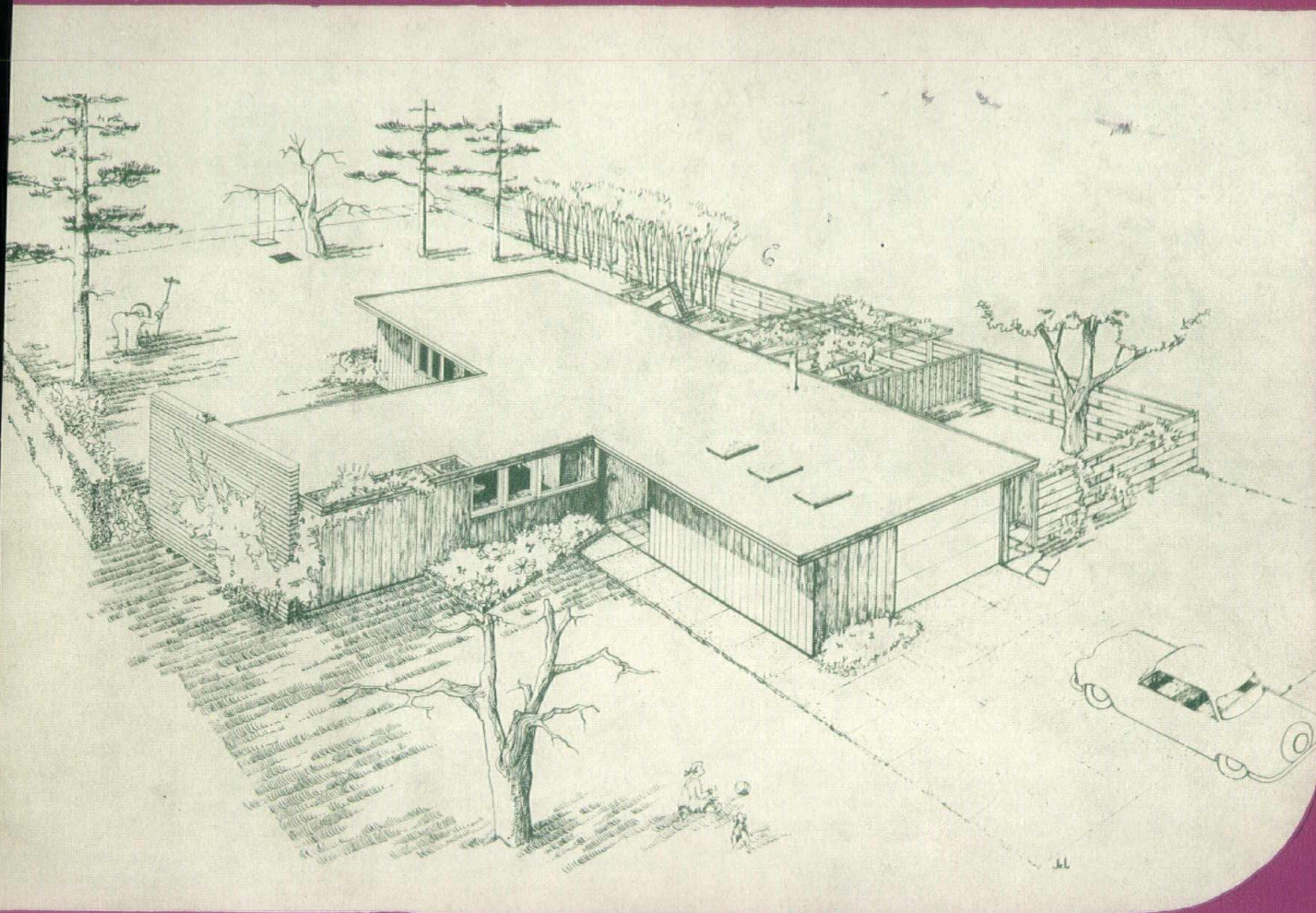


# OHIO ARCHITECT

JANUARY • 1951

Vol. IX

No. 1



Drawing of Architect's Home at Cleveland Home and Flower Show  
See Story on Page Seven

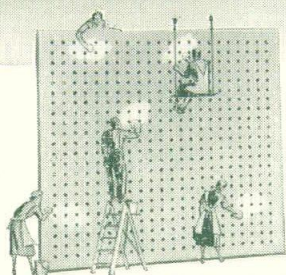
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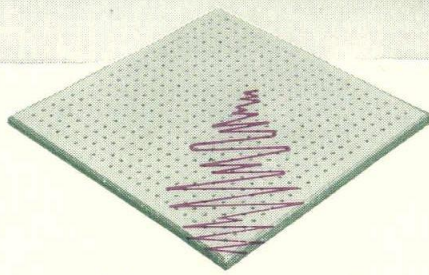


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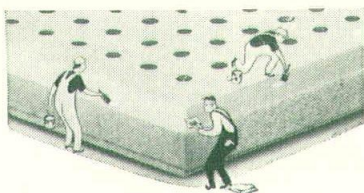


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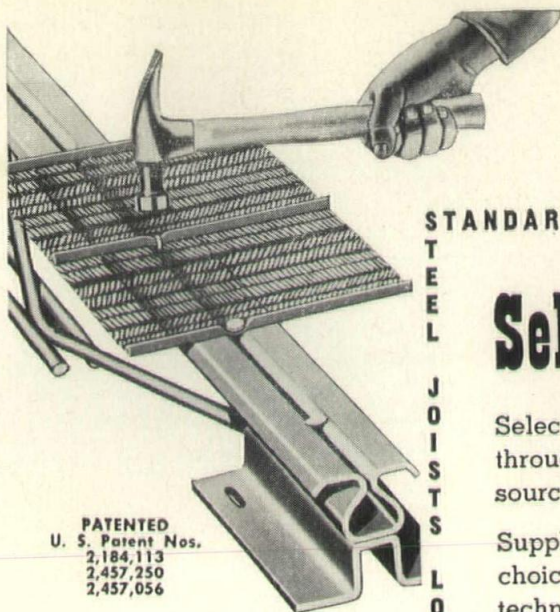
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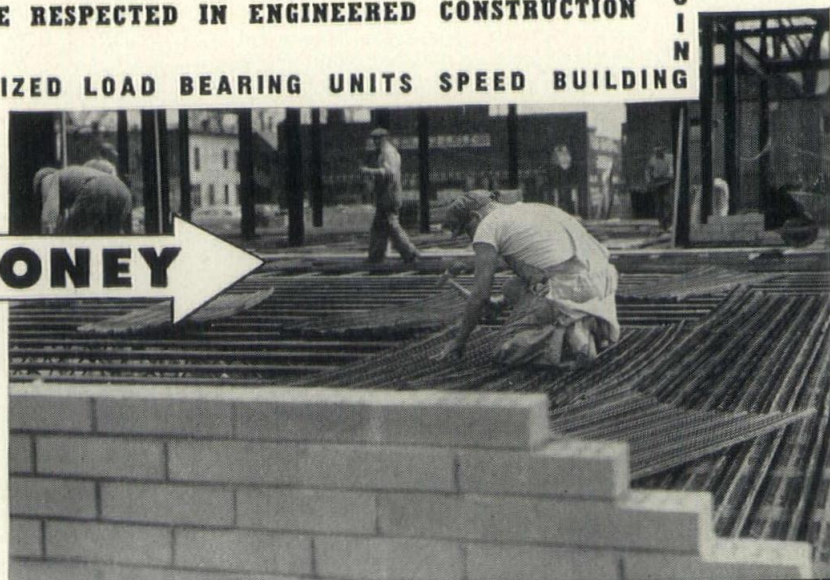
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# OHIO ARCHITECT

