

SEPTEMBER • 1950

Vol. VIII

No. 9

OHIO ARCHITECT



An Aerial View of Toledo, Ohio where the A. S. O. will meet Oct. 12th and 13th

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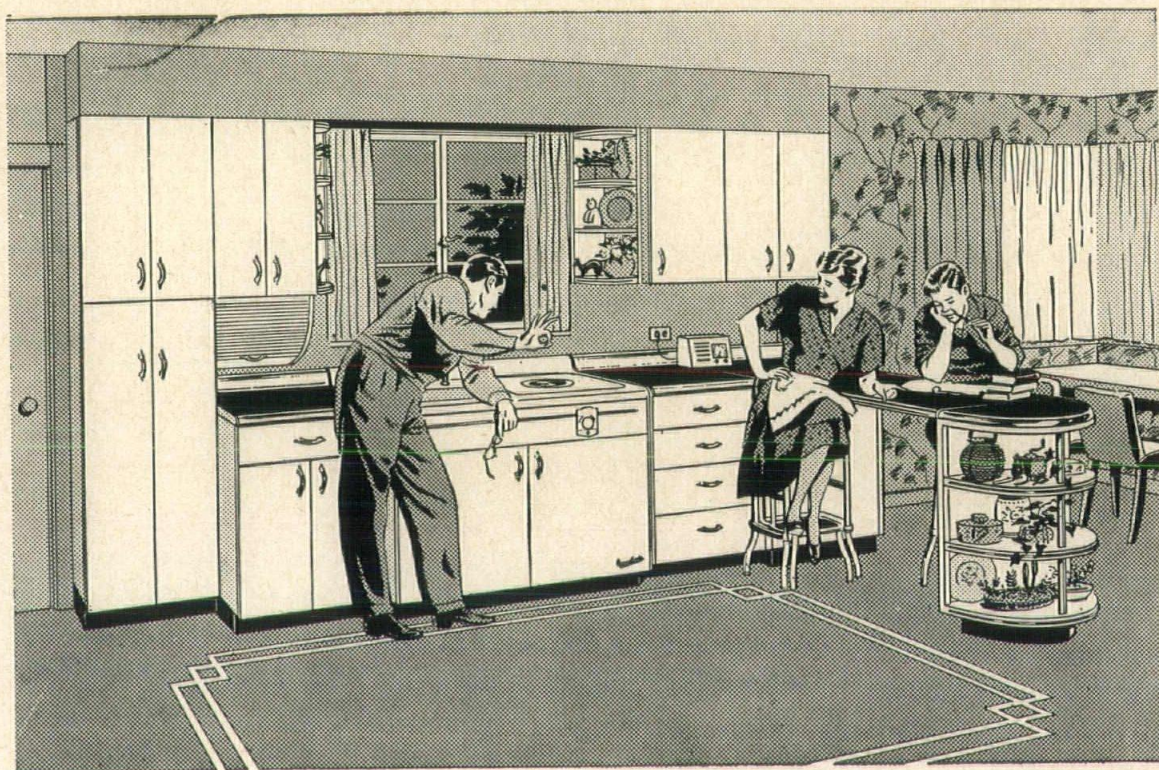


The Youngstown Jet-Tower Dishwasher has *completely modernized* dish washing!



Youngstown Kitchens

BY MULLINS



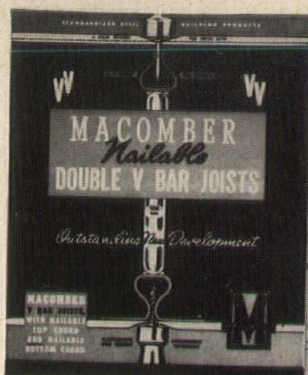
Let our men discuss your building plans with you. Let them see the plans of houses now building or still to be built, and we'll show you how the Youngstown Jet-Tower Dishwasher will not only make that home modern but stay modern.

Youngstown Jet-Tower Dishwashers are de-

signed to meet the needs and desires of the modern housewife. Every improvement in this Dishwasher is based on exhaustive research and thorough test. The architect who specifies Youngstown Jet-Tower Dishwasher can be sure he is pleasing his client or prospective customer. So it pays to keep your eye on Youngstown.

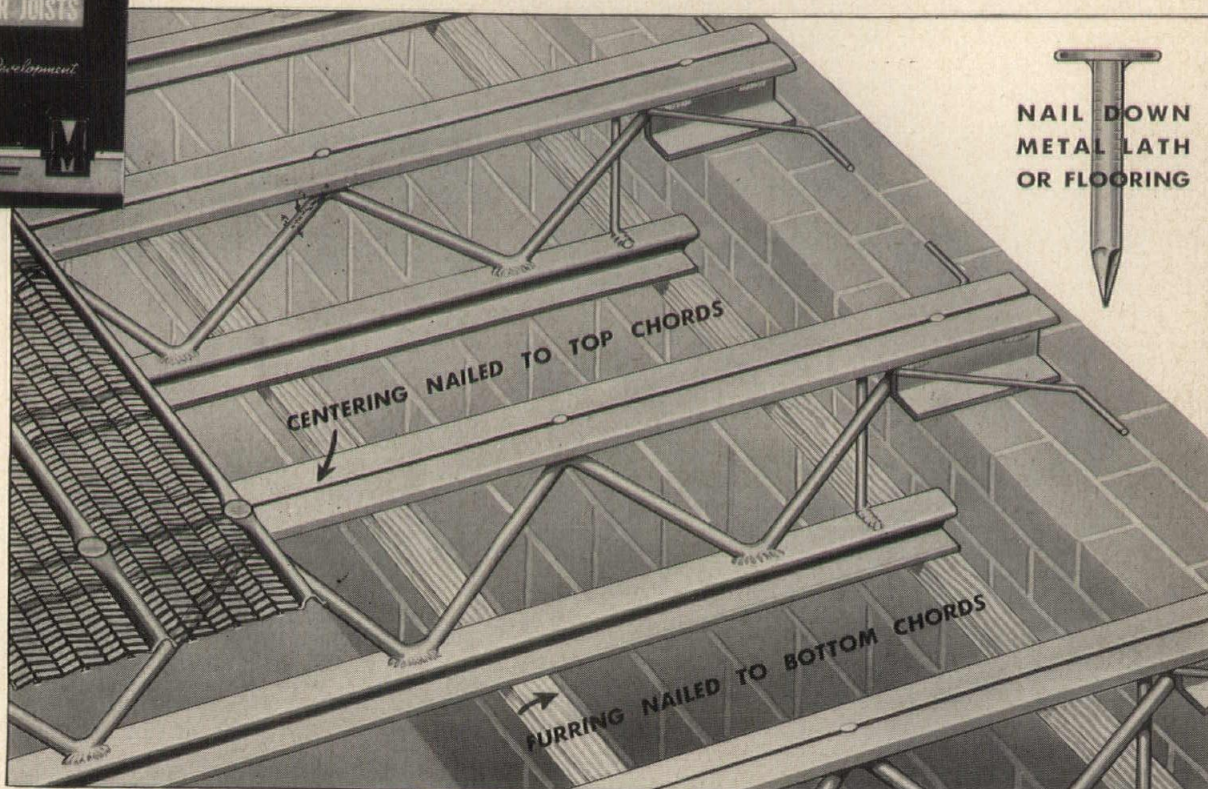
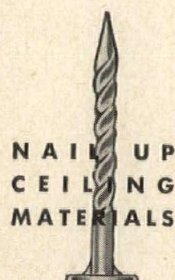
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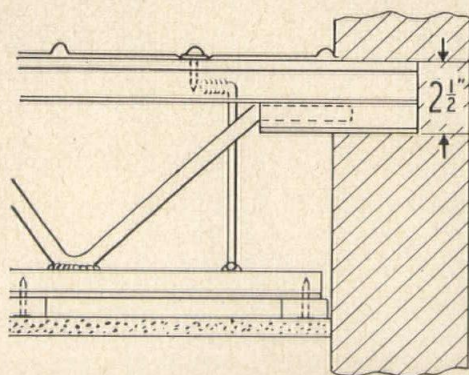


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OHIO ARCHITECT

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Many new home builders we have interviewed are building smaller homes than they had planned. Still, they want telephone wires concealed inside the walls. Telephone outlets make this possible.

It is wise to include telephone outlets in plans now, before construction begins. It may be impossible to conceal telephone wires after a house is completed due to modern methods of construction.

(Call or write today for the free 12-page booklet, "Plan for Phones in Your New Home". It tells how.)

Architects' and Builders' Service

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This is a typical page illustrating the complete product information presented in the new, 48-page Art Metal Catalog . . .

Explicit Data

- 99 Product Illustrations
- 51 Cross Section Details
- 47 Light Distribution Curves
- 24 Coefficient of Utilization Tables
- Detailed Product Specifications
- General Engineering Information

ONE-LIGHT—8½" AND 12" HOLOPHANE CONTROLS

These candlepower distribution curves were made with One-light units using a 150 Watt I.F. Lamp.

The controlled widespread light distribution characteristic of Catalog No. 3320 provides even light distribution with units installed on spacings not to exceed one and one-quarter times the mounting height above the work plane.

The concentrating light distribution characteristic of Catalog No. 3322 provides even light distribution in high ceilings with units installed on spacings not to exceed 9 times the mounting height above the work plane.

These candlepower distribution curves were made with One-light units using a 200 Watt I.F. Lamp. Multiply by 1.63 for 300 Watt I.F. Medium Base Lamp.

The controlled widespread light distribution characteristic of Catalog No. 3321 provides even light distribution with units installed on spacings not to exceed one and one-quarter times the mounting height above the work plane.

The concentrating light distribution characteristic of Catalog No. 3323 provides even light distribution in high ceilings with units installed on spacings not to exceed 9 times the mounting height above the work plane.

PRODUCT

CROSS SECTION DETAILS

SPECIFICATIONS

DATA

CANDLEPOWER DISTRIBUTION CURVES

APPLICATIONS

COEFFICIENTS OF UTILIZATION

MAINTENANCE FACTORS—85 Clean, 75 Average

Catalog Number	25%	50%	75%	100%
3320	23	25	19	21
3321	28	31	24	27
3322	30	34	26	29
3323	34	37	31	34
3324	36	40	33	36
3325	39	44	36	39
3326	42	48	39	42
3327	44	50	42	45
3328	46	52	44	47
3329	48	54	46	49

THE LAMP OPERATES IN A HORIZONTAL POSITION. THE SIDE PANELS ARE OF RIBBED ALBALITE GLASS. THE SPHERICAL REFLECTOR IS MADE OF 20-GAUGE ALUMINUM, FINISHED SPECULAR, AND OPERATES IN CORRECT DESIGN POSITION WITH THE HOLOPHANE CONTROLS. THESE UNITS ARE CONSTRUCTED OF .037 STEEL. BOXES AND FACE TRIM ARE COMPLETELY DIE MADE. ALL PARTS ARE TREATED WITH A RUST RESISTING PRIMER.

FINISH: Baked Satin Aluminum.
Available with opaque solid metal slides.
UNITS CAN BE BUTTED TOGETHER FOR MULTIPLE INSTALLATION.

Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

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THE ART METAL COMPANY

Page 7

THE ART METAL COMPANY • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Manufacturers of Unified Lighting Equipment for Office, Store, School, Hospital and Hotel

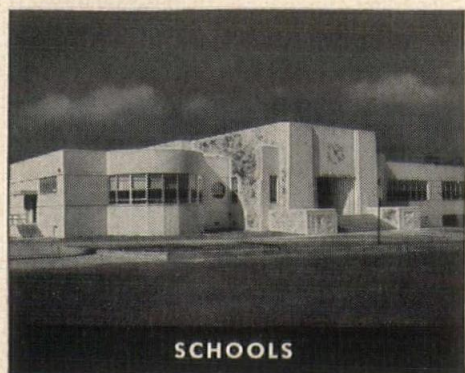
There's an Art Metal Incandescent Unit for every lighting need.

Art Metal Unified Lighting, standardizes the design, style and finish of each unit, to achieve an architecturally integrated installation.

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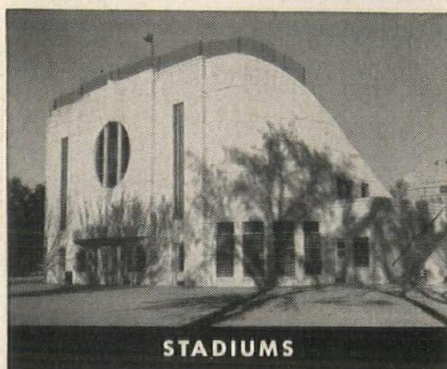
CHURCHES



SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS



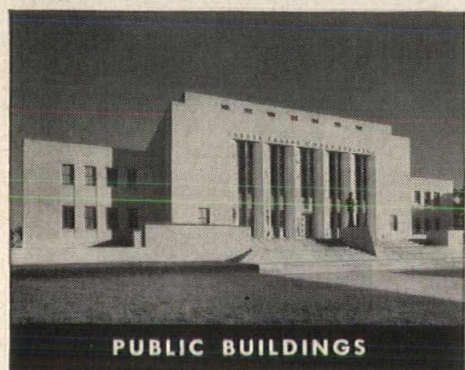
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS



STADIUMS



AIRPORTS



PUBLIC BUILDINGS



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APARTMENT BUILDINGS



Architectural Concrete

ideal for structures of any style or size or purpose

BETTER THAN WORDS the above photographs describe the beauty and adaptability of architectural concrete. It is ideal for buildings of any kind, size or style.

Architectural concrete possesses great strength and durability. Yet it can be molded economically into ornamentation of unusual delicacy. It meets every other essential structural requirement—firesafety, low maintenance expense and **low-annual-cost** service.

By applying the tested and proven principles of quality concrete construction, architects can design architectural concrete buildings that will resist weather conditions prevailing in any part of the country. Our 70-page booklet, "*Design and Control of Concrete Mixtures*," is available free to help you design quality concrete structures. It is distributed only in the United States and Canada. Write for your copy today.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

50 W. BROAD ST., COLUMBUS 15, OHIO

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete through scientific research and engineering field work

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there are 2 blower speeds

and 3 stages of fire



in 1 Superfex Furnace?



BOY! THAT'S SOMETHING!"

IT'S REALLY TWO FURNACES IN ONE!

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The Superfex "Homogen-Air" is the only system that *continuously* delivers the right amount of heat from a three-stage fire (pilot, coaster, high fire) . . . and *continuously* circulates and mixes it with a two-speed blower. No jumping temperatures or complete shut-offs. No torrid or frigid layer . . . just comfortable, filtered and humidified warmth every place . . . all the time!

Also a complete line of gravity furnaces

Superfex

Winter Air-Conditioning

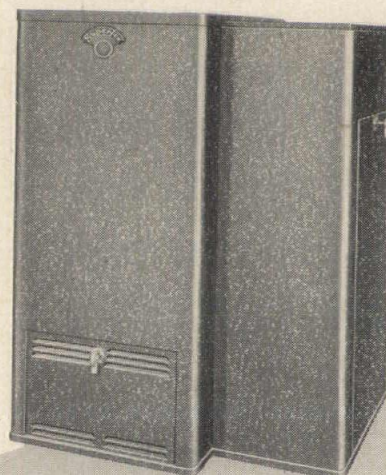
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Gas or Oil

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

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Cleveland 4, Ohio



Nationally Famous Speakers Feature Toledo A. S. O. Convention



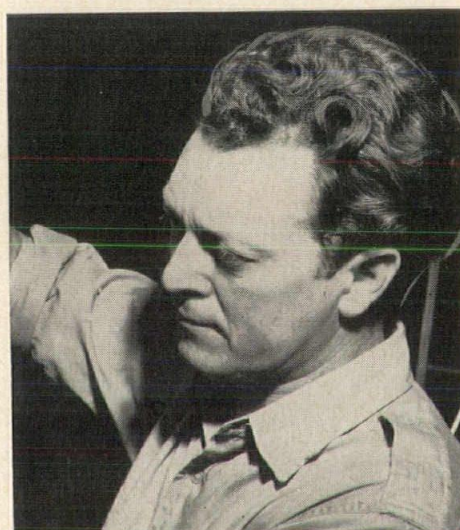
GROVE PATTERSON



ELMER WHEELER



KENNETH HEDRICH



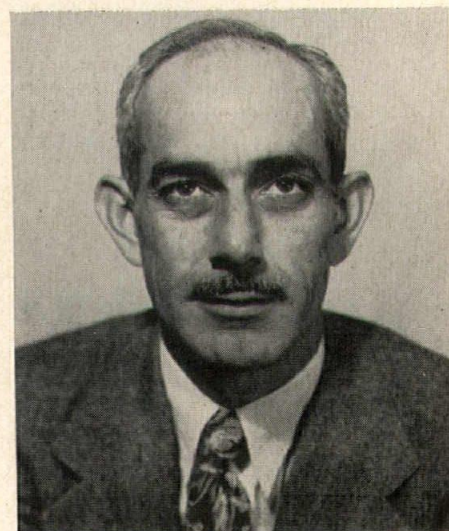
MARSHALL FREDERICKS



L. G. LINNARD



FLORENCE KNOLL



GEORGE W. CLARK

Nationally Famous Speakers Feature Toledo A. S. O. Convention

Seven well known speakers will be presented by the Toledo Chapter Committee to members of the Architects Society of Ohio at their 17th Annual Convention to be held in the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, October 12th and 13th, 1950. The theme of the Convention is "Architecture and the Allied Arts" and Carl Britsch and his committee have swung the emphasis to the basic fundamentals.

Architectural practice is technical these days, but above it all still rule those principles that make architecture more than planning efficiency or construction economy or sales appeal!

Architecture is still an art, and it's still the "Mother Art." To remind ourselves of this occasionally is good. The Toledo crowd has planned a program around those things that made you want to be an architect, the intangibles that we sometimes don't have time to remember, with special emphasis on the related arts that reach their best under architecture's protecting wing. Here's a partial list of the subjects and the speakers who will discuss them:

SCULPTURE—Marshall Fredericks, Birmingham, Michigan. Mr. Fredericks is one of the best known young sculptors in the United States. He studied under Karl Milles at Cranbrook, Michigan. He has recently completed the architectural sculpture for the Veterans Building at Detroit, and he is presently working on the Cleveland Civic Fountain Group.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE—Lawrence G. Linnard, Maumee, Ohio. Mr. Linnard is a Fellow of his professional organization, and is nationally known as a site planner. He has been involved in the site planning and landscape development of several housing projects in Detroit and Toledo and of numerous residences in various parts of the country. His subject will be "Site Planning and Landscape Architecture."

