Friday Evening Dinner at the A.S.O. Toledo Convention

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Building Material Exhibit Outstanding Feature Of the A.S.O. Convention

One of the outstanding features of the 17th Annual Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio held in the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo, October 11th to 14th, 1950 was the Building Material Exhibit which occupied all of the available space on the Mezzanine floor not otherwise utilized for the meetings, architectural competition, etc.

The interest created by this Exhibit among the hundreds of visiting architects was unusual and did much to increase the knowledge of the architects as to the latest developments in products made by the various exhibitors as well as to create many lasting friendships between the architects and the representatives of the exhibitors. Here is a brief journey through the Building Material Exhibit with our Roving Reporter:

As we stepped out of the elevator on the mezzanine floor we met affable Don Vollmayer who was displaying the Pella Casement Unit with Thermopane and Rollscreen. This display was mounted on a revolving stand so that the many features of the products could be fully and quickly demonstrated. Assisting Don were W. E. Gunton and Russ Simmons.

With its back against the rail around the lobby well was the exhibit of the Portland Cement Association. Eleven beautiful photographic enlargements, some in color, showed typical cement structures of a wide variety of architectural designs. Presiding here was Mr. J. K. Snowball, who likes to punish a golfball, so we are told.

Also facing the elevators was the display of the Owens-Corning Fibreglas which featured a woman's hand holding a rubber sponge, moving back and forth, to illustrate the ease of cleaning of their accoustical tile. A slanting platform had mounted upon it various types of insulation and accoustical tile manufactured by Owens-Corning. In charge of this display were James Bettridge, Toledo Branch Mgr., and Hugh Graff.

Across the aisle was the attractive double booth display in yellow and brown of The Surface Combustion Co. Featured here were the Janitrol Hot Water Boiler, the Janitrol Space Heater, the Janitrol Forced Warm Air Conditioner, and the Janitrol Warm Air Furnace. C. C. Owen, Sales Promotion Mgr.; R. Hollingshead, Asst. Sales Promotion Mgr.; Max Tappero, Toledo District Representative; E. J. Michalak, Toledo District Representative; F. S. Hamer, Dayton District Manager; R. Henley, Cincinnati District Representative; H. Pryor, Dayton District Representative, and Warren Stark, Cleveland District Representative were hosts at this exhibit.

Next to Surface Combustion, at the right of the entrance to the Ballroom was the Display of the Metropolitan Brick Co. which consisted of a large panel on which were mounted 12 samples of Ceramic Glazed Structural Facing Tile in various colors, with plenty of literature on their various products for interested architects. Presiding at this booth were Alfred I. Holden, and Nick Romano of the factory, who demonstrated how the hand made shapes are made.

Directly across the aisle, at the left of the entrance to the ballroom was the canopied booth of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Lighting Division. This booth was an attractive orange color outside and an opaline shade inside and featured overhead indirect lighting. Here were displayed electric products of Westinghouse. Tall, good looking R. A. Morgan and R. C. Finefrock were in charge.

Beside Westinghouse and benefiting from their brilliant lighting was the display of the Reliance Art Metal Co., which featured cross-sections of aluminum, bronze and stainless steel ornamentation, doors, etc. manufactured by them. Also featured were stainless steel cut-out letters, ‘RAMCO,’ their trade name and illuminated photographs in an ornamental frame, of various installations by Reliance. Affable Otto E. Bute was the host here and a very genial and pleasant host he was.

As we entered the ballroom, to the left, partitioned off from the Architectural Display was the meeting room where the various seminars were held, dominated by a stage with speakers table, loud speakers, etc. and which seated about 250 persons.

To our left as we entered the Ballroom and occupying five spaces was a very impressive exhibit by the Columbia Concrete Products, Inc. Featured here was the Dox Floor and Roof System. This system uses a reinforced lightweight aggregate (Haydite) block. These blocks placed side by side are joined by two rods running through holes cast in the block and under pressure are filled with cement making a stud precast beam for floors and roofs. Made and installed by Columbia, they speed up construction by providing floors and roofs that may be used as soon as laid.

Representing Columbia at this display were Joe Nagy, President; Blake Helms, Secretary and Fred Lamprecht, Sales Manager.

In the corner, occupying two large spaces was the Toledo Edison Co., which featured a lounge and restroom for the convenience of visiting architects. Here were comfortable lounge and resting facilities with a telephone for their use, etc. Very genial hosts, the Toledo Edison Co. On the walls in attractive frames were nine very interesting modernistic drawings and also featured was a large picture panel showing integrated lighting installations by Toledo Edison. Ready to serve the architects here were H. E. Carney, Robert M. Taylor, James S. Grant, Clifford Crookes, F. M. Rush, and Robert McMahon, while Miss Rose Oakley of Toledo Edison presided at the A.S.O. coffee stand.

Along the wall next to Toledo Edison was the exhibit of the Permacrete Products Corp. of Columbus with samples of their Corflor and breakdowns of Corflor showing its construction, etc. This Corflor is gaining in popularity as a Floor and Roof construction unit. Providing as it does a 30 ft. clear span for roof load.

In charge of the Permacrete Booth was smiling Glenn Grant, Sales and Advertising Mgr. (Continued on page 35)
GLASS INDUSTRIES COCKTAIL PARTY, FRIDAY EVENING

It was a relief to sit down occasionally.

Richard Janson and Vernon Kibby entertain some friends.

The Ladies really enjoyed the party.

Did we say the ladies had a good time? They did.

The Cocktail Bar was a busy spot.
As you were advised in a recent issue of "Ohio Architect," definite steps, by duly authorized individuals, are being taken to revise the ancient statutes which are still recognized as a "State Building Code."

These Legislative enactments have taken place at widely separated times and while they must operate collectively in many instances, it takes a pretty flexible mentality to bring about such team work. Sometimes the flexibility is stretched up to and often beyond the elastic limits.

These statutes, as functioning over the State of Ohio today, reflect the attitudes of a lot of individuals, to mention a few, Fred Elliott, who wrote many of the original sections; Thomas P. Kearns, who for many years in various capacities administered many of the various statutes; John Q. Adams, Sr.; Arthur DeVoss; Richard Spencer; John Kennedy; Dick Shuttt and Dewey Scott. The personnel on the job at this time is A. A. Woldman, Director; Joe Harding, Asst. Director; Robert A. Skipton, Acting Chief of the Workshops and Factories Division; G. E. Fink, Asst. Acting Chief; with James C. Thomas and Harold McClellan, Plan Examiners, all with offices on the 2nd Floor of the Department of State Building, in Columbus.

The Department of Factory and Building Inspection publishes several Bulletins covering the laws, rules and regulations under which the Division carries out its functions and duties. The following is a reprint of the information carried in Bulletin 101:

The office of the Chief Inspector of Workshops and Factories was created under the provisions of R. S. 2573-a, b and c enacted April 4th, 1884. This law was subsequently amended from time to time, the powers and duties of the office being expanded to include the inspection of public buildings.

The Ohio State Building Code, Sections 12600-1 to 12600-283 G. C., both inclusive, was enacted by the Legislature May 31st, 1911. This code covers the design and construction of Schools, Theatres and Assembly Halls and includes sections relating to Standard Devices, Plumbing and Sanitation.

The Industrial Commission of Ohio was created under the provisions of Section 871-1 to 871-45 G. C., both inclusive, March 12th, 1913, which sections cover the organization, powers and duties of that body. The office of the Chief Inspector of Workshops and Factories, together with several other departments previously independent, was taken over by the Industrial Commission.

The Department of Industrial Relations was created under the provisions of Sections 154-1 G. C. et seq., enacted July 1st, 1921, this department having all of the powers and duties previously vested in the Industrial Commission of Ohio except the hearing of claims under the workmen's compensation law, the arbitration of labor disputes, the supervision and appointment of the Board of Boiler Rules and the prescribing of standards, devices, safeguards, etc., in places of employment which powers are retained by the Industrial Commission.

The Director of Industrial Relations is ex-officio secretary of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, which is a part of the Department of Industrial Relations for administrative purposes. All employees are under the direction and supervision of the Director of Industrial Relations except as noted in Section 154-45 G. C.

The Board of Building Standards was created under the provisions of Sections 12600-284 G. C. et seq., enacted April 6th, 1923. This Board operates as a part of the Department of Industrial Relations and the Chief of the Division of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings is ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

**OHIO STATE BUILDING CODE**

**ADMINISTRATION**

**AN ACT**

Establishing a building code, regulating the construction of, repair of, alteration on the additions to public and other buildings and parts thereof, regulating the sanitary condition of public and other buildings, providing for fire protection and fire prevention; and providing for the construction and erection of elevators, stairways and fire escapes in and upon public buildings. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Sec. 12600-274. It shall be unlawful for any power or owners, officers, board, committee or other person to construct, erect, build, equip or cause to be constructed, erected, built or equipped any opera house, hall, theater, church, schoolhouse, college, academy, seminary, infirmary, sanitarium, children's home, hospital, medical institute, asylum, memorial building, armory, assembly hall or other building used for the assembling or betterment of people in any municipal corporation, county, or township in this state, or to make any addition thereto or alteration thereof, except in case of repairs for maintenance without affecting the construction, sanitation, safety or other vital feature of said building or structure, without complying with the requirements and provisions relating thereto contained in this act. Sec. 12600-275. It shall be unlawful for any architect, builder, civil engineer, plumber, carpenter, mason, contractor, sub-contractor, foreman or employe to violate or assist in violating any of the provisions contained in this act. Sec. 12600-276. Each section of this act and every part of each section is hereby declared to be independent sections and parts of sections, and the holding of any section or part thereof to be void and ineffective for any cause shall not be deemed to affect any other section or part thereof. Sec. 12600-277. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the council of municipalities from making further and additional regulations, not in conflict with any of the provisions of this chapter or with the rules and regulations of the board of building standards determining equivalents, nor shall the provisions of this chapter be construed to modify or repeal any portion of any building code adopted by a municipal corporation and now in force which are not in direct conflict with the provisions of this chapter, or with such rules and regulations.

Sec. 12600-278. The provisions of this act (G. C. sections 12600-1 to 12600-283) shall not apply to the construction or erection of any public building or any addition thereto or alteration thereof, the plans and specifications of which have been heretofore submitted to and approved by the chief inspector of workshops and factories; nor shall they apply to the construction, erection or equipment of any public building, addition thereto

(Continued on page 39)
GLASS INDUSTRIES COCKTAIL PARTY, FRIDAY EVENING

A Little Close (?) harmony.

The boys saw that the girls were entertained.

This quartet has a good time too.

Here's another fourome resting after a busy day.

Yes—The Cocktail Bar was a busy place.
A Visitor from Great Britain Talks About Us

Michael T. Waterhouse, President of Royal Institute of British Architects,
discusses his experiences in America with the British Building Team

Clients: how to approach them, how to deal with them, form a subject that can be learned only by experience. It can not be taught in schools; and, indeed, however much, in the setting of a subject, the staff may be careful—as they usually are—to introduce the client factor, there must always be a strong element of artificiality until you yourself come to do a real job for a real contractor.

It is a truism that clients are an essential requisite to the life of every architect, and that we can not live without them. This is equally true whether you are in private or public official practice. It is also true whether you are an assistant in either, or the boss.

The object of an architect's life is to ensure that with the material available—that is to say both the architect's skill and ingenuity as well as the actual materials of structure—the client gets the best possible value for the money that he expends. This applies with equal force to the principal and to the assistant who works with him and for him, to that end. It affects the principal in his choice of assistants: to see that they are the right type to help him give the best of art, knowledge, science and business aptitude.

It is not unnatural that after an American tour I should be influenced by what I saw there. The most positive and striking lesson I learned is the incalculable value of pre-organization of the job, followed by a strict adherence to the programme or, in simple words, getting everything on to paper before work starts and not changing once it has begun. This is a lesson we all have to learn and to practice if the building industry is to be efficient. The speed and efficiency, and low cost relative to high wages, of the American building industry mainly derives from, and depends upon, this one factor.

How is it done? Largely by the general structure of American architectural practice, and certain essential differences from our own. But there is nothing in those differences that need make a similar efficiency impossible for us.

I would recommend every architect and student to read the Handbook of Architectural Practice, the standard work of The American Institute of Architects, and to study it. Do not think you will find it dull: far from it. It reveals an understanding of human fallibility and a humour as good as does The Honeywood File. You will be stuck too by its very close comparison in many ways with our own code and methods of practice. But you will realize that in order to obtain a tender and all the necessary sub-tenders, it is essential that every drawing down to the last detail together with the specification must be complete. Nothing can be either omitted or left for later settlement or acceptance. All sub-contracts must be accepted at the same time as the main tender. Tenders are on drawings and specification alone, and there are no bills of quantities. I am not saying that the absence of quantities is a good thing, but it does mean that everything depends on the architect alone.

To appreciate what this means you must see and study a full set of an American architect's working drawings, and specification. They are complete with all engineering—heating, ventilation and lighting—and all other services, with schedules of every material, finish, decoration, and fitting embodied on the drawings, down to the very smallest detail. I am hoping to arrange that after the publication of our Team's Report typical sets will be available on exhibition. These drawings, accompanied by very full and very clear specifications written by the architect, are available to every contractor and sub-contractor invited to tender and are the sole basis of tender and contract.

The form and compilation of the specification is an art in itself, and for its study I recommend to you the book, Architectural Specifications and How to Write Them, by Goldwin Goldsmith. This is just as good reading as The A.I.A. Handbook. This completeness of all drawings at tender stage means to the contractors complete fore-knowledge of the job and the power to pre-organize and pre-order every trade and every material in detail. To the architect it means freedom to concentrate on supervision once the job begins.