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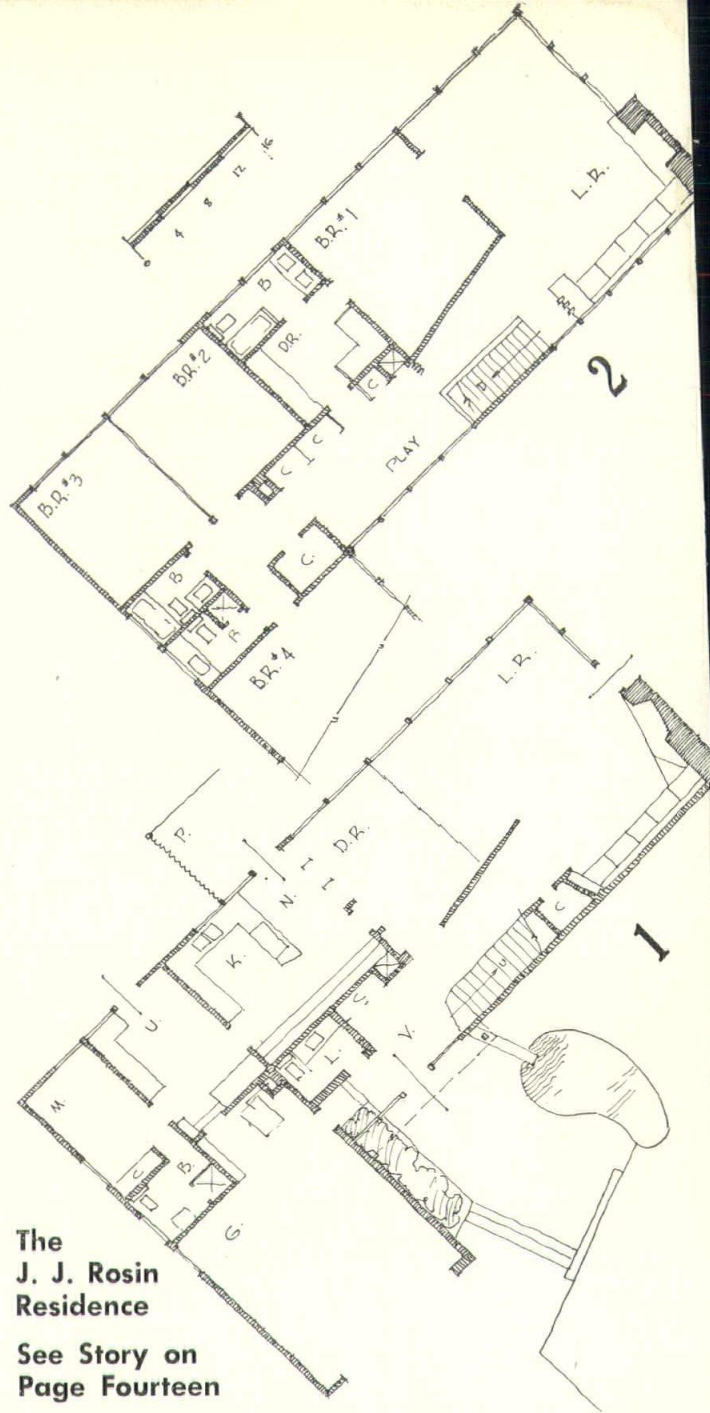
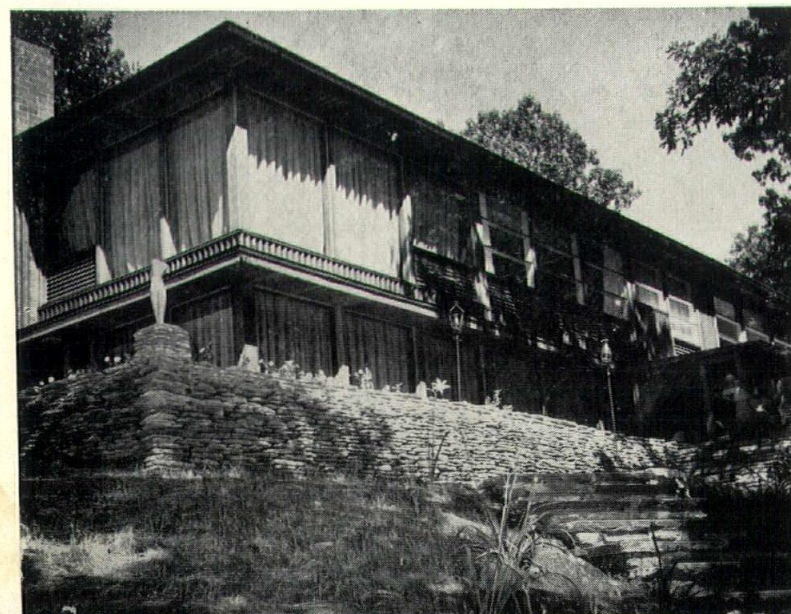
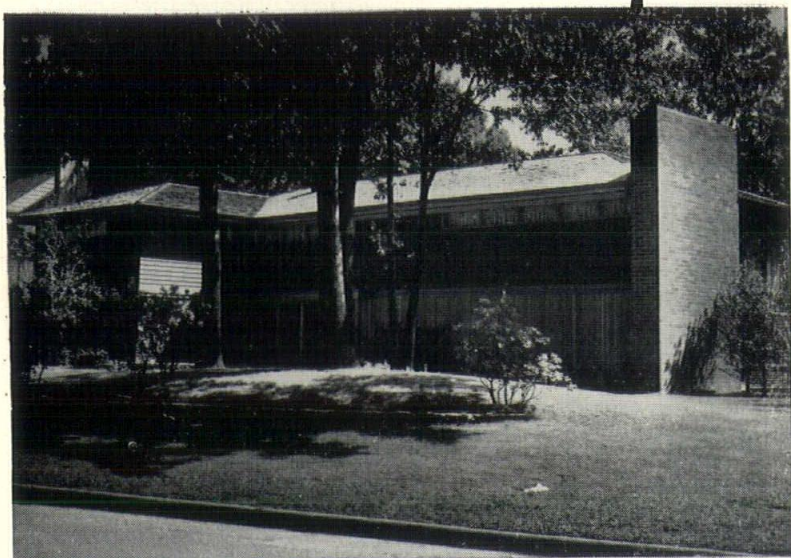
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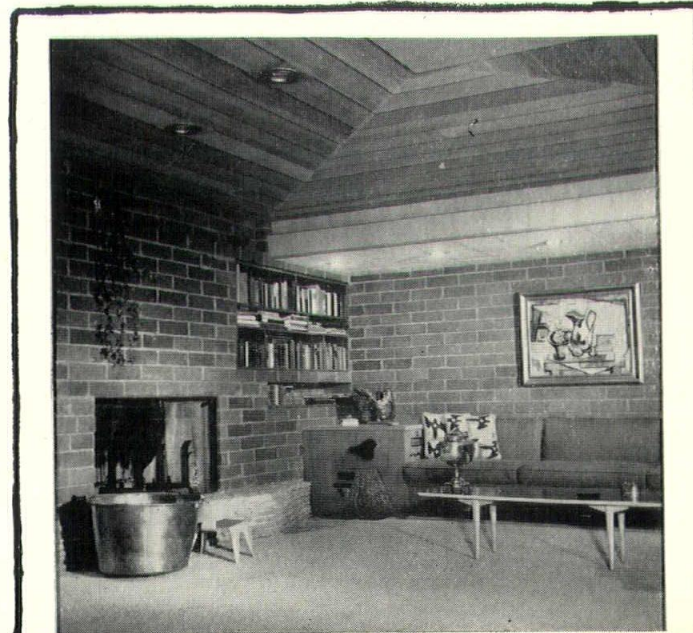
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The  
J. J. Rosin  
Residence  
See Story on  
Page Fourteen





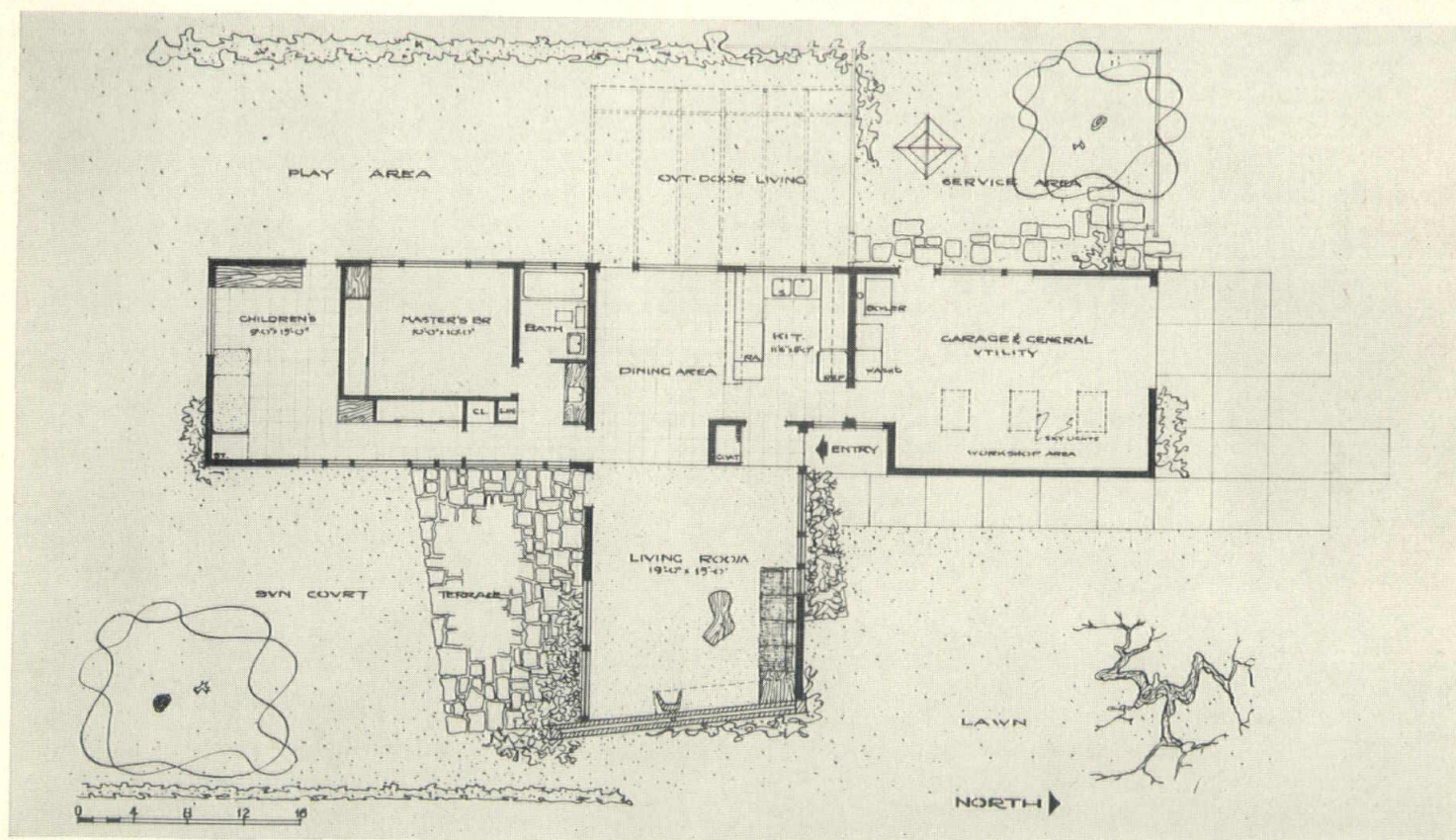
## Cleveland Home and Flower Show

Three approaches to the same problem—the design of a modern home to fit a sixty-foot lot—will be exhibited in the Homeland section of the 1951 edition of the annual Cleveland Home and Flower Show in Cleveland Public Hall, February 24 through March 4.

The three full-sized and completely furnished and landscaped houses resulted from three separate viewpoints—that of the architect, the home builder, and the housewife.

for you?" This contest was an opinion poll among the women of Cuyahoga County to determine just what features they want in their ideal house of 1951. Just ten years ago, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce conducted a similar contest which set the specifications for the featured house in the Home and Flower Show of 1941.

Summary of the home feature ideas mentioned in the contest entries indicate that Mrs. Cuyahoga County of



Floor Plan of Architect Home at Cleveland Show (See Front Cover)

The show committee of the Cleveland Chapter, American Institute of Architects, crystallized the collective thinking of the local architects to produce the Architect's Home.

A competition among the membership of the Home Builders Association of Greater Cleveland chose a house plan to represent the Home Builder's best solution to this local home design problem.