INTERIORS—Mrs. Florence Knoll, New York City. Mrs. Knoll attended Cranbrook Academy and has worked with Mr. Eliel Saarinen. She has studied in England and has worked in architectural offices in Boston and New York. She and her husband Hans Knoll are directing the business of Knoll Associates, Inc. designers and manufacturers of contemporary furniture in New York City. Mrs. Knoll is in charge of the Planning Unit. She has an exceedingly keen appreciation for the design of interiors and furniture in the contemporary manner.

And as for architecture, who has a keener eye for the art than our top-notch architectural photographers? So the committee announces as subject and speaker:

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY—Kenneth Hedrick, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Hedrick and his firm—Hedrick-Blessing Studios, Chicago, Illinois—are well known and perhaps the leading photo-

graphers of architecture in the United States. He will explain photography as it may be related to buildings, their exteriors and interiors, and how photographs of architects' projects may be used for publication.

To welcome you to Toledo at the Thursday luncheon will be the genial and beloved Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo Blade, whose daily column, "The Way of the World," spells out for his myriad readers the things that make life worth while.

At the Luncheon on Friday George W. Clark, President of Ohio Society of Professional Engineers will be the featured speaker.

At the Annual Formal Dinner on Friday evening, Elmer Wheeler, nationally famous speaker will present a humorous talk interspersed with a lot of common sense entitled "Selling the Sizzle." Here is a short biography of the seven speakers for your information as to their backgrounds and accomplishments:

GROVE PATTERSON

A. B.; HON A. M.; Litt. D.; LL.D.

Editor-in-chief of The Toledo Blade.

Past President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Trustee of Oberlin College.

Past President, Ohio Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Member of the International Board of the Y.M.C.A.

Chairman of the Ohio-West Virginia World Service Committee Y.M.C.A.

Past President of the Toledo Y.M.C.A., and member of its Board of Directors for many years.

After having attended the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1932, he went to Rome to interview Mussolini and then to the Balkans, to Russia, and the Scandinavian Countries.

Went to Europe again in 1933, traveled in 12 countries and spent a month in Russia.

In May, 1934, went to Spain as a member of Toledo, Ohio, commission to attend festivities in honor of Ohio city given by Spanish Government in Toledo, Spain. Decorated by Spanish Government with the Order of Isabella, highest honor in gift of the government.

Went to London in 1937, to be in London for the Coronation of King George, and later traveled in 14 countries, including Russia again.

Decorated, 1938, by Polish Government with Gold Cross of Merit, high honor of Polish Republic.

On the invitation of the British Office of Information, visited the British Isles, returning to the United States, 1943.

Attended United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, 1945.

December 1945 and January 1946 spent several weeks in Japan, Korea, China and the Philippines as guest of General MacArthur and the Secretaries of War and Navy.

(Continued on page 47)

Be Sure to Visit the

BUILDING MATERIALS EXHIBIT

in the

Ballroom and Private Parlors
on the Mezzanine Floor

CONVENTION
MEETING
HALL

EXHIBIT AREA

20	21	22	23	24	25	26
32	33	34	35	36	31	30
17	18	19	16	15	14	13
12	11	10	9	8	7	6

EXHIBITOR	Booth No.
Art Metal Co.	34
Columbia Concrete Products	11 to 15
Corrulus Plastic Translucent Panels	25
Crawford Door Sales Co. of Ohio	33
Crawford Door Sales of Columbus	33

EXHIBITOR	Booth No.
Crawford Door Sales of Cincinnati, Inc.	33
Crawford Door Sales of Toledo, Inc.	33
George J. Hasse	27
Insul Wool Corp.	21
International Business Machines Corp.	45
Janson Industries	44
Joseph P. Kessler Co.	37
Maurice A. Knight Co.	39 & 40
Malvern Clay Co.	1
Malvern Fireproofing Corp.	1
Libby Owens Ford Glass Co.	46 & 47

EXHIBITOR	Booth No.
George P. Little Co.	36
Adam Loos Co.	22 to 26
Meta-Kote Corp.	43
Metropolitan Brick, Inc.	1
Mid-West Acoustical & Supply Co.	32
Mills Co.	37
Modernfold Door Co.	22 & 23
Murphy Cabranette Kitchens	24
Cam Norton Co.	48
Ohio Fuel Gas Co.	20
Ohio Radiant Heating Corp.	38
Owens Corning Fiberglas	6 & 7
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	29

EXHIBITOR	Booth No.
Permacrete Products Corp.	18
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	41 & 42
Portland Cement Assn.	4
Reliance Art Metal Co.	9
F. C. Russell Co.	30
Surface Combustion Co.	8
Toledo Blue Print and Paper Co.	28
Toledo Edison Co.	16 & 17
Unit Structures, Inc.	
George J. Haase, Agent	27
Don J. Vollmayer Co.	5
Weather-Seal, Inc.	31
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	10
Williams Pivot Sash	19

The Exhibitors listed below extend a cordial invitation to you to visit their Exhibits. You owe it to yourself and your society to investigate these exhibits thoroughly.

Booths 1 to 10 are located in the Lobby to the Ballroom. Booths 11 to 36 are in the Ballroom and Booths 37 to 48 are located in the parlors A, B, C and D — all on the mezzanine floor.

EXHIBIT AREA

ANNUAL COMPETITION EXHIBIT

EXHIBIT

WOMEN'S
TOILET

ANNUAL COMPETITION EXHIBIT

OPEN WELL

REGISTRATION

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

Not least among the reasons for attending the A.S.O. Convention in Toledo, October 12th and 13th, 1950, will be the "time out" for relaxation and sociability at the two cocktail parties.

Late Thursday afternoon, preceding the dinner, all the convening architects, wives and guests will be rounded up by the Toledo architects and taken to the beautiful country home of Clare J. Hoffman on the east bank of the Maumee River $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Perrysburg, where as guests of Mr. Hoffman and the Toledo Chapter A.I.A. they will be welcomed at a cocktail party in their honor. Mr. Hoffman, Interior Decorator, was located in Toledo for 25 years and has only recently moved his studies and workshop to a country location near his home. The display rooms and workshop, located across the road from his home, will be open to all before the party. Mr. Hoffman is a decorator of long experience in working with architects, and well understands the interior decoration problems involved in the early stages of an architectural design. Much of his work has been outside Ohio, with many commissions in Connecticut, Long Island, Virginia and Kentucky. He joins with the Toledo Chapter in most urgently requesting the honor of your presence.

On Friday at 6:00 P. M., preceding the Annual Banquet, the three glass companies of Toledo, Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Owens-Illinois Glass Co. and Owens Corning Fiberglas Co., will be hosts to the architects, wives and guests assembled at a cocktail party at the Commodore Perry Hotel. Architects know the many building products made by the Toledo glass industry, and the companies are happy for this opportunity to express their good will toward the profession and meet in spirit of good fellowship with Ohio architects. They too extend a most cordial invitation.

You'll be missing something if you don't accept.

TOLEDO, OHIO — SCENE OF THE A.S.O. 17th ANNUAL CONVENTION

(See Cover Picture)

On the front cover this month is an aerial view of the downtown area, looking North—Commodore Perry Hotel lower left center.

Toledo and the Toledo Chapter of the American Institute of Architects welcome you to the 1950 A.S.O. Convention in the Commodore Perry Hotel, October 12th and 13th, 1950.

Toledo, on the historic Maumee is Glass Capital of the World. City of beautiful homes and thriving industry. Crossroads of 16 railroads. Largest coal loading port in the world. Of interest to visitors will be:

Toledo Museum of Art, world's finest glass collection; Toledo University, beautiful buildings and campus, and the "Glass Bowl"; Toledo Public Library—Unusual glass murals; Toledo Zoological Gardens—Walbridge Park, one of the nation's best zoos; Holy Rosary Cathedral—In the Spanish Plateresque Style; Toledo Scales Company—A pioneer in modern factory design.

And for the ladies, many fine stores and shops in the downtown area.

Make your plans now to take in the convention. Make a note of the dates, Thursday and Friday, October 12th and 13th, 1950. Come and join your fellow architects in visible support of our worthy profession. The Toledo Chapter extends a friendly hand in the sincere belief that the biggest thing to all of us is that we're architects.

ARCHITECT

REGISTRATION AND HOTEL RESERVATION

A.S.O. CONVENTION, TOLEDO, OHIO
OCTOBER 12-13, 1950

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY. The information given below is to assist you in making your hotel reservation and your advance registration for the Annual Convention of the ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO, which will be held in Toledo on October 12th and 13th, 1950. Fill out in detail the attached reservation blank and mail to: **Mrs. Clarice E. Canelli, Secretary, Toledo Convention & Visitors' Bureau, 128 Huron Street, Toledo 4, Ohio.** In connection with your hotel reservation, please **DO NOT** request a double room and give only one name. Gives names of all occupants. In connection with advance registration, the total fee is \$17.75, and includes two luncheons at \$2.50 each, dinner at \$4.25, banquet at \$5.50 and registration at \$3.00. We will appreciate if you will indicate on the space provided for that purpose the number of reservations you will require for each meal. Attach your check, made payable to the ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO, for the total amount, including the \$3.00 registration fee for each person, and mail as directed above to Mrs. Canelli.

If you are registering in advance for a person or for persons other than yourself, please be sure to give us the names so that badges, tickets, etcetera, will be prepared and waiting for you at the convention registration desk which will be set up in the Commodore Perry Hotel, east side of Mezzanine Balcony.

DO NOT send any money for your hotel room, but **DO** send money for your advance registration as outlined above.

Thank you for your cooperation on these important matters.

COMMODORE PERRY HOTEL (Headquarters)—\$4.00 and up, single; \$6.00 and up, two persons, double bed; \$8.00 and up, two persons, twin beds.

PLEASE NOTE: While our hotels are not in position to definitely guarantee rooms at a specific rate, they do make every effort to assign accommodations at as near the rate requested as possible.

--- DETACH AND MAIL ---

RESERVATION FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

Toledo, Ohio — October 12-13, 1950

____ single
Please reserve: ____ double (double bed) at approximately \$____ per day
____ double (twin beds)

Date of arrival: October ____ at ____ A.M. ____ P.M.

Name(s) of occupant(s) _____

Enclosed is remittance amount of \$____ covering ____ registrations:

Registration Fee.....\$3.00 ☐

Luncheon Thursday....\$2.50 ☐ Luncheon Friday.....\$2.50 ☐

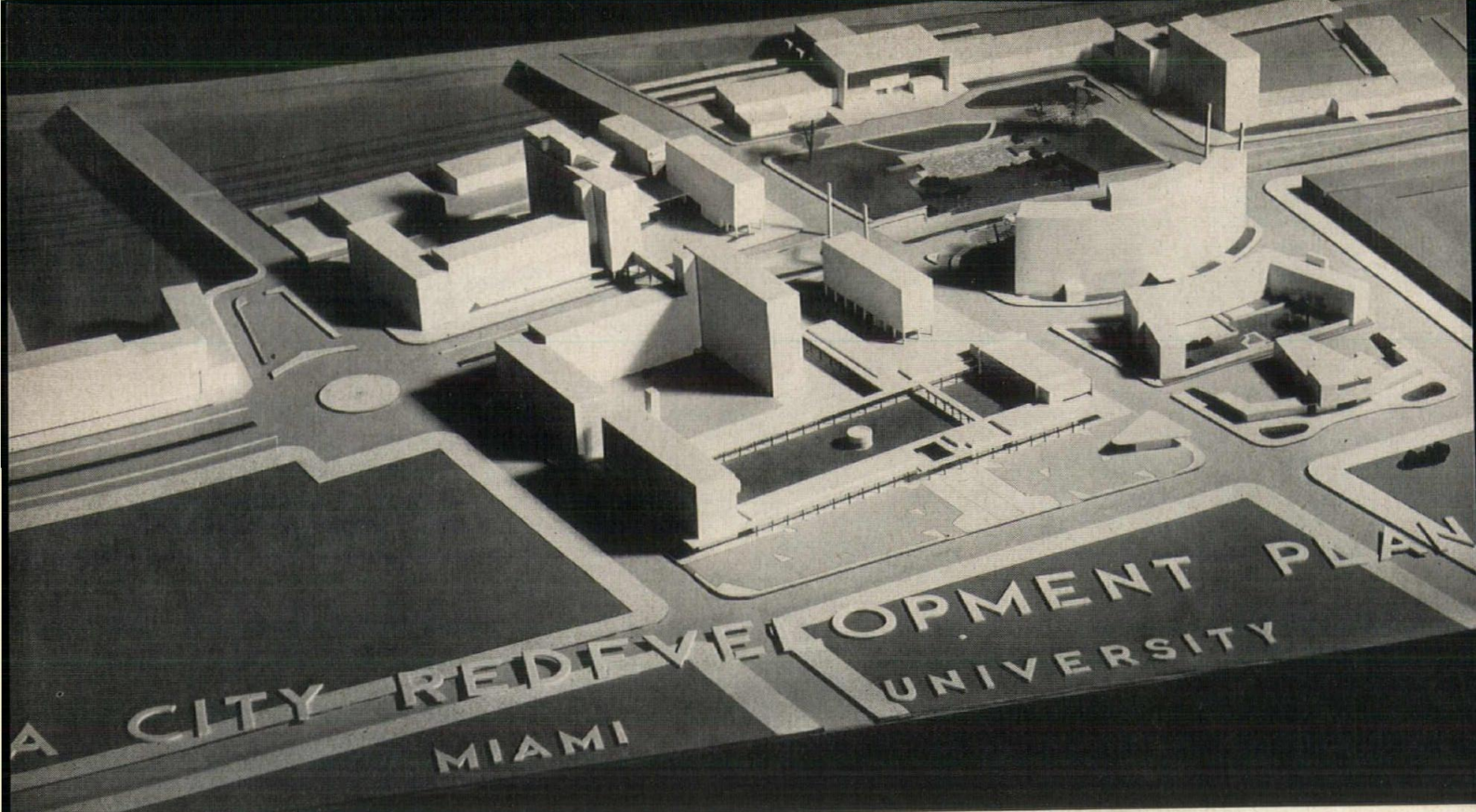
Dinner Thursday.....\$4.25 ☐ Banquet Friday.....\$5.50 ☐

(Above meal prices include tip and tax.)

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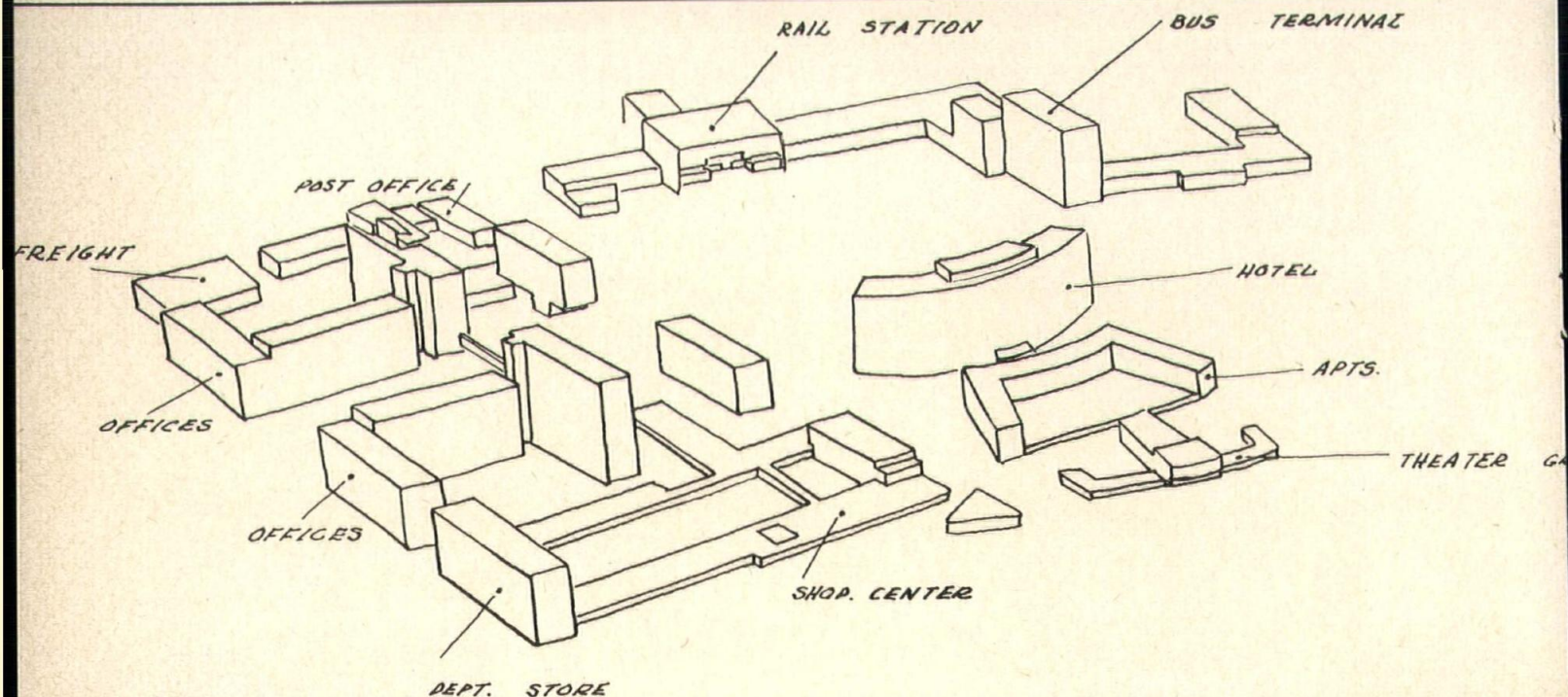


Environs of a Railway Station

A COLLABORATIVE DESIGN PROBLEM AT MIAMI UNIVERSITY

Planned and produced by a team of ten students including: Edward S. Crider, William D. Brown, Hale C. Brown, William J. Brown, Edward J. Heine, Robert W. Lecklider, Louis Muth, Eugene Piddle, Thomas P. Rosmarin, and Wilbur H. Tipton.

SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 14 THIS ISSUE



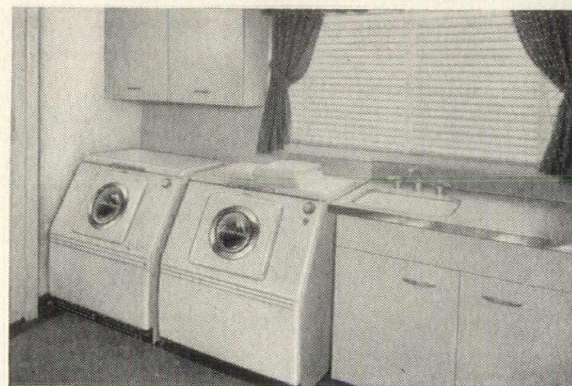
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A DESIGN PROJECT AT MIAMI UNIVERSITY — ENVIRONS OF A RAILWAY STATION

(See Pictures on Page Twelve)

This is the first problem of the Department of Architecture's program this year for the fifth-year students. It was planned and produced in simulated office practice by a force or team of ten students—(William D. Bergemann, Oxford, Ohio; Hale C. Brown, Middletown, Ohio; William J. Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward S. Crider, North Olmsted, Ohio; Edward J. Heine, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert W. Lecklider, Greenville, Ohio; Louis Muth, Dayton, Ohio; Eugene Peddle, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Thomas P. Rosmarin, Hamilton, Ohio; Wilbur H. Tipton, Middletown, Ohio) Critic; Victor Furth, M. Inst. R. A. Diploma Architectural Engineer, Professor of Architecture, Miami University.

