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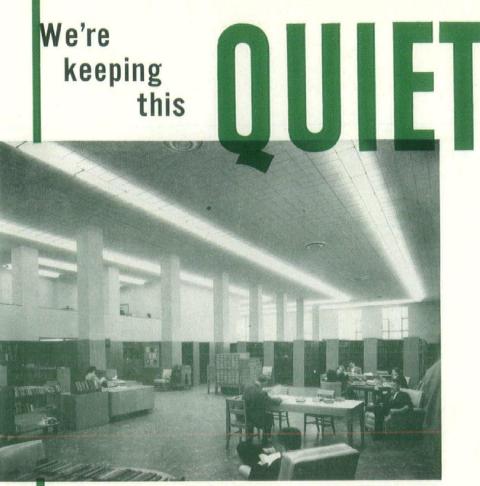
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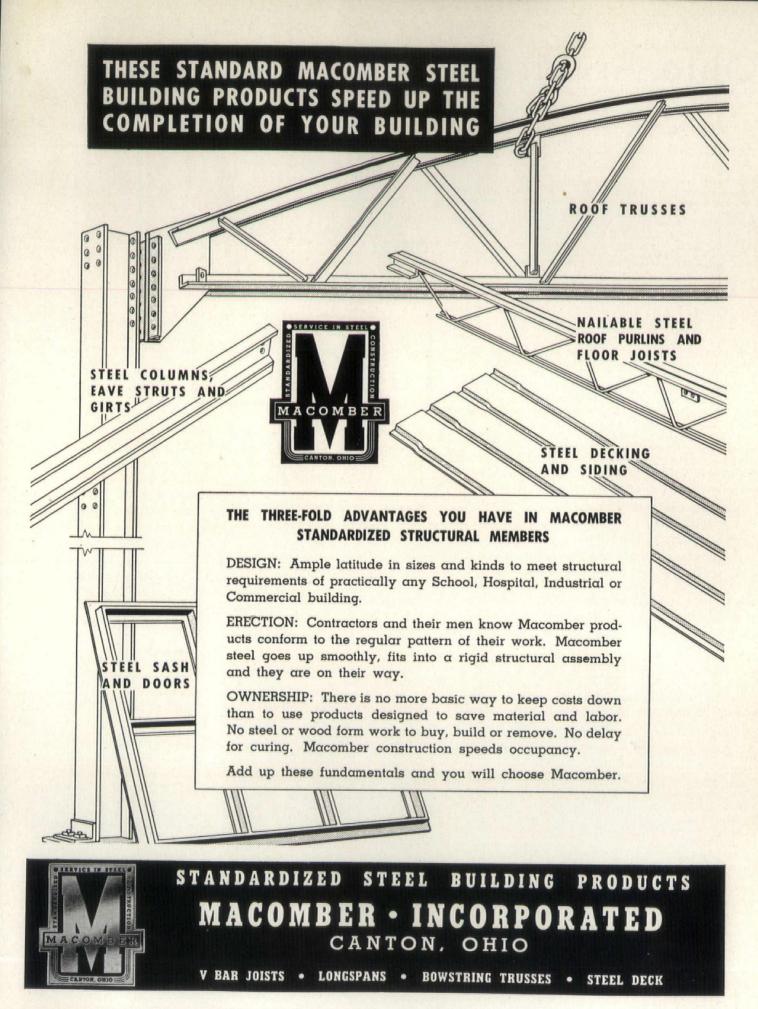
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Ohio Architect

OFFICIAL MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO, INC.

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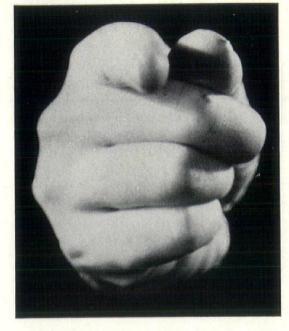
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CAN the profession be properly policed to protect your interests.