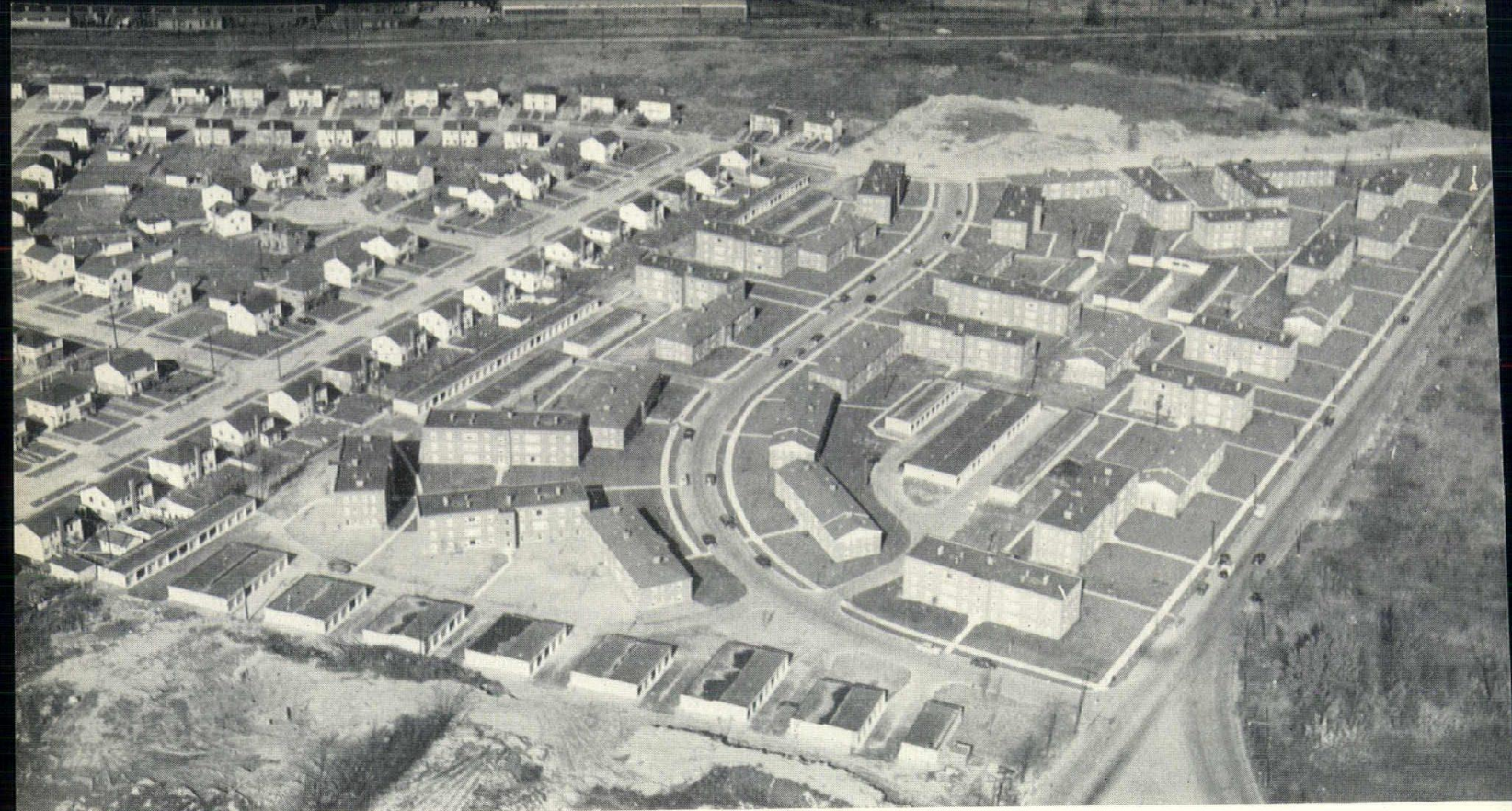
The third house, which finds itself in the nation's spotlight, is one designed to the specifications of the women in the Cleveland area, as the result of a contest conducted by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. This is the "Home The Women Built."

The "Home The Women Built" contest sought the answer to the question: "What makes a home just right

1951 wants a ranch type house with a basement. She specifies an exterior of frame and stone construction and in the order of their frequency of mention these are the major features she wants in her home today: Automatic laundry, plenty of closet space, electric kitchen, wood-burning fire-place, attached garage, garbage disposer, sliding doors, automatic dishwasher, screened porch, picture window, clothes dryer, radiant heat, recreation room, indirect lighting, home freezer unit, tile bath, breakfast room, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen, painted walls, insulation, plenty of electrical outlets, cedar closet, snack bar, den or study, sewing room, acoustical ceilings, glass block windows, aluminum sash, stall shower, built-in book shelves, water softener, combination storm windows and screens, and other features.

(Continued on page 16)



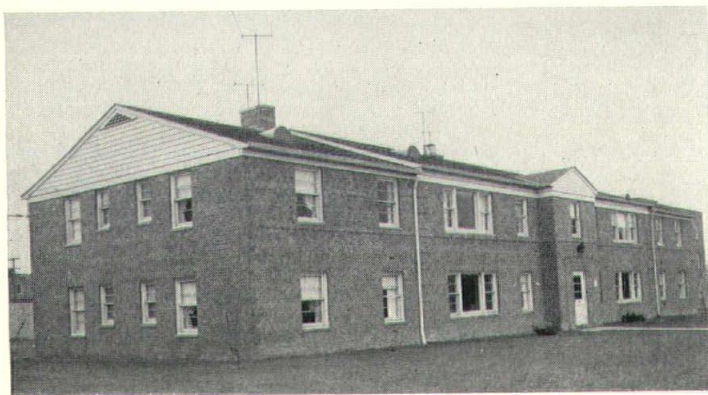


Euclid Gardens

## ECONOMY KEYNOTES DEVELOPMENT BY WEINBERG AND TEARE

By BILL ASPELL

Growing out of a 31½-acre tract in Euclid, Ohio, a large, privately-financed housing development opened its doors this month to some 502 Cleveland families. Known as Park-Lawn Gardens, the new dwellings came into being on the drawing boards of Architects Weinberg and Teare and cost in the neighborhood of five million dollars.



A close up View of one of the Units

Now completed, Park-Lawn stands among the largest garden-type developments to be designed with middle-income families in mind. Its sister development, Euclid Gardens, was finished in late 1950, but it is about 200 families smaller in size. Both projects are located on Euclid Ave. near 260th St. and will attract tenants who work in nearby industry. Weinberg and Teare, architects, and Hyman Epstein, builder, collaborated on both sets of buildings.

Economy keynoted the initial planning and construction of the Park-Lawn units. Their first floor slabs, for

instance, were laid on the ground. To enhance the simple exteriors of the 54 all-brick buildings, stone and wood trims were used. And relatively low rents for the various apartments followed.

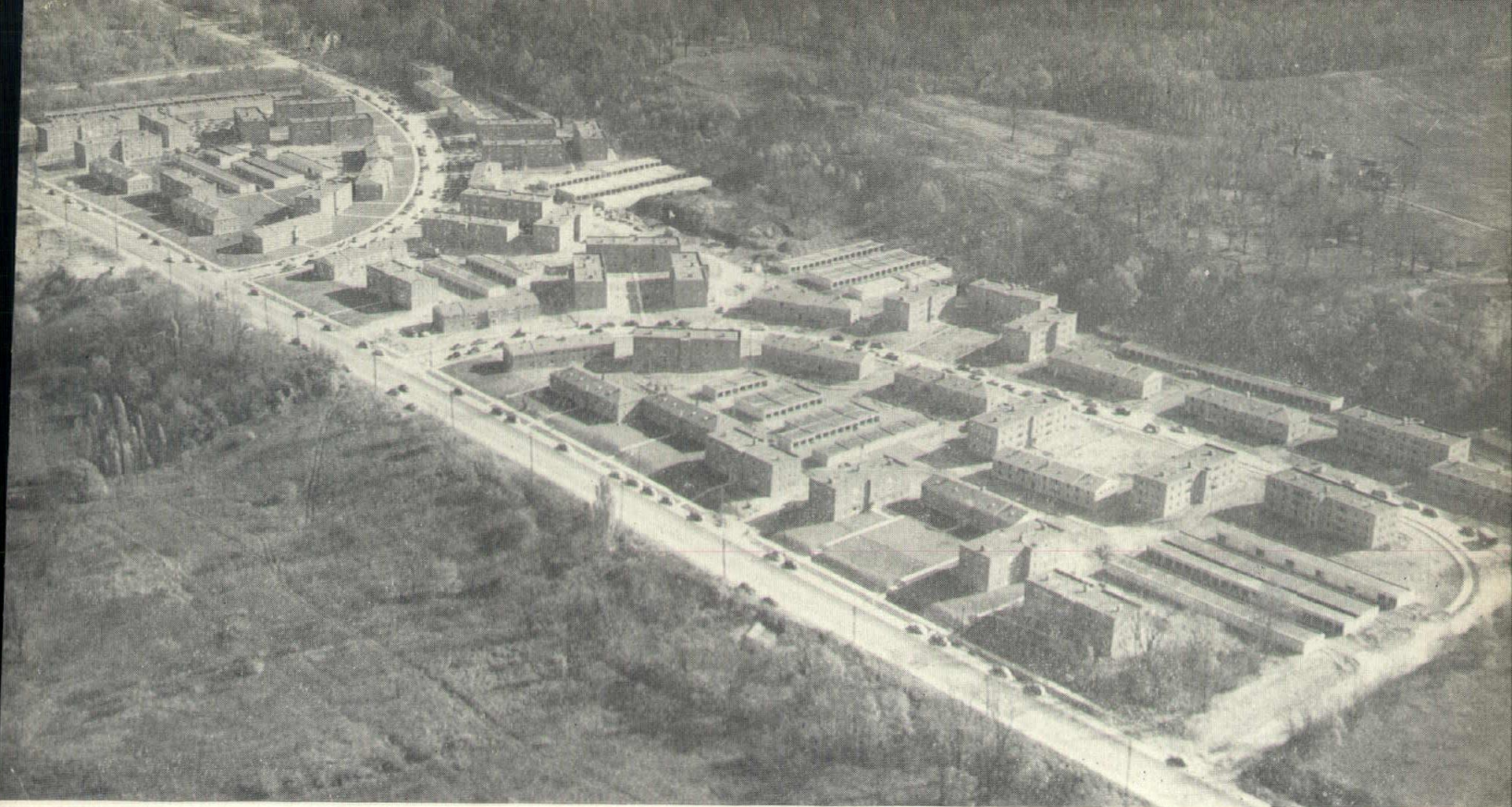
The first tentative rent schedule drawn up called for \$72 per month for one-bedroom suites, \$87 for two bedrooms, and \$97 for three bedrooms.



A ground view of Euclid Gardens shows a typical grouping of the development's buildings. In the background are some of the individual tenant garages.

Other major economies were effected in the choice of appliances. Gas ranges were selected because of their low initial cost and the fact that, excepting minor adjustments, they would need practically no repairs. The savings to tenants were also considered, since the fuel for an average family, cooking with gas, is about 61 cents per month. And Park-Lawn dwellers pay their own utilities.

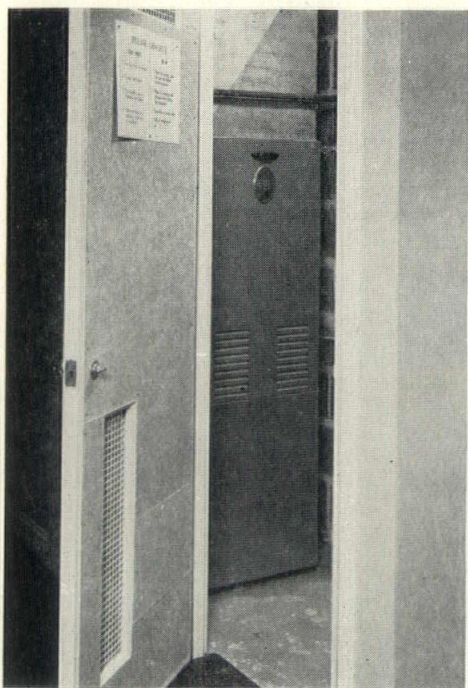




Park Lawn Gardens

Kitchens also include space for informal dining and will have modern strip unit of base and top cupboards. These are set off by a flat-rim sink with deck-type faucets and linoleum counter top.

Individual, closet type furnaces are installed in every suite. This does away with the problems and expenses of a central-type heating plant and permits tenants to select room temperatures to suit themselves.



