal services is a fundamental right of every man," he said. "For men to combine to regulate the compensation to be charged by them for their own services is also entirely legal. While this right has been generally recognized in respect to persons who toil for wages or salaries, no reason appears discernible why it is not equally applicable in principle to those persons who work for commissions. The instant case appears to be the first occasion . . . that the government has challenged this right.'

The judge pointed out that rates of commissions for brokers services have been openly prescribed for many years by numerous organizations. This activity has never been condemned as violation of the antitrust laws, he added, but "the result of stabilization of charges and the consequent uniformity has generally been considered as being in the public interest.

SENT IN YOUR RENEWAL?

December 31st is the deadline to send in your \$8.00 renewal fee to keep in good standing for 1950. Notices were mailed by the State Board some time ago. If you didn't receive the notice notify the board. But send in your check.





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News of the Cleveland Chapter

(Continued from page 21)

The National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association had a look into the future December 14 at the Hotel Cleveland. "House Beautiful" as everyone by now knows, is sponsoring a Climatology program mainly to educate the public—however, it should and is trying to bring the technical boys up to snuff, too. The public is buying the same old inadequate air-control as they did 20 years ago. All the new possibilities from technological advancement, should be used in actuality, not just in paper dream houses. The expert panel was led by Elizabeth Gordon, editor of "House Beautiful."

Public Concept of Practice of Architecture: Lottie Helwick, secretary ran across this rare one in the files recently. It was written B.T. (before Truman). The name Truman referred to the Truman Building in which was George Mayer's office at the time he was president of the A.I.A. Arranged as follows, here it is verbatim:

Dear Mr. Truman:

I have the booklet from the Press of your new home tomorrow and don't know much about you—what I want is a blue print of homes and I don't know how much you charge for them the name of the house is single and is English type and don't know if you also have booklets of homes I would like to have one the main thing is what is the price of the blue print.

(Note: Mayer's notation at time reads: "You can see

what they think of us.")

Names of Changes in Membership: as of January First. From Student to Junior Associate: Mrs. Robert A. Little, Michael Edward Yantko, Charles Boyer, Gordon Canute, Gerald Doyle, Jr., Joseph Farkas, Jean Fenton, Donald Galer, Calvin Ganyard, Phil Hart, William J. Hasenau, Jr., Leon C. Keller, Robert P. Madison, James B. Nilges, Stewart Palmer, Clyde A. Patterson, Jr., Frank Poseler, Harold Retzler, Robert Story, James S. Thomas, Richard Vrooman (who has been advised to associate with his local Texas chapter). From Junior to Associate: Victor Kluth. From Associate to Corporate: Joseph Gattozzi and Otto Spieth. Elected as Associate Member: Douglas P. Maier.

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How An Architect Can Save His Client's Money

(Continued from page 7)

taches to appearance, economy, time and freedom from maintenance. Their relative importance will be decided by the funds available before completion (capital) and funds to become available after completion (income), and the nature or purpose of the structure.

These considerations will influence the choice of the finishing materials, particularly, as well as decide whether considerations of appearance or structural

economy should be given preference.

The careful and well-informed Architect will know which materials will give the best appearance and service consistent with his client's purse and purposes. Here, again, the obvious is not necessarily the important; a high price does not always prove high quality. And the highest quality isn't always necessary nor always the best investment, depending on the relation of capital to income and depending on the purpose of the structure. The Arcitect must guard against a natural desire to build a monument to his own efforts, or his monument may very well prove to be a tombstone for his client's hopes and aspirations. This phase of the work calls for emotional maturity and a finely-balanced sense of values, as well as for a thorough knowledge of available materials.

3. Restrictive Specifications. Having chosen the materials and qualities best suited to the particular structure, giving proper consideration to capital and income and appearance and purpose, the Architect next should familiarize himself thoroughly with all such available materials and with the standard practices prevailing among the producers of such materials.

