“THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT” at the Cleveland Home and Garden Show by the Cleveland Chapter, A.I.A. Exhibition by Alfred W. Harris and Robert A. Little, Architects. Furnishings by Garth Andrew of Bath, Ohio.

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"The House that Jack Built" is pictured here with the approaches as they have been arranged at the Home and Flower Show. This year visitors will have more to see while waiting to inspect the full scale houses which always prove among the most popular features of the Show.

This floor plan presents a pattern for living which suits a particular family. Members of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects display it at the Home and Flower Show as a stimulant to other families who want a home that fits their special needs.
"The House That Jack Built" a Success

By JEAN GILTNER FENTON

The 1950 A. I. A. Home and Flower Show House was a colossal success. For months the Cleveland Chapter Home and Flower Show Committee (Joseph Ceruti, Chairman; Robert A. Little, Al Harris, Ernest Payer, Wilbur Riddle and Douglas P. Maier) sweated and planned and juggled—trying to design a house to square the public away on what "modern" really is.

The theme was transcending—a house is a place and opportunity for human development not a material box bounded by four walls existing only to provide shelter from the elements. From the inception, man's needs—aesthetic and emotional as well as physical—were planned for; needs for spaciousness, privacy, climate, sun and wind control, orientation, indoor-outdoor living, hobbies, budget—general needs. The house, as you see by the accompanying plan, directly and honestly satisfied them all.

Realizing that the planning approach of the house needed an introduction, Bob Little designed an extremely clever "running" exhibit to be read while the people inched along the hours-long line up for the house. Cartoons and models were used to transfer the scientific and pedagogical thought that went into the house into easy-to-understand layman's terms. Tying in with the title of the house, "The House That Jack Built" (Jack being the head of the hypothetical young family called the Jacks, Mr. and Mrs. and Jr.—not folding stuff) the exhibit cartooned the family's basic needs and how this house satisfied them.

You can see how well planned was the entire set-up.

Now, how did the public see it? Was the tremendous effort successful? Did the public see the approach—that a house is a result of human needs?

From the Architects who manned the A.I.A. booth (and may they soon get over their frustrations therefrom) a long list of overheard comments was compiled.

What do men (or women) think while baling in popcorn and vacantly staring into space? To this aesthetic group, the house was just another side-show booth—monkeys in a cage would have served as well; whether there was a seed implanted in their minds, we don't yet know. But we know about the other group—the group that alertly eyed the rich, lush carpet underfoot, the serpentine roman-brick fireplace wall straight ahead, the continuousness of space flowing in and out, the sun controls—drapes, louvres, overhangs, etc., etc. From this group we received the comments—good and bad:

"This ultra-modern is really something."
"I like a sloping roof" (from a 10-year-old boy).
"Wonderful."
Some questioned justification of outdoor living space in view of our short summers.
"Fine."
"Too modernistic."
"Fine for California."
"Very nice."
"I wouldn't like this house at all."
"Very nice—very odd—you would have to get used to it" (by elderly lady.)
"I wouldn't have it on a bet."
"It's all right—it's sure different."
"Are there any houses built like this?"
"I like the interior—I would have to get used to the exterior."

(Continued on page 27)
"White Elephant" Transformed

ARCHITECTS WARD AND CONRAD CREATE SMART, MODERN STRUCTURE FROM LONG VACANT BUILDING

By WILL MCADAM

"How slight can a 'slight' addition be?"
That's just one of the questions that came up in the transformation of the former Higbee building in Cleveland into the new, modern structure now occupied by the Linder-Davis Co.

The "slight" addition referred to was the proposed plan to face the outside walls of the first floor with

Imperial red granite. It was discovered that ordinary 4-inch facing would extend too far over the property line. And the code authorities were adamant. The result was a decision to use a 1-inch granite facing. While this was unusual, the decision has been amply justified by the appearance and present condition of the facing in the time since its installation.

That "slight" addition is the only one which might be called "slight" for the overall job added up to a major operation. Many changes, both exterior and interior, were involved. Some of the architectural problems couldn't be solved "by the book" and resulted in a number of "firsts" for this area.

It had been the aim of the Allied Stores Corporation, purchasers of the Linder Co. and the W. B. Davis Co. to consolidate the two concerns whenever suitable quarters were available. The old Higbee building, occupied during the war by the Navy, offered just such quarters and the close of the war, with the consequent reduction of Navy personnel created the opportunity Allied Stores was seeking. So the building was acquired and the Corporation commissioned Architects Ward and Conrad of Cleveland to work with Mr. Ferdinand Sesti, company designer, in drawing plans to modernize the structure.

A number of diverse problems immediately arose. First, the building, while prominently located had been long vacant except for the temporary Navy occupation. Several attempts had been made to utilize the building but nothing had come of them and a "white elephant" reputation gradually settled over the structure.

The first problem then was that of rehabilitation so that a clean, attractive, modern building could be achieved within existing structural limitations and the conditions imposed by the owner and the nature of the intended use.

While the building had originally housed a department store, the changes and revolutions in store merchandising made the complete layout obsolete. So every detail from show windows to loading docks was designed to incorporate today's methods of selling and moving goods.

Structurally the building was sound and strong so that no changes of this nature were required. This allowed full attention to be given to embellishment and the first work decided on was to face the exterior. Imperial red granite was selected to outline and emphasize the large display windows, bringing up the problem mentioned previously.

An additional problem was the diversity of the two stores being combined. The Linder Company is a predominantly women's shop while the W. B. Davis Co. is a men's clothing establishment. This brought the decision to provide different entrances, characterizing each of the combined stores. These entrances were arranged at an angle to permit easy flow of traffic and to take advantage of a maximum of display space. Herculite doors were used to invite access.