The task of adequately solving the manifold interrelated problems in the areas surrounding a main railroad station of any town or city with upward of 300,000 population is of the most vital importance in the re-planning of cities. To prepare a preliminary study for such an area, selecting and grouping appropriate types of buildings for it, revising the zoning in the city plan, laying new roads, squares, and parking areas, and shaping open and enclosed spaces architecturally, were the main objectives. They were intended to serve as a basis for the future plans of the city-planning authority.

The work was divided into two phases. In the first, an analysis of the intricate questions led to classifying the problem into four main items, all equal in importance in their integration.

- 1.) Traffic problem—vehicular and pedestrian traffic (and certain air transports) in the differing levels of such an area.
- 2.) The parking problem.
- 3.) Selection of the most suitable type of buildings.
- 4.) The architectural problem of open and enclosed space.

The first phase was undertaken by the group as a whole. It was done in a number of meetings for the study of the research materials collected by the group, the instructor acting as a coordinating foreman of the group.

In the second phase the planning of the specific types of building, decided upon in the first phase, was split into smaller or individual working groups—for instance: plans for the main railroad station and a bus terminal by a group of three students; the hotel by one, etc.

The second phase of the work, in continuity with the normal class work of building design, was linked with the first phase by constant coordination; for instance, special traffic and parking problems, heights and widths of buildings. Decisions were reached in repeated team conferences; so all individual and group efforts were fostered to create—in relation to these new buildings—roads, squares, and parking areas which would form one unit in design and character, in order most effectively to fit into the existing and future city plan.

The mass model of 7' x 5' (in 30-inch scale) produced by the group as a whole perhaps shows best how far these efforts went in the fulfillment of functional requirements, in balance with the direction of the shapes of our new towns. The contrast between yesterday's closed block system (painted in grey on the model) and the open planning of the area chosen for redevelopment illustrate the contemporary ideas in city planning, giving a glimpse of that new face of our future city. In the model may be seen possibilities of how, for instance, a sunken subarterial road carrying fast direct

traffic can be successfully opened up, to reveal to the passing autoists the simple, but impressive group of buildings of the main railroad station and the combined bus terminal. The main square so openly intersected by the subarterial road is closed opposite to the railroad station main entrance, by the semicircular shape of the hotel.

The office buildings groups are interconnected all through, even over the main road, by a glazed flyover. In the otherwise dismal grey atmosphere of railway yards new interest, perhaps beauty, is introduced by the stepped up levels starting from 30' of the railway. These lead to the oblong squares in front of the highest nine-story office blocks, landscaped and intersected by a one-story restaurant. The access and the surroundings of the office blocks is intended to be attractive, so as to benefit the office workers in their coming and going, thus adding to the advantages within that are achieved by modern building techniques.

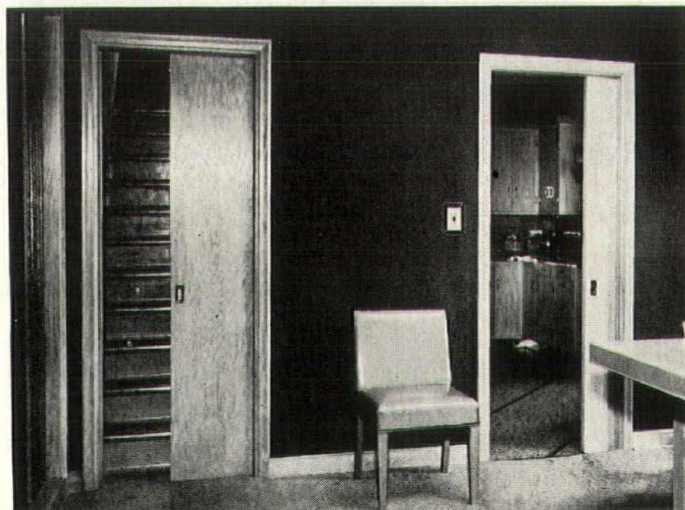
Twenty-seven sheets of plans, elevation and details were required to give the arrangement and character of the specific buildings.

We believe that such a study ought to develop and deepen in the student the feeling for the close relationship between the planning of one specific building or a group of buildings and the overall planning of a city.

Following the study of the Railway Station, which emphasized teamwork, successive problems of smaller extent and greater detail were aimed to develop individual initiative and responsibility. In each case much time was spent on investigation—what the students call "research"—and this preparation of data was invariably enforced by "field trips"—another student team. Now, at the end of the school year, the fifth-year men are preparing their individual thesis; some of them expect sometime to see the resulting drawings result in actual buildings.

DORFLO DOORS SAVES FLOOR SPACE

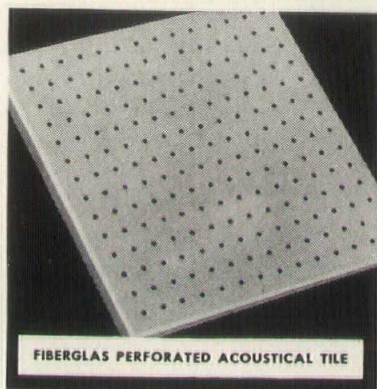
These two doors are in one apartment of a new 556 unit development now being completed. The architect chose space-saving Dorflo suspension systems for all doors—to get the space-saving benefits of recessed doors, without tracks or rollers.



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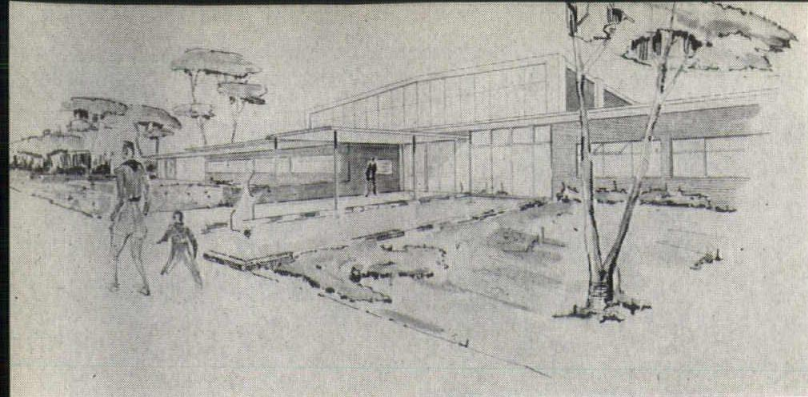
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"A RECREATION AND CIVIC CENTER FOR NORTH OLMSTED, OHIO"

Thesis of Edward S. Crider, Winner of the 1950 A.S.O. Award for Miami University. See pages 12 and 14, this issue.

This project is proposed for development in North Olmsted, Ohio during the next twenty-five years. North Olmsted will logically grow to a city approaching 20,000 persons, which was the design figure used in the final solution.

The Recreation Center consists of three main areas: the auditorium-gymnasium element, the library, and the swimming pool. Each of these features was designed so that it could function as a whole or as an independent unit. In this way a unit program of construction could be followed.

Facilities provided for in the Recreation Center include: large auditorium-gymnasium, main lounge, television lounge, crying room, three club or meeting rooms, restaurant seating 100, snack bar, general office, athletic director's office, eight bowling alleys, dressing rooms, storage, maintenance and toilet rooms, art, crafts and woodworking rooms, camera room, and dark room.



Edward S. Crider

Facilities in the Library include: adult reading room, adult lounge, children's reading room, children's record listening room, librarian's office, stacks, workroom, study

areas, storage, maintenance and toilet rooms.

Facilities in the Swimming Pool include: 42 ft. x 75 ft. pool (capacity 260), dressing rooms, toilets and showers, checking facilities, manager's office, first aid room, concession stand, storage, maintenance, and filter room.

The Recreation Center is to be located in North Olmsted's Municipal Park. A replanning project on the city itself (population 6000) was undertaken in order to better coordinate the Recreation Center with a shopping center, day center, and medical center also designed as a part of the thesis.

A population study, financial report, and site development studies were also submitted. Twenty-seven sheets of drawings, maps, and aerial photographs plus a forty-five page written analysis completed the thesis.

PRODUCERS' COUNCIL, INC., CLEVELAND CHAPTER ANNOUNCES THE RESULTS OF ITS ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR COMING YEAR

Heading up this rapidly expanding organization in 1950-51 will be Richard H. Mansfield of The H. H. Robertson Company.

Typical of the many men representing their firms, Dick, as he is known to his associates, is amply qualified to speak authoritatively in his capacity and on his specialty.

Born in Pittsburgh and graduated from the Engineering School of its University, Dick spends a lot of time commuting between there and Cleveland.

Young as he looks, he's long on experience. After leaving Pitt he gave the Sea Bees a couple of years of his time in the South Pacific. After separation from the service came an extensive factory training with and for the company he now represents, The H. H. Robertson Co.



Richard H. Mansfield

Active in the Cleveland Engineering Society, he came into The Producers' Council in 1946 and has worked his way up to his latest position.

Assisting Mr. Mansfield in Producers' Council are: Robert V. Main, Vice President, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.; Larry A. Gibson, Treasurer, U. S. Plywood Corp.; Darryl Albrecht, Secretary, Aluminum Co. of America.

The aim of the present Producers' Council is to continue and to further the close working association with the A.I.A. that has been built up over the past years. One of the first items on this year's agenda will be the publication of a roster for distribution to our A.I.A. Affiliates, putting into their hands a list of specialists in the many building lines available to architects in their locality.

By way of getting information on new products to the architects, the local chapter plans to enlarge its efforts to stage educational programs through its monthly luncheon meetings, and are contemplating another general Table Top display meeting which proved so popular with the architects on two previous occasions. Other possibilities are mentioned in the following aims of National Producers' Council.

The Producers' Council and the American Institute of Architects have been working cooperatively to improve the quality of construction over a period of 29 years. Under the terms of a formal affiliation, the two organizations collaborate nationally through a Joint Committee and locally through their Chapters, of which the Council has 30, located in the nation's largest markets.

When the Council was formed in 1921, at the request of the A.I.A., the principal purpose was to provide architects with a source of dependable information.

(Continued on page 30)

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ON PAGE 11 THIS ISSUE
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Malvern Clay Co. makes flue liners and structural tile at a large plant at Malvern. Darlington Fireproofing Co. produces high-grade fire clay face brick at a plant near Darlington, Pa.

The two plants will boost Metropolitan's annual rated capacity from 120,000,000 brick equivalents to 190,000,000 brick equivalents, Donald J. Renkert, president, said.

Drop New Plant Plans

Because of the acquisition of the two plants, Metropolitan has dropped plans for the construction of a light-colored face brick plant near Canton, he said.

The two newly-acquired properties give Metropolitan five plants in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

It makes face and common brick at the Canton Royal plant, glazed structural tile at a Minerva plant and face, common and paving brick at a plant at Bessemer, Pa.

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The Bessemer unit is the largest paving brick plant in the world.

The Malvern plant has 23 kilns and a monthly capacity of 7,500,000. The Darlington plant has 12 kilns and a monthly capacity of 7,500,000.

Eastern Ohio Chapter Throws Golf Stag

Discarding their usual practice of bringing along the ladies to the chapter meeting, members and guests of the Eastern Ohio Chapter met September 7th at the Shady Hollow Country Club near Canton for an afternoon of golf, followed by the regular dinner meeting. The Board of Examiners was also in session at the Club. Members

of the Board present included Charley Firestone, Russ Potter, Ralph Kempton and Ed Conrad. As a special guest for this meeting, the Director of the Great Lakes District, A.I.A., Mr. John Richards was on hand.

Richards toured the sporty Shady Hollow layout, (scene of last year's Ohio P.G.A.) with a sizzling 93



Dykes gives Richards direction to the green.

despite the fact that the caddies were in school and he had to lug his own clubs. This correspondent (Bill Dykes) struggled around the course along with Richards to the tune of minus one buck (at ten cents a hole) and wonders what would have happened if the caddies had been out. Joe Morbito and Frank Smith, Jr. completed the group which exchanged pleasantries on the tees and renewed acquaintances on the greens.

Prize golfer for the day, however, turned out to be Lanky Burt Stevens, whose consistent 220 yard drives and fine iron shots totaled up to only 84 strokes for the eighteen. Dick Law-



Firestone watches a first tee.

rence, also in Steven's foursome, turned in a neat 88. With all due respect to the golf abilities of the others in that foursome let's just say it included Frank Smith, Sr. and Wendell Williams, the latter of Stark Ceramic.

Paul Snouffer of Charlie Marr's office, playing with

Don Crawfis of the same office and Francis Conley of Stark Ceramic, carded an 87 for second place among the golfers.

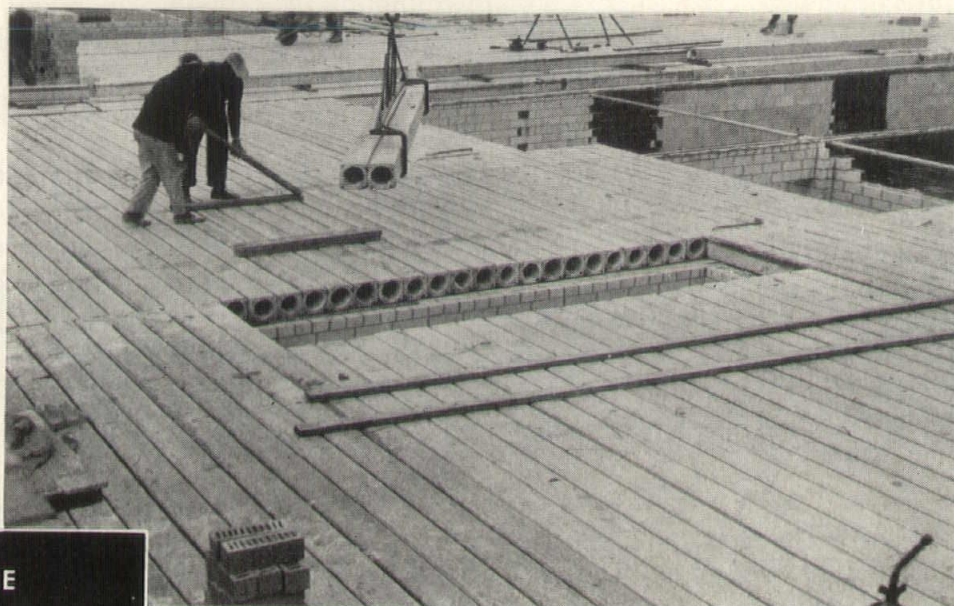
At the dinner, Mr. Conley presented prizes which included golf balls for everyone who played.

(Continued on page 35)

Standing with left row reading front to rear, then rows left to right—Left: J. Suppes, L. Motter, C. Steiner, W. Howard, H. Hunter; 2nd: Buzzard, Miller, Morbito, Smith Jr., Smith Sr.; 3rd: Williams, Stevens, Cook, Foulks, Scott; 4th: Snouffer, Crawfis, Breting, Sagadencky, Lawrence, Florence; Table, left to right: Conley, Dykes, Roller, Richards, Potter, Firestone, Kempton.

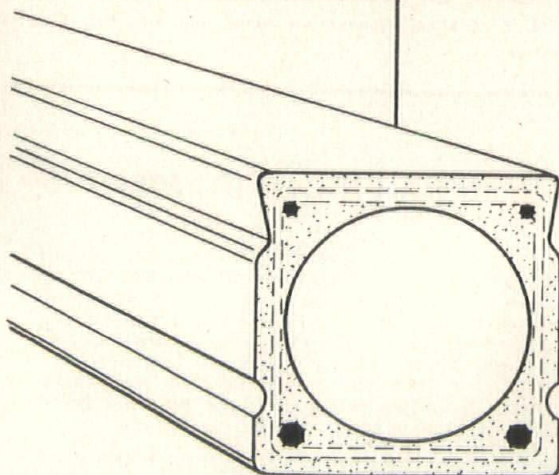


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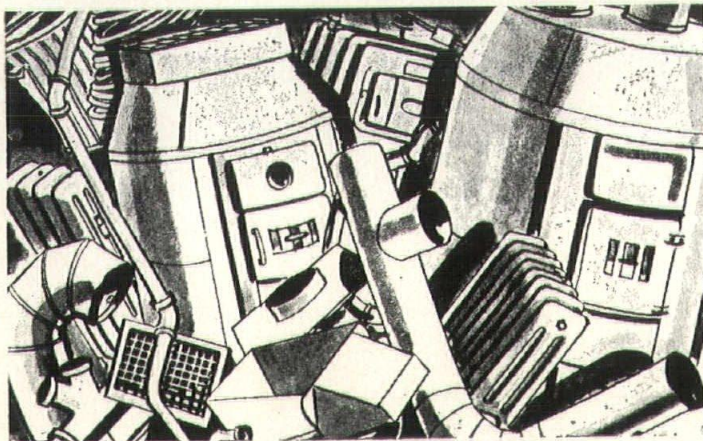
[September, 1950] 19

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The members shown are of the various convention committees of the Toledo Chapter A.I.A. and starting at the left are Orville Bauer, Annual Banquet and Cocktail Parties, Karl B. Hoke, Annual Competition Committee, John P. Macelwane, Publicity Committee, Harry Lee Smith, Registration and Hotel Reservations, John E. Kelly, Annual Banquet and Cocktail Parties, Willis A. Vogel, Exhibits—Materials and Manufacturers, Carl C. Britsch, General Chairman and John N. Richards, Program Committee. The absent committee chairmen are M. B. O'Shea, Convention Hotel and Facilities, Fred M. Morris, Registration and Hotel Reservations and Horace W. Wachter, Ways and Means Committee.