Tucked away in closets off the living room, the gas warm-air furnaces at Park Lawn have outside outlets for air needed for fuel combustion.

The warm-air heating units at Park-Lawn were installed in compliance with the local building code and with recommendations. Air for ventilation of the closet is brought in through vents in the fire-proofed door, while air for fuel combustion in the furnace is vented in from the outside. The cold air returns from other rooms are tied in directly to the furnace itself.

The layout of buildings on the Euclid property follows a curved street plan. It divides the site into three

blocks, cutting down the amount of paved area and at the same time offering convenient access to all buildings. But residential buildings and garages for tenants cover only 20% of the area. The remaining space is open for drives, walks and landscaped areas.

(Continued on page 17)



A kitchen interior at Park-Lawn development shows a bright, compact arrangement of appliances. Setting refrigerator, gas range and sink in line saves the family cook crisscrossing from one work unit to another.



## OUR PRESIDENT'S LETTER

At our first Executive Committee meeting of the year early this month, the wheels of organization were speeded up in the completion of committee assignments and the measuring of the scope of our task in relation to the limited time in which to do it.

Definite progress was reported in the writing of the new state building code by Paul Baseler, Building Code Coordinator. The Architects Society of Ohio has been asked by Director S. O. Linzell to assist on the Technical & Professional Advisory



CARL C. BRITSCH

Committee, in the preparation and checking of the various sections as they are written. We will also endeavor to bring to the Architects throughout the state, through the medium of *The Ohio Architect*, sections of the code as soon as they are released for public review.

Our Public Relations chairman George S. Voinovich, urged chapter editors to cooperate to the fullest extent in the preparation of a news column from each Chapter. A public speakers

group in each Chapter is to bring to the public, the Architect's viewpoint on subjects of civic interest.

Greater participation by all registered Architects in statewide programs of interest to the profession will be emphasized in the membership campaign in each chapter, under the direction of John W. Hargrave, General Chairman.

This is being written on a train returning from Washington, D. C. While in the capitol today I stopped at the Octagon to consult on A.I.A. matters with Secretary J. W. Rankin and Assistant Director Frederick Gutheim. Aside from Regulation X and Amendment M-4, which seem to be concerning most Architects at the present moment, the major program national headquarters wishes to emphasize is the Architect's position in the civilian defense program.

On another page in this issue of *The Ohio Architect* you will find an article "The Architect's Participation In Civilian Defense." This should have the serious consideration of every Architect and all public officials. Even though you may not be a resident of a large metropolitan or industrial area which may be more subject to attack than the rural areas of the state, you cannot complacently say, "I am secure in my country home, why should I be concerned about the problems of the city." Yours may be the problems of study of evacuation, of housing those who are forced to seek shelter elsewhere.

During the last Civilian Defense program it became my responsibility as chairman of the committee on air raid shelters in the city of Toledo, to organize the Architects and Engineers in a systematic survey of our city to select the safest areas. Obviously there were few shelters found that could be classified as bomb proof. But we classified the safest areas.

Much time was conscientiously devoted to this work. Areas were marked; drills were conducted by the city to acquaint the people with the areas, and an awareness of what to do in imminent danger was developed. After the war was over and the emergency passed, some had the temerity to say it was all a needless expense and loss of energy.

To be prepared against possible reverses or emergencies is never wasted, even should the emergency not arise, but preparedness supplants fear with a self-reliant, resolute confidence. Therefore, in this counsel we will not admit that in urging preparedness we are fomenting the hysteria of war.

In our drafting room there is a closet in which I have reserved a couple of shelves for some personal matters, books, papers, sketches, etc. When I am pressed for time many things often find their way to these shelves for future consideration. Toward the end of the year these shelves begin to resemble a Fibber McGee closet, and like Fibber, I declare, "I'll have to do something about it some day."

Whether it was a hunt for something or the New Year's spirit that brought on the siege, I do not remember, but last Saturday morning, in the quiet of the office, that time came. As usual, the use for much that we lay aside in this fashion passes, and the wastepaper basket becomes our ally in the cleanup process.

In a large envelope at the bottom of a shelf, I found four beautiful prints of Norman Rockwell's paintings "The Four Freedoms" with text by well known American writers. I studied these prints afresh and reading the text I said to myself, "Here's something I don't want to throw away. Neither the prints, nor do I wish in any part to lose the principles they truly represent. I must do all within my power to preserve those freedoms."

And now returning from our national capitol, where the affairs of State are tossed about in hot debate, my mind turns to John G. Holland's poem:

God give us men! A time like this demands  
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;  
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;  
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;  
Men who possess opinions and a will;  
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;  
Men who can stand before a demagogue  
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.  
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog  
In public duty, and in private thinking!  
God give us Men!

### "JACK" KENNEDY WRITES

From the far away Western Coast John (Jack) F. Kennedy writes that the Metropolitan Life keeps him pretty busy and that keeps him from getting too homesick for Ohio. In his letter Jack states that he has a California architect working with him and he was especially complimentary about the value and confidence placed in trained architects by the Company.

The second and perhaps the most important comment Jack made was that "residential construction was way up the list in Los Angeles and California in general and I'm sure a visit out here by your experts (who is he referring to) would be very gratifying as the "Jerry Built" houses of the old days are "Tabu" even in the low-priced and tremendous sized tracts. I firmly believe financial concerns setting up requirements such as our company has done, certainly have had a large part toward getting G.I. Joe a better house than you and I got after the "Civil War" in which we were "Veterans." (What does he mean "Civil War")"

Jack also states that if any of the Buckeye Architects can get as far from home as Los Angeles he would at least try to get them oriented. So if you get to L. A. call Jack at the "Met" and tell him you are ready to be "oriental," whatever that term covers in the "City of the Angels."



## SECOND MEETING OF JOINT COMMITTEE

### Registered Architects and Registered Professional Engineers

The Registered Architects and Registered Professional Engineers' Joint Committee held its second meeting on January 5th and while no startling or unusual actions were taken, the meeting continued to reflect that good team work is both possible and practical as well as highly profitable for all concerned.

The chief matters of common interest were the preparation of the new State Building Code; a mutually acceptable inter-professional fee standard; enforcement of the respective laws and the use of the seals; an early joint meeting of the two state examining boards and attention to current legislation that might be of interest to both professions. The committees set up to take care of these various jobs are on their way and results will be forthcoming in due time.

There must be some relaxation after such arduous labor so George Voinovich, the chairman, continued the meeting through the luncheon period during which time the fifteen participants did some business but as might be expected everything was not shop talk. Fish stories were barred as it was too darn cold to consider even such an important subject.



PAUL E. BASELER

The chief matters of common interest were the preparation of the new State Building Code; a mutually

The Joint Committee had as its guest, Mr. Paul E. Baseler, an architect of St. Louis, Mo., who has been employed by the State of Ohio to direct the writing of a new state building code. The guest (pronounced Bassler) discussed his new job quite freely and frankly, assuring the architects and engineers that he not only welcomed their offer of support, but that he would be out seeking their advice and counsel on the many problems to be encountered in a project of this kind.

However, the thermometer did inspire several to reminisce about the good old days. In this "passage of words" Engineer Larson, President-Elect of the O.S.P.E. won the accolade. He remembered very well, so he said, of the snows in Minnesota with the temperature at 52 below and the snow so deep that they traveled from house to barn, etc. in tunnels. After more of the same, the chairman said that a motion to adjourn would be in order. Some one said that Friday the 2nd of March being the last Friday of the week would be a good time to meet. Agreed — The Architects expressed themselves as having enjoyed the luncheon from soup to cake. Meeting adjourned.

### An Echo from The Toledo Convention



At the Song-Fest in the President's Suite

Bob Schmetz: "Banjo's ready, Carl. How about you?"

Carl Britsch: "Sorry, Bob, you'll have to wait. My G string is busted."

December 1950 Annual Meeting of the Columbus Chapter held at the University Club, Columbus, Ohio.





# Zurn Wins Mid-Century Products Parade Award for Most Interesting Exhibit

On December 12th last, at the Statler Hotel, The Producers' Council, Cleveland Chapter, presented its annual Materials Exhibit. They called it the "Mid-Century Products Parade." Three hundred architects, engineers and key people in the construction industry saw an extremely interesting display of many new and improved items for tomorrow's buildings.



**Zurn Co. Prize Winning Display**

Here are the twenty-eight members that exhibited: Alberene Stone Corp. of Virginia, Miracle Adhesive Corp.

Aluminum Co. of America, Buehler Brothers Co. American Structural Products Co., Otis Elevator Co.

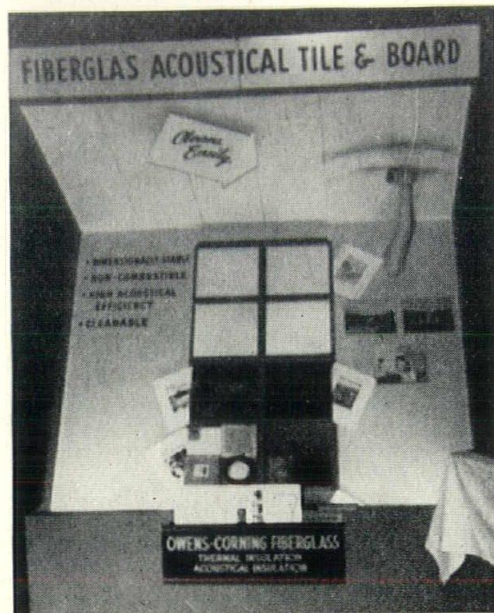


**Pittsburgh Plate Glass was Second**

Armstrong Cork Co., Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. The Celotex Corp., Phillips Products. DeWees & Roper Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Fiat Metal Mfg. Co., H. H. Robertson Co. E. F. Hauserman Co., Tremco Mfg. Co. Johns-Manville Sales Corp., U. S. Plywood Corp.

Josam Mfg. Co., Unistrut Service Co. of Ohio. David E. Kennedy, Inc., Vermont Marble Co. Kawneer Co., Wakefield Brass, Inc. Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Zonolite Co. George P. Little Co., Inc., J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co.

The five new Council members taking part in the exhibit were: American Structural Products Co., DeWees & Roper Co., Kawneer Co., David E. Kennedy, Inc., and Wakefield Brass, Inc.



**Owens-Corning Fibraglas was Third**

Guests were asked to cast a ballot for the selection of the most interesting exhibit. Final results were: First, J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co., displaying the newest design in supports for wall-type water closets. Second prize went to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., who showed an actual demonstration of their Pittcomatic hinge for glass doors.



**Part of the "Speechless" Speaker's Table**

Third Choice was Owens-Corning Fiberglas (see pictures), who showed an interesting display on acoustical Tile and Board. All exhibits however, were well planned and extremely interesting to all those present. Many found it quite difficult to make a selection.