An over-the-sidewalk marquee was provided to extend the entire length of the building, tying the entrances and display windows into an integrated whole. The stepped, concealed lighting of the marquee represents the first extensive exterior use of cold cathode lighting in this climate.

Chief feature of the interior treatment is the lighting.

(Continued on page 14)
Neighborhood Drug Store Designed for Customer Service

By CARL E. BATY

There's more to the new Fostoria Drug Store built by Wyrone Whitney than just a modern building. It represents a trend in store planning—that is giving the owner more freedom in sales operation, and is giving the architect greater freedom in design.

After operating his drug business in a built-up downtown section for eight years, Mr. Whitney talked to Architect, Horace Coy, 1716 Heatherdowns, Toledo, about an entirely new building. Mr. Whitney wanted to build a one-floor store, with a wider sales area for drug and sundry sales, a prescription section, and soda counter. In addition, he wanted a special room for fitted goods on display on shelves. And he added one merchandising stipulation that would be desirable, wherever fast-moving goods are concerned. The flow of packaged supplies should be direct from truck to store-room to sales room—all at the same level.

Architect Horace Coy laid out the floor plan, showcases, and equipment. He specified the large glass doors, an aluminum canopy and aluminum trim, structural glass store-front facing, and full length plate glass windows, set at an arresting angle to the sidewalk. Custom sales fixtures and the soda counter, were designed and built by Toledo Show Case Company. Even the telephone booth is air conditioned, with a unit that turns on automatically when the door is closed. A gas-fired incinerator to dispose of shipping containers inside the store-room was built in and provided with a chimney separate from the air conditioning-heating unit.

Large plate glass windows, structural glass facing, and an aluminum canopy give a modern appearance to Whitney Drug in Fostoria. At right is the parking lot provided by the drug store for a dozen customers cars, and the service entrance that opens on the parking lot.

View of soda and cigar counters—all part of the custom-built prima-vera fixture installation by Toledo Show Case. On the wall behind the fountain large mirrors alternate with light colored panels of prima-vera to give a feeling of spaciousness. Photos Courtesy Toledo Show Case Co.

A glimpse of left side of store, showing custom-built wall cases and sales fixtures, made of prima-vera in natural finish. Shelves in wall cases are provided with reversible shelves, one edge a soft wood for thumb-tacking price tags, the other fine prima-vera to match the wood used throughout the store.
A.I.A.-I.E.S. AWARD

By JEAN GILTNER FENTON

The A.I.A. and I.E.S. (Illuminating Engineering Society) co-sponsored a prize award for a competition problem given to upperclassmen at W.R.U.'s School of Architecture. The present Ten-Thirty Gallery was the existing space for which the students were to design a joint-meeting hall for the clients (Robert A. Little of the A.I.A. and Wilbur D. Riddle of I.E.S.) Detailed architectural and electrical plans were to show how the student would incorporate the flexibility necessary for three distinct functions—the room as (1) a dining-meeting room, (2) an exhibit hall for paintings and sculpture and (3) as a room for parties—with bar handy in all cases.

A five-hour preparatory course on lighting problems likely to be encountered was given by Nela Park Lighting Institute "faculty." J. M. Ketch (of I.E.S.) followed up the course by holding a technical forum at the Hotel Allerton to discuss the pros and cons of the finished problem. This forum preceded the February dinner meeting which was jointly attended by the A.I.A. and I.E.S., which event will become an annual affair.

The jury: Douglas P. Maier and Edwin Broggini, Architectural School; Anthony S. Circesi and Carl Guenther, A.I.A.; Paul Mehnert and Fred C. Winkler, I.E.S.

The above jury met in a lengthy, heated but amiable session—as evidenced by the accompanying snap of Carl Guenther defending a near winner. The hours of judgment sweated by, prompting Karl Stahle of General Electric to invite the entire jury to a mid-judgment dinner at the Wade Park Manor. It was a refreshing and greatly appreciated respite. Stahle was the main spring of the entire competition—acting as liaison between the A.I.A., I.E.S. and the school from its inception in early January to the final presentation of the certificate of award to the winner in February. This certificate will become an annual award and was especially designed by Doug Maier, the frame by Jim Ketch.

Sub-senior Chalmer Grimm, Jr., won first prize by a unanimous decision. Bert LaHm, a junior, came in second; Ray Febo, also a junior, came in third.

In Grimm's prize plan (see illustration) the west exhibit wall was lighted by double-trough fluorescent luminaires. The lower half is to be used for displays of drawings and sculpture. The upper section was planned for general indirect cove lighting, balanced by a double cold-cathode cove on the opposite upper wall formed by a free-form dropped ceiling. A recessed system of 31 downlights supplied the coat room, the other exhibit wall and about one-third of the principal space. Four accent lights and six other ceiling floods lighted the stage and speakers' table areas.

To carry further the practical aspects of the problem the winning design will be electrically engineered by Case students under the supervision and direction of Professor Putnam of Case.

Chairman Charles L. Amick (I.E.S.)

(Continued on page 26)
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A New Medical Building for Columbus

TIBBALS, CRUMLEY, MUSSON, ARCHITECTS, COLUMBUS

The perspective sketch above is for a physicians' office building to be built in Columbus. The drawings and specifications are completed by the architects, Tibbals, Crumley, Musson of Columbus and have been sent out for bids. One more story has been added since the sketch was made and it is designed to permit adding a fifth floor. Twelve inch long red brick will be used for the horizontal spandrels and the column mullions will be pink saw-face marble which will also be used in the lobby.