How is the stage of completeness achieved? It is no mysterious secret. It is the outcome of the relationship of the architect with his client. You, the architect, must have as your counterpart in the U.S.A. must have the ability to persuade the client either to make up his mind on matters that he can not see except on paper through your hand and eyes, or to have such utter confidence in you that he gives to you complete freedom of his purse to gratify your taste. This last, so contrary to human nature as to be almost inconceivable, is probably a great embarrassment to the architect, if it happens: it may well end in disaster to both.

The architect, as is pointed out in The A.I.A. handbook, must first realize the average client's limitations. We architects are trained to see, and think, in plan section and elevation. It is this part of our mentality and make up that differentiates us from the rest of the world, from the 'ordinary man.' It is true to say that 90 per cent of laymen either can not read, or at least can not fully appreciate, a plan and its implications and further that almost all of them are unwilling to admit this common limitation.

If everything is to go on paper before tenders are invited, you have got to use your ability to make your client see through your eyes on two dimensional paper every detail of a job so that later he will recognize it, and like it, as three dimensional fact. Models will help, but they can not do it all. He, or the most difficult she, must visualize everything—site, aspect and the best use of both; planning for efficiency, convenience and comfort; the shape and size (and furnishing) of rooms; colour, decoration, light—natural and artificial—all the service and engineering problems. This is true of all our work—domestic, industrial, commercial, hospitals, schools—of every class and type.

And it must not only be our idea of the best. It is the client who spends the money and he has a right to his own predilections, fancies and even whims, if we are to achieve that ultimate perfection of satisfaction with a job which is experienced when the architect knows that it is the best that he can do, and the client can say to his friends that he 'designed it himself.'

Withal we must consider the client's purse. We must keep between two extremes neither ruin the job for lack of money, nor ruin the client by lack of consideration. To think that their own job should be done more

(Continued on page 22)
A Message from Our New President

CARL C. BRITSCH

IF YOU DIDN'T ATTEND...
YOU MISSED SOMETHING FINE

Let's have a cup of coffee and a doughnut together. Too busy!!! Yes, if you missed the Toledo Convention for that reason, you were too busy. The boys who were there will tell you so.

What took place is something that is difficult to convey to you via the printed page. Nor can we wrap it up and send it to you in any other form.

In trying to put a finger on the one thing that may make the most lasting impression, we asked ourselves—Was it Grove Patterson's challenging message that gave us substance for serious thought and accompanying faith for the living of these days? Was it the theme of the seminars "Architecture and the Allied Arts," so ably presented by Marshall Fredericks' master hand of the sculptor, or Ken Hedrich's convincing values in Architectural Photography, or Larry Linnard's proof of enhanced Architecture by studied site planning? Was it George W. Clark's sensible approach to Architect-Engineer problems and the welding of another link in the chain of inter-professional relations? Was it Elmer Wheeler's sizzling sales engineering? Or the departing from the serious to relax in the mellowing influence of cocktails at Dorset Farm, followed by the evening of pure fun? Leave it to an Architect's wife to show him what ridiculous situations arise in his agonies of meeting deadline dates. A dramatic comedy skit by the wives of Toledo Architects. There was Bob Schmertz in his scintillating compositions accompanied by his strumming banjo that really made it an evening to be remembered.

Try to put a finger on any one thing that may prove to be the dominant influence of the convention may be impossible. Final proof may be the entirety; the chemistry of human emotions and appreciations that reach their effervescent high point of harmony around Bob Schmertz's banjo in convention headquarters parlor at about 1:30 Thursday morning. That's what we mean—it just can't be described—one had to be there to get the feel of it. Such fraternity. In the center of things was George W. Clark, President of OSPE and his charming wife. Now there was a master stroke of inter-professional harmony, which leads us to suggest that, should there ever be discord in Architect-Engineering relations, we call in Bob Schmertz and his banjo.

At this point we can only feel that in those Architects and wives who were with us at the Toledo Convention, a fellowship was developed that should only result in more inspired Architecture and finer ethical practices.

Sincerely yours,

CARL C. BRITSCH

[October, 1950]
BIRDS OF A FEATHER
A talk by George W. Clark, President of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers
at the Toledo Convention, Friday, October 13, 1950

It is an honor for me, and a very gratifying one, to be here today at the 17th annual convention of the Architects Society of Ohio. I am not here to sell you a bill of goods, for I scarcely think that the matter of cooperation between Architects and Engineers is less appreciated by members of the Architects Society of Ohio than by members of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers. I am happy to be here because you have invited me. I have extended me forges another link in the chain of solidarity which the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers hoped was being added to when we invited your President Voinovich to our convention at Dayton last March. It clinches the evidence that complete unity of purpose may be established by the work of the Architect-Engineers joint Committee which met for the first time in Columbus just one week ago.

I have chosen the title of this informal address because it symbolizes, in my estimation, the self-evident relation between architects and engineers. "Birds of a feather flock together." I have not taken the time to look for the spots which as I approached turned out to be a flock of birds of ebony feather flock together in an exemplary, self-preserving fashion that displays a coin-

Although sparrows are essentially gregarious, they are also rugged individualists, and their bucolic nature is invariably at cross purposes to the common good.

As dawn first heralds the approach of another day, most song birds break into a crescendo of song that soon blends itself into a symphony of joy and beauty. To our ubiquitous English sparrow dawn is just the start of a long day of garrulous turmoil. The first chirps of a few early birds bring protests from the less poetic and soon there is sleep for none in the bickering and scolding that ensues. Throughout the day, amid the now scarce sources of food on city streets, in the dust baths of country lanes—even in the ecstatic pleasures of courtship—the gregarious sparrow manifests his life in a continual round of street brawls and ugly tempered competition. Eventide brings the culmination of their bickering as they gather at our ivy-covered walls. There are no fine feathered friends in the conclave. On the contrary, a bedlam of nasty chirps and squawks, shrill cheeps of pain, flurries of excited reni-

We come then to the third premise, namely that the beneficial fruition of our theme requires a proper meeting of the minds. We have shown that gregariousness as such is not essentially desirable. It is easy to prove that the end result is not always one of amity, nor conducive to good fellowship. Without a subservience of individual temperament the association is often chaotic.

The implied thought of the statement most assuredly needs qualification. Birds of a feather do flock together, but the end result is not always one of amity, nor conducive to good fellowship. Without a subservience of individual temperament the association is often chaotic.

Although sparrows are essentially gregarious, they are also rugged individualists, and their bucolic nature is invariably at cross purposes to the common good.

As dawn first heralds the approach of another day, most song birds break into a crescendo of song that soon blends itself into a symphony of joy and beauty. To our ubiquitous English sparrow dawn is just the start of a long day of garrulous turmoil. The first chirps of a few early birds bring protests from the less poetic and soon there is sleep for none in the bickering and scolding that ensues. Throughout the day, amid the now scarce sources of food on city streets, in the dust baths of country lanes—even in the ecstatic pleasures of courtship—the gregarious sparrow manifests his life in a continual round of street brawls and ugly tempered competition. Eventide brings the culmination of their bickering as they gather at our ivy-covered walls. There are no fine feathered friends in the conclave. On the contrary, a bedlam of nasty chirps and squawks, shrill cheeps of pain, flurries of excited reni-

Let us see if its basic truth may be challenged and disproved. Three weeks ago I was travelling along a narrow blacktop road winding up, down and around the hills of Knox County. As I crossed a ridge my eyes feasted on a beautiful valley through which the road meandered, and far ahead my eyes rested on a large cluster of white spots which as I approached turned out to be a flock of that tasty national bird we will soon be viewing at close range, beautifully brown and roasted, as we gathe-

But we are looking at birds of a feather flock together, but the end result sometimes leaves much to be desired.

And yet scarcely half an hour later I passed a brick house, its walls covered with a rich growth of ivy, among whose twigs birds were gathering for the night, and I

thought of my own home, and how every evening those foreign tramps of our bird life, the English sparrows and starlings, gather together to roost on the intermeshing leaves and twigs of our ivy. Here was evidence contrary to our theme. Sparrows and starlings are in no sense birds of a feather, yet there they flock together for a night's lodging. Again, those of you who heed the call of the woods on a cold, crisp day of hunting season will verify to finding mixed flocks of mallards, pintail, wood ducks, and teal. Yet the preponderant evidence is for the truth of the saying. Universally, birds which are also clannish, and mixed flocks of heterogeneous origin are the exception which we might say proves the rule.

The implied thought of the statement most assuredly needs qualification. Birds of a feather do flock together, but the end result is not always one of amity, nor conducive to good fellowship. Without a subservience of individual temperament the association is often chaotic.

Although sparrows are essentially gregarious, they are also rugged individualists, and their bucolic nature is invariably at cross purposes to the common good.

As dawn first heralds the approach of another day, most song birds break into a crescendo of song that soon blends itself into a symphony of joy and beauty. To our ubiquitous English sparrow dawn is just the start of a long day of garrulous turmoil. The first chirps of a few early birds bring protests from the less poetic and soon there is sleep for none in the bickering and scolding that ensues. Throughout the day, amid the now scarce sources of food on city streets, in the dust baths of country lanes—even in the ecstatic pleasures of courtship—the gregarious sparrow manifests his life in a continual round of street brawls and ugly tempered competition. Eventide brings the culmination of their bickering as they gather at our ivy-covered walls. There are no fine feathered friends in the conclave. On the contrary, a bedlam of nasty chirps and squawks, shrill cheeps of pain, flurries of excited reni-

We come then to the third premise, namely that the beneficial fruition of our theme requires a proper meet-

(Continued on page 16)
A.S.O. BUILDING CODE COMMITTEE
REPORT AT 1950 ANNUAL CONVENTION

This committee has found building codes very important in all localities, in cities, suburbs, as well as some interest in county and regional coordination. Everybody is interested in a good state building code which can provide standards which are applicable to all areas so that much contradiction and confusion can be eliminated.

The one note of accomplishment comes to us through the work of Senator Wilmer who heads the work of revising the Ohio Building Code. One portion of this work has been carried out under J. L. Mounts, Department of Public Works. This is the school building revision and will be a temporary code to assist in this field until the entire code is completed.

Senator Wilmer met with our Building Code Committee in the Commodore Perry Hotel on October 11, 1950. He spoke before the committee and the officers and directors, presenting a history of the Ohio Code.

The basic sections of the Ohio Building Code were written in 1911. It was a specification code rather than a performance code. Many parts of it are now obsolete. Enforcement was divided between three agencies: Department of Industrial Relations, Dept. of Health, and State Fire Marshal. The code is scattered throughout the General Code, and has many conflicting sections. Examiners are under civil service, and are not required to have any professional background. While the Division of Factories and Workshops compiled building codes for various types of buildings, only one has a legal basis: The Building Code for Hospitals and Homes. None of the others were presented for public hearing and filed with the Secretary of State as provided by the Ohio Administration Act.

The Board of Building Standards was created in 1925, but no recommendations have ever been made by that group for the revision of the law. Only 30 rules of equivalency have been issued since 1925, although many problems have been presented.

Several attempts have been made to obtain a new code, either through legislation or a post-war planning commission. In 1950, this Commission was replaced by a permanent Ohio Program Commission, attempting to study state problems between legislative sessions. This group assigned a committee of 9 men to study the Building Code. They recognized the need for a small working group to prepare the Code. The larger committee, of which Mr. S. O. Linzell is chairman, selected a six-man committee for code writing consisting of:

- Mr. Steve Suhajcik, Cleveland, Chairman.
- Mr. Arch Smith, Farm Bureau Federation, Columbus.
- Mr. Charles Pettibone, former assistant Chief, Division of Factory & Bldg. Inspection, State of Ohio, now of Lima, Ohio.
- Mr. Fred McMinn, Commissioner of Bldgs., City of Cincinnati.

Senator Richard A. Wilmer, Middletown, Ohio.

The smaller group has held several meetings to date, and has finally employed a code writer who will work as a salaried employee of the Ohio Program Commission. He is Mr. Paul Bashler, registered as an architect in Missouri. He will be assigned private office space in Columbus, where he will prepare a performance code, chapter by chapter, which will be referred back to the six-man committee, then to interested technical societies, and when finally approved professionally, will be published, a chapter at a time in the "Ohio Architect," etc. after which public hearings will be held. It is anticipated that the first two chapters will be written in their first draft by January, 1951, and that the entire code will take until the legislative session of 1953 for final enactment into the General Code.

Building Code Committee, meeting with Senator Wilmer, discussed the Building Code's operation. He was almost cooperative, showing a keen desire to see that the code would really serve the public. Two recommendations were made by the Building Code Committee:

1. The Building Code Committee this coming year should provide members who can act on short notice to assist the Code Revision Committee in Columbus;

2. It is suggested that an outline of a new code be prepared first and that each chapter be printed in the "Ohio Architect," when it is submitted for public hearings.

WHY HE DIDN'T INVEST HIS $100,000

You'd say offhand that a man who was offered a chance to invest his money with the certainty of big profits and refused to do so must have something wrong with his head. But that's not necessarily so.

Herman W. Steinkraus, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, tells about one of his friends who was able to assure an investor a return of 10 per cent on $100,000. The man with money investigated the offer, but turned it down.

"It's not that I don't think you have a good idea," he explained. "In fact, I think you've got a very promising one, but I happen to be in the 80 per cent income tax bracket. That means that if I put $100,000 into your business and it did yield me $10,000 a year, I could keep only $2,000 of it. Since I can get the same income from 2 per cent government bonds, I would be foolish to risk losing my capital on your proposition."