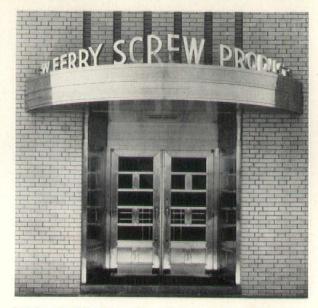
Only in this way can be safely open his specifications to include all suitable materials and exclude all unsuitable materials, thus obtaining for his client the maximum of fair competition (and therefore the best prices) while protecting his client against dissatisfaction later.

4. Manufacturers' Standards. Manufacturers' standards must not be overlooked, or the client will be penalized the cost of custom-built materials without any comparable improvement in either appearance or service. Here, again, the Architect should guard against his natural desire to be original and different, often at unjustified expense to his client, and confine his originality to those materials which are, by nature of their source or fabrication, unavoidably "custom-built." For instance, no legitimate excuse can be advanced for designing windows and doors just enough off-standard as to size so that the cost of the materials is increased as well as the time required for delivery, when all of the surrounding materials are by their nature "custom" and can be adjusted to standard opening sizes without increasing either cost or time.

5. Vague Specifications. Closely akin to both of the last two phases discussed is the avoidance of vague, loosely worded or conflicting requirements.

Such specifications raise questions in the Bidders' minds which usually cannot be clarified because of inadequate time, leaving the Bidder to choose between playing safe by figuring the maximum possible requirements or taking a chance by figuring what seems to him to be the minimum requirements.

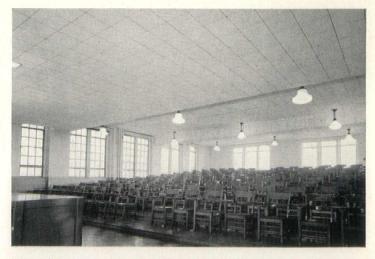
The Bidder, if awarded the Contract, may lose or profit, depending on how the actual requirements compare with his guess; but, no matter which path the Bidder takes, the client loses, for he either has paid for something he neither wants or requires, or he requires (Continued on page 26)



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something for which he has not paid. While the latter actually may seem to be the Client's gain, it may and probably will, in the long run, be no gain at all, for the Contractor will attempt to obtain redress piecemeal with every addition or deduction made thereafter.

After an Architect has established a reputation for vague specifications and unjustified interpretations, Bidders in his locality bid future jobs in accordance with past experiences, so that future Clients help reimburse the Contractor for the gains made by today's Client, who in turn, is paying for gains made by yesterday's Client. The alternative to this vicious cycle is that the local Bidders, having learned by experience, are underbid by new-comers who have their experience to buy, so that the Architect finds himself constantly dealing with newcomers, too often "here today and gone tomorrow" leaving the Client without recourse in case of unsatisfactory performance.

"Rubber-blanket," "Grandfather" or "Santa Claus" provisions leaving too much "to the satisfaction of the Architect" are another fertile cause of high bidding, especially when the Architect who uses them has established a reputation for unnecessary or useless severity. The decision as to what is or is not satisfactory must be made sooner or later by someone; if the Architect is experienced, he knows in advance what he will require, so, let the requirements be set forth clearly where all may learn them. Then the Client will know what he is buying and the Contractor will know what he will be required to do, both will agree that the Architect knows his business. Satisfied clients send more Clients and satisfied Contractors bid their best price on future jobs.

Perhaps the most difficult job that falls to the Architect's lot is to hold a vacillating Client in line after contracts have been awarded. Changes made during or after construction always are wasteful, both of time and money. It may be the Client could not understand the plans until the structure takes shape, or it may be that the Client had not fully and accurately analyzed his needs, or it may be that the Architect had not done his best to understand fully his client's needs. Whatever the cause, it always is better, in time and money, to know before the start what is wanted and then be sure the design satisfies the requirements. Hasty plans may make an earlier start possible, but the finishing date is the more important. A little extra care before the start will save many frayed nerves, time and dollars.

Holding an anxious client still long enough to give full consideration to his problems, and then some more to permit preparation of proper plans and specifications requires that the architect be a combination of Architect and psychologist and saint, just as the Contractor seems

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to be, in the opinions of some Architects, a combination of "Santa Claus and pirate."