Down a few steps from the lobby is a pharmacy with a lunch counter in the rear. In this basement area also there is a locker room lounge for the use of the doctors' secretaries and nurses. Adjacent to this is a large steam autoclave for sterilization of doctors' equipment, etc.

Outstanding feature of the plan is the fact that each office is custom planned to fit exactly the special requirements of each physician from actual room size and exposure down to such details as built-in instrument cabinet, special lighting, and in-the-wall view boxes for X-ray plates.

Elevator, stairs and the common corridors are all along the left, the blank side of the building. The individual suites extend from the corridor to the windows. They are 42 feet deep and vary in width. Each suite has its own toilet and has windows in the conference rooms. The waiting rooms and examining rooms are mostly artificially lighted. Each suite has two exits.

The thirty medical men invited to become tenants were carefully selected to obtain representation in the building, by two or three outstanding men from every branch of the profession. Included are: dentists, ear-nose and throat, eye specialists and psychiatrists in addition to the more strictly medical and surgical specialists. This will make the building a complete medical consultation center under one roof.

The building is completely air-conditioned and especially recorded music programmes will be wired to all waiting rooms and conference rooms.

As a comment, Noverre Musson says: "If you have ever laid out a doctors' office comprised of one 8 x 10 cubicle after another, you can guess what these floor plans for 30 doctors look like. It's rather frightening."
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[March, 1950] 13
Yale Head Speaks on Training Young Men

Speaking at the 81st Anniversary Dinner of the New York Chapter of the A.I.A. February 22, George Howe, chairman of the Department of Architecture of Yale University, asserted that schools must organize and present opportunities that the average student may be stimulated to seize. Having seized them, he may then turn out to be a competent technician and a competent artist insofar as his native gifts allow, the architect said.

Mr. Howe, a guest speaker at the dinner held at the Town Hall Club, 123 West 43 Street, discussed the complaints of incompetence directed against recent architectural graduates. He stated in no uncertain terms that incompetence was by no means characteristic of the young architect. Those who do not come up to the required level of efficiency, are not made incompetent by going to schools, or even by inadequate school methods or attitudes. The schools however, must do more than provide opportunities at the disposal of unusual men. It is the average student who requires the greatest amount of attention as far as education is concerned.

Mr. Howe, an eminent architect, author and educator, felt that enormous progress has been made in the education of the architect. He emphasized that most schools have attempted to bring theoretical instruction into focus with reality by having practising architects and designers on the staffs and by calling on visiting architects to serve as critics for advanced problems.

The chairman of the department of architecture at Yale said, “In the midst of all this interest in the preparation of students for immediate usefulness, however, we must not lose sight of the fact that the primary purpose of architectural schools is to create architects, not to prepare draftsmen for office work. Their comparative success is visible to the eye in our building. It seems to me, by and large, there are more good young architects being turned out of the mill in the United States than ever before, and more than anywhere else in the world today . . . With this process, over-emphasis on technical preparation must not be allowed to interfere.”

At the meeting, Ralph T. Walker, president of the A.I.A., was presented with the Medal of Honor—the chapter’s highest award—for distinguished architectural work and high professional standing. Another feature of the evening was the presentation of the award of Honorary Associate Membership to Paul Windels, president of the Regional Plan Association of New York.

“WHITE ELEPHANT” TRANSFORMED
(Continued from page 8)

On the first floor several types of lighting are combined to produce a pleasing overall illumination, at the same time emphasizing the merchandise and providing an interesting pattern which subtly directs the flow of traffic. On the second and fourth floors the lighting is designed to permit seasonal rearrangement of the departments without reducing the effectiveness of the lighting plan.

The natural selection for the main floor was terrazzo, supplemented with neutral toned carpet within the department areas.

Since the opening of the combined establishment, Allied Stores have acquired the Sterling & Welch Co., a large furniture store occupying an adjoining building. Arched openings on the various floors permit easy access between the buildings and plans have been drawn and bids asked to provide the same exterior treatment and extend the marquee so that the Sterling & Welch building will be joined and the three stores incorporated into one of Cleveland's largest retail establishments.

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ARE YOU HONEST WITH YOUR CLIENT, YOUR COLLEAGUES, YOUR CONSCIENCE?

By JOSEPH W. LEINWEBER
Secretary, Michigan Society of Architects, a State Organization of The American Institute of Architects

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects is much concerned because our clients, the public officials who represent the many units of government in this state, and others who represent semi-public and private interests, are of the opinion that construction costs at the present time are inordinately high.

They are also concerned because certain of these clients are not aware of the fact that in many cases high construction costs are a reflection of poor or mediocre professional services, and consequently, are selecting architects purely on the basis of the cost for such services.

The Board has concluded that it is their duty as the governing body of the architectural profession in Michigan to publicly apprise our clients that in most cases “lower fees” mean lower services are “penny-wise and pound-foolish.”

In addition, it has concluded that it should, through the medium of its Weekly Bulletin, remind the members of the profession of their duties and responsibilities to their clients, many of whom are making for themselves, their interests or their constituents, the greatest single investment in their lifetime.

Although a reduced fee may appear as a bargain, or in more polite words an attractive expedient, it must be pointed out that consistently low fees can only give birth to a low standard of service.

Ironically enough, one of the persistent problems confronting the Board each year is low fees and mediocre professional services; “low” fees because they are less than the recognized minimum necessary to provide adequate services and at the same time remain in business; and mediocre professional services because they result in inferior plans, ambiguity and incompleteness of drawings and specifications. In discussing these matters, the members of the board are of the opinion that the two problems are related.