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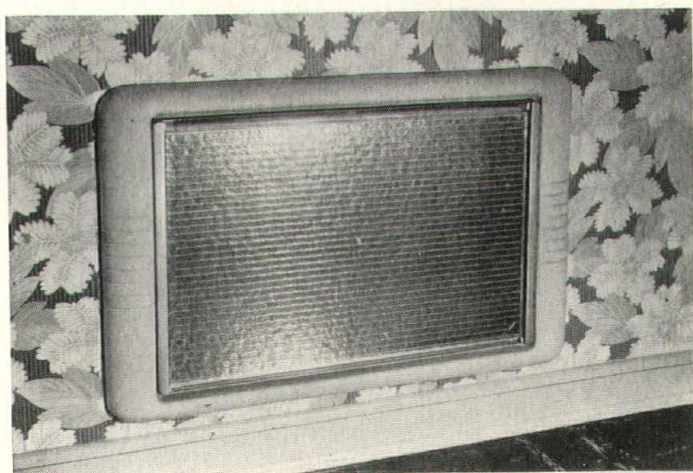
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THE CASE OF ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION AS A PROTECTION TO JOHN Q. PUBLIC

By **ROGER C. KIRCHOFF, A.I.A.**

First Vice-President, National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

Since the majority of all architectural registration acts contain essentially the same words or intent "wherein the safeguarding of life, health, or property is concerned or involved," it must be assumed that registration of architects was conceived and offered as a warranted protection to the public interested in engaging the professional services of architects.

We might further assume that without this expressed purpose of protecting the public against risk of entering into agreements with unqualified persons, our registration laws would probably not have been enacted.

It might be interesting to attempt to determine and verify that registration laws do produce the intended results or possibly the degree of accomplishing such results. It would be unwise to assume that even the best procedure employed by registration boards to examine candidates and issue registration certificates will produce perfect results.

Practicing architects, as well as the public who engage the services of architects, represent two groups familiar with the professional standards of persons who have become registered and permitted to practice. It would be of interest to learn from representatives of these two groups their opinions regarding whether registration or licensing architects has resulted in a satisfactory protection to the public.

There is a third group, however, which probably is more involved in the issue of protection to the public. They comprise the membership of registration boards of forty-seven states, regularly engaged in a systematic manner in making this determination while conducting examinations. It might be readily agreed that the major contribution of registration boards should be considered as valuable in three categories:

(1) It denies registration to candidates who convincingly demonstrate in the written and oral examinations their lack of qualifications to practice.

(2) It defers registration to candidates until after more study and experience; re-examination indicates such candidates have sufficiently improved their qualifications to warrant registration.

(3) Other persons—the exact number cannot be determined—would no doubt practice architecture if there were no registration laws.

They know they do not have the experience qualifications and also are convinced they are unable to pass the written examinations. A portion of this group write for information, others see board members to discuss the matter, and an unknown number learn indirectly about the examinations. The fact that they never make formal application is significant.

Will anyone disagree with the contention that if architects' registration laws now in force are all reasonably effective in preventing the practice of architecture by individuals in the foregoing three categories, then the public is receiving definite protection?

There is another function of a registration board, probably too infrequently applied because it is not a simple procedure, which relates to the revocation of registration of architects. Obviously if following a formal hearing, sufficient evidence is produced and substantiated to prove fraud, incompetence, or professional misconduct, and the architect's registration certificate is revoked, there can be no question but such revocation is a protection to the public through the removal from practice of a person whose practice has been demon-

(Continued on page 46)

ARCHITECT NOTES 15 TRENDS IN FUTURE HOMES

By DAVID G. BAREUTHER, AP Real Estate Editor
From Flint (Mich.) Journal

What will the house of the future look like?

Home buyers would like to know. No one wants to buy a house set to go out of style in a few years.

Bankers would like to know. Making long-term mortgage loans, now ranging up to 30 years, they do not want their money tied up in houses people may not want.

A group of New York mortgage financiers—the Metropolitan League of Savings & Loan Assns.—recently asked architects for their ideas. One of the first warnings received was to beware of designs claimed to be 20 to 30 years ahead of their time.

"Examine such extreme designs of 20 or 30 years ago," the mortgage men were advised. "Are those homes, once called modernistic, still modern today? Are their rooms small? What about the windows, the heating, plumbing and other equipment?"

Rudolph A. Matern, Long Island architect specializing in small houses, told a meeting of the league "you will find as much obsolescence in such homes as in any other house of the period."

"Today's preferences could not be anticipated," he said, "because those designs were based on theory rather than living practice."

Matern contends that the house of tomorrow can be anticipated to some extent by planning for livability.

"On changes of preferences among home buyers in all parts of the Country since the war, some predictions can be made for the house of tomorrow," he observed.

1. "The average house will continue to have a pitched roof. The pitch will tend to decrease. There already is an increasing market for flat roofs.

2. "Currently there is a \$1,000 to \$1,100 difference in slab construction as compared with a full cellar. This differential will become less as utility rooms become larger.

3. "There will be more blending of living room and dining room to a point where the division will not be recognizable.

4. "There will be a growing demand for a rear vestibule to serve kitchen, cellar and outside.

5. "The trend away from 1½-story, 2-bedroom expansion attic houses will continue.

6. "The front living room with picture window is giving way to a front-to-rear living room with big windows front and back. Next will be the rear living room, but with some visual contact with the front yard.

7. "The trend toward more and more equipment covered by the 'package mortgage' will continue.

8. "Houses will be set low in contrast to the high out-of-the ground, half exposed basement type.

9. "Accessories will remain on exteriors—cupolas, shutters, flower boxes, etc. Their forms may change, but people cling to them just as you and I continue to wear neckties and useless buttons on our coat sleeves.

10. "There will be more closet and storage space.

11. "More furniture will be built-in.

12. "Houses will be more colorful, outside as well as in.

13. "Kitchens and baths will tend to be larger, with a greater number of appointments.

14. "The use of wet materials-plaster and masonry—will decrease.

15. "There will be more open planning. Flexibility in the use of rooms multi-use rooms and movable partitions."

ARCHITECT

HANDY INFORMATION



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PRODUCT	THICK- NESSES (in inches)	STD. MAX. SIZES	WEIGHTS LBS. PER SQ. FT. (Approx.)	COLORS
THERMOPANE® Metal-sealed Transparent Insulating Glass Unit	Depending on thick- ness of glass and number of panes and air spaces	More than 80 sizes furnished upon request	3.5 7.	Clear Heat-Absorbing Translucent
Window Glass				
Single Strength AA, A, B quality	.085-.100	90 united inches	1.22	Clear
Double Strength AA, A, B quality	.115-.133	120 united inches	1.625	Clear
Double Strength Greenhouse quality	.115-.133	16 x 18 16 x 24 18 x 20 20 x 20	1.625	Clear
3/16 Heavy Sheet AA, A, B quality	.182-.205	76 x 120	2.5	Clear
7/32 Heavy Sheet AA, A, B quality	.205-.230	76 x 120	2.81	Clear
Polished Plate Glass	1/8 13/64 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8 1 1-1/4	72 x 74 72 x 74 124 x 170 120 x 150 100 x 150 80 x 140 80 x 130 40 x 100 40 x 100 40 x 100	1.64 2.65 3.27 4.90 6.54 8.17 9.81 11.44 13.08 16.25	Clear
3 Qualities: Silvering, Glazing, Mirror Glazing				
Colored Plate Glass	7/32	100 x 140 100 x 140 100 x 140	2.86	Standard Blue Medium Blue Dark Blue, Peach
Golden Plate Glass	1/4	100 x 150	3.27	Golden
COLOR CLEAR® Plate Glass	1/8 1/4	40 x 80 70 x 140	1.64 3.27	
TUF-FLEX® Tempered Plate Glass	1/4 thru 1/2 5/8 thru 1-1/4	56 x 108 40 x 100	3.25 to 16.25	Clear and same as Colored Plate Glass
MIRROPANE® Transparent Mirror	1/8 13/64	30 x 60 30 x 60	1.64 2.65	
VITROLITE® Structural Glass	11/32 7/16 3/4	Depending upon Usage	4.40 5.6 10.2	Sky Blue, Cadet Blue, Jade, Cactus Green, Light Gray, Dark Gray, Peach, Alamo Tan, Mahog- any, White, Red, Black
Blue Ridge Patterned Glass	1/8 7/32 3/8 1/2	48 x 132† 48 x 136 48 x 90 48 x 90	1.75 2.75 5.0 6.0	Clear, Translucent Obscure
Blue Ridge Wire Glass	1/4 3/8 1/2	48 x 144†† 48 x 90 48 x 90	3.50 5.0 6.5	Clear, Translucent Obscure; Also Made Transparent
Aklo Heat- Absorbing Unwired	1/8 1/4	32 x 132 32 x 132	1.75 3.0	Blue Green, Translucent Obscure
Aklo Heat- Absorbing Wired	1/4	24 x 144	3.0	Blue Green, Translucent Obscure; Also Made Transparent
Bullet- Resisting Glass	3/4, 7/8, 1, 1-1/8, 1-3/16, 1-1/2, 1-9/16, 2, 2-3/32, 2-1/2, 3	30 x 72	9.81 to 39.24	Clear
Hi-Test Safety Plate Glass	1/4 Others for special purposes	60 x 74	3.16	Clear
TUF-FLEX® Glass Doors	3/4	Up to 48 inches wide Up to 108 inches long	9.81	Clear

*R † 48 x 120 Pointex Pattern

†† 60 x 144 Hex Mesh Polished Wire and Nuweld Polished Wire

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It requires minimum finishing. Flush, smooth ceiling surfaces can be plastered or painted; provides an excellent plaster base without further finishing. Basement ceilings required no finishing or decoration.

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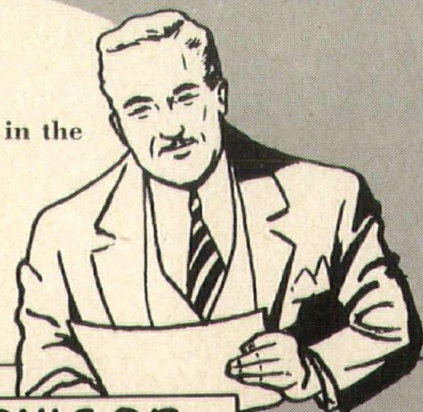
Simplifies Cost Estimates. Columbia Concrete Products, Inc., the Dox Beam manufacturer, installs for a contract price. The contractor quickly establishes exact costs before construction begins.

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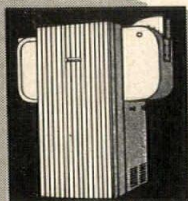
The DOX system is used and endorsed by leading architects, engineers and contractors. DOX system is an established construction method that meets all building requirements within its designed load limits. It has been successfully used in schools, apartments, churches, private residences, garages and industrial buildings. It is accepted by the Federal Housing Administration and approved for use by other Federal and local housing agencies.

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DESIGNING FOR SAFETY

D. KENNETH SARGENT, A.I.A.

You probably feel that "safe design" is normally inherent in most Architect's designs for housing. Your minimizing of the importance of safety in the design of housing and its usual accompanying details has probably been occasioned by the lack of publicity in the press of fatalities and hospitalized accidents occurring in the home.

One fatal motor vehicle accident within a radius of fifty (50) miles will receive headline publicity, yet a home fatality is given little space or prominence on any page.

The American ideal of privacy of the home plus the reluctance of the average individual to disclose the cause of the accident, are partially the reason for this lack of proper publicity. The general taste of the public as to what should be considered news is also responsible for this neglect in making the home accident public information.

The Architect's reluctance to be particularly alerted to the subject of safety is probably further intensified by his natural sales resistance resulting from his daily scrutiny of this product and that in this constant selection of material.

Yet, with such a background of public and professional inertia concerning this subject, there have been organized within the last decade, numerous agencies to attack the problem. Also many existing agencies have included home safety within the scope of their activities. Such active groups as the National Safety Council, the Home Safety Conference, the American Public Health

Association, The Health Departments of several States, including my own state, New York, Good Housekeeping Institute, The Family Life Conference give evidence to its importance.

To what extent should the Architect concern himself with Home Safety;—is it not a public educational problem? Can the Architect's efforts materially change the present situation?

I would like to attempt to suggest some of the answers to these questions by first demonstrating the problem. As indicated by this first chart, based upon information as published by the National Safety Council, home accidents account for a large portion of accidental deaths in this country.

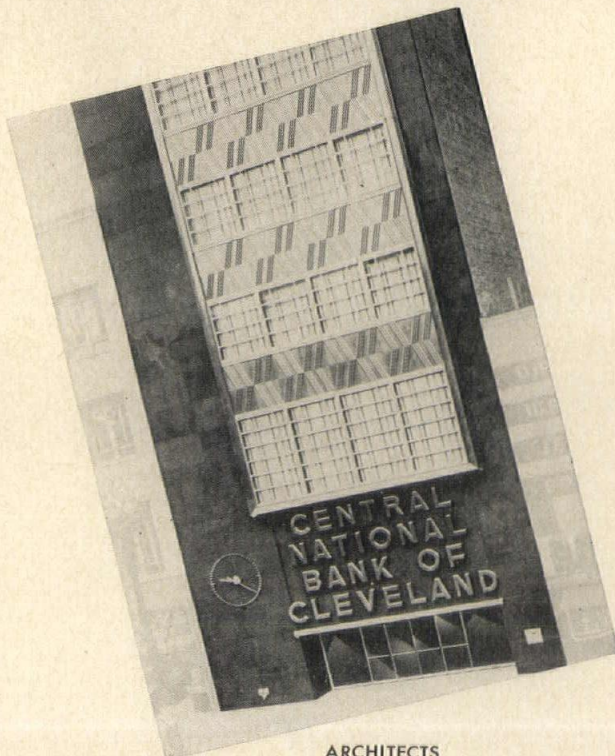
At first glance you will note that fewer deaths resulted from motor vehicle accidents than from home accidents during the war years. I might add, however, that during the 18 years from 1928 to 1946 that there were two percent more deaths due to home accidents than motor vehicle fatalities. You certainly would never guess such a percentage, judging from the morning newspaper. This number of home accident fatalities alone should be some proof of the seriousness of the home accident problem.

But let us turn our attention for the moment to the estimates of non-fatal accidents and see the importance of eliminating home accident causes.

Taking 1946 as a typical year, the National Safety Council estimates, based upon reports from the offices of

(Continued on page 36)

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MODERNIZED OFFICE BUILDING HEATED BY ELECTRIC PANELS



Successful New York installation leads Chicago union to select electric radiant heating for its new 7-story headquarters building.

The Building Service Center, a remodeled structure at 318 W. Randolph St., Chicago, is the first midwest office building to be heated solely by electric radiant panels.

Originally a hotel, the 60-year old edifice had been used for many years as a loft, or storage building, until its recent transformation into a modern office building. The seven-story structure has been completely remodeled including new inside walls, floors, ceilings, wiring, plumbing and heating.

A total of 280 electric heating panels, manufactured by the Continental Radiant Glass Heating Corp., are used to heat the eight floors. The basement is considered as an additional floor since the remodeling, because of the tremendous space saving of the heating system. An auditorium, kitchen, and recreation room now occupy the space originally used for the furnace, boiler, and fuel storage.

The building is owned by Local No. 1, Chicago Flat Janitors' Union. Most of the offices are used as headquarters for this and affiliated unions. Officers of the union decided to install electric heat after seeing a similar type of installation in New York City and after comparing the installation cost of \$14,700 for an electric system with \$21,500 for an oil system.

Other impressive features were the cleanliness and space saving of electric heat and the fact that it is safe and never needs maintenance or repair as there are no moving parts. Experience in the New York building also showed that the radiant panels are healthful, emitting short infrared rays which penetrate the human body and have definite therapeutic value. A decided decrease in personnel absence due to illness was noted

POLLAK



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Terrace Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio

during the year following installation of the electric radiant system.

Cyril Benton, architect, who has had considerable experience with electric panels on this and other jobs, says that the estimated cost of operation for the electric heating panels will run approximately \$6,900 to \$7,000



The Radiant panels are simple to install

per year, based on the regular commercial demand rate which applies to this type of building. Operating costs of an oil heating system would also be around \$7,000, including the salary of a stationary engineer who would be required to maintain the system.

Approximately 35 electric panels are installed on each of the 50 by 60 ft. floors, each installation being slightly

different due to the fact that no two floor plans are alike. In general, the panels are installed on outside walls, directly below window areas where practicable.

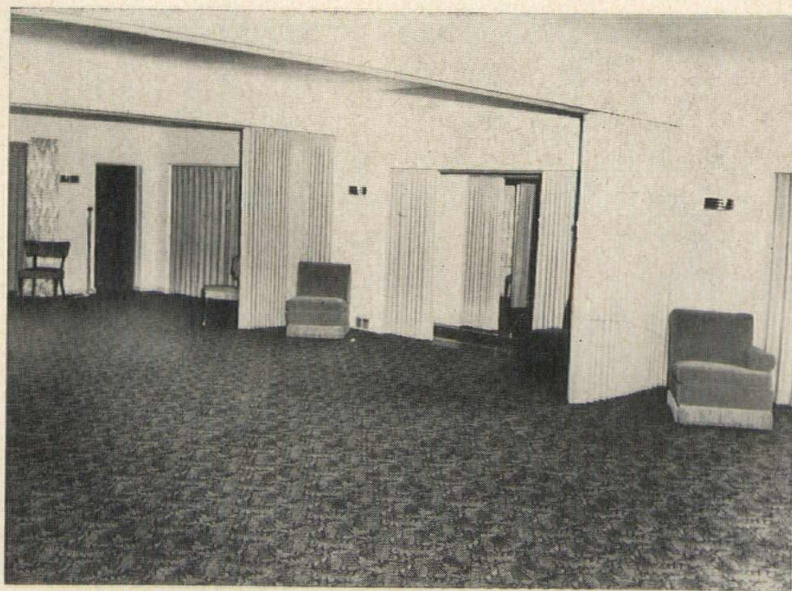
The panels in each room are controlled by Mercoid sensatherm thermostats and relays. In halls, foyers and general areas two thermostats are employed, one to control panels on outer walls and one for the panels on inner walls. A total of 75 thermostats are installed in the building.

Two separate three-inch risers are provided for the heating circuits, which make up two 600 ampere networks. Each network serves four floors, and the three-phase service is balanced by having alternate floors on alternate phases. A small utility closet on each floor houses the circuit breakers and relays for the heating panels on that floor. Approximately nine circuits are installed on each floor, each circuit containing from one to six heating panels connected with No. 10 wire.

Due to the inadequate insulation of the building it was necessary to 'over-panel' the job, that is, install in each room one more panel than would normally be necessary if the building were properly insulated. According to Mr. Benton this should not increase the operating costs appreciably because the added kwh will make possible a lower rate for the electricity.

Roof insulation was reinforced by the addition of heavy aluminum foil, which should substantially reduce the heat loss from the top of the building.