The buildings this new capital would have made possible were never built.

The jobs that this new business would have produced never materialized. Is our system of taxation killing the goose that lay golden eggs? When venture capital is discouraged, how can new businesses be started? And why should a capitalist risk his money when no greater returns are promised him than are assured him by buying government bonds. Surely we must see that if all savings are put into government bonds, the growth of the nation's resources will be crippled if not killed.

FEDERAL TAX REVENUE INCREASED
598% IN TEN YEARS

If you as head of your corporation ran things the way our federal and state officials run public business, your stockholders would toss you out on your neck.

Unless the government spending and wasting is stopped, we simply cannot earn enough to support ourselves and pay those public bills.

We are told by U. S. News & World Report that out of every dollar of taxes paid by the U. S. public, the Federal Government gets 73 cents. Other governments, State and local, get 27 cents.

Ten years ago, in the prewar fiscal year 1940, the Federal Government got only 39 cents out of the tax dollar. State and local governments then got the lion's share, 61 cents.

In ten years, federal tax revenue has increased 598 per cent.

In dollars, the federal tax take has jumped from $5,600,000,000 to $39,100,000,000 a year.

State and local tax revenue has risen only 69 per cent.

In dollars, the federal tax take has jumped from $5,600,000,000 to $39,100,000,000.

State and local take has increased from $8,700,000,000 to $14,500,000,000.

Isn't it about time for you and all the rest of us to tell our officials that government costs must be cut—and soon?
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Let home owners enjoy the extra livability, sanitary safety, savings, and quiet convenience of GAS-fired Disposal Units by specifying them in the homes you design.

Low in first cost, these units operate with a minimum of fuel. Silent operation makes them extra popular.

So, specify GAS-fired Disposal Units. We'll gladly work with you on this or any problems you may have involving industrial, commercial, or domestic gas service.

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HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS PROBE ASPECTS OF AIR CONDITIONING

The physiological aspects of air conditioning is one of the subjects which will be discussed in an important group of papers at the 57th Annual Meeting of The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in Philadelphia, Jan. 22-25, 1951. It is anticipated that the papers will cover physiological principles, requirements for comfort, air conditioning for the treatment and prevention of diseases and industrial hygiene.

Other topics proposed for discussion at the meeting's five technical sessions will include smoke abatement, solar radiation, air flow and its measurement and heat pump performance. Titles and authors of papers will be announced at a later date. Meeting headquarters will be at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The Philadelphia Chapter of the Society will act as host, with A. J. Nesbitt, as general chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Merrill F. Blankin, a past president of the Society, has been named honorary chairman and F. H. Buzzard, will serve as vice chairman.

A welcome luncheon is being planned for the opening day of the meeting, and on the following day a review of the Society's milestones of engineering accomplishments will be presented at a public relations forum.

LARGEST DISPLAY EVER

The Air Conditioning Exposition, will be held in conjunction with the ASHVE meeting at the Commercial Museum, Jan. 22-26. According to C. F. Roth, manager of the exposition, it will be the largest display of heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment ever to be housed in one place. Lester T. Avery, of Cleveland, Ohio, president of ASHVE, is chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Exposition.

With the Program and Papers Committee hard at work selecting timely topics and developing the technical program, and other committee members as busily engaged in seeing to other activities, a well-balanced meeting is assured.

Elaborate plans are under way to greet Society members, their families and friends upon arrival. The Committee on Arrangements warned that there will be so much to see and do in the historic city that time will be short unless plans are made in advance.

"We do not want anyone to leave Philadelphia with the feeling that if there had been more time, they would have been able to see so much more," declared Mr. Nesbitt. He asks that rail, airline and hotel reservations be made promptly in order to avoid last minute worries.

HISTORY INTEREST

Mr. Nesbitt said the Entertainment and Ladies committees are planning a program which will permit seeing some of the principal places of historic interest in and around Philadelphia.

"Numerous tours and inspection trips are being arranged," he said, and it is our desire to present a well-rounded program which will be of interest to all those in attendance.

"Philadelphia is rich in American history and has much to offer visitors in the way of modern buildings and educational and historical points of interest." Among Philadelphia's "firsts," he said, are: first iron works, first pottery, first glass works, first paper mill, first American-made printing press, first weekly newspaper, first public library, first United States Mint, first stationery steam engine, first hospital for the blind and the first World's Fair.

Of special interest will be Franklin Institute and Museum, with its 4,000 exhibits which demonstrate the part science plays in everyday life and industry. Nearby is the Fels Planetarium, the Philadelphia Art Museum, the Rodin Museum and the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Public Library.

A landmark of particular interest is Christ Church Yard, where Benjamin Franklin is buried along with several signers of the Declaration of Independence.

VALLEY FORGE NEARBY

The Betsy Ross House, where the first American flag was made, the Philadelphia Navy Yard and many other places will hold the attention of visitors.

Valley Forge, lying 15 miles outside of Philadelphia, reached by fine motor roads and by the Reading Railroad, is one of America's patriotic shrines. Here Washington encamped during the winter of 1777-1778 with the Continental troops. Washington's headquarters are preserved and the various points of interest are marked. The Philadelphia Chapter has been host to the Society for three previous annual meetings, in 1921, 1930 and 1942.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

(Continued from page 13)

the crow exemplifies the promise that for best results there must be a meeting of the minds.

But time marches on and this is not an ornithologists' convention, so we had better start talking of Engineers and Architects. Which reminds me of the similarity between a speech and a baby, namely that both are so easy to conceive but so difficult to deliver.

Are we, Architects and Engineers, birds of a feather? Let us consider this from several angles. In the first place let us consider our common heritage, our common interests. Through the centuries Engineers and Architects have been called upon to be the builders of Empires. We have been dreamers who by an alchemy of science, industry and imagination have crystallized our dreams into realities. Your beautiful cathedral spires have reached into the heavens where our sleek transport planes ply their commerce. Long before these examples of our artisanship were a reality, however, their authors had a vision, an ephemeral thing in the mind's eye. This vision was put on paper, its component parts designed, balanced in form strength and functions into an integrated whole according to well thought out principles of sound theory and design. The educational background of Architect and Engineer stem from a common origin, follow along parallel lines. We all have to know the strength of materials, the proper utilization of its special properties to meet specific requirements of construction. The Architect who has to combine spaces and mass and measurements and shapes into a functional design for a building has his counterpart in the Engineer who combines power and angular velocity and size and strength into a beautiful diesel locomotive. And who is to say that aesthetic beauty and functional beauty may not arise from the same genius?

We might consider the legal approach to our oneness. An examination of the Registration Acts for each profession reveals that both acts are predicated on the premise that the regulation of the practice of Engineering and Architecture is a function of our state government in order to "safeguard life, health, and property." Nowhere is it implied that registration is provided to protect an individual Architect or Engineer from competition, fair or unfair, by another member of his or another profession. It is well to keep in mind this very important basic concept of professionalism, that it exists not for its own selfish promotion but for the common good of the people. That profession is doomed which (Continued on page 18)
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concerns itself only with improving its own selfish interests for it then will lose the interest and support of the sovereign state.

If we look further and examine Court action in support of registration, we look in vain for convictions based on the protection of an Engineer or Architect, or of the profession as a whole. Convictions are based on protecting public welfare against malpractice by registrants or by violators of the Code of Ohio seeking to circumvent the express provisions of the Acts, and not on the obvious fact that services rendered by unqualified individuals cut in on the practice of registered men.

Further analysis of the separate registration acts of Engineers and Architects indicate how closely allied our two professions really are. The structure and wording of the Acts, the provisions for the establishment and operation of the Registration board; their duties and responsibilities under the act, all these show a commonness of purpose that seems to point out tacitly the closeness of the two professions.

Outside the bounds of Ohio this unity is even more emphatically revealed by the existence of a common Board of Registration for Architects and Engineers. Looking over your Consolidated Report for 1931-1942 it is found that Arizona, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin as well as the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have such boards. Dramatically they indicate that we are indeed Birds of a Feather.

From the standpoint of professional thinking and behavior we are birds of a feather. We have organized ourselves nationally and statewide along parallel lines. Our national society is made up of what one might call a federation of State Societies. Each local chapter is privileged to draw up its own Constitution, establish its own dues and committees as these may best serve to meet its needs, being amendable, however, to the Constitution of the state societies, which in turn can operate autonomously subject to the Constitution of the National Society.

The Architects society seems to be established along parallel lines. We both seem to find need for certain committees of like responsibility, such as Legislative, Membership, Public Relations, Education and Professional Practices. If we were to examine the agenda and minutes of these committees we would surely find a parallelism of thought and action. We would find a desire to maintain a high educational level in our schools; a continuous study of legislative matters looking out for the possibility of improving and strengthening the registration act, and of supporting other legislation protecting the public; a program devoted to keeping the public educated on our respective professions; and a continuous campaign guarding against unethical practice of our members. Here indeed is a criterion indicating what should be our common purpose, that of constantly developing our ethical and professional consciousness.

It seems self evident when, in the light of these past comments, that we have answered the unstated query which is the title of this address, namely that Architects and Engineers are birds of a feather. It is well then to examine whether we can rely on the postulate that we should flock together. If we are emotionally constructed like the English sparrow it were far better not to attempt gregariousness. Overtures this past year do not seem to bear out this fact, however. When Mr. Voinovich addressed the Engineers Convention at Dayton we discovered that Architects aren't a bad lot at all. The first meeting of the previously mentioned committee of Architects and Engineers was carried on in such an atmosphere of amity and decorum that it was able to define some of the areas of study and decide on concerted action in some matters. I even went so far as to allow Ralph Kempton, who did not order chocolate dopamine for his ice cream, to use some from my pitcher.

Let us consider reasons why we should flock together. One immediately apparent benefit of closer union would be an improvement in the esteem of government and public for our professions. There is no denying that there is dirty linen to be washed in our professions, and I would be hypocritical if I said the fault is all on the part of Engineers. There are minor infractions among members of both groups, but it is most important that disagreement be settled “among us girls” so to speak. If we wash our dirty linen in public both professions will go down in esteem of the public. If on the other hand the public sees these professions working together for the common good and exposing a common front which has previously been settled amicably by studied cooperation they cannot help but develop a high esteem for Engineers and Architects alike.

Such a unified public relations program will help give the public an understanding of the inter-related roles of Architects and Engineers, and will lead to the elimination of confusion on the part of the layman as to the consultant needed for a specific job. It should stimulate greater confidence on the part of the client toward the professional competence of Engineer and Architect and hence lead to developing in each a resolve to merit such confidence. One way in which this can be brought about will be by a growing dependence by each of us on the specialized training and experience of the other. The Engineer called upon to design a structure will lean upon the counsel of an Architect in all matters in which the latter is a specialist, and the Architect who is retained on a building will consult with an Engineer on all phases of the project calling for Engineering design. This inter-dependence which would seem so obvious has often been neglected, the result of which has been not so much a loss to the other profession which was not consulted, as an injury to the public at large and the client footing the bill. Continued cooperation and interdependence will without doubt improve the esteem in which the public will hold us.

There should be desirable professional results to be obtained by closer relationship between our two Societies.

As previously shown, a growing respect in each other will lead the way to more and more reciprocal consultation, which will not only be of benefit to the public, but will also be of direct benefit to each of us. It will bring about freer interchange of ideas and techniques which will give us greater versatility. New developments, processes and materials will more quickly be disseminated to the rank and file of each profession. Very little additional cooperation is needed for our two societies to have a schedule of fees which even now is essentially in conformity. Such conformity, coupled with compliance with an adequate code of ethics will do much to eliminate unfair competition for services and will eventually be reflected in a better financial position for our members.

More important still will be our improved professional attitude, and a clarification of our position of trust. We will embark with greater confidence in a program of intelligent and uniform enforcement, not only of those legally unqualified to practice but also of our own members engaging in unfair competition, fee cutting and other malpractice. The time may come when each Society will feel free to refer to the other for study and
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appropriate action cases allegedly encroaching on its members. Before such a time arrives it will obviously be necessary to explore and define the boundaries of overlapping activity. This twilight zone will have to be studied with calmness and prudence, for it is in this difficult region that misunderstanding will be engendered. And until such time as we can look philosophically at such activity, moderation will have to be practiced.

This year can well mark the beginning of a new era in Architect-Engineer relationships. It seems logical that we must accept the fact that we are birds of a feather. It seems evident that it is to our common good that we should flock together. In order that we may realize the greatest good out of this new union it is imperative that we cooperate closely, and true cooperation will require a meeting of the minds.

Cooperation at the State level does not guarantee solidarity at the local level. We must implement this concept of unity by a program aimed at stimulating cooperation and unified thinking at our chapter levels. Though our chapter boundaries are not homologous we might well institute combined chapter meetings of our two Societies. Attendance at such meetings would soon dispel any notions that we are at cross purposes with one another. We would soon discover that our grievances are more quixotic than real, and that rather than expend our energies charging at the vanes of windmills we devote our concerted effort along the lines that will strengthen us professionally.