The Michigan Society of Architects was organized in 1914 to “elevate the practice of architecture in the state of Michigan.” The Board of the Society is much concerned with the impression its members make as it affects the ideals and ethics of our profession. The respect and standards of the profession of this state will rise or fall with our members’ influence on the general public. Mediocre plans and specifications and weak business practices will do more harm to the profession, to the owner and to the individual practitioner than is at first apparent.

Architectural boards and societies can function as policing agencies only in a limited manner, nor should they be expected to do so. In a broad sense, it can only...
influence the practice of the profession but it must depend upon the conscientious performance by the individual architect. The public cannot be expected to know except as the individual practitioner’s influence is felt.

Every business must show some profit or the life of the business is limited. The architectural practitioner is conducting a business, and, dollar-wise, he must justify its existence. While undoubtedly there are some architects who can well be criticized for the quality of the documents they produce even with a fair fee, it can be expected that when a job has been taken for a low fee, the practitioner will attempt to find means and, so to speak, cut his cloth accordingly in order to avoid loss. It is then that the client may find that his job has been turned over to lesser experienced men in the drafting room, insufficient study allowed for the preliminary plans, necessary and important details omitted from the working drawings, specifications slighted, and the coordination and checking of the mechanical and structural engineering details with the architectural drawings omitted or slighted. The fallacy of the low-fee job, almost invariably, is that the client has saved a small sum of money on architectural fees but at the cost of a good deal more for contractors’ extra cost due to extra volume of building on account of less efficient planning, and possibly higher yearly operation or maintenance costs. In addition, he probably will be living with a building whose functional plan lacks any new thinking.

The fallacy of the low fee is that the client is not aware of its dangers. He cannot be blamed for this. The profession has no effective way of informing the public of the business of architecture. Many of the clients whom the architects serve may build but once in a life time. They may serve on a committee or board awarding hundreds of thousands of dollars of work without previously having had experience with an architect.

At a recent meeting of a Michigan school board, architects were interviewed for a proposed new school building. It is reported that there was much consternation among the board members when fees were quoted by the architects ranging from 3½ to 6 percent. Fortunately, in this case, however, a sufficient number of board members were convinced that the low-fee architects might cause embarrassment later. Few such boards in their entirety are particularly familiar with the complexities involved in preparing complete plans and specifications; few are aware of the fact that building costs, building operations and maintenance costs are related to the thoroughness with which the architect has prepared his studies, his plans, his documents and supervised construction.

No group should attempt to establish a schedule of fees to apply to every individual project. Many state societies of the A.I.A. have prepared a comprehensive study of costs for producing complete drawings and furnishing bidable service and have prepared a recommended schedule of minimum fees, as a result of this study, and this document has been revised from time to time and quite generally accepted.

Copies of the A.S.O. Form may be had by writing John Hargrave, Editor of “Ohio Architect.”

DAYTON NEWS

Committee Chairmen for 1950 are: Robert Grannis, Building Code; John F. Surmann, Membership; Emory J. Ohler, Legislative; Michael Luciano, Public Relations; George Neuffer, Architectural Practice; Ralph Carnahan, Registration; James Reed, Education; Philip Kielawa, Schaeffer Memorial.
REAL ESTATE BROKER FINED FOR ILLEGAL LAW PRACTICE

Circuit Judge John V. Brennan, of Detroit, on January 27, found Arthur H. Biichy, a real estate broker, of 12300 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, guilty of practicing law illegally, for preparing legal documents in connection with the sale of real property.

The proceedings were brought by a committee of the Detroit Bar Association, headed by Charles Goldstein, charging that Biichy drew up a bill of sale, lease transfer, escrow agreement and bulk sales affidavit in closing the sale of a confectionery store.

The Judge sentenced Biichy to pay a fine of $100 or to serve 30 days in jail, but suspended sentence on the ground that the principle was more important than the penalty.

The Michigan Real Estate Association, which intervened in the case, contended that a licensed real estate broker is competent and should be permitted to serve •> days in jail, but suspended sentence on the ground that the principle was more important than the penalty.

The Michigan Real Estate Association, which intervened in the case, contended that a licensed real estate broker is competent and should be permitted by law to execute routine legal papers incidental to his business if he is not paid for legal work and does not hold himself out to the public as a lawyer, but Judge Brennan, in his opinion, said that limiting the drafting of such documents to the legal profession would save the public considerable trouble and result in fewer mistakes.

The opinion further said "no one contends that the standards of qualifications for a license to operate as a Realtor is as high as that required for the lawyer. Neither is there need for such a rigid standard.

"The respective fields of endeavor, except in the disputed twilight zone, are widely different. The legal profession is, of course, tenacious of its rights and conscious of its reciprocal obligations."

He held that Biichy's acts were "far and beyond those ordinarily performed by and permitted to a realtor in the ordinary course of his business."

In his opinion, the Judge used the term "Realtor," although Biichy is not a Realtor. That term is copyrighted to apply only to members of real estate boards.

Architects Also

This decision follows rather closely that rendered by Circuit Judge Shirley Stewart, of Port Huron, when on January 7, in Sandusky, Michigan, he ruled that Gordon A. Sheill, A.I.A., of Royal Oak, was practicing law illegally in preparing contracts for his client, Reginald Howard, of Lexington, Michigan. Since then the national A.I.A. has announced that its attorney would enter an appeal. Sheill has used standard A.I.A. forms.

A prominent architect has a somewhat different viewpoint. He is of the opinion that it might be the best thing that ever happened to our own Registration Act to let the judgment stand, since it only strengthens registration in general, of what ever kind. It might be, he says, that if we try to break down such barriers we would weaken our own cause and it would follow that lawyers or others should be permitted to practice architecture without licenses.