Another outstanding feature of the evening was the fine dinner and its speechless speakers table. Those present for a hearty round of applause were: Carl Britch, President Architects Society of Ohio; Carl Guenther, President Cleveland Chapter A.I.A.; Carl Droppers and Dean Francis Bacon of Western Reserve University of

(Continued on page 14)



# The Architect's Participation in Civilian Defense

(Editor's Note: One of the most important documents to come from the Octagon in recent months is the one which we quote below for the benefit of all architects and public officials receiving "The Ohio Architect." With daily events pointing to the need for haste in building our defenses through wise and effective use of available human and material resources, the role of the Architect, the trained planner, becomes important, and he will be called upon to serve the public need.

The A.I.A. National Defense Committee is headed by Douglas W. Orr, former president of A.I.A., while its Civilian Defense subcommittee is under the leadership of Harry M. Prince. In presenting this bulletin, Mr. Prince writes:

"The Committee urges each A.I.A. Chapter to offer its immediate assistance to all local governmental agencies, not to be considered as an empty or routine gesture of cooperation; but as a body of technicians and specialists that has the right and duty to ask that it be consulted on any problem of protection, construction and reconstruction affecting our country and the welfare of our people."

For more complete details and technical information summarized in this bulletin, contact the Chapter representative of the National Defense Committee in your district; names and addresses are listed at the end of this article.)

## Introduction

Architects in the National Defense Program as in the past will not only serve in uniform, but will also be called upon to serve as a technical group in which their specialized training and experience may be wholly or partly utilized. Should war come, private building may be brought to a standstill. There may be few, if any, private clients. Most available private work will be in connection with the armament program. Some members of the profession will be too old for active military duty and without opportunities of continuing their private practice, thus creating the anomaly of many architects being without private commissions or work for which they are adequately trained and equipped.

Architects must recognize the fact that the maintenance of a body of competent architects and draftsmen is a fundamental part of the economic building asset. Unnecessary displacement of these trained professionals through unemployment is as much a loss as would be that of a major unit of our armed services.

The intent of this study is to suggest methods whereby qualified technicians can best fit into a national civilian defense program. It is not the intent of this Committee to dictate or suggest the duties of architects as patriotic civilians, but to call attention to the desirability of their participation in the Civilian Defense Program so that full use of their professional talents and abilities may accrue to the greatest benefit to the public.

Governmental agencies will issue to local authorities directives and recommendations on over-all principles and standards for civilian defense, such as control centers, public and private shelter designs, shelter areas, protective coverings, structural reinforcement, plant protection, repair of damage, evacuation, etc., to be put into effect by local authorities. Architects should acquaint themselves with these directives and standards so as to be fully informed in their application when called upon to render professional services.

The Architects' services will be two-fold.

The first and foremost is to apply these directives and

standards for the structural protection of the public, and to the personnel of structures, and so as to provide as much safety as possible against all forms of attack.

The second is to cover consideration to protective measures in new construction; to plan emergency and war structures so that they may be economically and readily converted to peace time usefulness; recommend increasing protective measures against shortcomings in zoning ordinances, building codes and housing laws; and to make available to planning agencies all information on the civil defense aspects of city planning.

## Civilian Defense

The term "civilian defense" as used in this study refers generally to the application of protective construction and not to the building of military establishments or specific phases of civilian defense such as methods of air attacks and effects of bombs, blackouts and dimouts, control or communication systems, social problems in relation to evacuation or other correlated governmental civilian defense objectives. It is imperative as stated, however, that architects maintain a working knowledge of these problems, keep themselves informed on current reading materials in the field of defense against aerial attack and be advised of all official publications, directives and standards dealing with these matters.

By careful study and planning now, and by a full understanding of what can be done in advance by protective measures, the effects of bomb explosion can be minimized. As terrible as any bomb is, no bombing, even by the atom bombs, will mean the end of our state or our country, as some people think. Certainly a bombing will cause devastation, even to the extent of crippling an entire city temporarily, but if the architect is to understand what to do if a bomb should fall he must first know what a bomb does.

The extent of damage to any building will depend upon the size and type of the bomb, the directness of the hit, and the construction of the building. Fragmentation, while not the greatest danger, is serious enough to warrant precautions. Greater dangers are fire, collapse, and the shattering of glass.

Generally, casualties may be traced directly to the direct action of the bomb itself, explosive gases, blast and splinters, falling debris and collapse of buildings. Indirect results are burns, drowning and asphyxiation, carbon monoxide poisoning, and radiation.

## Organization of Technological Services

(1) A national technical coordinator will in all likelihood be appointed by a national director of civilian defense to enlist architects, engineers and the building trades in full cooperation and collaboration in the defense program.

(2) Designation of an architect to be in complete charge of technological and building services within each division and subdivision of the national organization down to the local level. An architect is necessary because of his normal experiences and training in coordinating and correlating various engineering and technological planning services.

(3) The Architect designated by the local director should request the President of the local A.I.A. Chapter to designate a chapter defense committee. This A.I.A. Chapter Committee should then be recognized by the head of a municipal government as the official technical

(Continued on page 18)



# THE J. J. ROSIN RESIDENCE

Winner of the First Prize for Home Construction in  
the A.S.O. 1951 Architectural Competition

(SEE PAGE 6)

In the development of the J. J. Roskin residence three problems became of primary importance. First was an unusual site, a constricted triangular segment high above an extensive park lowland, second, a contemporary building throughout as requested by the owner, and third, the fitting of the home to a definite way of life.

The site presented difficulties because of the very small usable area which was occasioned by the rapidly descending slope of a ravine, thickly wooded. The orientation of the property was fortunate and presents during the leaf-less period an extensive view from the glass rear wall across the lower park area. The neighborhood also presented some problems, for the home is placed in a large group of staid conventional residences of high quality. Civic good manners required a blending to the surroundings. The measure of success in this condition lies in the fact that the home is gracefully accepted by the neighboring residents.

The owner's request for contemporary styling gave impetus to the architect's abilities and has resulted in the most talked of building in the area. New uses of standard materials came into play with exceptionally pleasing results, and the home both inside and out has a quiet warmth that has proven appealing to those entering. The building is mostly of frame construction, no basement, and has extensive use of glass, together with radiant floor panel heating on the first floor with radiant ceiling panel heating on the second floor.

The family way of life played a large part in the development of the project. The group consists of husband, wife, three daughters, and employs two servants, one of whom is resident. Cultural qualities enter largely into family living with emphasis on music and art. A good deal of social entertainment made necessary a floor plan which would accommodate large groups and would enable such groups to flow easily through the more public areas. It is evident that the end result is completely satisfactory.

Out of it all has come an increased interest by the local public in advanced planning and Toledo's residential architecture has perhaps made a step forward.

The building is unique with regard to the planning in that it contains two living rooms, one on the first floor and the other on the second. Need for this dual arrangement was occasioned by the group entertaining previously mentioned and by the make-up of the family. Two separated areas are thus provided for either seclusion or the entertaining of diverse groups. A dumbwaiter to the second floor from the kitchen further makes cross circulation needless.

The idea of turning what would normally be only a hallway into a play hall has proven to be a very practical solution to a common problem. It serves the daughters in the family for play, school studies, music practice, and other activities as well as being put to use for linen sorting and sewing.

The splitting of the bathroom facilities for the girls was designed to eliminate the early morning and evening congestion always present in any family of more than two people.

Material-wise the building has eliminated plaster with the exception of the ceilings. Sidewalls are of masonry, or weldtex, or drop siding or of plywood. The masonry employed is of the oversized Natco-Tex Dri-Wall units. One of the most talk provoking items in the house is the first floor living room ceiling which is of ordinary

beveled siding and gives an illusion of height by presenting a pyramidal effect although applied directly to the joists.

## About the Architect

M. DeWitt Grow was born in Saginaw, Michigan on July 12, 1910. Early elementary education was received in local Toledo schools. Attended Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh from 1929 to 1934, graduating with a B.S. in architecture. Married in 1934 and has one son. Worked with Britsch & Munger of Toledo as chief draftsman and designer from 1934 to 1946, at which time was taken into firm as junior partner. In 1948 left that firm to open own practice.

He is a corporate member of the American Institute of Architects, and an alumni member of Alpha Rho Chi architectural fraternity. Also a member of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, and is currently 1951 president of the Toledo Chapter, A.I.A.

## DAYTON CHAPTER NEWS

The December meeting of the Dayton Chapter was held at Suttmiller's Restaurant on Thursday, December 14, 1951. The meeting was attended by twenty-nine members and guests.

After dinner, vice president, Max Mercer opened the meeting and introduced the various guests. Door prizes were drawn with prizes going to the guests.

Considerable confusion and disturbance was had during the evening. A hilarious Christmas party for "would-be-young," slightly tipsy sixty old girls was being conducted in the adjoining curtained room.

The guest speaker, Mr. Lewis W. Hixson of the firm of Hixson, Tarter and Associates, consulting engineers of Cincinnati spoke on "Let's Make Our Structural Designs Modern Too!"

He discussed the history of structural engineering in the Cincinnati area. He followed by discussing the present problems of consulting engineers, the possible future advancements in theory, design and quality of various structural materials.

The talk was followed by various questions from the floor. The Chapter expressed their apologies to Mr. Hixson for speaking under such provoking conditions—feminine voices raised in bar room songs and engineering, all in one measure.

## 1950 PRODUCT'S PARADE WINNERS

(Continued from page 12)

Architecture; Wm. Guion, Cleveland Building Commissioner; Chas. Jauch, Secretary, Builders Exchange; Jerry Madigan, Secretary, Cleveland Association of Home Builders and the officers of Producers' Council—Richard Mansfield, H. H. Robertson, President; Bob Main, Cleveland Electric Illuminating, Vice President; Larry Gibson, U. S. Plywood, Treasurer; Darrell Albrecht, Aluminum Co. of America, Secretary and Harold Bergman, J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co., a past president.

Dick Mansfield expressed the club's appreciation to Carl Britsch, who came all the way from Toledo, and on a bad night, too. Many others came from Kent, Sandusky, Akron, New Philadelphia, etc.

Ed Crick, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Pete Peters, Owens-Corning Fiberglas; Bill Marks, Johns-Manville and Fred Huffman of Armstrong Cork also came in for a lusty round of applause for their excellent work in arranging and conducting this fine show.

This was the third presentation of this Exhibit. From the increased attendance and enthusiasm shown by architects, engineers and other members of the construction industry, it has definitely become something to look forward to.



## Here's an Horatio Alger Story . . . Right Here in Ohio

Less than three years ago W. K. Barkett, better known to his friends as "Woody" went into business as the northeastern Ohio distributor for the well known MODERNFOLD door. This door is the original accor-



W. K. "Woody" Barkett

business has made. Now, Mr. Barkett uses Neo Sales,

tions when this type of door is needed and in these few short years Neo Sales, Inc., Barkett's Company has moved into the large building shown here and has in addition, built an Akron warehouse. He first located in desk space in the Builders Exchange Building, he first moved to larger quarters in the Old Arcade Building. This final and recent move illustrates the progress this

Inc., not only for the distribution of MODERNFOLD doors but also as his outlet for other products he represents and which are used in the building field.