I have worked at spreading the gospel of unity among the branches of engineering, for we are indeed a far-flung, heterogeneous group. Our overlapping boundaries are many and no more ephemeral than the boundary between Engineers and Architects. We cannot afford to be departmentalized and we strive to achieve through our professional society a sane philosophy. Though we are registered as Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and several other categories of Engineering, the State of Ohio has seen fit to empower us to engage in the practice of Engineering without qualification. Our professional conscience must dictate our competency or incompetency to undertake a given assignment. When asked to perform an engineering service in the field of Civil Engineering for which I do not feel qualified by reason of lack of specialization or experience not only must my sense of the ethical prevent me from undertaking it, but were I able enough to struggle through it with the help of appropriate handbooks the time would come when my professional reputation would suffer. If, on the other hand, I had arrived by independent study and practical experience at competency in a field of refrigeration, let me say, to the point of being capable of rendering adequate professional service in that field then I should not hesitate to accept such a consultation offer. Registration Acts and Boards were not enacted and set up for Engineers. They were established for the protection of the Public against malpractice. We who practice by virtue of the privilege legally vested in us owe an obligation to the public which is in reality our government, namely to see to it that professional competency, proven by performance, is the true criterion of a man's right to practice Engineering.

I wonder if the same professional thinking should not govern us as architects and engineers. I wonder if we are not indeed true birds of a feather, one professional group. I wonder indeed if those states having one Registration Board for Engineers and Architects have not arrived more closely at the real answer to our professional status.

At this moment I see vistas of great promise. I have seen overtures made and accepted leading toward a greater understanding of the common problems of Architects and Engineers. I have seen representatives of the two professions meet together and treat with calm appraisal areas of potential friction between the groups. I have seen an attitude on the part of leaders of both professions that augurs well for future solidarity.

I foresee an era when Architects and Engineers throughout the land pursue their interlacing tasks, shoulder to shoulder, whether in cooperation or competition with a clear-cut concept of mutual esteem and interdependence.

A GOOD ARCHITECT IS ESSENTIAL TO GOOD BUILDING

ECHLIN M. KAAKE
General Manager of MacDonald and KaaKke, Inc., Marquette, Michigan
General Contractors.

Many new building materials have been developed during the past few years but the very radical construction changes which were predicted for the post war period have been slow in materializing. Public housing authorities have forecast a big future for prefabricated houses. Such a prediction has not been borne out by events to date. I would say that three of the reasons for lack of the predicted success of the prefabricated home are, in the order of their importance, as follows:

1. The individual owner still prefers a house built to his own particular plan and specification.

2. The "prefab" house manufacturer has to overcome the additional costs incurred in paying freight, sometimes for long distances, on a partially assembled unit against the cost of local materials.

3. In order to "pay-off" the prefabricated home must be made in large quantities from materials close at hand to the manufacturing plant. The number of standard designs must be kept down to a minimum. Some of these standard designs, due to varying climatic conditions, could only be used in one section of the country.

You may have read editorial comment in some of the newspapers regarding the largest of these "prefab" house manufacturers. One company has been financed by Government loans of more than $37,500,000. The amount of private capital in this venture, we are told, was $1,000. The company went bankrupt.

There have been some examples of successful manufacturers of prefabricated houses, of course, but it appears that the large majority of new construction is entirely cut and assembled on the job.

Assuming then that you are interested in a building constructed to your own particular requirements, whether that building be a house, factory, church, school, hospital, store, office building or warehouse, I am going to be bold enough to give you some suggestions.

In the first place, engage the services of a good architect to prepare a complete set of plans and specifications. Such services will cost you from 5% to 10% of your final construction cost, depending on the size and characteristics of your building. There are some large engineering firms in the country who combine the services of the architect with that of the contractor. In discussing this kind of arrangement with the building engineers of several large firms who had tried it, I was informed by the majority, that this type of service was far from satisfactory. The owner is the loser in these cases as he...
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ARCHITECT
A VISITOR FROM BRITAIN TALKS ABOUT US

(Continued from page 11)

cheaply than is possible—that they can get a leg of muton for the price of a chop—is a client's failing familiar to all of us in practice.

Another difficulty akin to this arises in connection with the competitive tender. When the ordinary man buys his clothes, his boots, his food or his drink, he does not expect the cheapest to be the best; but when it comes to building, this does not hold good. To quote from The A.I.A. Handbook, "Inexperienced or ignorant client is perfectly willing to award his work to the lowest bidder, saying: "Let the architect see to it that he gives me a good job." He defeats his own end by pretending to believe that the architect has some occult power unknown to other men.

My aim tonight is to help you to realize how immensely important a part of our professional work is this relationship with client and, that if we are to secure the benefit of pre-planning, we here must do that part as thoroughly as it is done in the U.S.A.

How do they achieve their establishment of mutual confidence and trust? A cynic might say that it is done by the art of salesmanship in which any American businessman has to excel if he is to survive. That this art is more highly developed in America than anywhere in the world is true. The Usonian (to borrow Frank Lloyd Wright's expression) has already the best of everything he can want or, if he has not got it, it is on offer before his eyes. To sell him anything from a matchbox to a mausoleum some salesman must persuade him that what he offers is in some way better, newer, or more, desirable, than what he has; and that whatever it costs he can not, for some reason or another, afford to be without it.

This way of life is well known and deplored by many, Frank Lloyd Wright in his latest penetrating and realistic criticism, Genius and the Mobocracy, says: 'Who are the American people so credulous anyone can sell them anything?' Indeed, when you see some of their architecture you realize how true this is! And some might be tempted to say that F.L.W. himself is the best salesman of all!

But apart from such cynicism we have a lesson to learn and a moral to be drawn from it. The lesson is that efficiency, speed, high productivity and lower cost depend largely on pre-planning a job in every detail. The moral may be termed the architect's duty towards client and builder to secure this end. In America that duty towards the builder is largely secured by their method of practice and tender (or bidding as they call it) by which drawings and specification must be complete before a firm lump sum tender can be obtained. Their duty towards the client is attained and maintained by superlative salesmanship—an art that is largely foreign to our country and its outlook, as well as to many of our susceptibilities.

What can we in Great Britain offer to achieve the same ends? First, I suggest, a conviction so strong that pre-planning is the essence of efficiency that we are determined to secure on all our jobs, in spite of all the difficulties of control, delays, shortage or uncertainty of materials, or indetermination by our client, that our client receives in sufficient time for his needs all that comes from or depends upon ourselves as architects. Second, to secure that our client receives from us all the best that we have to give of foresight, consideration, guiding, thought, and knowledge so that we merit and receive from him his trust and uttermost confidence in our ability in all matters of business or of art.

Lastly, and to that end, remember the ethics of our profession, true of every profession, that we exist to serve. The professions have a moral duty, in the widest sense of the word, to the community. This duty can only be fulfilled by keeping before ourselves an ideal which, whatever or however divergent may be our individual views upon such matters as politics or even religion, raises our outlook to a plane of complete and unbiased impartiality. The best expression of this ideal that I know was given in the Presidential Address by John Watson to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors entitled 'The Spirit of a Profession.' I recommend it to you. Read it. Reflect on it. Apply it to your own lives.

THE CLIENT, POOR SOUL

(Continued from page 25)

architect's services as such, but the very tangible building that will result from activity by the architect and others.

I think just one more point might be made for the client poor soul, and that is that he sits in an uncomfortable position in today's stream of technical advance. Many side-line rooters, including architectural editors, have urged architects to experiment, to be bold in the use of new materials and new techniques. At whose expense? The client's, of course. If the architect doesn't urge his client to use a new heating system, for instance, he is doing him a disservice, and not acquainting him with possible comfort benefits, or even possible savings in original cost or upkeep. On the other hand, if he recommends its adoption, he certainly isn't going to guarantee its performance and, beyond purely technical warranties, neither is the contractor. There must be research in building methods and the use of available products, but it can't all be in the laboratory. Before long, some client is going to be persuaded to be a guinea pig on all these developments: He's doing a public service, and making better buildings possible for future clients—poor soul.

What is the answer to this problem of the relationship of the architect to his client? It can't be solved by forms and standards and codes of ethics, because it is basically a matter of personal relationship, mutual trust and respect, and very patient, elementary education of an inexperienced customer by his professional adviser. Neither the education nor the confidence can be established if the professional is cynical or abstract. It seems to be a professional responsibility to keep in mind more often than usually is done the conclusion that must plague many good clients, and to do one's best (while at the same time protecting professional standards and ethics and income) to clarify and simplify and explain step by step the difficult and unexpected problems that are going to arise.

Perhaps it is a feeble conclusion to this piece, but it seems to a number of observers today that the first improvement might be made in the verbal and graphic presentations that are given to the client. In other words, speak simply and draw clearly. The client isn't interested in spatial concepts and matters of design integration when he's worrying about room arrangements and budget matters. His aesthetic concern has little to do with the weighty matters of monumentality and style and regionalism and such—it can be translated quite simply into a desire to see a picture of what the building will look like. And to make that presentation drawing difficult to understand, or to make it look like something which will never exist in nature, is simply to add to his natural confusion.

If we were more willing to look at our professional activities from the client's point of view, our public relations might be easier to maintain and the continuing struggle to do better work might become less difficult and more pleasant.
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The above loadings are pounds per square foot and are in addition to the weight of the material which is 53 lbs. per sq. ft. Loading tests approved by the Building Inspection Dept. of the City of Columbus.
A report on the Joint Meeting of Committees from the Architects Society of Ohio and the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers in Columbus, on October 6, 1950.

A joint meeting of the Architects Society of Ohio Committee and the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers Committee was held in Columbus on the 6th of October, and it had all the earmarks of being the beginning of some real practical collaboration between the two professions.

The Engineers were represented by George W. Clark, President; John J. Heier, P.P.; Edward Larson, V.P., and Lloyd A. Chacey, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, and the Architects by George S. Voinovich, President; Carl C. Britsch, V.P.; Curtis Inscho, Past President; John Hargrave, Secretary of Architects Society of Ohio, and R. C. Kempton, Executive Secretary of the State Board of Examiners of Architects. As the first order of business the group proceeded to elect George S. Voinovich Chairman and Lloyd A. Chacey, Secretary.

The meeting was opened by a general discussion of the situation created recently when the Supreme Court of Ohio upheld the claims of State Auditor Ferguson that the State Director of Highways did not have authority to employ private engineering firms. This particular matter was discussed in detail as it affects both professions now and what such a precedent might do for us in the future. It was definitely agreed that this was of sufficient importance to warrant immediate attention and positive action by both the architects and engineers, and to carry out this action the Executive Committees of both Societies were to be requested to take such steps as might be found necessary to set up the authority for governmental agencies to employ professional services of architects and engineers on a negotiated basis.

It should be readily observed that such a statute should be broad enough to cover counties and cities, as well as the State of Ohio. It was agreed that the legal counsel of both professions should be brought into this joint endeavor.

As might be very easily surmised, there were several comments interposed throughout the meeting, setting forth the advantages to be gained by team work between the two professions, questions of why this had never been done before and specific suggestions as to how and when such coordination might be accomplished. Well planned joint meetings by local groups and interchange of invitations to special meetings and events are two good beginning suggestions.

Another subject of vital interest was the discussion of the recommended professional fees to be charged between Architect and Engineer, Engineer and Engineer, and Engineer and Client. The schedules of both professions were distributed for general review and comparison, with the purpose of having differences and inconsistencies brought to the attention of the Joint Committees at their next meeting.

The policy of the Professional Engineers Board issuing the registration certificates at local meetings with the assistance of the local engineers was reported as working out quite successfully. It was suggested that such meetings should be very good for this interchange of invitations.

The status of the Director of Public Works and the various requirements of the many statutes affecting this office were discussed, as well as the duties and responsibilities of the office today as compared with what the holder of this office was called upon to do, fifty and sixty years ago. It seemed in the minds of several that this office and its duties might be clarified to the advantage of all concerned.

The law, passed many years ago, with many subsequent amendments, had a Superintendent of Public Works, appointed for a term of one year, who was required to be a practical civil engineer, which no doubt was entirely in keeping with the duties of the office at that time. However, most of the activities and responsibilities of this office for many years have been almost entirely in the building construction field. Many of the duties of this office in recent years have often fallen upon the shoulders of the State Architect. The State Architect has, on one or two occasions at least, carried out the duties of the Director for several months.

(Continued on page 30)
THE CLIENT, POOR SOUL

By Thomas H. Creighton, Editor, Progressive Architecture
from the "Weekly Bulletin", Michigan Society of Architects

Several years ago Progressive Architecture published a house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright for the Affleck family. We wrote the Afflecks, asking their opinion of the building after they had lived in it for some years. Mrs. Affleck replied in great detail, recounting their experiences with Wright, with sightseers, and with neighbors, ending with the remark (which we quoted) that, 'I know the roof has leaked and that the skylights leak, but I would rather live in this house than in any other house in the world.'

A few months after the house was published, I met Wright at the Princeton Conference; he looked at me accusingly and said, 'You're the editor who published the Affleck house, and said the roof leaked.'

'When didn't say the roof leaked, Mr. Wright.' I replied, 'Your client said that.'

Wright waved his hand in the air and, as he walked away, said, 'Oh, the client—poor soul, poor soul!'

Not every architect can be so offhand about his client's welfare, and few of them would conscientiously want to. Yet the client, poor soul, is in many cases the forgotten man in the designing and building operation. I know that this is heresy, in addressing a professional audience, but I would like to make the point that the architect and the engineer, in protecting their own interests (which until recently had been highly questionable), have often overlooked the basic interests of the client. I use the word basic because I realize that the client's legal interests—protection against the building falling down, etc.—are usually well taken care of.

I feel that I'm justified in making this twist on the usual gripe of the professional (that the client doesn't understand him) because I honestly believe that many of the architect's troubles would be cleared up if he sympathized a bit more with the client. So, for a few hundred words, let's forget our usual biases and perfectly legitimate points of view, and put ourselves in the client's place.