At any rate, he says, the standard form of contract need be changed but slightly, so as to state that the architect is to furnish the necessary information and figures for preparation of contracts, leaving it to the owner to have his attorney do the rest. In most cases an owner has his attorney at least check over and approve contracts, anyway.

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The Exchange of Registration by Reciprocity

By W. H. SEARS, A.I.A.


The architectural profession was slow in adopting registration. Architects are pronounced individualists and resent regulation. This was particularly true of the older men in the profession, especially those in New England.

The first registration law was passed in Illinois early in this century. By that time conditions had become so chaotic that many saw the need of some regulation. Some may have been motivated by selfishness, believing that restrictions would mean more business for them. This was possible because, by constitutional provision, all existing practitioners would be licensed automatically.

Whatever the motives, most architects now realize the need for protecting public health and safety by some certification of the qualifications of those who profess to be architects. Almost all states now have such laws.

It became evident, as the number of states requiring registration increased, that some reciprocity among states was necessary. The need for a coordinating body became evident many years ago. It was fortunate for the profession that a man of Emery Stanford Hall's enthusiasm and ability was willing and able to organize such a body as the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, with Emil Lorch as its first president.

One by one the registration boards of the states, realizing the value of such cooperation, joined the Council. A few still neglect or refuse to cooperate, but in general the state boards approve of the Council, at least nominally.

Naturally, the older and more-densely populated states have more severe requirements than the less populous and less prosperous states, but it is possible to agree on reasonable minimum requirements, as has been proved.

It is unfortunate that states with laws that are too lenient have not been able, in many cases, to secure proper amendments to their acts, but these defects are being corrected.

The Southern states are traditionally jealous about "states rights," but the Northern states are equally sure that their own methods and requirements are right and others wrong. In view of such natural differences, it is quite surprising that so much progress has been made toward uniformity.

The most serious discrepancies among state laws have to do with the extent of experience and (or) training required before registration. There is very general agreement that eight years of preparation should be the minimum, but some states require as little as four years. While this is a serious defect, the states with minimum requirements can promote uniformity by proper admin-

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istiation of their own laws.

For example, most laws prescribe, in effect, that applicants shall present evidence of "fitness satisfactory to the Board." Obviously, an application from a candidate who has barely met the minimum time requirement must be considered. But it is also true that under such circumstances the Board may rightfully require a written examination.

Some architects argue that a degree from an architectural school should be accepted in lieu of an examination. Such an argument does not seem to be well taken. Doctors and lawyers, for example, invariably require written examinations.

There are a number of good reasons for not accepting a degree in place of a written examination.

(1) Architectural schools vary greatly in their requirements for graduation. State examiners find that some schools are strong on design, and weak on structure and vice versa. Some schools, for example, practically ignore history, or training in the writing of specifications.

(2) Such a custom would completely ignore, or seriously handicap, those men whose training has been received entirely in offices, supplemented by diligent study.

(3) Certain technical skills, such as the preparation of working drawings, cannot be readily learned in school, nor should they be. An architectural college is not a trade school. Its function is to teach the basic facts, how to plan, and the fundamental knowledge of materials, engineering, statistics and the mechanical trades.

Training in the preparation of working drawings, field supervision, and the checking of shop drawings, can all be given better in an architect's office than in school. It is in the last two phases of professional practice that many young men fail most seriously.

Personal appearance before the board and verbal examination is another method of determining qualifications, although it has grave defects. It is likely, for example, to favor the quick and superficial man, and handicap slower and more able men. Such an exam can give only a slight idea of an applicant's ability to plan or his engineering knowledge, and of course, it cannot show his drafting ability. To be at all effective, such an exam should cover a period of at least one hour, which is impossible in most cases.

Despite acknowledged defects, the written examination has demonstrated over a period of more than twenty-five years that it is the fairest and best way to determine qualifications. It is the only type of examination that can be reasonably uniform in all states— an essential re-

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COLUMBUS TOLEDO
The National Council has been especially successful in establishing these minimum requirements. Nothing can be done among different state boards by compulsion, but a great deal has been done by conference and cooperation. The Council in this way has set up as a minimum an examination covering four days, with values fixed for each sub-division. The Council syllabus is defective; and should be revised, but it is a reasonable standard.

Uniformity in state examinations demands uniformity in questions and grading, but it is even more important in agreement about who shall take such examinations.

It is certainly proper that a man who has practiced for perhaps ten years as an associate in a state where such practice is legal—which is of mature age and of good theoretical education—should be licensed by appearance before the board and certified reference, but such cases are exceedingly rare. There should be practically no other exemption, except for practicing architects, where there is no reciprocity.

Where the law of a specific state permits application for a license by a candidate with only four years of training, the board should do everything lawful to ascertain that the applicant is fully qualified. Everything possible should be done to determine the candidate's ability, and in every case this should include a written examination.

Written examinations are so generally established that it will be a surprise to many examiners, as well as practicing architects, to know they are not required in all instances.

In some states men of very limited experience, much of that engineering practice secured in the Army or Navy, are given a very brief verbal examination, plus a questionnaire. Upon this evidence, together with references, they are granted licenses. G.I. training in the military service, however valuable, is not usually architectural experience. Licenses are sometimes granted on the applicant's statement that he proposes to do only residences and small commercial buildings. After the license is issued, the holder is legally entitled to build any type of building, no matter how large. The board is considered to have certified that he is competent for all classes of work.

Actually, waiving of an examination is no favor to the applicant. Several candidates have told the writer of their disappointment in appearing before a board, prepared to take a written exam, only to find that they had received a license that did not carry the weight that would have been attached to it, had a written examination been given. Such men are embarrassed in explaining to other architects how easily they obtained a license.