The particular radiant panels used in this installation are surface-mounted and are rated 208 volts, 900 watts. This makes approximately 10 watts installed for every sq. ft. of floor area throughout the building. Output of each panel is 3072 Btu's per hour. Physically, the panels consist of three parts: a 24" x 16" x 1/4" glass plate into which is fused the continuous aluminum alloy heating



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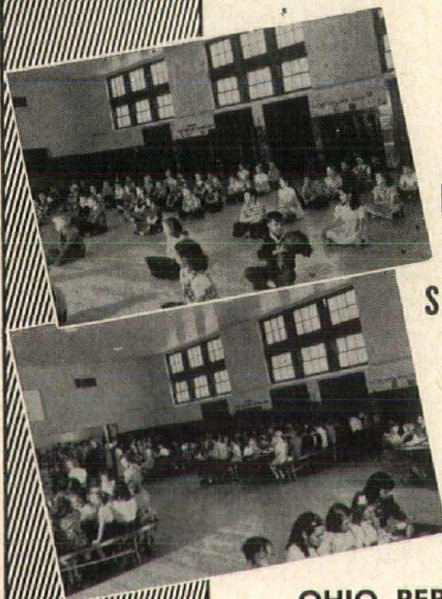
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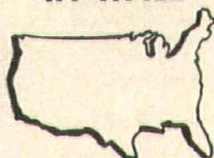
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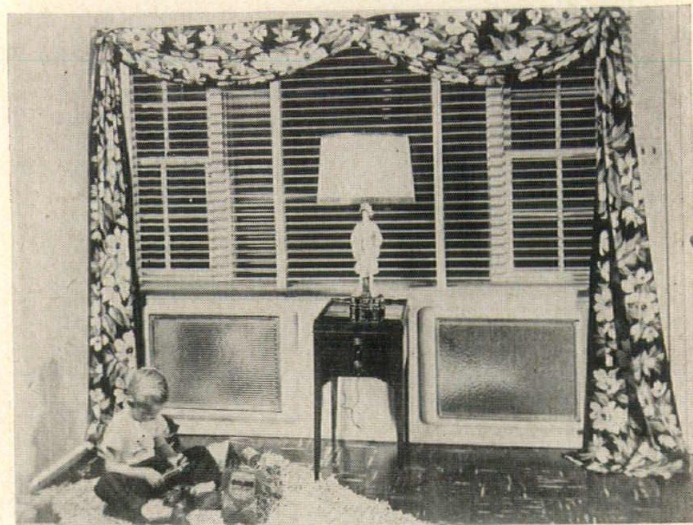
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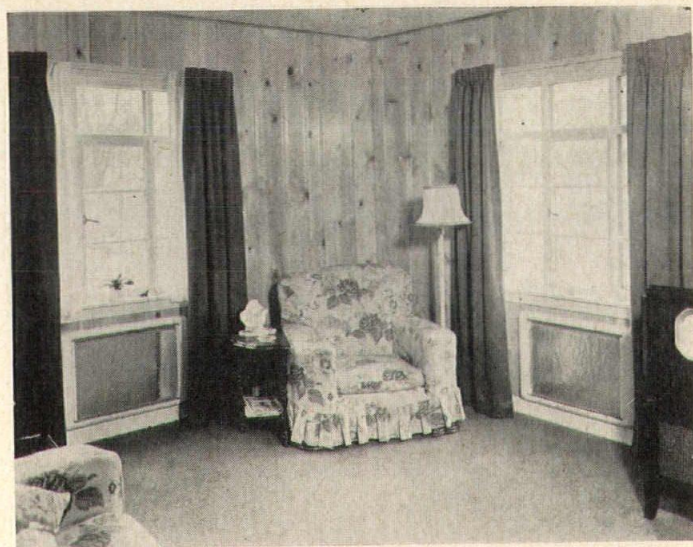
element; an aluminum reflector plate onto which the glass plate is mounted; and the steel frame onto which the above assembly is hinged. The panels are simply screwed onto the wall or studs and connected to an outlet box.

Each floor has a distribution panel for heating circuits, also a bank of relays controlled by thermostats in each room.



Flush panel installation

The glass in the panels reaches a temperature of around 300° F which is not sufficiently hot to cause a sear or blister upon quick contact. However, guards are available and should be used if the chances of contact are great. Air passages between glass and reflector and between reflector and frame permit the flow of room air



Projected Panel installation

through the panel when in operation. These convection currents plus the reflective property of the aluminum provide sufficient temperature reduction between the glass panel and the frame to allow the unit to be placed directly against combustible construction.

According to the electrical contractor on the job, a panel can be installed by one man in less than 15 minutes providing the outlet is available. The installation of electric heat doubled the amount of wiring on this job, which actually put the electrical contractor in the heating business.

(Continued on page 43)

GETTING NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY FOR ARCHITECTS

By SAM WEINER
Houston Post Building Editor

Architects and the work they do are news. All the newspapers ask is cooperation of the architects. A veteran newspaper man explains that cooperation helps to promote better relations between the press and the architectural profession.

The architect serves his client, the public and himself when he publicizes projected building.

His client, except in the rarest of instances, benefits from the free publicity the project receives. The public benefits to the extent that it learns of the progress being made in the community—and progress is an infectious thing.

The architect benefits himself because he is identified with the project and because his perspectives are examples of his work placed in a show case, so to speak, for prospective future clients to see.

Getting publicity for his projects is sometimes easy, sometimes difficult. Knowing the best way to go about it is helpful.

The time element is important. When a project is in its early stages, and the public's interest is keen, it is to a newspaper's advantage to satisfy that interest.

Later, after the building is almost finished, or finished, it is ridiculous for a newspaper to run a perspective and tell the public, "Here is what the building will look like." By this time, the public has already seen the shape of the building and does not have to be told what it will look like.

Unfortunately, newspaper advertising departments sometimes run those perspectives, even with the building already finished, as a service to the advertiser.

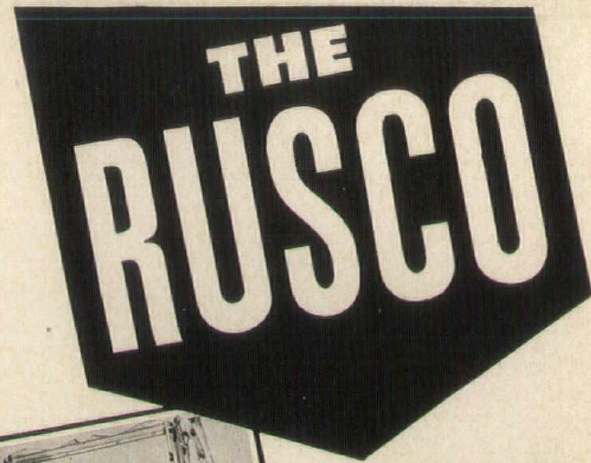
But the newspaper in doing so, does not best serve the public or the advertiser. The owners of buildings must be made to realize that once a building has taken shape, the public's interest wanes. They get their best publicity—and it's free—when the ground is still bare and untouched, when the public is keenly interested in what will be done on this site.

Many merchants wait until their buildings are finished before they want publicity, thinking it is best to advertise the building when it is ready for business. When those merchants, or their architects, come to me at that time, with their perspectives, I refer them to the advertising department. They missed their chances for free publicity. Of course, the ideal combination is to get free publicity while their building is still news—in the early stages—and later to advertise their store opening, so the public can come in to buy.

Preparation of perspectives for newspaper publication is simple. Just remember that black and white perspectives, with sharp lines and a maximum of contrast always reproduce well. Colored perspectives will reproduce, but not as well as black and white. Blue-print elevations should not be submitted to a newspaper for reproduction.

With the perspective, send along a memo with information about the project: Its owner, or owners (spell their names CORRECTLY—look it up in the telephone book to be sure it is correct); the number of stories; an estimated cost, even if only an approximate cost; the dimensions; type of exterior and interior walls; when bids are to be received, or to whom a contract has been let; when work is expected to be started, and when it is expected to be finished;; any noteworthy unusual features or unusual twist in construction; and other data pertinent to the news story. Also, of course, send along

(Continued on page 31)



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PRODUCERS COUNCIL

(Continued from page 16)

tion about the properties and uses of building materials and equipment and "to establish a closer and more professional relationship between architects and producers of materials."

Those purposes have continued foremost through the years and are the basis for all of the joint programs being conducted today.

One of the ways by which Council members placed the facts about their products before architects is through informational meetings sponsored by Council Chapters. Traditionally these meetings have taken the form of table top exhibits and demonstrations or film showings in which the characteristics and uses of products are explained.

Lately, the Council has developed a new type of product presentations known as the panel program, in which three or more companies cover the major aspects of a comprehensive subject, such as indoor climate control, modern methods of fastening, and design of modern rest rooms. Members of A.I.A. Chapters are the guests of Council Chapters at these various informational meetings.

The Council also publishes a Technical Information Bulletin, in which manufacturers present facts and specifications pertaining to their products. The Bulletin is sent to a list of 10,000 architects and engineers. Bulletin No. 58—the latest in the series—features products for use in commercial construction.

To provide architectural students with the same sort of reliable, factual information, Council members are preparing a series of slide sets dealing with product characteristics and uses which are distributed to all mem-

bers of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

A new film bibliography just issued by the Council contains a long list of movies and slides on building products and methods which are available to A.I.A. Chapters.

In addition, plans are now under discussion between Council and A.I.A. Committees for a building product exhibit to be held in connection with the 1951 convention of the Institute. Net income remaining after expenses have been met will be used to finance additional joint programs of mutual interest to members of the two organizations.

Both the A.I.A. and the Council collaborated actively in the formation and financing of the Building Research Advisory Board in the National Academy of Sciences, as a means of expanding construction research, and provided funds for the addition of a specialist in modular coordination to the staff of the A.I.A. in Washington.

Another program which bears directly on the need which led to the formation of the Council is the Building Product Literature Competition, in which a Jury of architects and manufacturers evaluates the product literature sent to architects by manufacturers.

These programs hold real value for both architects and producers. They represent professional collaboration of the highest type and reflect great credit on both organizations.

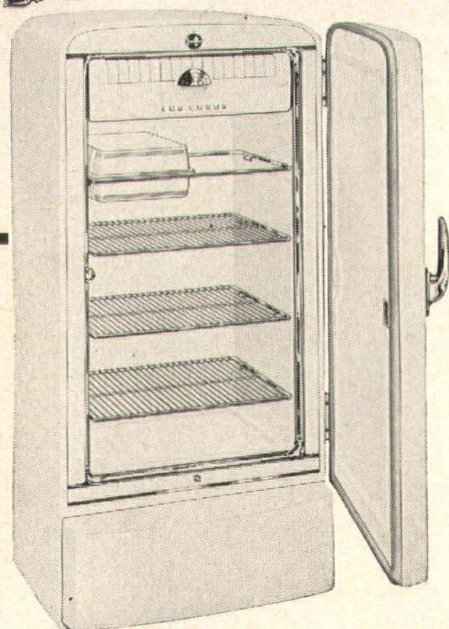
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Would you like to please the buyers of your houses and help letter carriers expedite the delivery of mail?

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 vestibule. 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 long have been forthcoming had this matter been brought to your attention.

—James S. Nonen, President, National Association of Letter Carriers, 705 Park Avenue Blvd., Detroit 26, Michigan.

GETTING NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

(Continued from page 29)

your full name, or architectural firm name, although building editors, of course, should know them.

If the name is unusual, or some fact about the building very unusual—so unusual as to tax the newspaper's or reader's credibility—write the word (CORRECT) in parentheses and capital letters after the fact. Then the editor and type-setter will not question it. For instance, after a name such as Jim Reptile; The owner of the building is Jim Reptile (CORRECT), who is president of the Titanic Tile Company, etc. . . . An editor should always check names himself providing a double-check for accuracy, but some editors are careless.

Observe a newspaper's deadline. If the newspaper in your city has a Sunday building page and your sketch will not be ready until the latter part of the week, telephone the editor early in the week to let him know it will be available if he can use it. The editor can then make his plans for his art work accordingly.

Sometimes he will have to leave out your sketches, and usually it cannot be prevented. He frequently has to give up some of his space at the last minute because

of incoming advertisements, sometimes because a heavy run of general news is breaking.

When those things happen, bear with him. He wants as much as you do to let the public know of new buildings that will soon start rising. If he does not run the sketch one week, he usually will the following week.

A QUALITY CHEMICAL STONEWARE

Chemical stoneware is mistakenly thought of by many people as an ordinary "sewer pipe" type of ceramic while in reality it is a highly specialized product. It has qualities of chemical and mechanical resistance far superior to the ceramics and other materials ordinarily used in pipe and plumbing equipment. Whereas the average stoneware would depend on a glaze, enamel or veneer for acid resistance, in Knight-Ware (a trade name given to the chemical stoneware manufactured by Maurice A. Knight) the entire body of the stoneware resists all acids, alkalies and chemicals—hydrofluoric acids and strong caustics excepted. Although Knight-Ware finds its greatest use in the chemical process industries, it is also widely used in the laboratories of schools and colleges, hospitals, pharmaceutical plants, in industrial plants, electroplating plants and publishing plants.

Knight-Ware is less expensive in price than many other types of acid-proof pipe and equipment. Where special shapes and sizes of equipment are required, chemical stoneware has an outstanding cost advantage over metallic types. Because most Knight-Ware (excepting pipe) is hand formed, no expensive molds or forms are required. Thus special shapes and sizes can be made at a relatively low cost. Knight-Ware sinks and sumps are made in one seamless piece without joints.

It is not necessary to have special crews to make Knight-Ware installations. Since Knight-Ware is obtainable with conventional joints and fittings, it can be installed by any competent plumber.

The Maurice A. Knight organization has had over 45 years' experience in the manufacture of Knight-Ware and other chemical equipment. A copy of the Maurice A. Knight chemical stoneware catalog, Bulletin No. 5-V, will be sent free to any architect requesting it.

Knight-Ware sinks, sumps, ductwork and pipe will be exhibited at the A.S.O. Convention at Toledo, October 12, 13 and 14.

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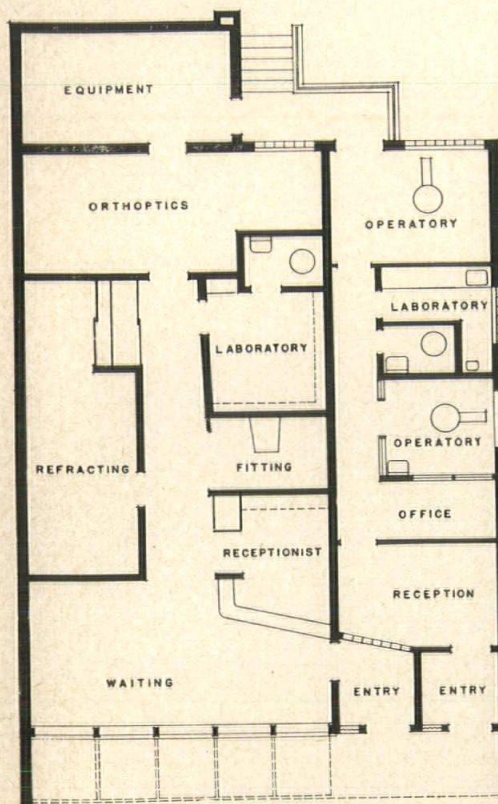
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PROFESSIONAL BUILDING HEATED BY REVERSE CYCLE PRINCIPLE

The building erected for Dr. C. G. Peterson, Canton, Ohio, contains a heat pump, one of eleven installed in widely scattered areas by the General Electric Company. Data will be compiled on performance of the



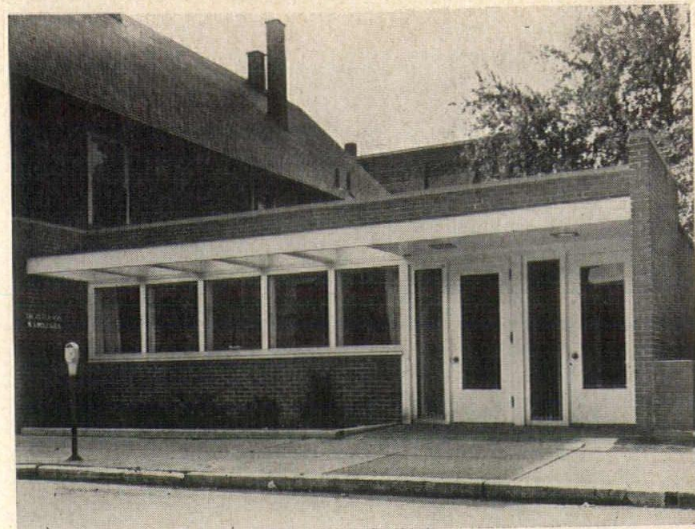
0 1 2 3 4 5 10
SCALE, IN FEET

the requirement of provisions for separate entrances for two professionals. As a minimum of 20' is required for examination room and two such rooms were required, the final solution incorporates these elements of the plan running in opposite directions.

The dental suite demonstrates that a workable solution providing all rooms necessary to modern dental practice can be worked out in a minimum amount of

space. The space problem was further complicated by being long and narrow. Of modern design throughout, this building presents a "new look" for the area in which it is located and spurred adjacent property owners to make improvements to their buildings. Lawrence and Dykes of Canton were the architects.

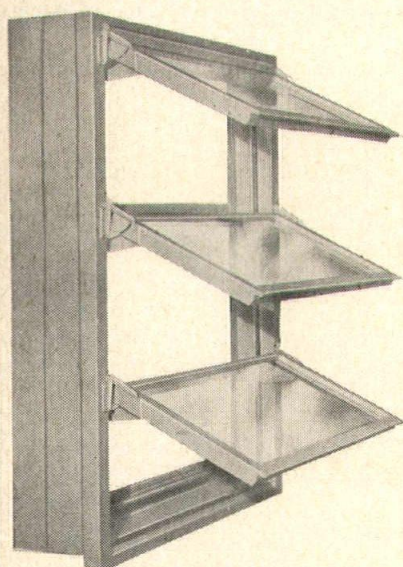
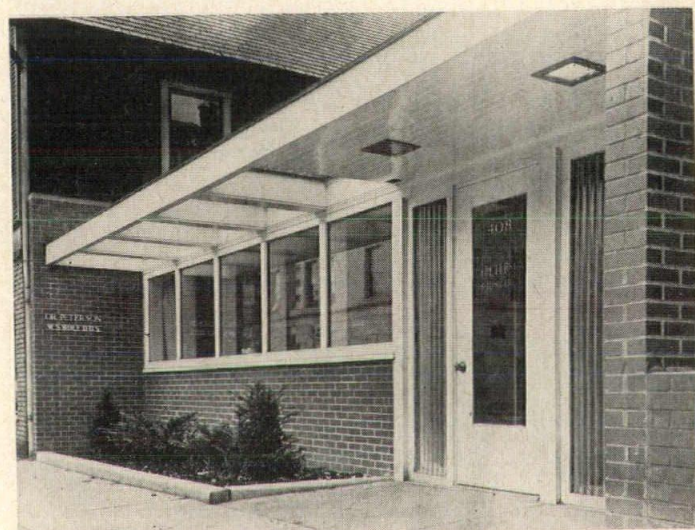
The planning of this building presented a problem due to the narrow thirty-three foot frontage and



space. The space problem was further complicated by being long and narrow.