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HITECT

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Number Three

of

ARCHITECTURE - ENGLAND VS. AMERICA

By C. HOWARD CRANE, A.I.A.

Sixteen years ago my wife and I left these shores and fifteen of those years have been spent in England. We were in London during the entire War. I hope you will understand my English accent. In England I'm taken for an old English gentleman until I open my American mouth.

C. Howard Crane, distinguished member of the Detroit Chap-C. Howard Crane, distinguished member of the Detroit Chap-ter, A.I.A. now of London, England, and Mrs. Crane, were guests of honor at the Detroit Chapter's Christmas meeting. His talk is printed below. The speaker stated that in Eng-land today architecture is a frustrated profession. He seems to be doing pretty well for himself, though, as he has sixty active jobs, about 95% of which are industrial. He does work for Austin Mot-ors, Ford of England, Briggs, Johnson Wax, Pan-American Airlines and many other such concerns. He said that his aim had been to become the Albert Kahn of England. Asked if there was a Frank Lloyd Wright of England. he said there was not.

Lloyd Wright of England, he said there was not.

When I first went abroad I spent several months in Paris and had an office at 34 Rue Cambon. It's across the street from the Ritz Bar-a fine location. We then went to Milan, Italy, where we lived for nearly a year and where we made many friends. There I had an office on Via Alberta and with the aid of English, American and Italian draughtsmen designed and made the working drawings for the Piazza Diaz, which was a slum clearance project under Mussolini. Now we are thoroughly dug in in England, and London we love, so you see we have been getting about.

I'm very proud of my London office. It is so situated that we are steeped in history, tradition and romance. We are only minutes from Westminster Abbey, The Mall, Trafalgar Square, Big Ben, The Houses of Parliament. Bird Cage Walk and Scotland Yard, and directly across the street from No. 7 Buckingham Gate is the Ambassador's Entrance to Buckingham Palace. I said to Lord Ashfield (whom many of you will remember as Albert Stanley), "I think I have the nicest location of any Architect in London." He replied, "You have the nicest location of any Architect in the world"- and it could be.

Nothing pleases us more than when old friends visit London and call us up. Many times I receive calls from friends of friends of ours and the magic word "Detroit" my old home town, is always a good reason for declaring a holiday to entertain them; in fact, I usually treat them to a personally conducted tour of the many interesting spots in this great city of London. If they are experienced travellers and have seen everything I take them on a "Pub Crawl". That's English for going the rounds of saloons (to you) and there again we have many old interesting liquor shops that were once used by the great and near-great.

I haven't forgotten the title of my speech "Architec-ture-England versus America", and I will be coming to it soon.

Knowing of the vast amount of bombing that took place in England, one would naturally think that every architect there would be in mdated with work. Over one million ho ses ONL WILLOF, wre made untenan-table in the metropolitan Area of London alone, and an equal number in other parts of the country. Add to this number the houses that ROISHING due to the nate of the source of th

houses has caused great suffering. This problem which is entirely in the hands of the Government, is being met as best they can. About 200,000 houses a year are being built by the Labor Government. The Tories think that the

England's housing prob-

lem. This shortage

target should be 300,000. Because of the shortage in building materials, especially wood and steel, most of these new houses must be built of either brick or concrete. We have thousands of prefabricated temporary houses that have sprung up all over the country and they do not add to the English countryside, and I'm afraid like all temporary structures, they will last for ever.

What a job for the Architects, you say, but it is not so. These houses are all designed by Government departments so architects with the usual private practice are having a very hard time. I'm told that over one half of the English architects are now in the employ of the different ministries, which is a sad plight indeed. Architecture in England today is a frustrated profession.

The order of priority in building today in England is first housing, second war damage repairs, where necessary to make bombed buildings safe or tenantable, third factories for the manufacture of more and more goods of all kinds for export, and fourth the building of factories for the making of components for the housing schemes, such as plumbing and heating goods, steel sashes, bricks, etc., and fifth buildings for educational purposes.