But the greatest harm from this practice is that an architect, licensed without a written exam, is handicapped in getting a license in another state. State boards have repeatedly required written examination, when registration elsewhere was received without such examination. This practice is prescribed by the N.C.A.R.B. and states with membership in that body are under obligation to observe the rules of the national organization. The regulations, in nearly every case, are published after full discussion in open meeting, and decisions are reached by majority vote.

Board members sometimes complain that it takes too much time to give written exams. While there is often no stipend for members of boards, architects should regard it as an honor to be asked to serve. But more than that, they should regard it as a call to serve the profession and safeguard the public interest. If they cannot spend the time required, they should not serve at all.
In giving examinations, we may overlook, perhaps without harm, some lack of knowledge of historical styles, although the writer thoroughly believes in its value. But we cannot overlook a lack of knowledge of structures and safe planning. We certainly must require ability to write specifications, and familiarity with mechanical, electrical and other specialties. If we do not uphold these standards an architect's registration will mean little more than registration in a political party.

The first duty of members of boards in granting licenses is to divorce the subject from sympathy for the individual. These decisions should be based purely upon the public interest. This public interest is the entire complex question of public health and safety. The Supreme Court of Tennessee has ruled that every building affects the public health and safety. The ruling applies to residences, as well as other types of structures.

Therefore, it is clearly the duty of a registration board to determine, as far as possible, whether the prospective architect is competent. This investigation must include sworn statements of training and experience, as well as verified references.

Since these applicants may be examined in any state by boards composed of men of varied experience and ability, all boards should require each applicant to meet the minimum requirements of the N.C.A.R.B. These requirements are not too stringent.

It seems to the writer that if we wish reciprocity, we must take these steps:

(1) Demand a minimum of eight years training and (or) experience before an applicant is eligible for an examination.

(2) Check the character, training and experience of every applicant.

(3) Secure at least three references from persons or
firms who know the work of the applicant.

(4) Arrange short personal interviews so board members may get an idea of the candidate's character and personality.

(5) Give a four-day examination for every applicant, waiving examination only for a candidate who can meet these specifications: Four years of technical training in an approved school of architecture, or six years of correspondence school or personal study, plus six years of architectural experience, either under a licensed architect, or in personal experience in a state where registration is not required. This experience must include supervision. In cases of this sort, the candidate must be at least thirty years old. Cases where waiver of examination is justified under these circumstances are extremely rare.

State registration boards cannot expect to secure reciprocity unless they are willing to follow the standards outlined above.

The applicant should be told that these are the by-laws of the board, and that he will have to take the four-day exam, unless exempt under aforementioned

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EASTERN OHIO CHAPTER NEWS

The members of the Eastern Ohio Chapter and their wives held their meeting at Iacominis in Akron on February 23. The meeting was marked by the return of Mr. Leroy Henry, senior architect of Ohio. Mr. Henry has been absent for several months due to an operation on his eye. He is now about ready to resume active practice. To those of you who do not know Mr. Henry, he is now past his eightieth birthday.

Members were in a very expansive mood and spent quite a while talking over programs for the coming year and ended up by passing resolutions which fixed the programs for the next two meetings. We also discussed at some length the possibilities of panel discussions on construction troubles which plague the profession with the view that younger members of the chapter would be able to learn a great deal from the discussion. The older members should also profit from such a panel by their participation and it was thought that younger members might contribute a panel on latest trends in design.

The next meeting promises to be a very interesting one in that we will meet with the Ohio Registration Board. We plan to spend our program time discussing changes in the Architectural Registration Law. Having a little insight on the feelings of some of our members regarding the Registration Law it is probably safe to predict a very interesting discussion. We plan to notify the Youngstown group to keep the thermostat turned low. We'd like to take this opportunity to invite members of other chapters to this meeting due to the fact that they may also wish to present, in person, their feelings to the Board of Examiners.

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PRES. VOINOVICH TO SPEAK AT ENGINEERS’ 71st CONVENTION

For the first time that we can remember, a president of the A.S.O. has been invited to address an annual Convention of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers. On Saturday, Mar. 18th President Voinovich spoke to the Engineers on “Opportunities for Improved Cooperation between the Architectural and Engineering Professions.”

The talk was given in a very co-operative atmosphere and should be productive of results in a closer and more sympathetic co-operation between these two important branches of the structural field.

The Convention was held at Hotel Biltmore, Dayton, Ohio.
A.S.O. — I.E.S. JOINT MEETING

(Continued from page 10)

and President Paul C. Ruth (A.I.A.) presented the certificate to Chalmer Grimm at the February meeting—the cash prize of $25.00 was presented to Mrs. Chalmer Grimm, Jr.

Since winning this prize, it has been announced by Dean Francis Bacon that Chalmer Grimm is also this year's winner of the annual Schweinfurth Scholarship, which entitles him to a full summer's study in France—at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts.

This award was but a preliminary to one of the most important, interesting and unusual meetings ever held by an A.I.A. Chapter. It was a student-moderated meeting throughout and was of such national interest that more information will be gathered about the history behind it, etc. etc. for the next issue of "Ohio Architect."

The March meeting on March 22nd will be a business meeting and will be for members only.

Good workers don't brag about their ability to get out of tight spots—they never get into them.

A lot of single-track minds are joined up with four-track tongues.
"THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT"

(Continued from page 7)

"How much does it cost?" (repeated hundreds of times.)
"Too much glass area—no privacy" (after explanation that the "front" was the "back," they agreed that glass toward the "backyard" was a "good idea.")
"For warm floors you need a basement.
"Living terrace not for this climate."