The actual facts are, perhaps, between the extremes; all three, the Client, the Architect and the Contractor are human and therefore imperfect. They can, however, by teamwork, cancel each other's shortcomings and give the Client the most for the amount he can afford to spend. This is, after all the only excuse for the Architect's and Contractor's existence.

6. Some Specific Examples. While it is not practical for an Architect to prepare a list of all the parts that go to make up a structure, any good estimator, detail man or purchasing agent can quickly spot the omissions in any set contract documents. As a suggestion to any designer, either architectural, structural or mechanical, it would be well to consider the builders' viewpoint as you prepare your drawings. If it is not possible from your drawings to list down the parts as to size, shape and number required, you have not done your Client justice. A few of the common problems are:

(a) Inadequate finish grade elevations.

(b) Design of foundation is shown with relations to present or finish grades without giving elevations of foundation. This omission is then covered by the general statement that all foundations shall be so many feet below such and such a point. It seems in fairness to your Client, your own supervision on the job during construction, and certainly to the contractor, that these elevations should be determined and clearly indicated on the plans. Some contractors make an effort to work out the missing information which consumes more time than he should be required to spend. If the contractor is a "sharpie" you let yourself in for headaches, if he gets the job, with a chance for additional cost to your Client in paying for additional foundation work or maintenance of buildings with inadequate foundations.

(c) Cement finish specifications have long been a "headache" to contractors. In some cases the requirements are too general. Finish of exposed concrete surfaces is often covered in a general clause, where in many cases unimportant rooms could well be left alone after forms are removed. Important rooms could be listed or perhaps the matter of finish on exposed concrete could be included in the room schedule by a system of types of finish by numbers.

(d) We occasionally find anchor bolts size shown with no spacing or vice-versa.

(e) Notations of "blocking" with no suggestion as to arrangement or combination of sizes of materials to be used; and further with no indication of the method of fastening.

(Continued on page 28)



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(f) Drawings are sometimes marked "See Detail," and after wasting much time, the detail is either not found as it has been over-looked during drawing preparation or it has been located in some unusual place in the drawings. As a suggestion, all tracings should be gone over before printing and each section or detail marked with the appropriate drawing number, such as detail number 10 dash 5 meaning applying to drawing 5 and vice versa. This would save future time in your offices and simplify the time required for a contractor to familiarize himself with the drawings.

There are other items similar to these but time will not permit further discussion of them.

Should an Architect be called upon by the Owner, to assist in the selection of a contractor, it would be well, in making your selection to consider the following points:

- (a) The insurance rates currently being paid by the contractor.
 - (b) His financial responsibility.
 - (c) His reputation with respect to workmanship.
- (d) His relations with all supplies which affects his ability to get materials and to get them when needed.
- (e) His relations with labor and his ability to get adequate and acceptable manpower.
 - (f) And certainly his general integrity.

In closing, I would like to mention some general items which directly affect costs to the Owner, over which neither the Architect nor the Contractor have any direct control. The first of these is the State Law which requires on Public Work separate bids on general construction and mechanical work. If there was ever a condition that required a Contractor to bid on a "pig in a poke" this is it, and while it may not be possible to quickly eliminate this law from the statute books, it seems to me, we should direct our efforts toward this end. The second item is the matter of licenses for general contractors. Two attempts, neither successful, have been made to pass such a law in Ohio. Many of the States now have such a law which means that Ohio must enact one in self defense, or we will have every "Saw and hatchet" builder in the country doing business in Ohio. When this matter comes up for consideration again, and it will in the future, the Architects as a group can make a great contribution by their recommendation, that such a law is not only desirable but is in the best

All of the above suggestions added together make for public interest. better understanding; better understanding creates Good Will; Good Will creates Love, and therein lies the solutions of all problems big and small.



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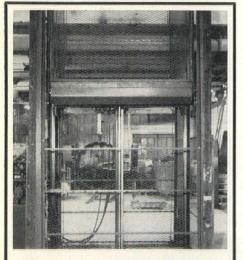
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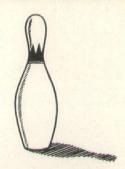
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PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED

The partnership of Arsene Rousseau & Paul Boucherle, Architects in the Mahoning National Bank Building, in Youngstown, Ohio, was dissolved by mutual consent and agreement on October 1st, 1949.