In the first place, the average client is completely new to the game. The repeaters—mostly speculative entrepreneurs or public agencies—are rare. The family which is going to build a house; the storekeeper who is going to remodel his property; the hospital board which is interested in a new building; these are ordinary people who have never before dealt with an architect professionally, never signed a building contract, never had to approve an extra. The things that can go wrong, if the client isn't very bright and nothing works out well, have been pretty fully documented by the Mr. Blanding type of story. But even in the smooth, ordinary course of events the very inexperience of the client makes this position difficult.

For example, his first contact with the architect—his first interview—will be very baffling. Always before he wanted to buy something, he could find out what the price would be, what the quality would be, and what the object would look like. Now, however, he is told (and very rightly, mind you) that no one can give him an estimate of cost even approximating accuracy until he has obligated himself to considerable expense; that no one can describe to him what his building will look like or be built of until the problem has been studied for some time—again with expense to him involved—and that the business arrangements are like nothing he has ever before encountered.

His architect may treat him in one of two ways in those first interviews, neither of which will seem to make much sense. Either he will be told nothing of fees and contract arrangements (some architects are afraid that that will 'scare off' clients if the subject is brought up too soon, and some never do get nearer to a contract than a 'letter of intent', which will be faced bluntly with a contract for professional services before he has more than the foggiest idea of what those services will involve in a general way or in relation to his particular dream building.

Let's assume that the architect has been clever and/or diplomatic, and has explained all that is involved (perhaps by the use of one of the available pamphlets on the subject) and that compensation, procedure, and possible pitfalls are carefully defined. The client still doesn't know what his building is going to cost. There are many variables. One of course, is the architect's ability and good judgment. Another is the fluctuation of the building market. A third, in the case of some structures, is the willingness of the banking fraternity to lend money.

Let us put these difficulties in simple illustrations. There have been instances of architects designing houses which couldn't possibly, even under the most favorable circumstances, be built within the client's budget. There have been hospitals for which preliminary drawings were prepared, preliminary estimates received, and fund raising campaigns successfully concluded, only for the client to find that in the meantime prices had gone up, and that more money must be milked from a reluctant community or the project dropped. That's pretty tough on an unsuspecting client, but it's nobody's fault. And there have been examples of mortgage commitments (which can not be made, obviously, until after drawings have been prepared) being less available than either client or architect had anticipated. So the client has to put up more funds of his own or give up the idea to build—again after he has committed himself to the expense of the drawings.

And then, suppose the client just plain doesn't like the building that the architect has designed for him? A good friend of mine recently had that happen. His architects were good; he was a reasonable client. But for one reason or another they couldn't get together on a house that satisfied both of them. I think that the architects themselves would admit (perhaps only to themselves) that this job wasn't one of their best efforts. No architect is ever completely happy with every job he does, and this was one which they couldn't seem to click on. So finally the client paid them off, and that was a fairly expensive that. The point is—and I don't believe it's an entirely invalid one—that a client has promised to pay for something that he hasn't seen and won't see for some time.

You can meet this argument in several ways. For instance, the client should choose his designer on the basis of past performances, and he probably won't go wrong. Or, you can say that he is buying professional services, not a tangible object. But those are our arguments, on the professional side of the fence. From the client's side, he often sees only that he is buying an intangible liability and taking a chance that it will function well, and that what he is interested in ultimately is not the

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PICTORIAL HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FRIDAY LUNCHEON

Speakers Table: Starting at left, John P. Macelwane, Guy Neeper, George Voinovich, Carl C. Britsch and George W. Clark, President Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, who spoke at the luncheon.

Some of the stories were really funny.

Speakers Table: Starting at left, William B. Huff, John W. Hargrave, H. Walter Damon, C. Curtiss Inscho, Charles Hatch and C. Melvin Frank.

"Look for the birdie, boys."

The conversation at the tables was interesting.

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Cocktail Party at Claire Hoffman Estate. Left to right: Tom Clark, Mrs. Karl Hoke, Karl Hoke and Don Vollmeyer.

Cocktail Party at Claire Hoffman Estate. Left to right: Mrs. C. Melvin Frank and Mr. Frank. In background Marshall Fredericks, sculptor and Seminar speaker.

A bit of a rest now and then was a real necessity.
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The Wives of Toledo Architects who "Stole the Show" Thursday Evening

The ladies stole the convention Thursday evening with a surprise playlet entitled "A Day in an Architect's Office," a clever skit, written, directed and played by wives of Toledo architects. The ladies in the cast were, standing, starting at left, Mrs. Carl C. Britsch, Mrs. M. B. O'Shea, Mrs. Nelson Thal and Mrs. DeWitt Grow. Those seated, starting at left, Mrs. John Macelwane and Mrs. John Richards.

TEAM WORK
(Continued from page 2f)

The status of the use of the term "Architectural Engineer" was introduced and discussed in detail. The history and origin of the term were briefly outlined and, while no conclusions were reached, it was agreed that the matter would be given further attention in the near future.

Just as it has been mentioned that the two Societies should work together, it was agreed that the two State Boards should also get together to help work out the many common problems. This suggestion was to be brought to the attention of both Boards without delay.

The problems created by the statutes often referred to as our state building code were discussed, including the policy of the Division of Workshops & Factories in accepting drawings not properly authenticated by the seal or seals required by the state laws. The opinion was expressed that the present statutes were sufficiently broad to require full recognition and compliance by this public agency whose duty it is to inspect and approve drawings for proposed projects.

As a joint effort worthy of immediate attention, it was suggested that a compendium of all the laws affecting both professions should be prepared not only as a record but for review and checking to keep them up-to-date.

In order that the collaboration above described might become a reality, it was unanimously agreed that this joint committee should be set up on a permanent basis, with approximately six representatives from each profession. This makes a rather large committee but it does give representation to all the six Chapters of Architects. While the Engineers have 27 Chapters, they will limit their representation to six members in order to keep the size of the joint committee down to a reasonable number.

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(Continued from page 20)

does not have the advantage of competitive bidding and the services of two different organizations, each performing its own distinct function and coordinating the work of the other.

In the owner's dealings with the architect, it should be borne in mind that the owner cannot merely state his requirements in generalities and expect the architect to do all his thinking from there on to completion of the plans. If the proposed building is to be a manufacturing plant, the owner must do a considerable amount of advance studying as to how his product is to be processed through his plant, from the raw material to the finished article. Such a study in most cases will establish the size and shape of the building, the height of the walls, also arrangement of columns, partitions and windows. The owner must decide as to the amount of light, heat and other utilities he will require for the most economical methods of manufacturing his product and for the welfare of his workmen. This latter requirement cannot be emphasized too strongly. It is now universally recognized by employers that their men will turn out more work in a clean, modern, well-lighted plant than in one where working conditions are not satisfactory. I am of the opinion that there is still a majority of right-thinking employees in industry, who appreciate improvements made for their welfare and take pride in a place of employment which is built for their safety and health.

The same general facts apply to other types of buildings and occupancies, whether they be schools, hospitals, bank buildings or residences. You may think it unusual for a contractor to emphasize the importance of an owner engaging the services of a good architect and the maintaining of cordial architect-owner relations. My reason for this is partly selfish—the smoother the team-work between those two members of the 3-man team, the easier will be the job of the 3rd member, the contractor. This opinion is based, not only on my experience as a contractor, but was proved further during the five years I spent on the "other side of the fence," as project manager for one of the largest architectural and engineering firms in the United States.

Proper advance thinking and planning by the owner will avoid something which has always been a nuisance and a matter for difference of opinion among owner, architect and contractor. The matter I speak of is "changes and extras." During the various conferences between architect and owner while plans and specifications are being prepared all possible or probable changes should be seriously considered. It is a lot cheaper to make your changes "on paper" than to break out concrete, brick, steel or wood, and rebuild them, to accommodate an afterthought.

One example of costly construction changes on which I had first-hand contact, occurred during World War II. An eastern manufacturing plant was expanding rapidly during the war. Its product was of vital importance to the defense effort. Its product was also very expensive and was changed from time to time as actual combat conditions dictated modifications. The major revisions to the "end product" of course, changed the production line and in many cases revised the over all building requirements. The specific case I have in mind was a group of 8 reinforced concrete test cells. This job had been let to a reputable contractor on a lump sum basis. Construction cost was about one and one half million dollars. Many months before the Battle of the Bulge, it was decided by "top brass" that 5 test cells
would suffice. At that time these test cells were in various stages of completion—number one cell being the furthest advanced, on down to number 8 cell on which only the foundation work had been started. The elimination, or stopping of work, on three of these cells was not a simple operation of merely omitting so much concrete, conduit, wire and pipe. Control rooms and equipment rooms had to be relocated so the remaining cells would be serviced and controlled in as compact and workable "over all" unit as the 8 cells had been. Our architects and engineers in the Albert Kahn organization at Detroit prepared revised drawings and a written description of the changes which were submitted to the general contractor for pricing. The general contractor, in turn, sent copies to his various sub-contractors and then, after all figures were assembled, submitted a proposal giving the amount of his "credit" or price reduction, for the work omitted. This proposal was checked by the estimators in the architect's office and was found to be inadequate. After a week of reviewing, a common meeting ground was established, the contractor's proposed price reduction was approved and the actual omissions and revisions to the structure were started. Then came the Battle of the Bulge. It was determined by officials in Washington that more of this company's products would be required and management recommended the completion of the three test cells which had been omitted. Architect and contractor were instructed to proceed accordingly. Due to the re-arrangement of the services previously mentioned, it was not feasible or practical to change the 8 cells back to the original plan. It was decided to add to the revised and relocated services in order to make a maximum use of the revised control rooms as partially completed in the meantime.

Changes to concrete work and masonry were minor but the mechanical and electrical rearrangements, as you can doubtless realize, were quite extensive. When the drawings were revised again, another change order written, contractor's quotations received, checked and revised downward this time, it was found that the net extra approved cost of the 8 revised cells, over the original 8 cells was a little over one hundred thousand dollars. To those who were not familiar with the details of the matter, this sounded like a tremendous amount of money to pay for changes which did not increase the efficiency of the cells in any way.

This increased cost could probably be broken down roughly as follows: \( \frac{1}{6} \) for actual physical revisions in the building due to two changes in the thinking of the owner, and \( \frac{1}{6} \) due to increased costs incurred by the general contractor and his sub-contractors on account of interruptions to their job. This latter half of the cost included cancellation charges on material orders, increased prices on some materials and labor during the interim, and intangible such as loss in productivity of the workmen due to the confusion caused by these revisions; also additional overhead caused by increase in the length of time required to build the building.

I won't bore you with all the details of the various steps necessary to obtain "top level" approval of the contractor's quotation on these changes. As Project Manager for the Architect's office I was "in the middle." My duty was to recommend a price which on one hand assured that the taxpayers of the United States would not be paying more than a fair price for the revisions and, on the other hand, that the contractor would be reimbursed fairly for his additional materials and services. As you will realize, it was very difficult to put a

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price tag on those services and incidental expenses.

After discussing all angles with the engineers and management of the manufacturing plant, as well as the government representatives and the contractor, it was decided that, due to the complex nature of this problem, the facts should be presented in person at Washington. Those of you who did much traveling during the war will agree that getting a travel reservation for the Capitol on short notice was quite a problem.

Our business at Navy headquarters involved a 2-day session with lawyers from the Bureau of Aeronautics, engineers from the Bureau of Yards and Docks as well as meetings with more “Gold Braid” than I had seen before or will probably ever see again. At the end of these various meetings I was gratified to learn that the majority of those who quizzed us were of the opinion that the agreement made with the building contractor was fair and reasonable.

You may feel that the foregoing example of construction changes and extra costs is an unusual case and not comparable to what might happen on peacetime building projects, and I certainly agree. We all realize that war time operations are wasteful but I do believe that such an incident gives us food for thought in our peacetime building programs.

I count it a rare privilege to have been associated, during those trying times with the Albert Kahn Architectural and Engineering organization of Detroit. As I look back on it now, we must have crowded at least 12 or 15 years of normal experience into that 5 years. That experience has given me, as a contractor, a better understanding of the function and problems of the architect.

Another building of interest in Denver, was a recently completed 4-story apartment building of brick, concrete and frame construction. These 3½ room apartments rented for $106.00 per month. Owner’s cost on this building was $200,000 or $8,000 each for 25 apartments. Cost per cubic foot of building was a little under 90c. Some of you are doubtless interested in costs, others not. Cost records are an important part of the contractor’s business. Without accurate unit costs, we would not be able to assemble an estimate and submit an intelligent bid. When I was breaking into the business 25 years ago, I had, among other duties, the job of assembling actual job costs into usable units. Knowing that some of our competitors didn’t go into so much detail in making up these cost units, I was doing a little grumbling to my boss about this “new-fangled” idea of keeping detailed costs on construction work. He very diplomatically took me to task for this grumbling and explained that keeping of costs was at least 2000 years old and quoted from the 14th chapter of Luke and the twenty-eight verse, which reads: “which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it.”

Among the late developments for residential and similar types of buildings are radiant heating, “dry wall” construction and light-weight concrete floor slabs. Radiant or panel heating generally consists of wrought iron pipe which is placed in the concrete of a floor on the ground; or in panels in the side walls and ceilings of houses having frame walls or frame floor construction. Steel pipe has also been used, but the initial saving in cost of the pipe is offset by extra labor due to difficulty in bending and the cost of welding breaks in the steel.
Pipe. Radiant heat installations are, in general, more expensive than the conventional steam or hot water jobs. The one dissenter to this higher initial cost idea is the New York contracting firm of Levitt and Sons. It is reported that they have put in over 10,000 installations in their medium price homes on Long Island and that their costs on radiant heat have been less than conventional heating installations. Mr. Levitt builds many houses of identical design and his purchasing in extremely large quantities is the answer to his lower costs. You cannot expect custom built jobs at assembly line prices.