Educational exhibit in connection with "House that Jack Built"

"Just fine—can we buy it?"
"I would like to have a roof on it."
"A dream."
"Those windows in the bedroom—they're shrewd."

The A.I.A. Booths at the Cleveland Home and Flower Show

"The kitchen cabinets over the windows are too high" (repeated many times).
"Why, it's only got two bedrooms."
"How is it heated, if there's no basement?"
"The living room is too small—the couch is in the way."

(Continued on page 28)
"Gee, is that a fireplace! Nifty."
"Beautiful view—that really opens up."
"Got to have a lot of brain work behind something like this—who did it?"
"It's nice, but not for me. I am too conservative—what would my friends think?"
"I like this kind of a house, but I can't get my bank to accept it."
"It suits me—everything in it."
"It's a little unusual—but I don't think I would like to live in it."
"I wouldn't like such large windows in a bedroom—no privacy."
"I like it—but not for around here."

Onnie Manikki (who did an excellent job lining up architects to keep the booth manned) observed that people were interested more in the specific and tangible questions such as: How much does this house cost? How big a lot is required? Is the landscaping included in the price? How much is radiant heating? etc. etc.

As a matter of record, it was concluded by most all who attended the booth that 75% of the people favored modern as exhibited; many admitted that they had had the wrong conception of "modern" and said it was because (take notice architects and builders) of what they have seen built.

SPEAKING OF ETHICS...

John E. Miller of the Cleveland architectural firm of Miller and Voiovich values his copy of the Cleveland City Directory of 1837. At the time Cleveland's population was just over 5,000 persons. Among the advertisers in this 113-year-old book was the architect whose advertisement is reproduced above. We have approximated the type as closely as possible.
CO-OP PROGRAM

The cooperative engineering program is one in which industry and education work together for the mutual benefit of each other. This is accomplished by industry training the students, and the teachers benefit by employing technically trained men to do tasks of an engineering nature at an economical saving.

The cooperative system is designed to serve as a period of architectural and engineering training. This period is often skipped by graduates of continuous engineering colleges and as a consequence one phase of their education may suffer. One noted educator has said that "the average graduate on leaving college is of an age and habit of mind that prevents him from going back to learn the elementary things of the practical and business side of his career. He is ashamed to ask the foolish questions that alone draw out the knowledge possessed by others."

The majority of architectural engineering graduates eventually become supervisors or owners of their own firms and should have some understanding of labor management problems. Students can read about these problems but they will learn much better by actually being members of the laboring group. Actually the best preparation for leadership is to be subordinate for a time.

This program enables the student to discover his aptitude or lack of aptitude for an architectural career. As often happens the student may be quite competent in his studies but this does not constitute the final criterion of engineering success because there is a wide difference between every day life and conditions of the college and of engineering industry.

The student in a cooperative engineering program is able to adjust himself to the routine of engineering work. The student, as Charles F. Kettering says, "is given the entire time of four years, three years, or two years, depending upon the particular cooperative program in which he becomes acquainted gradually with the problems he must meet on the outside rather than confronting him suddenly with all the problems of adjustments when he graduates from school."

Many architects look upon the cooperative plan as a training program out of which they can develop future architects. The student working for an architect specializing in residential work will no doubt show more interest in all academic work pertaining to residential planning and construction and as a consequence will become much more proficient in that particular field. From an economic standpoint the architect can benefit. He has working for him carefully screened men of a technical nature who recognize their lack of training and will work for a wage commensurate with their ability.

At present there are approximately 25 recognized cooperative institutions in this country.

Judging others is a dangerous thing. Not so much because you may make mistakes about them, but because you may be telling the truth about yourself.

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Night-Air Cooling for Commercial Buildings
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It may sound old-fashioned and much too simple for this atomic age but you can cut drastically the cost of cooling your office or factory during the summer by just opening the windows at night.

A Texas consulting engineer who is one of the country's foremost air conditioning authorities offered this advice at the 56th annual meeting of the A.S.H.V.E. Dr. F. E. Giesecke said he has been keeping his own home in New Braunfels comfortable in the summer for years by leaving the windows open during the night to allow the contents of the building and the building structure to cool and closing the windows and blinds during the day to exclude heat as much as possible.

Dr. Giesecke, who is a past president and life member of the A.S.H.V.E. and received its highest honor, the F. Paul Anderson medal in 1942 for "outstanding contributions in the field of heating, ventilating and air conditioning," said night-air cooling can be applied economically to commercial and industrial buildings as well as to residences.

Less Than One-Half The Cost

In the case of an office or factory, he said, a fan or other means should be used to draw the warm air out of the building. As the warm air is drawn out of the room it is replaced by the cool outdoor air entering through windows opened for that purpose. Dr. Giesecke said this method of night-air cooling was applied to the First National Bank Building in New Braunfels last summer at less than one-half the cost of mechanical refrigeration. He saw no reason why this should not hold true in the case of other buildings of comparable size where the cost of mechanical refrigeration is similar.

Dr. Gieseke said the cost of the electric current operating the exhaust fan in the New Braunfels bank during a typical nine-hour operation at night was 63 cents. He declared, however, that night-air cooling could be used only in localities where the night air temperature is considerably lower than the day air temperature and where the outdoor air did not contain dust or other objectionable materials in such amounts that it would be detrimental to pass large quantities of air through the building. In the San Antonio area of Texas where New Braunfels is located, the U. S. Weather Bureau, he said, gave the average minimum daily temperature during July 1948 as 75.2 degrees and the average maximum daily temperature as 93.6. In September 1948, the average minimum was 67.9 and the average maximum, 86.6.