Arsene Rousseau and Paul Boucherle will each of them carry on his separate business as a Registered Architect, Arsene Rousseau at 213 Mahoning Bank Building, and Paul Boucherle at 222 West Rayen Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio. They will be glad to receive literature from manufacturers of building products and equipment for their new office files.

HARRY HAMILTON TO RETIRE

Harry Hamilton, founder of The Hamilton Steel Company, will retire December 31, 1949 as President and as a Director of the Company according to an announcement by Donald C. Lott, Chairman of the Board.

The stock interest of the Hamilton family has been retired and Hamilton Steel is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Fort Duquesne Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., of which Mr. Lott is President.

E. W. Harwell has been elected President of The Hamilton Steel Company effective January 1, 1950 to succeed Harry K. Hamilton.

Mr. Harwell came to Hamilton Steel a year ago as Vice President and General Manager after a long association with Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation whom he served as District Sales Manager in Memphis, Chicago, and Philadelphia and most recently as Assistant Manager of all Jones & Laughlin Warehouses.

"FIRE CHIEF'S HOUSE" TO BE FEATURED AT SHOW

The nation's first "Fire Chief's House"—built to specifications for more effective fire protection in the average home as formulated from the collective suggestions of several hundred Ohio municipal fire department officials-will be featured as one of the top-ranking exhibits in the annual Greater Cleveland Home and Flower Show in the Public Hall in Cleveland, March 4-12.

PRODUCT LITERATURE

A competition designed to aid manufacturers of building products in increasing the usefulness and effectiveness of technical and promotional literature prepared for architects will be held by the Producers' Council and The American Institute of Architects.

The competition is open to all manufacturers of building materials and equipment, and awards in the form of Certificates of Merit will be announced next May at the Annual Convention of The Institute, where the winning entries will be placed on exhi-

The Jury of Awards will be composed of six members appointed by The Institute and three members by the Council.

Product literature may be entered in the competition by manufacturers or by individual members or chapters of The Institute. All entries and nominations must be made by March 15, 1950.

In addition to awarding Certificates of Merit to the winning entries, the jury will publish a rating scale which will guide manufacturers in the preparation of future literature. Jury also will make recommendations for the future improvement of product literature.

Awards will be made to three classes. Class I will consist of technical and design data; Class II will include data on the use and application of

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products, and Class III will be promotional literature.

Manufacturers of building products will submit their entries to the Producers' Council, 815 Fifteenth St., N. W. Washington 5, D. C. and architects or chapters of The Institute will send their nominations to The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

COME TO THE HILLS OF WEST VIRGINIA

(Tune-roughly, 'Old Ninety-Seven')
1.

Down in Charleston, West Virginny There's a guy who's a Houdini When it comes right down to organizing things.

His name it is Cy Silling And he found us very willing

To spend our dough at old White Sulphur Springs.
CHORUS—

So come to the hills of West Virginny,

There must be gold hid somewhere in those hills;

For they'r acting mighty frisky
On seven-dollar whisky

Instead of drinking moonshine from the stills.

The boys in West Virginny
They got so gosh-darn skinny
From drinking all those different
mountain dews.

But some I will conjecture
Went and studied architecture
And joined the A.I.A. and put on
shoes.

CHORUS— 3.
We came to the Greenbrier
With a very strong desire
To see a masterpiece by Phillip

Small.
But along came Dotty Draper
With some fabrics and wall paper
And the gosh-durn place don't look

the same at all!

CHORUS— 4.

When Mr. John L. Lewis

Decides to put it to us

And get his miners less work and
more pay,

He comes to the Greenbrier
To hotten up the fire,
The feudin' here's terrific so they

LAST CHORUS-

So come to the hills of West Virginny The country of the Hatfields and McCoys.

For it seems that all that feudin'
To which I was alludin'
Just don't affect the West Virginny
boys!

By R. A. Schmertz Pittsburgh, Pa.



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