We recently received a report on a survey of 13,000 installations out of 100,000 radiant heat jobs installed throughout the country during the past ten years. 95% of the architects interviewed stated that they would use that type of heat again.

In a large ranch-type residence recently completed by our firm, the radiant heating installation cost about $6,500 for 5,000 sq. ft. of living area. Our heating subcontractor states that a steam or hot water heating job would have cost about $2,000 less. National figures indicate that the average cost of radiant heat over steam heat, initial cost only, is 25%. This extra cost is compensated for by the advantages of more even heat, less dust, floor areas not being obstructed by radiators and in some cases, lower operating cost.

Many of you have heard about, or possibly used, the relatively new "dry-wall" construction for interior finishing of walls. The advantages of this type of wall over a plaster wall are a small saving in cost and an absence of dampness and the mess which goes with the usual plaster job. It is particularly adaptable to alteration jobs where speed is essential.

The light-weight concrete floor construction mentioned previously is an adaptation of a type of design which has been used for many years on fire-proof or fire-resistant buildings. On a house job started by us last fall, located on one of the highest points of Shiras Hills subdivision, we used such a floor. This house has a full basement, part of which will be used as a garage. The owner in this case, found that his floor construction must be fire-resistant and have at least a one-hour fire rating. The requirements of the Marquette Building Code and the State Housing Code indicated that the first floor construction would have to be reinforced concrete, or wood joists with metal lath and 3/4" of plaster on underside, or other similar construction. It was decided to use the concrete as this had the advantage of better fire protection and no shrinkage. This floor was constructed using reinforced concrete joists with cinder block between the joists and a 2" concrete slab over the top, all of the concrete including the supporting beams poured in one operation and finished monolithically. Ducts 4" in diameter were installed in the concrete for the General Electric Air Wall Heating System.

There is probably no other business or profession which entails the amount of anxiety and financial risk as is encountered in the construction industry. The good relations which we have enjoyed with the twenty or more architectural and engineering firms in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, with whom we have worked on over 50 major jobs during the past four years, has helped us considerably. I believe that there is a type of service and good workmanship which can be rendered by a contractor, over and beyond the requirements of any specification or contract.

(Continued on page 52)
Next to Permacrete was a familiar face, that of Karl Domino of Cleveland with his Williams Pivot Sash. Karl, assisted by his sons, Don and Paul and kept in control by Mrs. Domino, was always ready to demonstrate his model display of Williams Pivot Sash. Featured on large photographic displays were some of the larger installations of Williams Pivot Sash, among them the Tumor Clinic at Northwestern University Medical Center at Bethesda, Maryland; Sunnybrook Military Hospital, Toronto, Canada; Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C. and St. John Hickey Hospital at Anderson, Indiana.

Next, in a corner booth was the display of the Ohio Fuel Gas, featuring Servel All-Year Gas Air Conditioning. A large unit was on display and a large panel of back-lighted photographic enlargements showed the six features of the unit with a schematic floor diagram and a panel of photos of typical installations. Presiding at the Ohio Fuel Gas booth were David Young and Walter Novak of Ohio Fuel Gas and John Surbeck, of Servel.

Next was the display of Insul-Wool, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio which demonstrated the repulsion and lack of convection of Insul-Wool insulation by means of refrigerated coils running through a box full of Insul-Wool. On the pipes outside the box was 1/4" of frost while the pipes inside the box had no frost or moisture on them. Here ready to explain the features of Insul-Wool were John E. Reynolds, and Ray G. Houser, Cleveland Factory Branch Manager. Mr. Reynolds explained that Insul-Wool comes in only one form, as wool, in sacks and has many advantages over other types of insulation. We also got a pencil and some book matches. Thanks, John.

Next to Insul-Wool and occupying the four booth spaces along the rest of the wall was the display of The Adam Loos Co. of Toledo. Featured here was the Modernfold Door, familiar to readers of "Ohio Architect" with cut-away model and plenty of literature. Also prominently featured was CORRULUX, a shatterproof, translucent plastic material that comes in corrugated sheets in blue, yellow, rose, green and many other colors. Eight back-lighted photo enlargements in color showing its use in homes, studios, greenhouses, factories and as a paneling in corrugated roofs to admit daylight were quite interesting. Also in Adam Loos display was the In Wall Table and Bench Display, showing how a 14 ft. linoleum covered table with seating benches on each side can be folded up into wall pockets 7 inches deep—a one-man operation. Photographs showing how gymnasiums, and other large rooms can be turned into dining rooms with tables and seating facilities for hundreds in a few minutes and after use, can be folded back into the wall pockets again making the full floor space available for games, etc. were shown. Presiding at this display and anxious to show their many products were, J. C. Loos, C. W. Deitrickson and R. M. Smitherman.

Across the aisle from the Adam Loos display was the corner booth of Geo. P. Little Co. of Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Columbus and Pittsburgh. This display featured a booth with cut-away ceiling on which were mounted various styles of acoustical tile. A carpet covered stairs permitted the architect to see above the ceiling and to observe the way the various tiles were fastened to the ceiling. Also shown were various styles of acoustical tile sold by the George P. Little Co. In charge of this display were George P. Little, Burl Purdy, A. C. Fox, and Jack Brady.

Next to Little was the display of the Universal Concrete...
Pipe Co. of Columbus, Ohio. A large display panel with photographic enlargements featured five views of pipe and retaining wall units together with an automatic pipe making machine. This company makes concrete pipe from 6 inches to 10 feet in diameter and should be consulted for special requirements in pipe and conduit requirements. One of their products is a reinforced concrete cattle pass which can also be used as a pedestrian underpass, culvert or utility gallery. Hosts here were J. M. Millious and William Curtiss.

Next was the lighting display of the Art Metal Co. of Cleveland. This display consisted of three large white panels upon which were mounted the various types and styles of fixtures manufactured by Art Metal. Several samples of popular models were on a table for personal handling and observation. Presiding over the Art Metal Co. booth were H. R. Thompson and George J. Bolles.

Next was the booth of the Crawford Door Co. Three unusual designs in door fronts formed the sides and back of this display. These door fronts, one with three diamond shaped mirrors show Crawford's adaptability to the harmonizing of garage doors with architectural design.

Also shown and demonstrated was the radio controlled "Magic Circle" mechanism for opening and closing garage doors. This mechanism makes possible the opening and closing of garage doors by radio from inside your car. At the service of architects here were L. L. Hahn, John Homuth and K. C. Cook of Cleveland; Warren Messer of Detroit, G. D. Wheder of Toledo and R. Tetz, of The Crane Co., Chicago, who make the "Magic Circle."

Next in a corner location was the Midwest Acoustical & Supply Co. of Cleveland. Here were various samples of Acoustical tile and a panel outlining the various services Midwest has to offer. On a table was displayed an Alumir-Lock Kerfing Machine which kerfs and back cuts any acoustical tile for erection easily on the Alumir-Lock metal suspension system. Also displayed was the Martin-Parry movable steel partition and paneling manufactured in Toledo and sold and serviced by Midwest. Hosts for Midwest Acoustical were Howard Wiley, President of the Company, A. P. Regitz, Jr., Sales Manager and Albert C. Horvath, Toledo Branch Manager.

On the next corner was the display of the Etling Window by Weatherseal. On two stands were sample windows so that the architect could work them and see how they operate. Anxious to be of service to architects here were Harlow Kutz, Jack Cully, Vern Malloy and Howard Fremody.

Next to Weatherseal was the booth of the F. C. Russell Co. featuring Rusco Window Units. Complete units were shown with screen and insulating window. It was explained that they were furnished without screen or double window, which units could easily be added later, this for competitive reasons. At attendance here were R. A. Bruce, Harry Smith and J. W. Buchanan.

Next was the display of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. of Toledo which featured in the background a large display panel with photographic enlargements showing installations of Kaylo Heat Insulating Block, Kaylo Insulated Roof Tile and Fireproof Doors with Kaylo Cores. Shown also were Insulux Glass Block with an illuminated glass photographic display showing typical installations. In attendance here for Kaylo were Jim Hailey and Fred A. Dathe and for Insulux, Norris Dennig and James J. Sattler.

Next to the Kaylo booth was the display of the Toledo Blue Print and Paper Co. featuring the line of Draftsmen and Artist's supplies, including surveying equipment, drafting room files and supplies, etc. Host at this booth was H. J. Betzer.

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On the corner and completing our round of displays in the Ballroom was the Booth of Unit Structures, Inc. of Peshtigo, Wisconsin and represented by Geo. J. Hasse Co. of Toledo.

A laminated, gothic type, arched booth drew attention to the fact that they sold laminated arches and beams and unit constructed homes. Many typical jobs of this laminated yellow pine were shown. Presiding here were Geo. J. Hasse and J. C. Van Dyke, Chief Engineer of Unit Structures, Inc.

This completed our tour of the Ballroom so we repaired to the other end of the building, where in Parlors A, B, C, and D, were set up the balance of the exhibits.

As we entered the end door we came to the exhibit of The Joseph P. Kessler Co. which was displaying Alfol aluminum foil insulation, fol-Door, a folding door of plastic material, and Mills Office Movable Walls and Partitions. On the job here to help the architect were Jos. P. Kessler, Bob Leininger, Jim Henahan and John Krauschaar, Alfol representative from New York.

One of Mr. Kessler's products which he handles in the Toledo territory was in the booth next to him. The Ohio Radiant Glass Heating Co. of Akron, Ohio headed by John Stottler, President. This exhibit featured 2 projected type radiant glass heating panels and literature describing this comparatively new method of heating, a story on which was carried in the last issue of "Ohio Architect." Assisting Mr. Stottler in acting as host to the architects was John Hostettler, Director of Engineering for the Company.

The next two booths were devoted to a display of Knightware acid proof equipment and Permanite acid and alkali proof pipe and Fume Ducts. Maurice A. Knight also manufactures Chemical and Laboratory equipment and in charge of the exhibit was Mr. Knight, in person.

Next to Knightware was an exhibit of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—an aluminum door frame unit showing a glass door controlled by a hydraulic equipment with the new Pittomatic Hinge. This door has many advantages, one of the principal ones being the fact that the control mechanism may be placed far away from the door and controlling the door through pipes carrying the hydraulic fluid only. Also on display here was Glass Block, Pittco Store Front Metal, etc. The men in charge for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. were J. H. Perry, K. J. Wernli, E. R. Crick, Jr. and Ed Stein.

Adjoining this was the booth of The Meta Kote Corp. of Toledo, who in the person of President Vernon C. Kibby was featuring the Dorflo Sliding Door mechanism. The ease of movement and lack of vibration or friction in the door was astonishing to those of us who think of a sliding door as moving on rollers or slides. The Dorflo holds the door suspended and it moves in and out of the wall effortlessly.

Next to Metakoie was the Janson Industries display. This company located in Canton, are stage equipment contractors and their display featured Janson Airline aluminum track which comes in 7 styles of track and along which scenery and stage curtains move (even around corners) effortlessly and quietly. Hosts here were Richard W. Janson and his father Wilford S. Janson.

The International Business Machines exhibit was next and this was a most elaborate and interesting display. A model illustrated the IBM nurse's call system, the last word in convenient hospital call equipment. Also shown were the IBM self-regulating clocks. With these clocks the master may be installed in the principal's of-

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ice in a school for instance and the other clocks in the
study rooms, being merely plugged in the regular 110
volt lighting circuit. They are all regulated by the
master clock without any additional wiring by means of a
familiar electronic principal along the 110 volt line.
Call bells, predetermined, may be present and are auto-
matic until changed. Very courteous and helpful were
A. J. Conrad of Cincinnati, T. W. Cummins of New
York and B. Lindendall of Toledo who were in charge
of the exhibit.

In the next two booths was an exhibit by the Libby-
Owens-Ford Co. of Toledo who displayed here for the
first time to architects their Solarmeter, a unique and
clever device that determines and graphically shows the
position of the sun at various times of the year at any
spot on the globe in relation to architectural structures.
This was part of the Thermopane display of Libby-
Owens-Ford which featured a back panel display on
which were four back-lighted enlarged photographic
studies of typical Thermopane installations. Always
ready to show the solarmeter and talk Thermopane
were T. A. Clarke and Claud Harr who were in charge
of the display.

In the corner, last but not least, was the display of
Cam Norton Co. of Toledo and Gary Roof Co. of
Dayton. Displayed were Prescolite recessed lighting fix-
tures by Presteel of Berkley, California as well as Swivol-
lite by the same Company, both handled by Cam Norton.
He also displayed Leader lighting equipment and the
Sportslitter, manufactured by Steber of Illinois.

EDMUND PURVES ATTACKS
ADMINISTRATION POLICY

Stating that the government bureaucrats are forsaking
the paths of scientific progress to pursue political whims,
Edmund R. Purves, Executive Director of The A.I.A.
criticizes the off-again, on-again policy of Congress re-
garding housing research. He criticizes the war emer-
gency measures, which, if adopted by the Congress would
draggically cut down the almost a million and a half
worth of research projects by private research agencies
and universities. These projects, which include such
items as building code simplification and standardiza-
tion, the standardization of building materials and in-
quiries as to what makes basements damp, why con-
crete blocks crack, etc. Purves feels, are remedies to the
many ills of the building industry such as rising prices
and material shortages.