No theatres, churches, hotels, office buildings (except those for the Government), pubs or recreational buildings of any kind are allowed. These types of building were the mainstay of architects in private practice, so again I say the poor architect in England is having a bad time.

What we have been putting up with there the past 8 or 9 years is now happening here.

The restrictions imposed on architects today regarding the use of materials is also a hindrance. Very little imagination can be exercised for this reason, but I must say that, with what they have to work with, excellent results are being obtained in most quarters. English architects are making great strides in modern design where simple materials, good form and good fenistra-tion make for a pleasing building. The advancement in the use of colour in the treatment of buildings is most apparent. Many architects are, of course, busy on future schemes. There are no larte architects' of this in England use of course in England are architects' of this in England use of course in England are architects of the second of the engine of scalar that part of them work is usually done by consultants.

Fortunately, my work is entirely industrial. We are (Continued on page 18)

STATE BOARD NEWS

The March examination starting the 19th is going to be the largest to date for this semi-annual test. More than 120 have signified their intentions to be on hand to take this 361/2-hour examination with many giving various reasons why they cannot or will not be here this time.

As usual for the past ten years (that's hard to believe) Uncle Sam has been keeping some of the boys occupied in various parts of the world. This same Uncle is also responsible for a lot of boys rushing in to try to get this examination over before they are called into the service. The excuses or explanations vary a little and one or two unusual notes are received such as "I cannot come to Columbus in March as I am expecting a baby early this summer" and "I will not be back to finish the examination as I can find no one to 'sit' with the four children and I must also help my husband finish our new house." Yes, things are different than they were twenty years ago.

And what a change. A review of the records of these 120 applicants reveals the fact that many are married with one or two, yes, some four children. They will average more than 26 years old and their records will show many college degrees. However, some do not have such degrees and it must be pointed out that a college diploma is not required as a prerequisite for taking the Ohio examination.

Perhaps the most striking point revealed by a review of the applications is the lack of office experience, which is a very serious matter both for the applicants and the Board. The explanation for this situation is in most instances the notations "U. S. Army 2 years" or "Navy 3 years" or "Air Corps 4 years" or "Marines 21/2 years" with service stretching around the world. A recent cartoon had this heading, "Here we go again" and that is confirmed by the records received almost daily. The world has never been so in need of capable, qualified and courageous planners, not to plan engines of war and destruction but to plan the things a peace loving human race so manifestly needs and so profoundly desires.

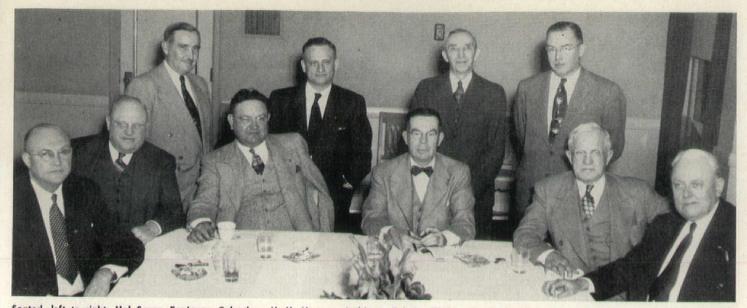
The Ohio Board has been quite active on the national scale and recognition has been accorded with the election of Chas. E. Firestone as 2nd Vice President of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. He will take an active part in the program in the forthcoming meeting of the National Council to be held in Chicago in May. Also on this program is the Executive Secretary of the Ohio Board, R. C. Kempton who is serving his fifth term as Chairman of the Design Exhibit Committee and he has also been designated as the moderator of the Panel Discussion in the subject—"Preparation and Grading of Examinations," for this meeting.

These National Council activities of the Ohio Board have been quite profitable in keeping Ohio informed as to what the other states are doing and in turn advising them in what the Ohio Board is trying to do here at home. The questions and problems of reciprocal registration are quite numerous for Ohio because of the many chain organizations operating in the state and the many educational institutions located in Ohio with financial connections in many states.