He has the sole distribution for MODERNFOLD door in northeastern Ohio and with offices and warehouses in Cleveland and Akron and with Ernie Solgas, Bruce Walker, Norm Kay and Bill Schario assisting him, this territory is thoroughly covered with contacts with the architects, builders and contractors in this area. His total organization numbers 23 with 9 in Cleveland and 14 operating from his Akron office and warehouse located at 1094 Home Avenue, built this past fall. Today he has reliable, experienced dealers in all the principal cities in this territory. These dealers are equipped to sell, install and service the MODERNFOLD door. They are not only accessible but have the necessary information that is needed by the architect.

The MODERNFOLD door is manufactured by New Castle Products, Inc., of New Castle, Indiana and is the original, guaranteed folding door. They are the oldest and largest manufacturer of this type door in the country. Working closely with the architect a large majority have specified MODERNFOLD, where such doors are needed.

Now distributing the MODERNFOLD door under the name of the Modernfold Door Co. of Cleveland, division of Neo Sales, Inc., he is also distributor for two thirds of Ohio for Goodyear Rubber and Vinyl Flooring also Dodge Vinyl Cork Flooring, a rounded out line of flooring materials.

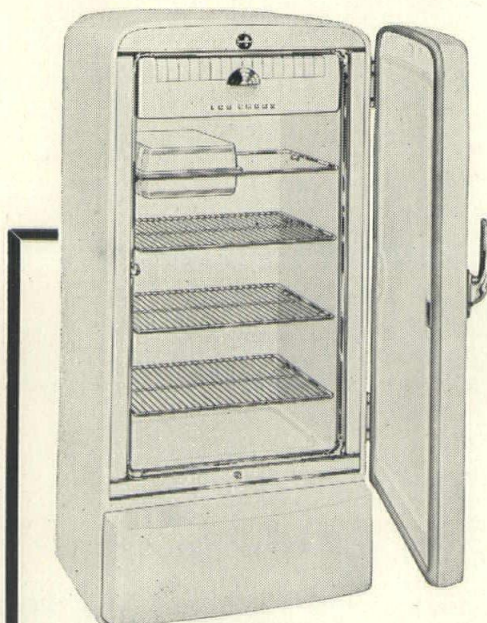
(Continued on page 16)

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## 1951 CLEVELAND HOME and FLOWER SHOW

(Continued from page 7)

Judges of this "Home The Women Built" contest were the real estate editors of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland Press and Cleveland News.

The vast Main Arena of Public Hall will again be transformed into one of the nation's most spectacular floral displays when the Home and Flower Show opens February 24.

For more than a century, Greater Cleveland has been one of the outstanding strongholds of the nation's floral industry and Cleveland's Flower Shows have attained national recognition through the years.

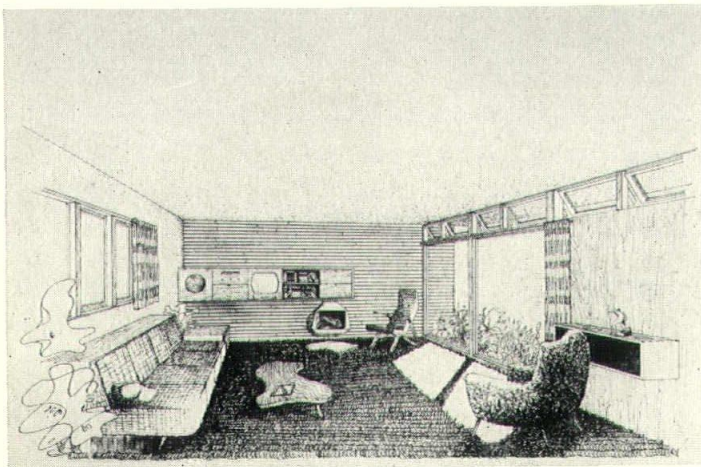
The coming Home and Flower Show promises to be even greater as a breath-taking spectacle. The stage end



Layout of Main Auditorium Gardens

of Public Hall will be transformed into a natural woodland scene with a cascading waterfall giving outdoor life to this setting. Throughout the Main Arena will be an array of competitive gardens and floral arrangements created by the Florists Association of Greater Cleveland.

This great Midwestern Exposition is a natural blending of flowers, gardens, houses and all the items of equipment and materials that go to make homes.



Living Room of Architect's Home

All seven vast halls of Public Auditorium, with a total of 195,000 square feet of floor space, will be used by this 1951 Cleveland Home and Flower Show.

Last year's Home and Flower Show drew a certified attendance of 210,022 from all parts of the middle west and there were 256 individual exhibits in the Show.

The Main Exhibition Hall, directly under the flower-

filled Arena, is again devoted to exhibits of electrical and gas equipment and appliances. South Hall is exclusively taken up with television sets and accessories, where practically every make on the market is on display and in operation. North Hall, the "Green Thumb Court," is the gardener's delight, with exhibits of nursery stock, bulbs, seeds, garden tools, plant foods, pottery and all sorts of power equipment.

The Arcade will contain interior furnishings, completely furnished rooms, carpets, drapes and tableware. This Arcade gives access to Upper Lakeside Hall where basic building materials, space heaters, kitchens and bathrooms, paint, wallpaper, ornamental iron, and various household specialties will be seen.

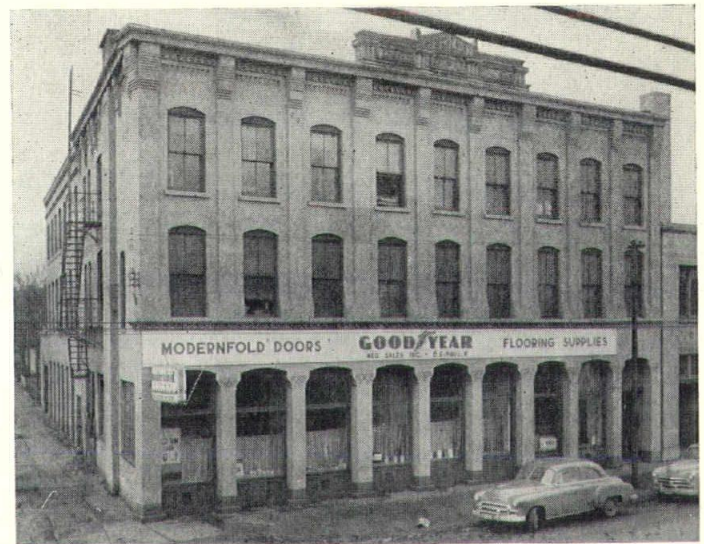
Lower Lakeside Exhibition Hall is the Homeland section of the Home and Flower Show, where everybody goes to see the houses—three full sized homes built indoors to appear as a section of any good residential street.

The Cleveland Home and Flower Show has become such a well-known exposition that special trains, special busses and countless automobiles bring garden clubs and other groups from more than 300 miles away.

## AN HORATIO ALGER STORY RIGHT IN OHIO

(Continued from page 15)

With these he also distributes a complete line of flooring supplies. The 3-M Adhesives line is one. For wax cleaners he distributes Stafco Sealer and Adhesive. With these he handles flooring tools and metal edging. Also he handles Robbins Iron Bound wood strip and block flooring.



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## TOLEDO CHAPTER NEWS

The annual dinner and installation of new officers of the Toledo Chapter A. I. A. was held at the Northwood Inn on January 16th, 1951.

Dr. James Q. Dealey, professor of Political Science at the University of Toledo, highlighted the meeting with his talk entitled, "America's Role in the World Conflict."

A generous attendance of chapter members was very gratifying.



## ECONOMY KEYNOTES DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 9)

The center block holds 24 of the 54 buildings, while two smaller blocks on either side have 15 buildings each. In the smaller blocks children's play areas have been set aside. In the large middle area an acre has been allotted for baseball and other active games.

Heights of the buildings vary from two to three stories, with 11 suites in the three-story buildings and 7 suites in the two-story buildings. A drying room, lockers, and laundry space is provided for in each building in an area equal to one suite.

All suites have a combination living room and dining room, kitchen, bath and either one, two or three bedrooms. Apartments have adequate air, as all are laid out with corner ventilation. Ample light is also assured by a large window area, the open planning of the entire site, and by the wide space allowed between buildings. Living rooms all have picture windows, without the distractions of divisions in the glass.

Hot water will be furnished by a central water heater and storage tank that is located in each building's laundry room. Garbage and all burnable refuse is disposed of in a gas incinerator.

All of this adds up to a large group of highly livable apartments within the means of those looking for something in a relatively low-rent bracket.

## THE ARCHITECT'S PARTICIPATION IN CIVILIAN DEFENSE

(Continued from page 13)

group to work with the city departments and agencies.

A suggested outline of possible activities to be undertaken by the local A.I.A. Chapter follows:

(a) Survey and correlation of population densities, housing, vacancies, etc.

(b) Surveys of existing structures and buildings to determine their vulnerability and for the designation of "safe" areas, if any.

(c) Location and organization of control centers and warden system in buildings to provide protection for the personnel and tenancy.

(d) Inspection of damage to buildings, emergency repairs and demolition.

(e) Shelters, public and private.

(f) Location and design of casualty stations for emergency hospitalization, etc.

(g) Appraisal of elementary damage.

(h) Methods of converting emergency built structures to peace-time use.

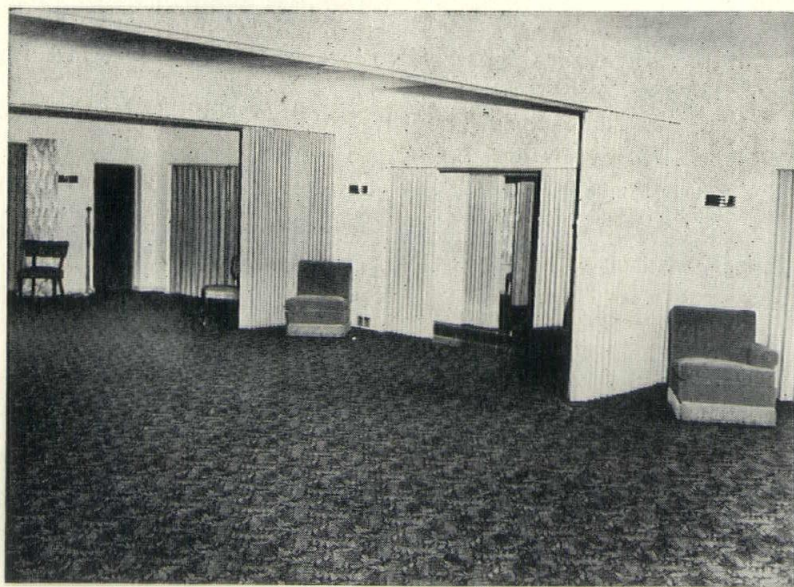
(i) Protective measures in the construction of new building to be incorporated in zoning and building codes and housing laws.