“Technical research” says Mr. Purves, “can produce
more building, faster and more economical building and
conserve building materials.”

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By RALPH KEMPTON
Secretary, Ohio State Board of Examining Architects

You know nothin' rests you so much as digging out and repairing a lot of old fishing gear, buying some new fangled sinkers, hooks and plugs, patching up the old boat, overhauling the outboard motor, having the car checked and filled and packed, driving like a fire truck, 500 miles, "eatin'" cold sandwiches, "drinkin'" bad coffee, "sleepin'" in bad beds, "buyin'" bait along the way and upon arrival unloading the boat, unpacking the car, hooking up some tackle, loading up the boat with anchor, rods, cushions, landing net (needed once in a while) bait, canteen, "minnie" bucket, gas can, oars (also needed once in a while) compass, pliers, wrench, lantern, wife, stringer, tackle box, flattened can, sponge, water bottle, almonds bars, chewing gum, hunting knife, etc.

Do some "fishin,'" clean the fish, "eating," enjoy the beautiful sunsets, inhale the balmy fragrance of the swaying pines and when old sol has departed behind the distant shore try to find sufficient clothes to keep you warm enough for sleeping until the grand sunrise of several tomorrows when you unload the boat, load and pack the car, load the boat, bid good-bye to some fine folks, drive to the ferry, eating very little so you won't be too seasick on the three hour boat trip, get on dry land, hook up the boat trailer and scoot for Ohio "hell-bent for election" going through customs at Sarnia, trying to skirt Detroit traffic on Saturday P. M., crossing the state line on Telegraph Road, grabbing refreshments at the Crow's Nest, cutting Maumee right through the middle, (Sorry J. R.) going over a mile long detour, stopping for a good hamburger and a cup of coffee at Findlay and then on the home stretch with too darn many auto transport trucks in the way, thru Kenton, Marysville—Dublin and then that grand and glorious feeling of being home again. Oh sure, there was some unloading to do, tackle to repair, etc. but that could wait until tomorrow.

Did we catch any fish? Never ask a fisherman (?) that question—just say how many did you get? The answer is the same to both questions—all we wanted. Any big ones? Well naturally the big ones get away, but this time we fooled one of them at least, when he jumped over the boat his shadow weighed two pounds as measured on the "deliar" scales lying on the seat, so we had some verification as to size anyway. P. S. Still "restin'" up.

THIS IS THE LAW
(Continued from page 9)
or alteration thereof, where any lot or land has been purchased for the erection or equipment of such public building or where the contract for the construction, erection or equipping of which has been let or entered into prior to the date at which this act (G. C. sections 12G00-1 to 12G00-28) takes effect; nor shall the provisions prescribing the minimum distance at which buildings or structures, or parts thereof, shall be located from any lot line, or the provisions relating to open courts and fireproof passageways, apply when the provisions of this act (G. C. sections 12G00-1 to 12G00-28) are, or can be, complied with by or with the use of adjoining property, and when such adjoining property affords the widths and areas as prescribed by this act (G. C. sections 12G00-1 to 12G00-28), and is available for the purposes intended,

(Continued on page 40)
and when such adjoining property is so situated, used, dedicated or deeded, as to preclude the erection of any building or structure or part thereof on the widths and areas so used, during the existence of the building or structure erected under the provisions of this act (G. C. sections 12600-1 to 12600-283).

Sec. 12600-279. Whoever being the owner or having control as an officer, or as a member of a board or committee or otherwise of any opera house, hall, theater, church, schoolhouse, college, academy, seminary, infirmary, sanitarium, children’s home, hospital, medical institute, asylum, memorial building, armory, assembly hall or other building for the assembling or betterment of people in any municipal corporation, township or county in this state, violates any of the provisions of the foregoing act or fails to conform to any of the provisions thereof, or fails to obey any order of the state fire mar-

Sec. 12600-280. Any architect, civil engineer, builder, plumber, carpenter, mason, contractor, sub-contractor, foreman, or employee, who shall violate or assist in the violation of any of the provisions of this act or any order issued thereunder shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and stand committed until said fine and costs be paid or secured to be paid or until otherwise discharged by the due process of law.

Sec. 12600-281. It shall be the duty of the state fire marshals or fire chief of municipalities having fire departments to enforce all the provisions herein contained relating to fire prevention.

Sec. 12600-282. A justice of the peace, mayor or police judge shall have final jurisdiction within his county in a prosecution for a violation of any provision of the foregoing act.

Sec. 12600-283. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after sixty days from the date of its passage.

Passed May 31st, 1911.

BOARD OF BUILDING STANDARDS

To regulate the construction, alteration and repair of buildings and structures, to establish a board of building standards, to define its powers and duties, and to amend section 12600-277 of the General Code, relating to building regulations.

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[October, 1950]
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Sec. 12600-284. The purpose of this act is that all public buildings or parts and appurtenances thereof, wheresoever erected, that are to be used or that may be used as a place of resort, assembly, education, entertainment, lodging, trade, manufacture or repair, storage, traffic or occupancy by the public, and all other buildings or parts and appurtenances thereof erected within the limits of any city or in any territory laid out in town lots within three miles of the corporate limits of any city, whether within a village or not, shall be so constructed, erected, equipped and maintained that they shall be safe and sanitary, for their intended use and occupancy, except that this act shall not apply to single and two family dwelling houses.

For the purpose of this act a building is any structure consisting of foundations, walls, columns, girders, beams, floors and roof, or a combination of any number of these parts, with or without other parts or appurtenances. A building shall be considered safe when free from danger or hazard to the life, safety, health or welfare of persons occupying or frequenting it, or of the public and from danger of settlement, movement, disintegration or collapse, whether such danger arises from the method or materials of its construction or from equipment installed therein, for the purpose of lighting, heating, the transmission or utilization of electric current, or from its location or otherwise. A building shall be considered sanitary when it is free from danger or hazard to the health of persons occupying or frequenting it or to that of the public, if such danger arises from the method or materials of its construction or from any equipment installed therein, for the purpose of lighting, heating, ventilating or plumbing.

Sec. 12600-285. There is hereby established in the department of industrial relations a board of building standards which shall consist of seven members. The chief of the division of workshops and factories and public buildings shall be a member and secretary of the board; but the director of industrial relations may designate an employee of his department as assistant secretary. An employee of the department of health, who is a sanitary engineer, to be designated by the director of said department, shall be a member of the board. The other members shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Within thirty days after this act takes effect, three such members shall be appointed for a term of two years and two shall be appointed for a term of four years; thereafter as the terms of the members so appointed so expire, their successors shall be appointed for terms of four years. Vacancies otherwise occurring shall be filled in like manner for the unexpired term. Of the members so appointed by the governor, one shall be an attorney-at-law, admitted to the bar of this state; and the others shall be persons of recognized ability, broad training and large experience in problems and practices incidental to the construction and equipment of buildings. Each member of the board, not otherwise required to take an oath of office, shall take the oath prescribed by the constitution. Each member appointed by the governor shall receive as compensation ten dollars for each day's attendance at the meetings of the board, but not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars in any year; and shall receive his actual and necessary expenses in the performance of his official duties. The amount of such compensation and expenses shall be certified by the secretary of the board and paid in the same manner as the compensation and expenses of employees of the department of industrial relations are paid.

(Continued on page 42)
Sec. 12600-286. The board of building standards shall organize by choosing a chairman who shall serve for a term of two years. The department of industrial relations shall provide and assign to the board of building standards, such stenographers, clerks, experts and other employees as may be required to enable the board to perform the duties and exercise the powers imposed upon or vested in it by law.

Sec. 12600-287. The board may adopt its own rules of procedure not inconsistent with this act and may change the same from time to time in its discretion. The votes of a majority of the members of the board shall be required for the adoption of any rule or regulation, amendment or annulment thereof. A full and complete record of all proceedings of the board shall be kept which shall be open to public inspection and authenticated in the manner provided in section 154-18 of the General Code.

Sec. 12600-288. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 1 of this act, the board of building standards shall have and perform the following powers and duties:

(1) To formulate and report to the general assembly from time to time, such amendments in existing statutes relating to the purposes declared in section 1 of this act as public health and safety and the development of the arts may from time to time require.

(2) To formulate and report to the general assembly from time to time such additional legislation as it may recommend with a view to carrying out fully, in statutory form, the purposes declared in section 1 of this act.

(3) To determine by rule or regulation on application to it made in the manner herein provided, that any particular fixture, device, material, system or method of construction is equivalent, having regard to its adaptability for safe and sanitary construction, to that described in any section of the General Code, wherever the use of a fixture, device, material, system or method of construction which is equivalent as regards such standards, to that described in such section of the General Code, is permitted by law; and on like application to amend or annul any such rule or regulation.

No department, officer, board or commission of the state government other than the board of building standards hereby created shall have power to determine such equivalents in any case, nor to permit the use of any fixture, device, material, system or method of construction at variance with what is described in any such section of the General Code.

(4) To recommend to the industrial commission of Ohio, the public health council or any other department, officer, board or commission of the state, and to municipal councils and building departments, the making, amending, fixing or ordaining by such appropriate action as such state or municipal authorities may be empowered by law or the constitution to take, of such rules, regulations, codes or standards as shall tend to carry out the purposes declared in section 1 of this act, with a view to securing uniformity of state administrative ruling and local legislation and administrative action with respect to such purposes.

(5) To conduct such hearings, in addition to those required by this act, and to make or cause to be made such investigations and tests, and to require from other state departments, officers, boards and commissions such information as the board may deem necessary or desirable in order to assist it in the discharge of any duty or in the exercise of any power mentioned in this section or elsewhere in this act.

Sec. 12600-289. From and after their effective dates as fixed by the board, the rules and regulations adopted by the board shall be prima facie reasonable and lawful and shall be in force until modified or set aside by the board or in an action brought for that purpose pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of this act. The construction, alteration and repair of buildings and the materials and devices of any and all kinds used in connection therewith and the heating and ventilating thereof and the plumbing and electric wiring therein shall conform to the statutes of this state and the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the board of building standards, and to provisions of local ordinances not inconsistent therewith. Any building, or structure, or part thereof, constructed, altered or repaired not in ac-
cordance with the statutes of this state and with the rules and regulations of the board, and any building or structure or part thereof in which there is installed, altered or repaired any fixture, device and material or plumbing, heating or ventilating system or electric wiring not in accordance with such statutes, rules and regulations, shall be deemed a public nuisance.

Sec. 12600-290. Any person may petition the board for the adoption, amendment or annulment of a rule or regulation permitting the use of any particular fixture, device, material, system or method or manner of construction or installation as the equivalent, as regards the purposes declared in section 1 of this act, of the fixtures, devices, materials, systems or methods or manners of construction or installation described in any section of the General Code relating to said purposes, where the use of such equivalent is permitted by law. If the board, after hearing, shall deem it advisable to adopt the rule or regulation or amendment or annulment thereof petitioned for, it shall give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of a public hearing thereon, which notice shall state in full the proposed rule or regulation to be adopted, amended or annulled, or the proposed amendment, and shall be advertised in at least five newspapers published in different counties and of general circulation in the state. No such rule or regulation shall be adopted, amended or annulled until after such public hearing. A copy of every such rule or regulation and every amendment or annulment thereof signed by the chief of the division of workshops, factories and public buildings and sealed with the seal of the department of industrial relations, shall, after final adoption by the board, be filed in the office of the secretary of state and shall be published in such manner as the board of building standards may from time to time determine. Any such rule or regulation or amendment or annulment thereof, shall not take effect until a date fixed by the board and stated therein; and in case of amendment or annulment such date shall not be less than ninety days after the same is filed in the office of the secretary of state. No such rule or regulation or amendment or annulment shall apply to any property the plans or drawings, specifications and data of which have been approved by the board before the time such rule or regulation or amendment or annulment takes effect. All hearings of the board shall be open to the public. Each of the members of the board for the purposes of this act, shall have the power to administer oaths.

Sec. 12600-291. Any person interested, either because of ownership or occupation of any property affected by any such rule or regulation, or as the producer, manufacturer, seller or distributor, of any building material, plumbing, heating or ventilating system or device, or any other device or equipment, the use of which is not provided for by any such rule or regulation, so adopted or amended, may petition for a hearing on the reasonableness and lawfulness of any action of the board, adopting, amending or annulling or refusing to adopt, amend or annul such rule or regulation, in the manner provided in this act. Such petition for hearing shall be verified petition filed with the board setting out specifically and in full detail the action of the board upon which a hearing is desired, and the reason why such action is unreasonable or unlawful, and every issue to be considered by the board on the hearing. Such petition shall be filed within thirty days after the record of the action of the board is filed in the office of the secretary of state, in cases wherein such record is required to be so filed; otherwise within thirty days after the action is taken. Upon receipt of said petition, after hearing, which shall be held within thirty days thereafter, and of which notice has been given the peti-
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Sec. 12600-292. Any person in interest mentioned in section 8 (12600-291 G. C.) hereof being dissatisfied with any action of the board of building standards adopted and confirmed by determination of the board as provided in said action, may commence an action in the common pleas court of Franklin county against the board as defendant to set aside, vacate or annul any such provision on the ground that the provision is unreasonable or unlawful and the said court is hereby authorized and vested with exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine such action. The board shall be served with summons as in other civil cases. The answer of the board shall be filed within ten days after service of summons upon it and with its answer it shall file a certified transcript of its record in said matter. Upon the filing of said answer said action shall be at issue and shall be advanced and assigned for trial by the court, upon the application of either party, at the earliest possible date.