"Assuming that in buildings in the San Antonio area which are air conditioned during the day the maximum night air temperature will be 80 degrees," said Dr. Giesecke, "it will be possible to exhaust 80-degree air and replace it with 75-degree air in July and with 68-degree air in September and thereby effect considerable cooling.

Greater Benefits

"In buildings which are not air conditioned, the maximum air temperature will be considerably higher than
80 degrees and the benefits that can be secured with night-air cooling will be correspondingly greater than in air conditioned buildings."

He said the banking room of the First National Bank is 41 by 46 feet and 20 feet high with a volume of about 40,500 cubic feet and a surface area in walls, floor and ceiling of about 7600 square feet.

"In 1931, at the time of its construction," he said, "the building was equipped with a forced warm-air heating system which included a centrifugal fan belted to a 5 hp, 1800 rpm, 220 volt motor so as to drive the fan at 618 rpm and to deliver air at the rate of about 9000 cubic feet per minute. The air was delivered to the banking room through ceiling outlets.

"During the spring of 1949 the bank building was equipped with a 15 hp air conditioning system but the 5 hp fan for the heating system was left in the building. The duct connections were changed so that the fan could draw the warm air out of the banking room through the ceiling openings and discharge it outside of the building through the duct, which is used as the fresh-air inlet during the day.

"As the warm air was drawn out of the room it was replaced by cool outdoor air entering through windows opened for that purpose. Since the officials of the bank desired to maintain the air temperature at about 78 degrees during working hours, it was decided, after some experimenting, to operate the air conditioning system from about 7 a. m. to about 5 p. m. and the night-air cooling system from about 9:30 p. m. to about 6:30 a. m."

**Rise Of Two Degrees**

On a typical day selected from his records at random, the temperature during the working hours was about 77, he said. When the air conditioning unit was turned off at about 5 p. m., the temperature rose to 79 and then when the night-air cooling system was turned on at about 9:30 p. m. the temperature gradually fell to 77 and was then maintained at that figure by the air conditioning unit during the working hours the following day.

"It may seem strange that the indoor air temperature should rise 2 degrees from 5:00 p. m. to 10:00 p. m. when there was no heat producing appliance in the building," he said. "The explanation is quite simple. When a room is air conditioned, the air in the room is cooled and the cool air, in turn, cools the inclosing walls, floor and ceiling, as well as the persons, furniture, etc., in the room. It follows that, so long as the walls, etc., are being cooled by the air, the walls are warmer than the air and that as soon as the air conditioning system ceases to function, the air begins to be heated by the walls, ceiling and floor."
**BETTER MAIL RECEPTACLES**

In your planning and building operation do you build a kitchen without a sink or a bathroom without a lavatory?

Of course not!

But most houses are built with inadequate facilities for the delivery of mail. The mail receptacles are of uniformity poor design as to both size and position.

Would you like to please the buyers of your houses and help your letter carriers expedite the delivery of the mail?

We should like your assistance to cause the adoption of a standard practice in design and placement of mail receptacles similar to that now being used in the design of milk receptacles.

Will you specify that a mail slot not less than 2 inches wide and 8 inches long be built into the side of the house at grade level so that when the mail is deposited it will be on the floor of the vestible. Such a design would make it possible for the Postal Patron to receive all mail inside the house as well as save the letter carrier the time and energy in walking up the steps.

I would be glad to discuss this matter further with you or your Organization.

We feel confident that your cooperation would have been forthcoming had this matter been brought to your attention.

—James S. Nonen, President, National Association of Letter Carriers, Park Avenue Bldg., Detroit 26, Michigan.

We live in the present, we dream in the future, but we learn eternal truths from the past.

The photographer is one fellow who always insists on accentuating the negative.
CITY PLANNING SURVEY

A. Whitney Murphy, of Butler, Pa., architect, will this month undertake a five-month survey of the extent and need for city planning in American cities under 50,000 in population, it was announced recently by Edmund R. Purves, Executive Director of A.I.A.

Mr. Murphy will work with funds supplied by an Edward Langley Scholarship grant of The American Institute of Architects and a William Wirt Winchester Fellowship conferred by the Yale University Department of Architecture in 1941. His research will be conducted with the cooperation of Walter A. Taylor, Director of Education and Research of the A.I.A.

"It is recognized that many cities of the United States are, generally, in an unorganized and unsightly physical condition today," said Mr. Purves in making the announcement of Mr. Murphy's project. "Rapid and uncontrolled growth has caused this plight, but now that a more static condition both as to locale and population exist, it may be possible to correct these evils.

"Mr. Murphy will attempt to discover the relationship of the small city architect to his community in regard to civic planning problems. He will make a survey of representative cities under 50,000 in population to appraise geographical, political, social and economic factors. His method will be to interview local architects, city officials, editors, engineers and realtors to find out the facts and obtain a sampling of opinion."

He will spend some time in about 40 cities and will cover 10,000 miles.

Mr. Murphy was born in Brooklyn, N.Y. and prepared for college at the Choate School in Wallingford, Conn. He received his B.A. from Yale in 1938 and the Bachelor of Fine Arts degree, with work in architecture, from Yale in 1941. He practiced with architects in New Jersey, New York and Pittsburgh and at present is a member of the firm of Howard and Murphy, architects in Butler.

The field work will be scheduled in several short leaves-of-absence from the Howard and Murphy office, the practice being conducted without interruption by Mr. Howard.

He served as Visiting Critic at the Carnegie Institute of Technology's Department of Architecture in the fall of 1948.

In 1941, A. Whitney Murphy was awarded the William Wirt Winchester Fellowship by Yale University for travel and study in architecture. Because of the war, it was not possible to use the stipend and Yale has approved its use for this city survey.
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