Of modern design throughout, this building presents a "new look" for the area in which it is located and spurred adjacent property owners to make improvements to their buildings.

Lawrence and Dykes of Canton were the architects.



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The Biggest Swindle in History

By L. C. HART

FROM "LOOK" MAGAZINE, APRIL 11, 1950

An American businessman shows you the wide difference between what Communists promise and what they actually do when they get into power. He finds that the rules of Soviet Russia have sold millions of people a gigantic gold brick; that no sincere believer in progress can support this slave state.

Since the end of the war, when Stalin made it clear that he prefers two worlds to one, I—like most Americans—have become increasingly alarmed about what the Communists are up to. Recently I decided to read again some of the Communist writings to get a better idea of what their philosophy really is. I studied an anthology of extracts from Marx, Engels, Lenin and Joseph Stalin himself.

I won't pretend that it was easy reading. Nor will I attempt to expose here the economic fallacies which Communist theorists, writing in and about a world that no longer exists, believed. Anyone who looks at the standard of living and the great political power of labor in democratic countries today, under systems of private property, must surely realize that they do not bear the faintest resemblance to the "starvation," "misery," "terror," and "helplessness" which Marx and Lenin predicted were the "inevitable" lot of the working man. At least that is what some of our best informed labor leaders tell us.

What I do want to write about is something that struck me so hard I haven't been able to put it out of mind: the amazing difference between what Communists preach, and what they do once they get a chance to put their theories into practice. I am convinced that only people hypnotized by their own imaginings, only people

psychologically incapable of looking at facts, can possibly support both communism and Soviet Russia.

Here are some basic principles of communism; let's compare them to the facts about the Soviet Union.

L. C. Hart, the author of this article is a past president of Producers' Council, Inc. As vice-president of Johns-Manville Corporation and a specialist in management and human relations, he represents the viewpoint of a seasoned businessman who has had experience in dealing with the public.

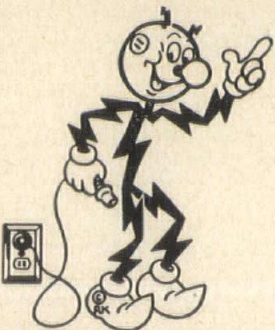
1. The power of the state must be reduced until the state itself "withers away." But the state in Soviet Russia is more powerful than any state in history. The men who run the Soviet Union have made the state more and more absolute since the day they took power. (Even the Czars, operating one of the most corrupt and brutal regimes on record, did not liquidate, exile, or terrorize one-tenth as many people as the Communists have done and are doing.) That the gigantic power of the state in Russia today will be reduced, much less "wither away," is something only fools can believe. In fact, the very idea is verboten now, in the writings of the faithful.

2. All the "means of production" will be owned by

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the people. The people in Russia are told they "own" the means of production; but the men in the Kremlin use the resources and manpower of the Soviet Union as they wish. There is no way for the Russian people to assert their "ownership"—to protest against the Kremlin's actions or the Communist party's program, or vote the elite out of power, or even put up a candidate for a local schoolboard who has not been hand-picked by the regime. Own the means of production? Why, any large American corporation is owned by its stockholders (who have the power to vote, criticize management, throw out directors, influence policy, collect dividends) in a way the Russians dare not even dream of. Would men in a prison be better off if they were told they "own" the prison?

3. Monopoly, and all its evils, will be abolished. But the Soviet regime is itself the biggest monopoly on the face of the globe. The Kremlin exercises absolute monopoly control over every single phase of life—wages, prices, supply, agriculture, politics, law, the courts, education, the press . . . No capitalist trust or international cartel ever had one-thousandth of the monopoly power exercised by the leaders of the Soviet Union.

4. A Communist regime represents the "dictatorship of the proletariat." Communism certainly is a dictatorship—but not of the proletariat. It is a dictatorship over the proletariat. Do workers "dictate" policy or action in Russia today? The Soviet Union is, in fact, privately owned—lock, stock, and barrel—by a handful of men. They are self-appointed and self-perpetuating.

5. The rights of workers will be expanded. But even Communists admit that the worker in Soviet Russia does not have the right to change his job or strike or move about freely or speak his mind or protest against low wages or high prices or factory speed-ups or piece-

work—rights that every American worker takes for granted.

6. Communism will bring "true" democracy into the world. But the Soviet Union has abolished the most elementary human rights, freedoms and civil liberties. Soviet Russia is actually a "caste state." And the men at the top have more power, privileges, security and status than any group of capitalists in the world.

7. Science, thought and art will flower into "real" freedom under communism. Then why the repeated purges of writers, teachers, artists and scientists in all countries under Communist control? No intelligent person can maintain that thought in Soviet Russia is free. The record clearly proves that the Kremlin's preferences, in everything from the ballet to comic books, are imposed on all those subjected to Communist rule. This is true even in the sciences; consider the official glorification of the unscientific genetics expounded by Lysenko, whom Julian Huxley—the distinguished English scientist—has just exposed.

8. Since all workers will become Communists, the Communist party will represent all the workers. But according to their own figures, out of 200 million people in the Soviet Union, only about 2½ per cent are in the Communist party. It is a well-known fact that no one gets into the Communist party who isn't completely subservient to the top officials, and that no one stays in who doesn't toe the party line.

CONCLUSION. What other conclusion is possible, to anyone with eyes to see and a brain to use, than this: Any sincere believer in the theory of communism ought to be passionately anti-Soviet today. For the Soviet Union, according to the writings and creed of its own founders and leaders, is the biggest swindle in history. (Reprinted from "Weekly Bulletin" Michigan Society of Architects)

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EASTERN OHIO CHAPTER THROWS GOLF STAG

(Continued from page 18)

About thirty showed up for fried chicken and heard some words of wisdom from the members of the Board of Examiners and from the Great Lakes Director. The regular meeting was presided over by Russ Roller and



Firestone greets Morbito

a general discussion of the Architect's place in mobilization planning took up the lion's share of the discussion.

Although final plans are not yet completed, tentative plans are for chapter members to group together in the event private construction is supplanted with defense planning, the idea being that larger groups can corral the big work usually put out by war agencies. We also are working out ways to be effective in the event of air attack. Means discussed included the setting up of con-

struction groups to cooperate with industry and city officials in case of catastrophe. The meeting broke up with a round of liquid "refreshments" on the house. The "house" in this case was the Stark Ceramic Co.

DEADWEIGHT IN FIRST "FLYWEIGHT" SKYSCRAPER REDUCED 15,634 TONS

Use of lightweight aggregate plaster on metal lath for fireproofing steel framework and for ceiling protection and of lightweight concrete aggregate as fill above cellular steel flooring made possible a reduction in dead load by 15,634 tons in America's first "flyweight" skyscraper, the Mercantile Bank Building, which was erected in Dallas, Texas, six years ago, according to the Metal Lath Manufacturers Association, Cleveland. Savings in structural steel totaled 1,880 tons—or 380 tons more than the displacement tonnage of the average modern submarine. In terms of 1941 prices, this amounted to \$235,000 saved.

Lightweight plaster fireproofing continues to contribute importantly to weight saving and construction economy. One typical instance is the 18-story Cornell Arms Apartments, Columbia, South Carolina, where fire-resistance protection of vermiculite on metal lath for beams, girders and joists is making possible an estimated saving of \$46,000 and a dead load reduction of 1,300 tons—as much in weight as displacement of a submarine. The project, embracing 119 apartment units, will be completed in the near future.

The Tourist Court Journal would like to receive names and addresses of architects who are experienced in the planning and design of tourists courts, for recommendation to its subscribers. Address the Journal at Temple, Texas.

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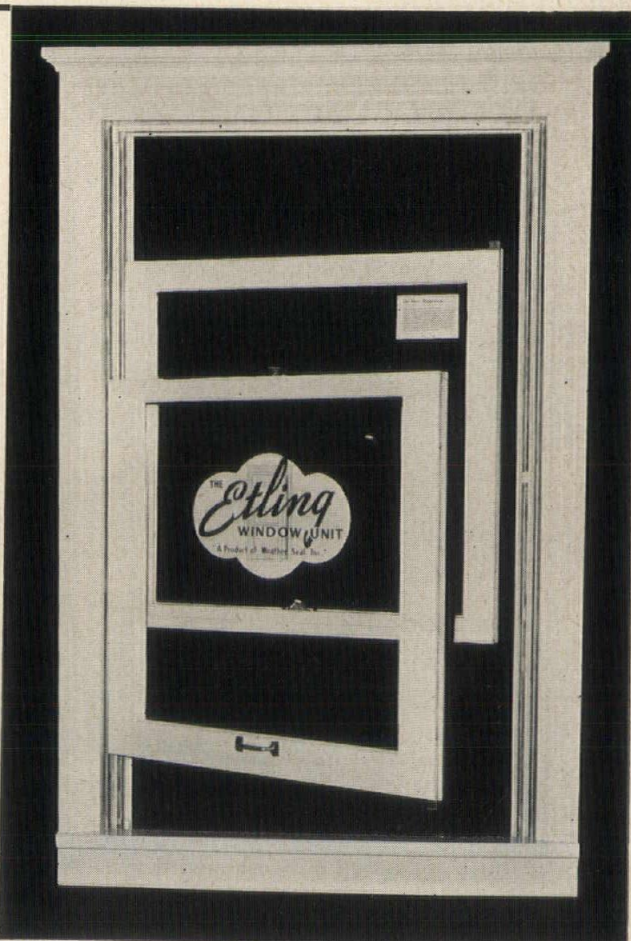
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DEFENSE PROGRAM

A comprehensive effort to aid in the expanded national defense program has been announced by Ralph Walker, president of the American Institute of Architects, spearheaded by a strong new national defense committee headed by past president Douglas W. Orr of New Haven. As outlined at an initial meeting in New York early in August, the program will have far reaching effects on the entire program of the Institute and its chapters.

Members of the national defense committee include Howard L. Cheney, Chicago; John Reed Fugard, Chicago; Harold Dana Hauf, New York; Harry M. Prince, New York; Perry Coke Smith, New York; Glenn Stanton, Portland, Oregon; Harold Buckley Willis, Boston; Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, St. Louis, Mo. Other members are being added from among the chairman of standing committees of the Institute dealing with architecture and nuclear sciences, government relations, schools, hospitals, urban planning and housing, and related subjects.

A preliminary survey of the field, based on wartime experiences of architects in this country and abroad, indicates that the architectural profession will be expected to make a major contribution to civilian defense, Mr. Orr said. A detailed survey is already under way to document the capabilities of the architectural profession. He described problems of plant and shelter design, the dispersal of urban populations, and camouflage as among those of immediate importance.

The Committee is also actively at work upon problems relating to government control of building materials, the reorganization of public housing, redevelopment and research programs, and such immediate defense activities as the design of airports and public buildings to house defense activities.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Orr both emphasized that the scope of the committee's work was very broad, and work on the most urgent aspects of it had already commenced.

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ON PAGE 11 THIS ISSUE
for Your Convention Reservations

DESIGNING FOR SAFETY

(Continued from page 25)

the National Office of Vital Statistics, State Industrial Commissions, State Traffic Authorities, State Departments of Health, Insurance companies and Industrial establishments, indicate the astonishing number of non-fatal home accidents as compared with other causes.

Injuries from home accidents are greater that year than injuries from all other causes.

Consider the cost to our country of these home accidents and see the magnitude of the economic loss resulting.

Loss of Wages	\$550,000,000
Medical Expense	160,000,000
Overhead cost of insurance	10,000,000

A yearly average total of \$720,000,000

The relation of home accident fatalities to death caused by disease is also a telling comparison.

(Continued on page 37)

In 1945 the deaths from disease per 100,000 population were as shown:

- 321 Heart disease
- 134 Cancer
- 86 Cerebral hemorrhage
- 44 Pneumonia
- 40 Tuberculosis

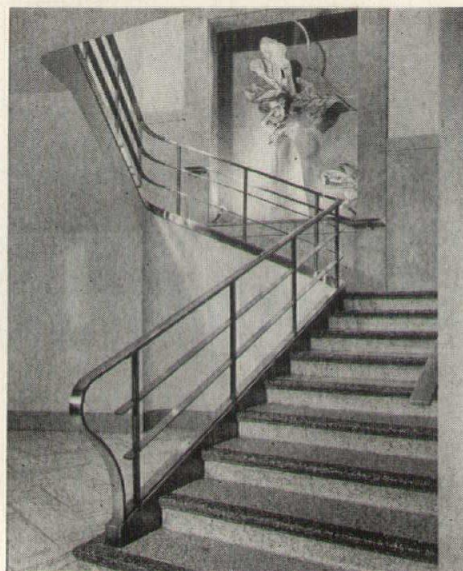
And all accidents 73.

The percentage of home accidents for this particular year was 35% or 25 persons were accidentally killed in their home for every 40 deaths due to tuberculosis. I suspect that you all contributed toward your local Health Seal Drive to eradicate tuberculosis, but I would like to know how much you even considered the problem of home accidents or whether you contributed.

It would seem that such statistics as these give ample proof of the necessity of some action to reduce this economic loss and this great loss of life. These statistics should suggest an answer to the question as to what is the problem.

The answer to whether the Architect should consider Home Safety and the possibility of affecting a change in the home accident rate are not so easily answered.

Before attempting such an answer, let us consider how accidental deaths in the home are distributed according to type of accident. I regret that the reporting of causes of accidents in the home has not been as fully developed as the reporting of accident causes of other types. Therefore, the statistics covering both fatal and non-fatal accidents are extremely meager. For many years the best check as to the causes has been the oft-published report of the Cook County Hospital of Chicago. This survey showed the great majority of home accidents and the leading cause of these accidents are falls. The second



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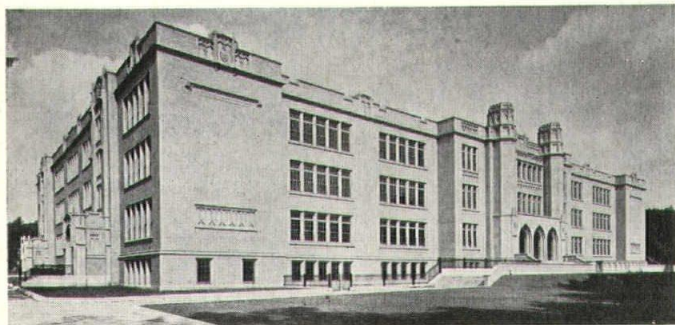
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greatest number of accidents have as a cause burns or explosions and the third—poisonings. After examination of these major classifications, next consider the cause of such accidents.

The distribution of causes of accidents immediately raise a question as to how important are defects of building design as a cause for home accidents. Since falls represent the greatest single type of accidents, let us explore their general causes. About 50% of all home accident fatalities result from falls it has been estimated that approximately 60 to 65 per cent of all hospitalized non-fatal accidents are also the result of falls. Of the total number of home accidents, it has been estimated that approximately 22% of these falls occurred on stairs located in the various parts of the house. That is not a very good argument for the two story house or a house with a basement which requires vertical circulation.

By similar method of computation it has been estimated that approximately 51½% of these accidents are caused by falls on floors, which, of course, injects the question of surface finish as a normal cause of accident. It is likewise of interest, that falling over objects caused 2% of the household accidents, some of which are usually due to poor circulation within the building resulting in furniture and equipment being placed in these areas of circulation. It is common knowledge that lack of proper storage facilities also increase the frequency rate of this type of accident.

The number of accidents caused by falls from windows should make us consider what types of sash should be selected for domestic use to afford real safety, especially to the children. Approximately 3% of the home accidents were falls from windows. In estimating these percentages, I have considered only the portion of accidents that might result from poor planning.

Perhaps these estimates and percentages sound inconsequential, but multiply the fatalities for one year by the percentage of accidents on stairs and you find our yearly death toll from accidents on stairs to be in the neighborhood of 7000 — why talk about the terrors of war when we allow such peace time killings. Next, consider the fact that upwards of 900,000 people were injured on stairs in their own home. With such large numbers of persons killed and injured yearly in this area, do you not think it necessary that we improve our house designs, especially the stair details.

We should not pass over lightly the deaths of 6,000 from burns and explosions. It is difficult to estimate how many of these unfortunates were burned because of house fires, but basing an estimate on somewhat unreliable ratios, it would approach 35 per cent or about 2000 people yearly. The fire record in this country last year demands serious consideration.

Let us examine the usual distribution of home accidents as determined by mechanical causes as found in the Cook County Hospital Survey.

Evidence indicates that design of the building or equipment caused 24% of these accidents as reported. This percentage did not include the accidents caused by lack of repair of building and equipment. Add to this percentage this latter cause and you find 32% of these home accidents as surveyed, did have as a cause some mechanical or design defect. Approximately two-thirds of the accidents as determined in this study were caused by the human element carelessness-lack of skill.

(Continued on page 39)

We have no statistics to determine the extent that design played as a secondary contributing factor. It is safe to infer from such reports that although carelessness or lack of skill is the primary contributing factor, there is, many times, a secondary factor not mentioned as a direct cause. That secondary factor is usually unsatisfactory design. We must also agree that perfect details as judged solely upon the degree of safety afforded, could not entirely prevent these accidents. There can be no "accident proof" home so long as people ignore all thought of safety by countless careless acts, and habits. Yet the elimination of hazardous details, design and construction from housing will remove one of the contributory causes of these mishaps and thus make the person more or less prone to accident, less likely to be victimized.

An investigation carried on by the U.S.H.A. indicated that 31% of general accidents and 59% of fires might have been avoided had safer planning and designing been achieved. I repeat this figure because of its importance — 31% of general accidents and 59% of fires could have been avoided by safer planning.

I suspect at this point many of you are considering the fact that a large portion of these accidents have occurred in sub-standard housing, of which a goodly percentage is very old and in poor state of repair. I cannot prove that your thoughts in this matter are incorrect. But if you take the attitude that all new construction, especially that designed under professional supervision is safe, I fear you are somewhat incorrect.

It so happened that a survey was made in 1940 of 1000 families in a new low-income housing development outside of Boston. The families were canvassed and asked to report all accidents that had occurred since they had lived in the new development and similarly report for an equal period the number of accidents that occurred in the old housing they had formerly occupied.