Sec. 12600-293. The construction, use or occupation of any building which is declared by this act to be a public nuisance may be enjoined in a proceeding instituted in the name of any department or officer mentioned in section 12600-281 of the General Code in the court of common pleas of the county in which said building is or will be situated.

Sec. 12600-294. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting any of the powers now existing in the public utilities commission of Ohio, the industrial commission of Ohio, or the department of commerce, division of fire marshal, or the department of health, excepting as herein specifically provided, nor as exempting any officer or department from the obligation of enforcing all existing laws nor shall anything contained in this act be construed as limiting any of the powers conferred upon municipalities by the constitution or the laws of this state.

Sec. 12600-295. The board of building standards may require the department of industrial relations to make such investigations, reports and tests and to submit such information as it may deem necessary to assist it in the determination of any question coming before it, and may utilize for such purpose the services of the engineering experiment station at the Ohio State University.

Sec. 12600-296. Before entering into contract for the
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POWERS AND DUTIES OF
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
RELATING TO BUILDINGS
Sec. 871-21. The industrial commission of Ohio is vested with the power and jurisdiction on and after the first day of September, 1913, to have such supervision of every employment and place of employment and of every other building and establishment in this state as
may be necessary adequately to enforce and administer all laws and all lawful orders requiring such employment and place of employment or building or establishment to be safe, and requiring the protection of the life, health, safety and welfare of every employee in such employment or place of employment, and every frequenter of such place of employment, including the power to regulate the hours of labor of employees in such employment and places of employment, with regard to the health and welfare of such employees to such extent as the nature of the employment will reasonably permit, not inconsistent with law.

Sec. 871-22. It shall also be the duty of the industrial commission, and it shall have full power, jurisdiction and authority:

(1) To appoint advisors, who shall without compensation, assist the industrial commission in the execution of its duties; to retain and assign to their duties any or all officers, subordinates and clerks of the commissioner of labor statistics, the chief inspector of mines, the chief inspector of workshops and factories, the chief examiner of steam engineers, the board of boiler rules, chief inspector of steam boilers, the state board of arbitration and conciliation, and the state liability board of awards.

(2) On and after the first day of September, 1913, to administer and enforce the general laws of this state relating to mines, manufacturing, mechanical, electrical, art and laundering establishments, child labor, employment of minors, explosives, printing, telegraph and telephone offices, railroad depots, hotels, memorial buildings, tenement and apartment houses, schoolhouses, colleges, opera houses, halls, theaters, churches, asylums, children’s homes, hospitals, medical institutes, asylums, and other buildings used for the assembly or betterment of people in the state, bakeries, employment offices, stores, intelligence offices and bureaus, manufacturers of cigars, sweat shops, fire escapes, and means of egress from buildings, scaffolds, hoists, ladders, and other matters relating to the erection, repair, alteration or painting of buildings and structures, employment of females, hours of labor, licensed occupations and school attendance, and all other laws protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of employees in employment and places of employment, frequenters of places of employment or relating to the health and safety of persons occupying or assembled in the structures named above, on and after the first day of September, 1913.

(3) To investigate, ascertain, and on and after the first day of September, 1913, to declare and prescribe what hours of labor, safety devices, safeguards, or other means or methods of protection are best adapted to render the employees of every employment, and place of employment and frequenters of every place of employment, safe,
and to protect their welfare as required by lawful orders, and to establish and maintain museums of safety and hygiene in which shall be exhibited safety devices, safeguards and other means and methods for the protection of life, health, safety and welfare of employees.

(4) To ascertain and on and after the first day of September, 1913, to fix such reasonable standards and to prescribe, modify and enforce such reasonable orders for the adoption of safety devices, safeguards and other means or methods of protection to be nearly uniform as possible as may be necessary to carry out all laws and lawful orders relative to the protection of the life, health, safety and welfare of employees in employment and places of employment or frequenters of places of employment.

(5) To ascertain, and on and after the first day of September, 1913, fix and order such reasonable standards for the construction, repair and maintenance of places of employment as shall render them safe.

(6) To investigate, ascertain and determine such reasonable classifications of persons, employment and places of employment as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(7) To adopt reasonable and proper rules and regulations relative to the exercise of its powers and authorities, and proper rules to govern its proceedings and to regulate the mode and manner of all investigations and hearings; such rules and regulations shall not be effective until ten days after their publication. A copy of such rules and regulations shall be delivered to every citizen making application therefor, and a copy delivered with every notice of hearing.

(8) To do all in its power to promote the voluntary arbitration, mediation and conciliation of disputes between employers and employees and to avoid the necessity of resorting to lockouts, boycotts, blacklists, discriminations and legal proceedings in matters of employment. In pursuance of this duty it may appoint temporary boards of arbitration, provide the necessary expenses of such boards, order reasonable compensation not exceeding five dollars per day for each member engaged in such arbitration, prescribe rules of procedure for such arbitration boards, conduct investigations and hearings, publish reports and advertisements, and may do all other things convenient and necessary to accomplish the purposes directed in this act. The commission shall designate a deputy to be known as chief mediator and may detail other deputies from time to time to act as assistants for the purpose of executing these provisions. The deputies may act on temporary boards without extra compensation.

(9) To establish and conduct free employment agencies, and on and after the first day of September, 1913, to license and supervise the work of private employ-
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structure is situated by filing an appeal with the clerk of such court within twenty (20) days after such publication of a copy of such order or such brief statement. The clerk of said court shall forthwith notify the department of industrial relations shall be plaintiff and the appellant shall be defendant. Within twenty (20) days after the filing of such appeal the department of industrial relations shall make a complete transcript of the proceedings had before it and certify the same together with all the original papers filed in its office and transmit them to the clerk of said court. Within ten days after filing such transcript the department of industrial relations shall file a petition in the ordinary form against such appellant as defendant and further pleading shall be had in such case according to the rules of civil procedure. The court shall hear the matter upon such evidence as may be introduced by either party, and determine the right of the appellant. If the court find from the evidence that such order should be set aside, such order shall thereafter be null and void and of no effect. If the court find in favor of such department of industrial relations and that such order should not be set aside, such order shall be continued in full force and effect. So far as consistent with the rights of others such appeal shall by the trial court be given precedence over other matters and the decision of such common pleas court shall be final.

Sec. 1033. If no appeal is taken or if the court sustains the order, the mayor or chief executive with the aid of the police or the prosecuting attorney with the aid of the sheriff, as the case may be, shall prevent the use of such structure for public assemblage until the appliances, additions or alterations required by such notice have been added to or made in such structure.

Sec. 1034. Upon receipt of such notice, if no appeal be taken or if the court shall find in favor of the department of industrial relations the owner or person in control of such structure shall comply with every detail embodied therein, and upon completion thereof report such fact in writing to the department of industrial relations and to such mayor or prosecuting attorney.

Sec. 1035. The plans for the erection of such structure, and for any alterations in or additions to any such structure, shall be approved by the department of industrial relations, except in municipalities having regularly organized building inspection departments, in which case the plans shall be approved by such department.

Sec. 1036. Whoever, being an architect, builder or other person, alters the plans so approved or fails to construct or alter a building in accordance with such plans without the consent of the department that approved them, or without the court of common pleas finding that such order should be set aside, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both.

Sec. 1037. Whoever, being a person, firm or corporation or member of a board, and being the owner or in control of any building mentioned in section ten hundred and thirty-one of this chapter, uses or permits the use of such building in violation of any order prohibiting its use issued as provided by law, unless the common pleas court has made a finding setting aside such order, or fails to comply with an order so issued relating to the change, improvement or repair of such building, unless the common pleas court shall make a finding setting aside such order, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and each day that such use or failure continues shall constitute a separate offense.

VERY IMPORTANT VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!

A very recent survey made here in Central Ohio revealed the fact that a very large percentage of several upper bracket groups had never registered and voted.

Communities which have for years held their heads high because of alleged civic activities and the participation therein by their citizens should have red faces.

Such a situation in any enlightened community, endowed bountifully with everything nature and money can provide is disgraceful. There is no need to mince words in describing such negligence, where men and women with far less of these finer things of life have fought and died so that such communities everywhere might have and enjoy them.

It is hoped that no such survey is taken at this time of the Architects of Ohio so that, for the time being at least, they may enjoy the benefits of doubt as to their acceptance of this priceless privilege and bounden duty.

If there is an architect in the State of Ohio who has for any reason not voted in the past, let him or her stand up and be counted now. What is good for the boss is good for the draftsman and every adult member of his family.

There comes a time in the rush of events when it is too late to turn back or to stop the onward rush of such events, when we can't go back to firmer ground and a future of promise and genuine prosperity for all.

We hope that such a time is not facing us right now. Nevertheless, it is never too late to try to do one's share and there never was a more important place or time than Ohio on Nov. 7th.

VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!

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WALTER J. THIES DIES
AT AGE 61

Walter J. Thies, a Dayton architect for 41 years, died September 14th.
Mr. Thies had gained a national reputation as a designer of small homes and had won national competitions in that field.
He had also designed schools, hospitals, factories and group housing projects. In recent years, Mr. Thies had designed the addition to the Stillwater Sanatorium and the Our Lady of Mercy school.
For many years he had been associated with Thies and Thies, architects, a firm operated by his father, the late John Thies, and his brother, Urban Thies.
A native of Dayton, Mr. Thies attended the University of Dayton. He died at 5 a.m. at his residence, 3117 North Main Street, at the age of 61.
He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Architects Society of Ohio.
Surveying are his wife, Margaret M.; a daughter, Mrs. William Kroger; two sons, John A. and James E.; a sister, Mrs. Garfield Puls; a brother, Urban Thies, and three grandchildren, all of Dayton.

FRANCIS CROSBY,
ARCHITECT, DIES

One of Cleveland's best known architectural and industrial designers, Francis Wyman Crosby, died September 18th in Lakeside Hospital of a heart attack.
Since 1946 he had been a member of the architectural firm of Hubbell & Benes. Previously for many years he had been its chief designer. He had designed the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Ohio Bell Telephone Building, the Masonic Temple and other buildings.
A native of Brattleboro, Vt., Mr. Crosby was a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Before coming to Cleveland he had been associated in the architectural profession in Boston and New Orleans.
In 1928 he was sent to Russia by the Austin Co. to plan a manufacturing plant and adjoining city for the Soviet government.
Long a member of the Orpheus Choir, he made the trip with it to Wales, where it won the Eisteddfod—Welsh Congress of Bards—in the 1930's.
Mr. Crosby was a member of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry and of the Shrine in New Orleans. He was a member also of the American Institute of Architects.
Continuing a pace with its constant “progressive expansion” program the Graham Overhead Door Company recently announced the acquisition of Kenneth E. A. Smith, Jr. as a member of the firm. In joining Graham, Smith assumes the position of General Manager. He brings with him a wide and diversified knowledge of the overhead door business, as well as an excellent reputation with architects and building contractors. He is well known for his friendly humor, pleasant personality and good, common sense, an unbeatable combination in any business man.

Norman P. Fink, who has been the “sparkplug” of the Graham sales staff, has been promoted to Sales Manager. Although Fink has been associated with the concern for only slightly over a year, his contribution to the company’s tremendously increased sales volume has been great. He works on the logical theory that making the sale is only half of the salesman’s job. Service and personal contact constitute the other important half, according to Fink. Contractors have come to believe that “if a door problem can be solved, Norm Fink will do it.” He has been variously referred to as “a bundle of nerves” and “a bomb with a short fuse.” As far as Fink is concerned, personally, he doesn’t care what they call him, just so they call him for doors.

In further connection with the “progress expansion” program comes the announcement that Graham has been appointed exclusive distributor for the famous McKee Overdoor and the Morrison steel “Roly” door. These lines will supplement the company’s own doors, providing large additional outlets.

McKee, in addition to a full line of residential garage doors, has been nationally acclaimed for its high quality commercial and industrial doors. Among their many outstanding features are the “twin rollers,” which double the number of track rollers used on other doors. This fea-

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**ARCHITECT**
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October 52, 1950 [October, 1950]  
 THE OHIO
ZONEOLITE APPOIN TS  
WILLIAMS  

Appointment of Emrys L. Williams as architects' representative in the Cleveland Area is announced by the Zonolite Company's Dearborn, Mich. division manager, Dayton L. Prouty.  
Williams will call exclusively on architects and serve as an assistant to H. C. Fidler, Zonolite's Northeastern Ohio service representative for the past four years.  
"Williams' appointment marks a turning point in the Zonolite sales-engineering and marketing program," Prouty said. "In other areas our representatives also call on lumber and building supply dealers, contractors, owners and industrial firms in addition to architects. Because Zonolite products are becoming a regular entry in architects specifications, and because of the large volume of construction and number of architects in the Cleveland Area, it has become a necessity for us to expand our sales-engineering department in order to properly serve the architects on a consulting and job follow-up basis. Williams is well qualified for this job by reason of his educational background and previous experience."  
Williams is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin lightweight building construction course, having received his bachelor's degree there in that department. Prior to his four month's instruction and training period at Zonolite he was employed in a retail lumber and building supply yard and as an instructor in architectural drawing at the University of Wisconsin. He has established his residence at 4919 Broadview Road, Cleveland.  
Other Zonolite representatives in Ohio, in addition to Williams and Fidler, who resides at Cuyahoga Falls, are William Blaisdell, northwestern counties, with headquarters at Lima; Robertson L. Clark, southwestern, Morrow; and Ronald F. McCormick, southeastern, Coshocton.

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