## Training

Training programs for defense workers will probably be established at the Federal, State and local government levels. Chapters, in cooperation with local governments, should establish their own group training course in relation to their own services and duties, and should also assist local authorities in establishing and supervising the local government training programs, particularly in relation to reproducing conditions likely to arise before, during and after an emergency, the emphasis being on the shelter and safe areas in existing structures, places of public assembly and in the selection of public areas of safety.

Control centers being the command posts in buildings

(Continued on page 18)



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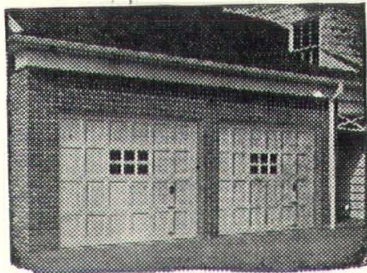


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from which defense measures are controlled and directed to the occupants of a building, architects should be trained to select the areas within a building best suited for the establishment of one primary, and one or more secondary centers to serve as command posts during an emergency. This training should be extended to include a similar function on the part of the Architect in the selection and establishment of control centers which will function as the command posts for overall civil defense organizations which would receive and disseminate air raid warnings, alert the various services to the impending attack, order into action the civil defense services and assess the nature and scope of the damage.

#### **Aerial Attacks**

The study does not embrace protective measures against the effects of gas bombing, radiological bacteriological or biological warfare. The weapons against which protection is discussed for the purposes of this study are:

- (1) Demolition bombs;
- (2) Fragmentation bombs;
- (3) Incendiary bombs;
- (4) Atom bombs.

(1) *Demolition bombs* are for the primary purpose of demolishing buildings and other structures. Bombs intended for factories or railroad yards may land in a residential district, even when no civilian bombing is intended.

(2) *Fragmentation bombs* are used against targets which are easily damaged or destroyed by fragments although demolition bombs are generally used for these purposes.

(3) *Incendiary bombs* are used chiefly against easily inflammable targets such as congested dwelling areas, industrial and munition plants, etc.

(4) *Atom bombs*, exploded in mid-air, about 2,000 feet from the ground level, are more destructive than from either a water or ground burst, so we must consider this kind of atomic attack as the most likely to be used.

#### **Effects of Bombings on Buildings**

*Fireproof Structures:* Steel skeleton frames fireproof structures with steel supported concrete floors, and monolithic concrete buildings, are structurally the safest and best. No additional protective is necessary, for all practical purposes, beyond the removal or protection of glass areas. *The use of the top three to five floors should be avoided for use as shelter areas.*

*Wall-Bearing Structures:* This type of building offers no dependable protection. Most bombed structures of this type will collapse completely under the effects of a direct or very near hit or need demolishing or require bracing with shores and needles to prevent collapse. Structurally, therefore, not very much can be done beyond bracing and reinforcing to reduce bomb effects.

*Wood Frame Structures:* While this type of building offers little or no protection against a direct hit, moderate protection can be provided against a near miss, blast and splinters, by selecting a refuge room having maximum lateral protection.

*Interiors:* In fireproof structures, interior masonry partitions will need added protection except removal or protection of all glass. These interior partition walls stop most of the splinters and much of the blast, even when they themselves are partly disintegrated by the explosion. In non-fireproof buildings, interior self-supporting masonry walls, including those enclosing public spaces and halls, may be shattered. Should they collapse, they would probably carry all floors down with them.



wherever these floors, although of concrete construction, are dependent on the masonry walls for support.

**Glass:** Glass, being one of the greatest sources of danger, should be removed or replaced with non-shatterable material. Large show windows are a particular danger due to their rigidity and blast resonance. Cross bracing of these glass areas is ineffective. Cellophane or paper covering over any glass area are equally ineffective.

**Atom Bomb:** Here are some official estimates on how an atomic explosive might damage the area around it:

Within one-half mile — complete devastation.

From one-half to one mile — all buildings except those of concrete and heavy steel frame will be gutted or destroyed.

From one mile to a mile and a half — most old style brick and frame buildings will be seriously damaged. There will be great danger from flying debris. Hundreds of fires will break out, many of them caused by broken gas mains, oil lines and tanks or shorted electric circuits. All utilities will be destroyed or seriously damaged.

At two miles — damage will almost all be due to blast and secondary fires. Public utilities will be badly damaged.

At four miles — there will be some blast damage, especially to frame and wooden structures, and scattered secondary fires. Rubble will block the streets.

Beyond four miles — in some instances blast damage might extend to a distance of six miles, depending upon the wind, weather and terrain. Glass and plaster breakage might occur up to a distance of 8 miles. Utilities might be disrupted from damage in the central blast area.

#### Survey of Buildings

A primary service of the architects should be in making surveys of buildings, and recording the physical aspects of the building and its facilities for protecting the occupants. All vacant and untenanted buildings should be recorded and after a panel examination by the Architects certify to the local authorities as to the advisability of demolition.

The Architect's survey of all buildings, working with the appropriate local agencies of the city, town or village, should include the preparation of maps indicating the type of structures, their vulnerability, and the daytime and nighttime population and occupancy, topographical characteristics, utilities and communication facilities.

(Continued on page 20)

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The survey of a particular building should include the shelter accommodations required by the population and decision as to whether this would be best accomplished inside or outside the building.

### Organization of Buildings

All large establishments should have their own defense organizations, and in the case of large factories or plants, their own equipment. Local authorities would probably give these establishments help and assistance, where and if needed on the basis of their regular plant personnel, organization and tenancy. This would be particularly applicable in plants and buildings housing more than fifty persons.

The Architect, however, should be called upon to organize the physical aspects of the building, ie, improvement of structural weakness against bombs, "safe" areas, directional signs and instructions, placement of control areas, light exclusion, etc.

Special type buildings and structures, such as railroad stations, churches, schools, hospitals, public areas, museums and ball parks, require special studies to meet special conditions.

*Note:* It is the intent of this Committee at a later date to issue more explicit and detailed recommendations in relation to the defense organization of buildings.

### Shelters

Shelters, at best, are simply a means of providing a degree of safety, protection against weapons of uncertain character from an unknown source at an unknown time.

The establishment of shelters in buildings is the duty and function of the owner, based upon recommendations, research, experience and recommendations of the Federal, State and Local civilian authorities. The architect, as has previously been pointed out, functions in all categories as the technician, ready and able to assist in all phases of the shelter program.

According to Government advices already issued, the Federal Government will develop structural standards of shelter for use by local communities. From studies of all types of shelters, necessary design criteria will be developed and made available in the form of a shelter manual, to consist of three types, depending upon the need:

- (a) Maximum strength for key installations.
- (b) Moderate strength for population masses in urban centers, factories of strategic importance and for suburban community protection.

(Continued on page 21)

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Detailed plans for practical and inexpensive individual family shelters and for more elaborate community shelters are being prepared. It is expected the manual will include directives for the use of basements and similar areas as shelters.

A shelter may be conceived and designed in a number of ways. Upon the Architect, therefore, shall fall the good sense to establish the value of protection afforded by the type of shelter he may adopt or devise. It should, however, be remembered that protection given should grow in importance according to the number of people assigned to each shelter. The dimensions and plans of a shelter should in fact be governed by the possibilities of direct hit as well as by the possible number of victims, though greatest stress in the design and selection must, for obvious reasons, including the cost, be placed upon the selection of shelter areas in a building that will afford the greatest degree of protection against other than direct or near bomb hits.

The purpose of the collective shelter is to protect those who are obliged to stay in a danger area because of their duties as workers or because of family necessities.

The shelter within a building must be able to resist the effects of explosives, be a protection against incendiary bombs, possibly give some attention against the use of gas and bacteriological warfare, at the same time assuring a certain degree of comfort to the occupants of the shelter. Shelters should be divided up into as many small groups as possible either by means of masonry partitions or walls or the creation of separate shelters. If possible not more than 50 persons should ever occupy one shelter space or area, the number of people being proportioned further in relation to the amount of ventilation in the shelter.

At least two means of egress from the shelter should be provided and placed as far from each other as possible. Thought must be given for protection against radiation and for providing lighting, sanitation, ventilation, dryness, and heating.

The use of deep shelters, such as a hill, subways and underground tunnels may be encouraged where cost is not a factor. Subways and underground structures should be carefully surveyed before being used for proximity to a concentration of utilities such as water and gas and the consequent danger of rupture as a result of a bomb explosion.

The adoption of basements or cellars for shelters should be discouraged in any type of building unless such spaces are amply reinforced against collapsed debris, load, and except as a temporary refuge or when no other safe area is available. Dangers from the use of basements




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or cellars as refuge areas are of course lessened in large fireproof buildings, but even in such structures basement or cellar shelters must be provided with emergency exit facilities to prevent trapping of occupants. Walls surrounding such shelters should be reinforced and ceilings of shelters similarly treated, shored or braced. It should be remembered that bombs of every type come down at an angle. A bomb striking the ground at an angle near the outer wall of a building will penetrate the structure and may wreck the basement shelter completely. An auxiliary self-contained plant to provide mechanical ventilation and artificial lighting for use in emergencies should be supplied in large shelters.

Interior shelters located and constructed can give good protection but generally should be avoided for the small frame house in favor of a shelter in the yard constructed with the protection required to avoid damage serious enough to endanger the lives of the occupants. Yard shelters must be fireproof or at least fire protected, and be covered on all sides and top by the combined use of earth and cement or broken stone where the earth itself is not thick enough to assure necessary protection.

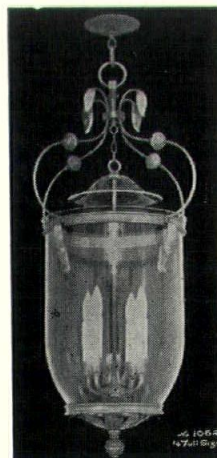
Where a shelter is built in an existing house, the Architect must take into consideration the resistance to projectiles offered by the various floors above, and the lateral protection of existing interior and exterior walls.

Where it is necessary to design at once shelters in structures to be erected so as to afford more than moderate protection to the occupants, the best rule of thumb is to design them to resist the local effects of impact, penetration and explosion. It must always be borne in mind that any shelter, in addition to possessing the strength to resist impact and explosion forces established as the "calculated risk," must in all cases be designed to carry the abnormal dead loads of fallen debris and rubble. Slabs for such shelters usually will be very thick and greatly exceed the range of conventional assumptions for the design of slabs.

Shelters range in size and accommodation from hastily excavated trenches offering minimum of protection to the large elaborate public structures. It cannot be considered feasible to provide complete protection against direct hits of heavy bombs. So-called safety splinterproof shelters to provide reasonable moderate safety is as much as can be expected without large subsidy from Federal, State and City Agencies. The following summary may be helpful:

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:** Entrances to shelters should be large and numerous enough to allow all persons for whom the shelter is intended, to enter in the period between the time the warning is sounded and the raid begins. No matter how small a shelter is, there should be at least two means of egress since one way may be blocked by debris.

(Continued on page 23)



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Avoid the use or proximity of any material such as glass, plaster or wood that may induce dangers from splintering.