Motorist (to farmer): How far is it to the next filling station?

Farmer: Nigh onto two miles, as the crow flies. Motorist: Well, how far is it if the crow has to walk and roll a flat tire?





Seated, left to right: Hal Sours, Engineer, Columbus; H. H. Munger, Architect, Toledo; Walter W. Graf, Chairman of Engineers, Lancaster; Ralph W. Carnahan, Chairman of Architects, Dayton; Thomas J. Small, Engineer, Ada and Charles E. Firestone, Architect, Canton. Standing, left to right: Ralph C. Kempton, Exec. Secretary, Architecture Board, Columbus, George Voinovich, Chairman Joint Committee of A.S.O. and O.S.P.E., Cleveland Robert N. Waide, Secretary, Engineers Board, Columbus and Russell S. Potter, Past President A.S.O. of Cincinnati. (Members not present, B. G. Keating, Engr. Toledo, John O. McWilliams, Engr. Cleveland, Edward G. Conrad, Arch. Cleveland.)

ARCHITECTS' AND ENGINEERS' STATE BOARDS MEET TO DISCUSS JOINT PROBLEMS

The Joint Meeting between the State Board of Examiners of Architects and the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Surveyors got away to a good start on the evening of March 2nd at Columbus, Ohio.

The Engineers were the hosts and had all the settings and trimmings just right. The fact that it has taken them years and years to do this is, of course, of no consequence.

With the head man of the Engineers, Walter W. Graf, City Engineer of Lancaster, Ohio and "Colonel" (Kentucky style) Ralph W. Carnahan of Dayton, chairman of the Architect's Board sitting side by side at the head of the table, harmony and good fellowship became the keynotes for the evening's program. However, for those who like their baked spuds a la "September Morn," it was something new to find the need for a chisel and blow torch to uncover the "Idahos."

The guest of the evening was Mr. George Voinovich, Past President of the Architects Society of Ohio and Chairman of the Joint Committee of the two State Societies who was present to advise the board members of what the Joint Committee had been doing and what this Committee was recommending to the Joint Boards for consideration and possible favorable action.

In addition to the many common problems of Legislation, Budget, Administration, Examinations and Enforcement, the immediate problem of professional classification and scope of work were discussed in some detail. It is good to be able to report that considerable progress was made and agreements reached towards clearing up some of the differences which have existed for some time.

The Dean of the group, Tom Small from Ada, Ohio spoke very understandingly of the relative limits of the normal scope of the professional services each profession is best qualified to render and was most emphatic that no professional man should attempt to perform services for which he was not technically, legally and practically qualified.

The Engineer from Lancaster and Chairman of the Board on which he has served since the Professional Engineers law was passed in 1933 was of a like opinion, pointing out his experiences in employing architects for the Architectural phases of his work.

Much was said about inter-professional reciprocity, which all agreed was mutually advantageous as well as profitable and all agreed that there was a lot of room for improvement in this phase of the practice of both professions in Ohio.

The senior member of the architect's group, Chas. E. Firestone, 2nd Vice-President of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards advised the groups of the discussions on the mutual problems of the two professions held on the national level at Washington, D. C. last May and to be further discussed at Chicago next May. The differences, while varying slightly from state to state, all have a common characteristic; they exist and grow or are diminished in direct proportions to the amount of constructive team work put forth by both professions.

This was not the first (4th in fact) joint meeting between these two Boards and in order to insure that the progress made would not be lost, a definite time and place for the next meeting was established on the agreed policy that such meetings should be held at least twice a year.

The Board members were all most appreciative of what the State Societies had done in the past and of the program of joint projects, present and future, being carried out by the joint committee. It was agreed that the joint Boards and the joint committee could accomplish many things for the professions, especially if they worked together and it was agreed that "team work" would be the policy and aim of all groups concerned.