In the two years in which they lived in the new development and in the two years preceding their moving into this development, 264 families reported accidents requiring either hospitalization or the services of a physician. Thirty-one (31) families reported serious minor injuries not requiring hospitalization or the services of a physician. Five-hundred fifty-nine (559) families reported no accidents. To re-state in better understood terms, 34% of the families reporting had suffered an accident in this four year period of which 31% required medical attention.

Let us see how these were distributed with respect to accidents in the new environment and in the old sub-standard dwellings formerly occupied.

132 families reported 165 injuries in the new development and none in former homes or 1.25 injuries per family in the new environment.

71 families reported 104 injuries in the former homes and none in the New Development or 1.5 injuries per family in the old environment. 61 families reported 220 injuries in both their former homes and new Development or 3.6 accidents per family (of these 111 occurred in the new Development and 109 in the old).

Such samples of accident experience in a project does demonstrate that our new work does not remove all common hazards ordinarily contributing to house mishaps. The survey also indicates that our thinking of sub-standard housing as the cause of the large portion of the accidents is erroneous.

To be of greater value as a study of the common causes of accidents, let us review these conditions caus-



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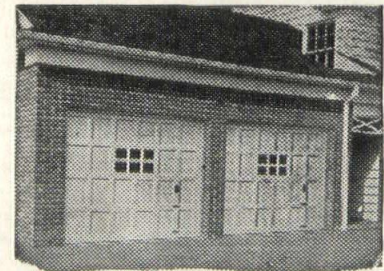
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ing the accidents as reported both in the old homes and the new housing. In this Chart (Chart 5) I have eliminated contributing causes not directly or indirectly related to the building.

It would appear from this survey that when we build new housing we often substitute new hazards for old ones. I believe we should ponder these percentages of accidents as indicated when we are busy planning these new developments for these figures indicate there is

opportunity to affect some remedy to the situation here illustrated.

Not to go into lengthy review of these accidents, may I make a few comments? The number injured on stairs seems fairly constant. It correlates, within 4%, with the figure estimated in the Cook County survey.

Note the high percentage of burns resulting from the heating system. Further study of the statistics of this survey indicates that children were the most numerous victims.

Plain glass in the entrance doors resulted in a number of permanent disabilities through severing tendons of hands and wrists.

To again summarize this study, the number of accidents occurring in the various parts of the buildings involved, proves interesting. The great number of cellar accidents in the New Development as compared with the few in the former homes is accounted in that the new basements contained both laundry and common play rooms.

Some allowance should be made for the lower percentage in the old homes as undoubtedly these figures were dependent on memory of details two to four years previous to the survey.

To the question of greater consideration of the home accident problem by the Architect, I would like to add a few affirmative arguments.

Our legal professional existence is predicated upon the necessity of skill in the design of buildings to insure the life, health and safety of the public.

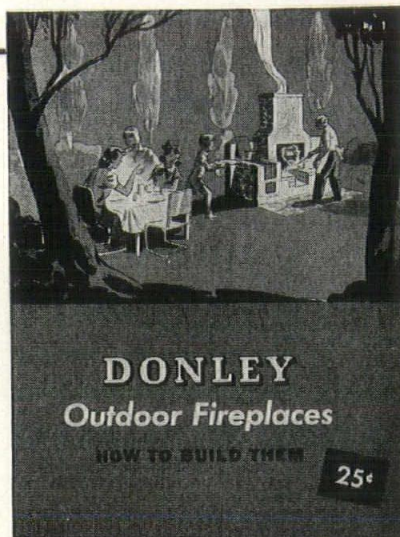
Can we say that we have given safety design proper emphasis in the light of such figures as I have brought to your attention? Are we not too frequently influenced by considerations of budget, aesthetics, or structural problems rather than the very details that furnish safety or provide hazards to the occupants. I raise this last question as on several occasions I have had opportunity to examine plans submitted by fellow architects as well as plans of our staff and have found thereon all the elements that have been the cause of death, suffering or disability.

I also noted recently a plan for a small house by a well known practitioner in which the gas stove was

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placed directly in front of the window. A Housing Authority requested my own firm to remove from plans three-way switches controlling a passage light because it would save approximately thirteen dollars each.

I recognize that the negative argument to the question might be "What can we do towards affecting any reduction in the light of such staggering figures when the percentage of housing designed by Architects is so small in comparison to the number of existing housing units." But such an argument is not a valid one for continuing our planning as dictated by unsafe tradition. It certainly was not the attitude of automobile manufacturers when they inserted safety glass in new models even though there were far more old cars not so equipped on the road.

The very nature of the home accident problem slows all progress toward betterment. Industry has achieved a tremendous success in its reduction of occupational accidents. Aided by labor laws and insurance company insistence on better working conditions, there has been a reduction of over 50% in the frequency rate since 1930, and almost a similar reduction in the severity rate. Such statistics as that make our past efforts in home safety seem feeble and ineffectual. Of course, our problem is much more difficult to solve for it concerns not only the builder or designer but the householder over whom we have little control to force his compliance with safety rules, conduct and habits.

However, there is no question in my mind but that the concerted efforts of the profession can effect a change in these statistics. Previous figures did indicate that accidents do take place in new professionally designed structures. But perusal of the report does indicate a lack of understanding on the part of the designer in features of his structure that might be a contributing or a secondary cause of these common mishaps. There exists untold data concerning this subject if we would but make use of it. If we would thoughtfully check our plans with respect to safety of use before affixing our seal as we now check its structural and mechanical completeness, we would go far in eliminating these common hazards and make a beginning at reduction of the death and injury frequency rate.

As most accidents have more than one cause which, because the conditions of the moment unite to result in the accident, we must be mindful that when we remove one of the secondary causes the others become more ineffectual and the rate of chance of accident is reduced. In other words, you can teach him the proper skill to operate the machine safely, but you will still include the necessary guards on this equipment. We can educate the householders and his family concerning the rules of safe living, we can caution him about common cause of home tragedies, but we had better provide for him safe housing to insure safe living.

Today we pride ourselves on our progress in our art. We see outward evidence of progress beyond the tradition of yesterday. We are using the new materials and improvements in equipment for housing. Are we using all the information at our disposal to make this new housing safe for the occupant? Let us effect the same progress in our safety design that we are achieving in structure and planning. It would be most inconsistent to continue with the old safety standards of past generations in this new housing.

Medical skill has increased the normal span of life. Let us attempt to preserve that life through investment of our time and effort to provide safer shelter for the occupant. Cannot and should not our clients expect such safe planning and detailing as a part of our service?

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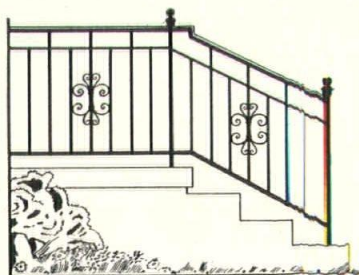
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UNIFORM AIR TEMPERATURES, SATISFACTORY HUMIDITY OBTAINED THROUGH BASEBOARD RADIATION IN OCCUPIED DWELLINGS

Air temperatures with little variation from floor to ceiling and from room to room can be obtained in homes through the use of baseboard radiation systems regardless of the size or shape of the house, the A.S.H.V.E. was told at its 56th annual meeting in Dallas. Satisfactory relative humidity indoors without the use of humidification devices was noted and the baseboard systems were observed to be free from inherent drafts.

G. S. MacLeod, test engineer with Sears Roebuck and Co., Chicago, and C. E. Eves, a former test engineer with the same company, said simple control systems were used to obtain these "highly satisfactory results." Five houses of varied size, shape and construction were chosen as the subjects for a study of baseboard radiation performance under winter conditions. Whereas previous studies were made in laboratory and test houses, Messrs. MacLeod and Eves selected occupied dwellings.

"In conducting these tests," they said, "it was considered important that any household activities which might influence temperature or humidity conditions should be carried on at the pleasure of the occupants."

FOUR COMFORT FACTORS EVALUATED

The five houses chosen for the project represented a fair cross-section of the types of North American single dwellings in which baseboard radiation might logically be installed, they said. The number of rooms heated ranged from five to 14. The number of occupants ranged from two to six. Three of the houses were heated entirely by means of baseboard radiation. The other two had small amounts of standing radiation. Three of the systems were oil-fired, one was gas-fired and one was coal, stoker-fired. Forced hot water was the heating medium in all five systems.

The factors evaluated were air temperature distribution, room air velocity, mean radiant temperature and relative humidity—as well as the comments of the occupants.

In nearly all of the baseboard heated rooms, the air temperature near the ceiling varied from that near the floor by an average of less than three degrees, the authors stated. They compared this to a 12-degree average differential with gravity hot water and standing radiators and a 20 to 30 degree average differential with intermittent circulation of forced warm air observed by the National Bureau of Standards in a test bungalow somewhat similar from a heating standpoint to the first two houses studied in their project.

FREE FROM DRAFT

MacLeod and Eves said room air velocities of less than 15 feet per minute generally cause a feeling of air stagnation while velocities higher than 65 feet per minute may result in a sensation of draft. They noted that the average of velocities at the room centers in their occupied dwellings was between 17 and 24 feet per minute at the three-inch level, and between nine and 14 feet per minute at the 48-inch level.

"However," it was declared, "no user complained of any stagnant air conditions. Velocity observations at points directly above the baseboard radiators and at other points in the rooms showed only slight departures from the values at the room centers."

(Continued on page 43)

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House number three presented a number of interesting conditions that would indicate the satisfactory operation of baseboard systems under the most adverse circumstances. This house, though occupied, was still in the process of construction. A tarpaulin covered the west entrance to the garage. The north wall of the living room consisted of plaster on plaster board, and was exposed to the cold garage.

There was free circulation of air from the garage to the uninsulated space above the living room, the southwest bedroom, and part of the bathroom. Thus, under the conditions prevailing at the time of the test, the living room and the southwest bedroom had an inadequate amount of radiation.

In spite of this lack of balance, both the vertical and horizontal temperature differences compared favorably with the other houses where the conditions were more nearly in balance. This would lead to the conclusion that when there is free communication between rooms within a structure, and the total amount of baseboard radiation is sufficient to offset the total heat loss of the house, satisfactory temperature distribution can be achieved, even when the amount of radiation in some rooms is unequal to the heat loss of the corresponding rooms.

OFFICE BUILDING HEATED BY ELECTRIC PANELS

(Continued from page 28)

According to the contractor, this installation indicates the tremendous future for electric radiant heat, not only in homes, but also in commercial buildings. The opportunity is at hand for the electrical contractor to cash in on this new field. It means more work and bigger profits not only for the contractor, but for the entire electrical industry.

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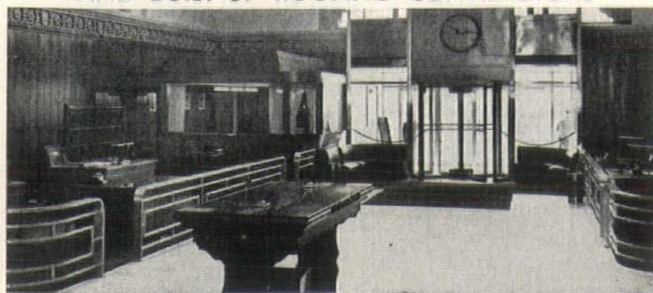
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STORM WINDOWS AND CONDENSATION

By MARSHALL V. NOECKER, Kaufmann Corp., Detroit

Storm windows save heat, reduce drafts, increase comfort and markedly reduce frosting and sweating of the inner windows. However, the belief that a good storm window will eliminate all condensation simply is not true. The basic purpose of a storm window is to provide insulation. Its influence on condensation, when beneficial, is a by-product of its insulating value. Therefore, we will briefly consider how storm windows save heat.

Glass is a poor heat insulator, so poor that the thickness of the glass is of no importance in holding heat in the house, but a layer of air clings to each side of the glass and air is a very good insulator. With no wind the blanket of air on each side of the glass is equivalent in insulating value to 3" of brick. Wind cuts down the thickness of this blanket. In a fifteen mile wind the blanket on the windy side is only one-fourth as thick as in no wind. For this reason, more heat escapes from the house through the glass on a windy day. If a storm window is installed, the wind is prevented from reaching the inner glass so that instead of one full blanket and one thin one, there are three full blankets and one thin one to hold heat. In calm weather, of course, there are four full blankets in place of two. Besides the loss of heat by direct transfer through the glass, there is a leakage of air through the cracks in any movable window. This leakage amounts to 175 cubic feet per hour through an average size window of the very finest and most expensive manufacture. In a plain unweather-stripped window of average fit, this leakage amounts to more than 1,000 cubic feet per hour. The installation of storm windows with movable sash will reduce this leakage but it cannot be expected to entirely eliminate it. However, it is very inexpensive to heat the amount of air in the average house. The cost of heating a houseful of air is approximately \$.02. The chief reason for reducing air leakage is to reduce drafts and the resulting "cold spots." A large part of the draft felt in a room is due to the cooling of air in passing the windows. This cool air is heavier than the warm air in the rest of the room so it falls to the floor and flows across the room. The colder the window is, the colder and stronger the draft. Moving air feels colder than still air and so it is necessary to keep a drafty room at a higher temperature. This, of course, is a waste of fuel to say nothing of the discomfort.

Condensation on windows is due to warm moisture-laden air being cooled to the point where it can no longer carry all its moisture. If the temperature of the glass is above freezing, the moisture condenses as dew. If the temperature is below freezing, frost appears. In

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the absence of storm windows the glass of the house window can get very cold in severe weather, resulting in a heavy deposit of frost which later melts, causing damage to curtains, woodwork and plaster walls. Installation of storm windows will eliminate condensation on the inner windows in all but very extreme cold weather, provided the humidity inside the house is kept at a reasonable level. In fact, condensation on a house window fitted with a storm window is a danger signal, warning that the humidity in the house is high enough to cause unseen condensation within the house walls where it can rot out the wood structure or cause cracking plaster and peeling paint.

Condensation on the inner surface of the storm window is an entirely different problem. The moisture which condenses on the cold glass of the storm window comes from inside the house through the cracks of the inner window. As it is impossible to entirely eliminate this leakage it is impossible to entirely eliminate the resulting condensation. For instance, on the downwind side of the house air will inevitably escape from the house to the outside. The storm window, in fulfilling its function of holding heat within the house, is necessarily very cold. Nothing can prevent the moisture in the escaping air from condensing on this cold surface.

Except in severe weather, however, good weatherstripping of the inner window plus adequate ventilation of the space between the windows to the outside will keep this condensation below the level of a nuisance. This ventilation should be sufficient to dilute the moist air leaking through the inner window with dry air from outside but should not be great enough to allow wind from outside to cause rapid movement of the air in the space between the windows. Usually about one square inch of opening is sufficient, and this will cause no appreciable loss of insulating value.

There are three conditions which cause leakage of warm air into the space between the windows:

1. Wind against the opposite side of the house.
2. Chimney Effect. Because the cold air outside the house is heavier than the warm air inside, cold air is forced in through the basement and first floor windows and warm air out through the second floor and attic windows.
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dow cracks, regardless of wind or chimney-effect.

Often condensation will occur in the morning on the sunny side of the house due to the sun warming the woodwork or masonry between the windows and evaporating moisture which had previously condensed there. This moisture again condenses against the cold outer glass of the storm window.

While it may be annoying to be unable to see clearly through a frosted storm window, there is no danger of damage when this frost melts, as it is really outside the house where the masonry and the painted wood surfaces are not subject to damage from water.

To summarize, storm windows save heat, increase comfort and reduce but do not eliminate condensation. They DO transfer condensation from inside to outside the house. The best procedure to reduce any remaining condensation to a minimum is not to make the storm window tighter, but to make the inner window as tight as possible with good weatherstripping and to ventilate the air space by keeping the storm window not too tight. This procedure does not reduce the effectiveness of the storm window in saving heat flow through the glass.

CASE OF ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION

(Continued from page 22)

strated as unsatisfactory in matters of importance to the public.

In a previous paragraph is a statement "denying registration to candidates who convincingly demonstrate lack of qualifications." Probably only members of registration boards will understand the significance of the term "convincingly" except, no doubt, on occasions some architects probably wonder when certain members of their office staff absent themselves with the announcement that they are taking the architects' examination. While examinations are a difficult medium to permit judgment of a candidate's exceptional skills, the same examinations usually more effectively demonstrate conspicuous lack of skill and fundamentals.

* Roger Kirchoff received his B.S.A. from the University of Illinois, 1913, its Plym Fellowship, 1916, was employed in New York offices until World War I, when he became an A.E.F. Artillery officer. He returned to practice architecture in Milwaukee as Kirchoff & Rose. He has been State Architect in Wisconsin since 1938.

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(Continued from page 9)

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December, 1949—Elected honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi, National journalistic fraternity.

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Elmer claims everybody is a salesman. The doctor, lawyer, architect, the accountant, or secretary—all sell "every time they utter a word." For as the Sizzler points out, "You either impress people by what you say, or unsell yourself to them."

Elmer Wheeler is quite a writer. He has a newspaper column called, Success Secrets, and has written 15 books on how to sell either products or yourself. His "Tested Sentences That Sell" is in the Time Capsule of Oglethorpe University for posterity to read. The book is in its 15th edition and 4 languages.

MARSHALL FREDERICKS

Was born in Rock Island, Illinois.

Attended the following Art Schools: John Huntington Polytechnic Institute, Cleveland, Ohio, 2 years; Cleveland School of Art, four years, graduated 1930; Kunst Akademie, Schwegerle Schule, Heilmann Schule, Munich; Academie Scandinav, Paris; Private Atelier Rome and London; Carl Milles' Studio, Stockholm, Sweden; Cranbrook Academy of Art.

Received two full fellowships and three scholarships including the Matzen Traveling European Fellowship and Cranbrook Fellowship.

Taught two years at Cleveland School of Art; Taught nine years at Cranbrook Academy of Art.

Received the following awards: First Prize—Cleveland Museum of Art; Third Prize—Cleveland Museum of Art; First Prize—Anna Scripps Whitcomb Prize, Detroit Institute of Art; David B. Werber Purchase Prize—Detroit Institute; Second Prize—Chicago Art Institute, National Invitational Exhibit; First Prize—International Exhibition, Dance International, Rockefeller Center, New York; First Prize—Barbour Memorial National Compe-

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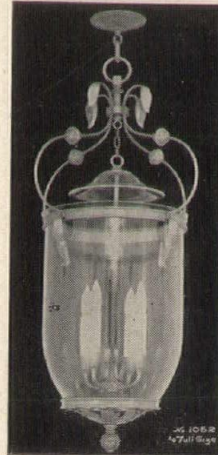


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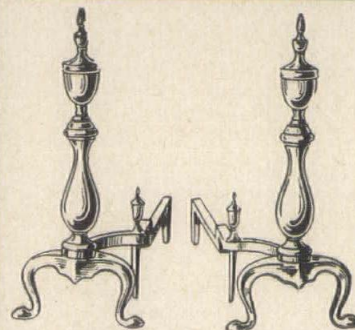
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tition; Three competitive commission awards for United States Government; Two Honorable Mentions United States Government projects; World's Fair Competitive Commission; Awarded medal, Detroit Institute of Architects; Exhibited in International, National and Local Exhibitions since 1926, including Pennsylvania Academy National, Cleveland Museum, Annual Chicago Art Institute, National Annual Whitney Museum, National Invitational, Carnegie Institute; Detroit Art Institute; Tokyo Museum; Honolulu Museum; Denver Museum; Columbus State Annual; Akron, Ohio Annual; Grand Rapids, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Flint, Lansing, Pontiac, Michigan, Philadelphia Museum, International Invitational Exhibition; New World's Fair, American Art Exhibition; Arden Galleries; Potter-Mellen Gallery; Detroit Artist Market; Webb C. Ball Galleries; National Sculpture Society Exhibition, N. Y.; Exhibition of Modern Sculpture, Detroit Institute of Art and others.