Make provision for comfort of the occupants in the event of a protracted stay in the shelter.

Certain sources of danger should be avoided in all types of buildings: Among them:

(1) Inadequate supporting walls or floors the failure of which would cause heavy debris loads.

(2) Excessive overhead loads of machinery and other heavy objects.

(3) Close proximity of utilities such as water and gas mains, sewage systems and drains, steam and hot water mains, refrigerants and noxious chemicals.

(4) Large glass areas or other readily shatterable materials.

(5) Multiple electric installations or nearby storage of inflammables.

**EXISTING BUILDINGS:** A steel on concrete framed building, it has been pointed out, is relatively safe from anything but the direct hit of a high explosive bomb. Shelters within buildings have the advantage of convenient accessibility to the occupants, and can be kept warm and liveable.

Any space selected for a refuge in the basement or cellar should have its ceiling strengthened to support possible debris load. It should be free from the possible rupture of utilities and upward thrust of an explosion. The possibility of fire in buildings of non-fireproof construction must be borne in mind. The final decision as to whether any basement or cellar should be used as a shelter must be made after consideration of the factors in each specific situation.

In most steel or concrete framed buildings the intermediate floors are best suited for shelter areas. It is urged that in large buildings several shelter areas be established in preference to a large one. This arrangement facilitates entrance and egress and prevents loss of life if one shelter is hit. Shelters may be located advantageously in corridors or centrally located stair halls as they are usually easy of egress and gives lateral protection by having two or more thicknesses of wall between them and the outside. Avoid glass or have it removed in any shelter areas. Any area in a direct line with overhead machinery should be avoided.

A building that is not at least fire-resistant construction should not be used as a shelter unless it is impossible to find protection elsewhere or unless the Architect can, after most careful survey, allocate a specific space with ample lateral protection and emergency exits and provide against the possibility of heavy loads falling on to the shelter or from utility disruption.

*(This article will be continued in our next issue.)*

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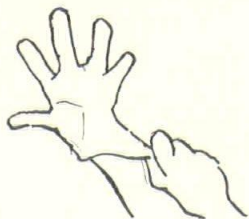
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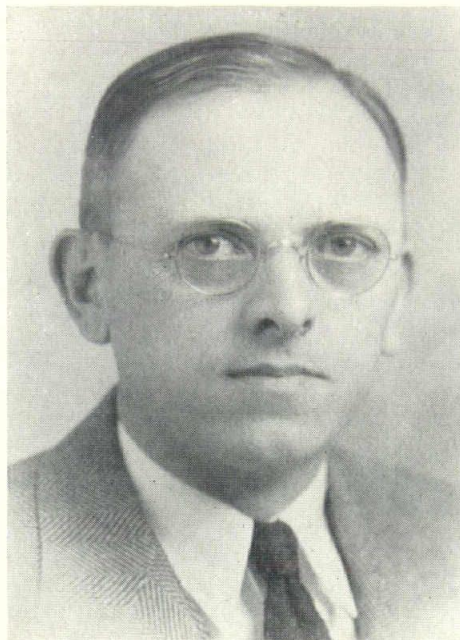
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### THOMAS BRAND, FORMER ARCHITECT FOR STATE, DIES

Thomas E. Brand, 55, state architect and engineer from 1943 to 1946, died Sunday, Dec. 17 in his home at 68 S. Remington Rd., Columbus, after a long illness.

He had served in the state archi-



tect's office for more than twenty years prior to 1943.

A member of the architectural firm of Inscho, Brand and Inscho, 60 E. Broad St., Columbus, he helped design the new Franklin County Child-

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ren's Home; a recent addition to Bexley Methodist Church; the Bexley Municipal Building, now under construction; the Washington C. H. Hospital and the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Sandusky, O.

He was a graduate of Ohio State University and was a past president of the Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architecture. He was a member of the Engineers Club and the Architects Society of Ohio.

A veteran of World War I, Mr. Brand was also a member of Franklin Post No. 1, American Legion; a past master of Bexley Lodge of Masons; a member of the Scottish Rite and Aladdin Temple of the Shrine, and of the Bexley Methodist Church.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Madalene Brand; three daughters, Mrs. Marilyn Brown of Ft. Thomas, Ky., and the Misses Julian Ann and Linda Jane Brand of the residence, and a sister, Mrs. Clem Switalski of Portsmouth.

The tribute to Tom Brand, the Architect, by his minister, Dr. Emory Hartman at the service of memory was unique in the high fitness, to a loyal and ardent member of his church. The reference he made to Sir Christopher Wren and his work as an architect was very appropriately and commendably used when he said of Tom Brand as was said of the famous Englishman. "If you wish to see his monuments just look about you." There can be no greater acclaim to an architect.

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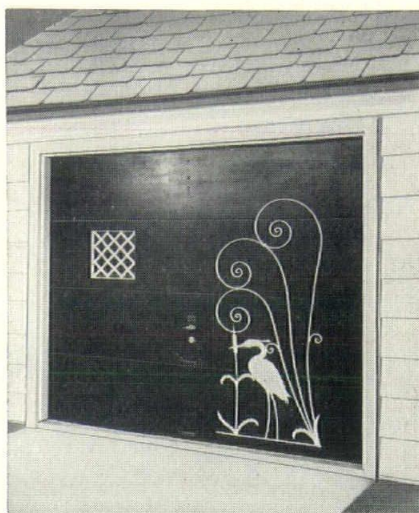
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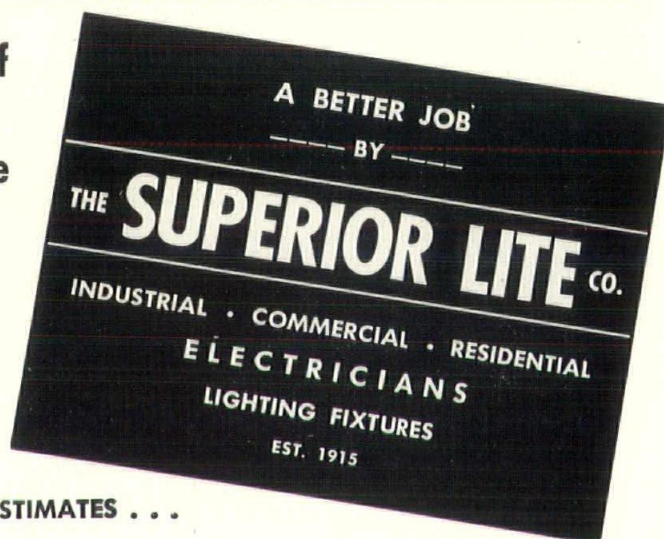


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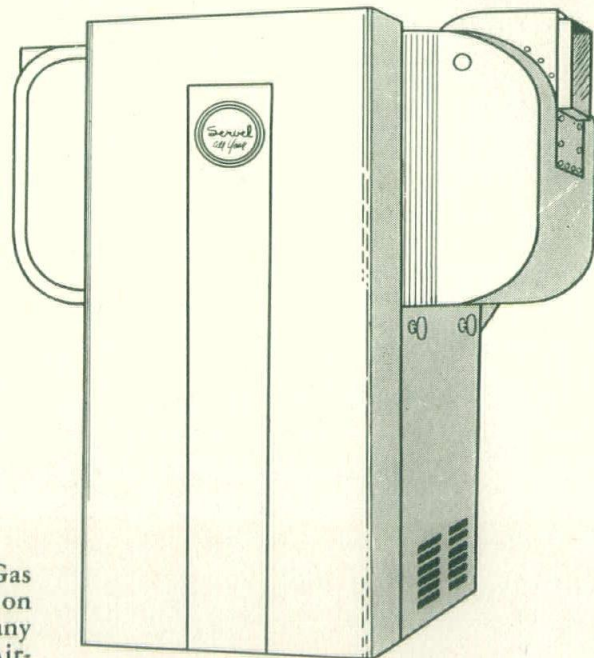
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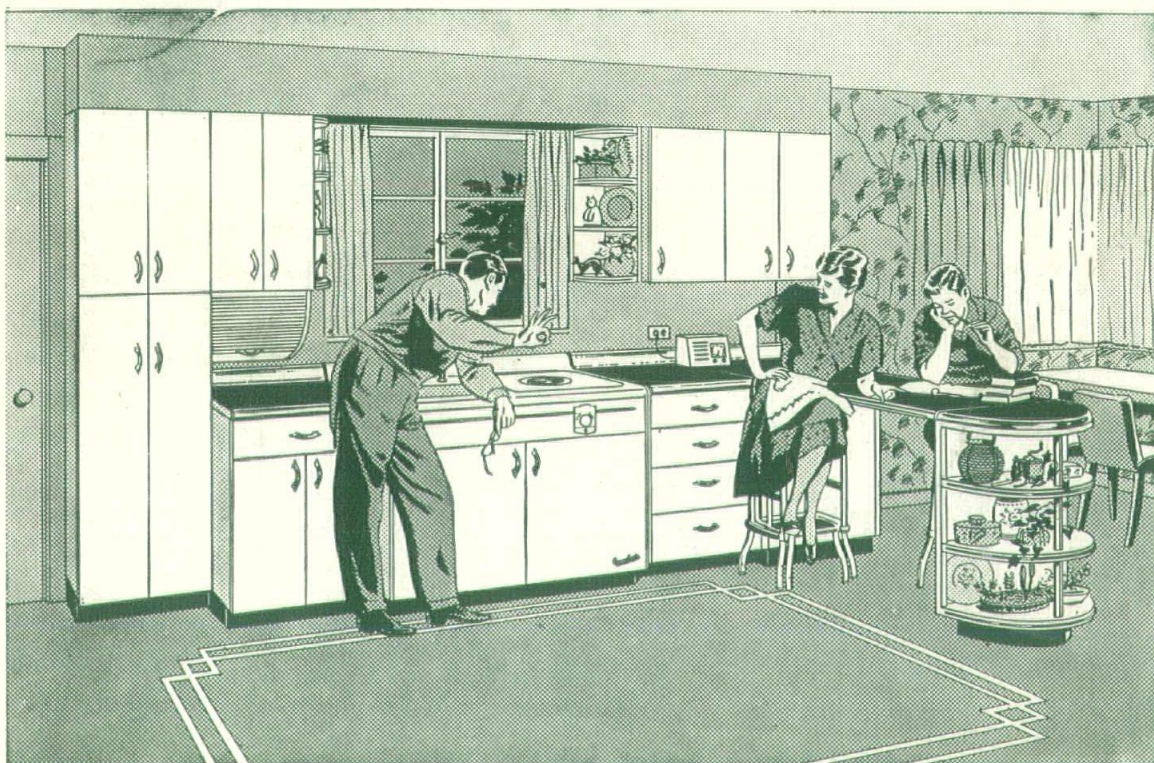
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signed to meet the needs and desires of the modern housewife. Every improvement in this Dishwasher is based on exhaustive research and thorough test. The architect who specifies Youngstown Jet-Tower Dishwasher can be sure he is pleasing his client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

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