Served in the United States Army from September 1942 to November, 1945. Attained rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Forces as an Intelligence Officer with the B-29 Forces in the Far East and Pacific Areas.

Now primarily engaged in the development of the Cleveland War Memorial Fountain to be constructed in the Mall area of downtown Cleveland, the Fort Street Union Depot Sculpture and numerous other projects.

Recently completed works include: Detroit Veteran's Memorial Building Sculpture; Sculpture on the new Louisville Courier Journal Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; University of Michigan War Memorial.

Studio located at 4113 N. Woodward Ave., Royal Oak, Michigan.

• • •

KEN HEDRICH

For more than twenty years Ken Hedrich and his lively brothers, Ed and Bill—all partners in Hedrich-Blessing Studios, have enjoyed a virtual monopoly in photographing the work of the Midwest's outstanding architects. So large was the Hedrichs' share of the architectural photographic business in 1949 that at least 51 covers and 2,500 illustrations in women's magazines and building business papers carried their credit line. The bulk of these were in such standbys as "Better Homes & Gardens," "Good Housekeeping," "House Beautiful," "McCalls," "House & Garden" in the magazine field, and "Architectural Forum," "Architectural Record" and "Progressive Architecture" in Business papers. None of the photographs contained "cover girls"; nearly all were such inanimate subjects as homes, living rooms, bathrooms, gardens, industrial plants, etc.

• • •

L. G. LINNARD

Fellow, American Society of Landscape Architects. Formerly Trustee, A.S.L.A., Great Lakes Region. Registered Civil Engineer in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois. Registered, Professional Engineer in Landscape Architecture, Michigan.

Graduated University of Illinois, Dept. of Landscape Architecture Bachelor of Science Degree, 1925.

European travel-study 1929-30.

Apprenticeship with Vitale & Geiffert, New York City, 1927-1933.

Subsequently associated with U. S. War Dept., Planning Branch and Ohio State Highway Dept., Site Planning.

Private Practice: Toledo-Detroit 1934-1950 in Landscape Architecture and Site Planning as follows:

I. Many estates and private home developments in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Several hundred.

(Continued on page 49)

2. Housing projects. Site Planning and Landscape Development. (Approx. 30.)
3. State of Michigan Parks; Dept. of Conservation, Lansing, Mich. Site Planning Development. (Over two million dollar program included.)
4. Several county and municipal parks.
5. Schools and other institutional projects.
6. Toledo Y.M.C.A. camp master plan and other camps.
7. Subdivisions.
8. Lucas County Fairgrounds Master Plan.
9. Miscellaneous commercial and industrial developments, Ohio and Michigan.

• • •

FLORENCE KNOLL

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Florence Knoll, the capable director of the Knoll Planning Unit, is an architect in her own right. She graduated from the Armour Institute, studied under Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, worked at the Architectural Association in London and with various architects including Marcel Breuer, Walter Gropius and Herbert Bayer. She has won many awards for furniture design.

At the present time the Knoll Planning Unit in collaboration with architects is planning the interiors for the Ohio State University, the University of Michigan men's dormitory, the Esso Standard Oil offices and Tourinns, a chain of motels across the country.

• • •

GEORGE W. CLARK

Graduate Wooster College, B. S. 1924; Credit Investigator, Rio de Janeiro Branch, The National City Bank of New York 1925; Graduate of Case Institute of Technology, B. S. in C. E. 1928, C. E. 1941; Jones & Laughlin Steel, 1928-29; Asst. on Engineers Corps, Pennsylvania Railroad, 1929-30; Yard Maintenance, Republic Steel, 1931; Instructor-Associate Professor of Civil Engineering Ohio University, 1931 to date; Instructor Civil Engineering, U. S. Army, Biarritz American University, Biarritz, France, 1945-46; Hocking Valley Chapter Secretary-Treasurer 1940-43, Trustee 1941-42, President 1945. OSPE Committees: Professional Practices 1939-40, Chairman Official Landmarkers 1940-41, Education, 1947, 48; Membership 1947, 48, and others. Member A.S.E.E., Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, S.A.E. Past President Athens Lions Club; President Athens County Unit, American Cancer Society; Trustee Ohio Division, American Cancer Society; Vice President OSPE 1948; WHO' WHO in Engineering.

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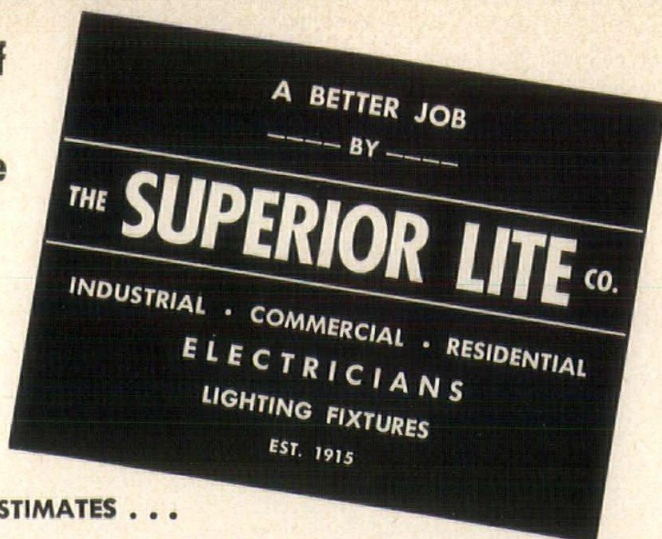
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A twenty-four page bulletin has been issued by the Michigan State College School of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Engineering, at East Lansing. C. A. Gunn, Research Assistant and Extension Specialist, is author.

According to the Foreword:

"It is intended to bring to your attention the important considerations of planning such facilities, so that you will be better informed when you make changes in your present tourist facilities or create new establishments. Each of us can be better satisfied with whatever we do if we know more about it. The more we know in advance about the various problems and details concerning the building and offering of accommodations for transients, the better will be the business that we will develop. This bulletin is not theoretical. Each discussion is based directly upon field experience with conditions in Michigan. Past mistakes have been observed, studied and analyzed. This bulletin sets forth planning principles that aid in preventing repetition of such mistakes.

Besides planning, the bulletin covers selection of site, planting, utilities, construction, and the development of a prospectus to determine the feasibility of a project.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by writing Mr. Gunn.

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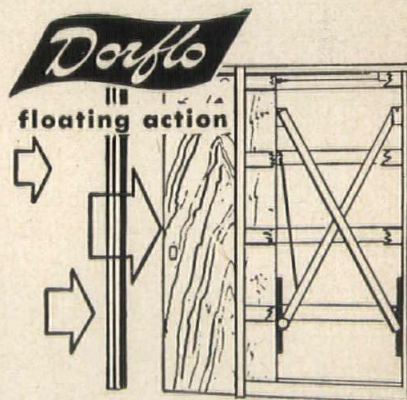
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MAX BRADFORD BOHM DIES; DESIGNED CINCINNATI GARDEN

Max Bradford Bohm, designer of the Cincinnati Garden, died recently at the Christian Science Sanatorium in Boston to which he had been taken earlier from Provincetown, Mass., where he had been vacationing. He was 48 years old.

Chief architect for A. M. Kinney, Inc., Cincinnati consulting engineers and architects, Mr. Bohm, who lived on Drake Road, Indian Hill, had been associated with the concern since 1942.



Max B. Bohm

He was born in Minneapolis, Mr. Bohm was a graduate of Harvard and had studied also in France and at Columbia and New York Universities in New York. He had been in architectural work for more than 25 years.

Designing the three million dollar Garden sports center was Mr. Bohm's largest Cincinnati work. His most recent task was that of designing the new structure for the SS. Peter and Paul United Church of Christ being erected on Ferguson Road in Price Hill.

Before moving to Cincinnati eight years ago, Mr. Bohm was connected with several important projects in New York. He was assistant coordinator of design for the New York World's Fair at Flushing Meadow in 1939 and designed the two million dollar Clason Point Homes, a slum replacement development in New York.

A member of the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Bohm won the Prix de Rome scholarship in 1927 and studied abroad under the grant.

His widow, Mrs. Mary F. Bohm, who had accompanied him on the vacation trip, is prominent in the Cincinnati Charter party. She is a former President of the Charter Women's Club.

Besides his widow, Mr. Bohm is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ella Newcombe Bohm, Provincetown, and two sisters, Mrs. Hugo Schwartz, New York, and Mrs. William Mocke, Hyde Park, New York.

ERRATA

In the 1950 Roster of Ohio Architects printed last month, we make the following correction:

878 — Murway, Alfred Karl, 1204 Romana Ave., Lakewood 7.

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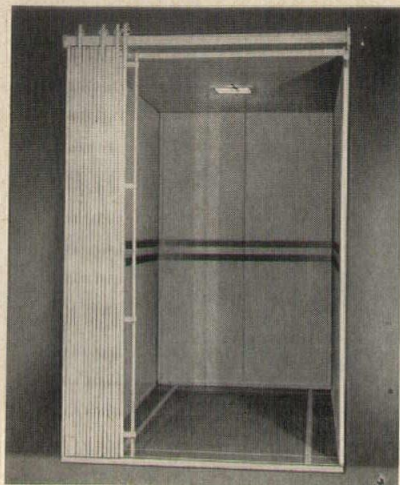
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H. P. VAN ARSDALL, CINCINNATI ARCHITECT DIES; WON FAME ON MODERN HOSPITAL DESIGNS

Harold P. Van Arsdall, a member of Samuel Hannaford & Sons, architects, died August 13 at Bethesda Hospital following a short illness. Mr. Van Arsdall, who was 62 years old, had lived at 5449 Hamilton Ave., College Hill.

A native of Harrodsburg, Ky., and the son of a prominent lawyer in that city, Mr. Van Arsdall received his early education in the Harrodsburg Public Schools and graduated from the Harrodsburg Academy in 1906.

On completion of his studies, he moved to Cincinnati and was employed in the office of Samuel Hannaford & Sons. In 1923, on the death of H. E. Hannaford, senior member of the firm, Mr. Van Arsdall was made a partner.

Mr. Van Arsdall had a national reputation as a designer of modern hospitals.

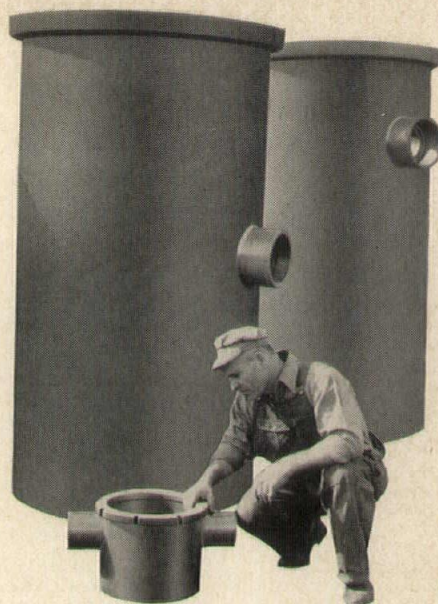
Some of the hospitals and other projects designed by the Hannaford Co., in which Mr. Van Arsdall had a major part, are the U. S. Terminal Post Office; Jewish Hospital, Charleston, S. C.; Vernon Manor Apartments; Municipal Hospital, Pittsburgh; Cincinnati General Hospital; Cincinnati Times-Star Building; Hamilton County Home and Chronic Diseases Hospital, Holmes Hospital, and the Cincinnati Club.

Mr. Van Arsdall served two terms as president of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He had written many articles on business office management, architectural accounting and hospital design and construction. He won third prize in an international competition for the design of a small general hospital for the Duke Endowment.

Mr. Van Arsdall is survived by his widow, Mrs. Wilma B. Van Arsdall, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Helen Smith, Harrodsburg, Ky., and Mrs. B. T. Yeuell, Phoenix, Arizona.

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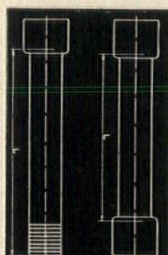


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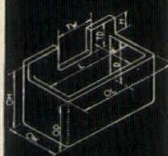
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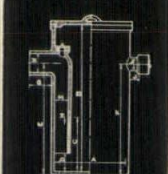
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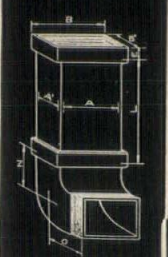
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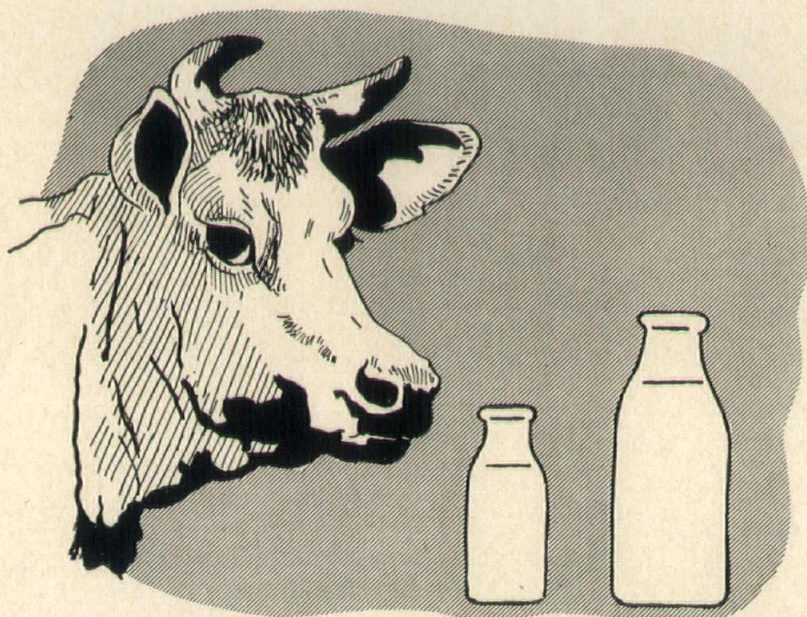
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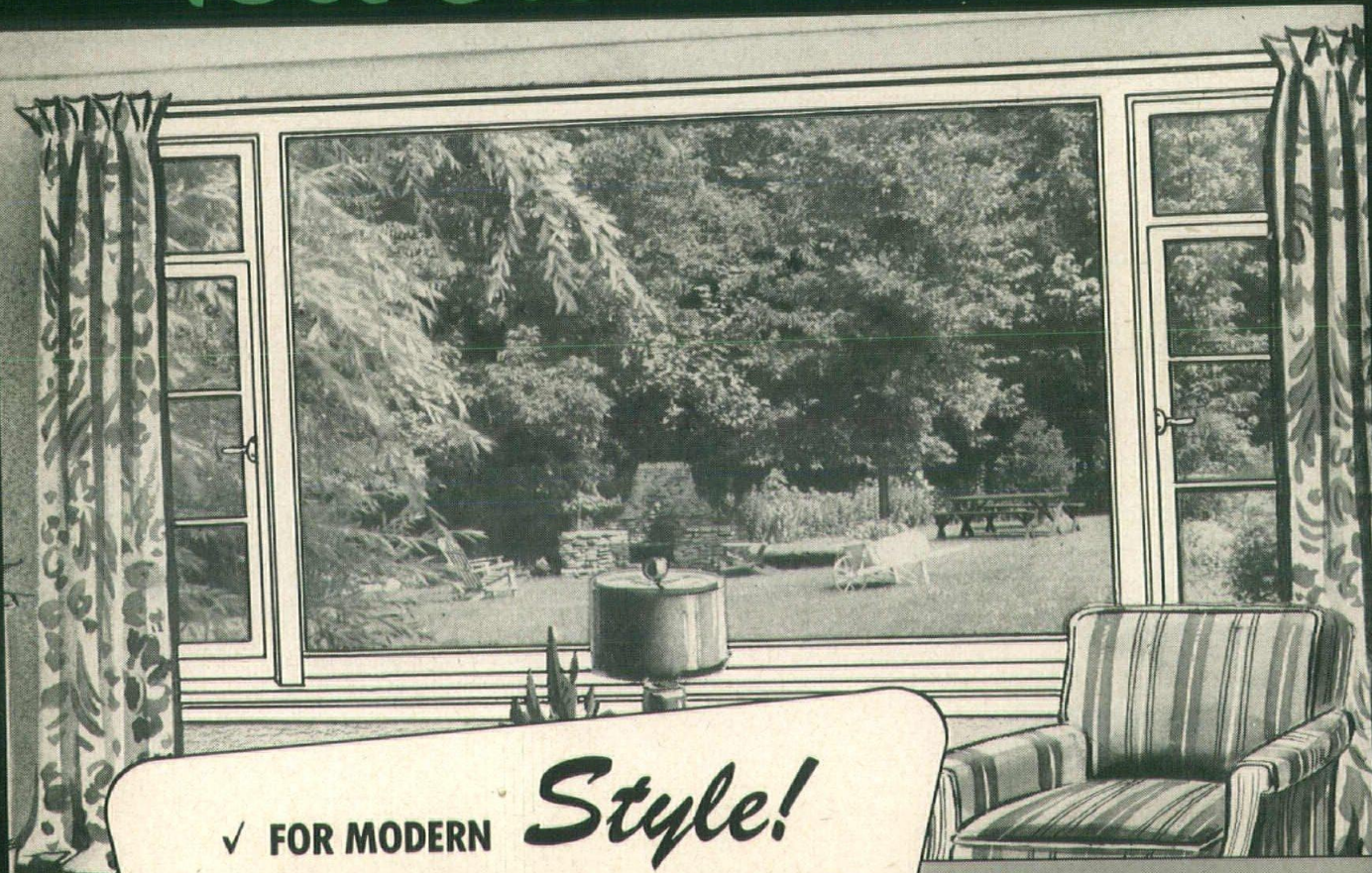
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