Cleveland Chapter Entertains Home Builders Association

President Guenther opened the February 28th meeting of the Cleveland Chapter at 8:05 P. M., following a dinner at which 110 members and guests were present. An invitation extended to the Home Builders Associa-



RODNEY M. LOCKWOOD

dential developer and builder of Detroit. Mr. Lockwood's opening remarks were that the builder and the architect were in the same boat with a demand to supply

tion of Cleveland brought forth 78 of their members to participate in the meeting.

At the speaker's table were: Art Folace, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Home Builders Association; Jerry Madigan, Secretary of the Home Builders Association of Cleveland, and Alex Treuhaft, President of the Home Builders Association of Cleveland as well as members of the press and chapter.

Alex Treuhaft introduced the speaker, Gordon Lockwood, a successful large resihomes under rising costs and material shortages and limitations and had the same problem to solve of supplying adequate facilities to meet the public demand for good living at a reasonable cost.

From the architec ural side of the picture he commented that there were not enough architects to supervise the number of houses built per year, nor would they be willing nor could they afford to supervise for what the individual average American family could afford to pay for such service. The architect must become a product engineer in order to solve the problem and create new models the same as done in the automotive industry. He must be able to produce variation in design without sacrificing advantages of mass production. He must learn exactly what building costs are in the residential field as he has learned those in the larger fields of building. He must know the relationship of his ideas in brick, mortar, lumber, etc., and how they can be executed using the minimum amount of field labor in order to keep the costs down.

Mr. Lockwood experienced great disappointment in what he saw after visiting housing projects in some 80 cities throughout our country. Primarily he believes that the builder was at fault in much of the planning and completing of these projects as the builder was initially the instigator of them. But he did comment that he was also the victim of other circumstances beyond his control. This survey brought three reasons to light why the designs as a whole were uninspiring and notably repetitious.

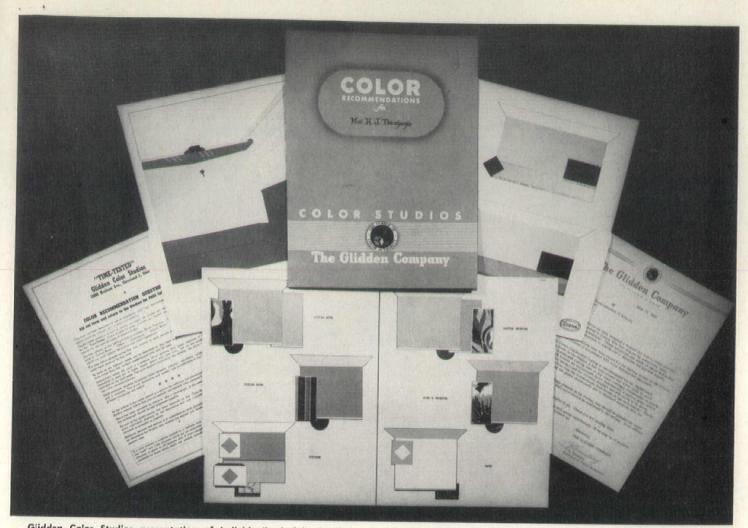
1. The builder is lazy and takes the path of least resistance.

2. The architect is also lazy, seeking the more lucrative business.

3. And the greatest contributing factors to the stereotype design are the policies of the lending institutions (Continued on page 13)



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Glidden Color Studios presentation of individualized, fully-detailed, color recommendations includes miniature room elevations in actual paint colors. These FREE architectural planning aids are created at the blue-print stage, or after the building is completed. They are based on scientifically correct adaptations of color harmony.

The Architect and the Paint Manufacturer

By TOM HENRY

Beauty of design and sound practicability is the goal of the architect,—the nub and essence of his planning problem. There are many facets to the architect's vocation . . . he must be learned in an exceedingly large number of skills and crafts, and their application. A full understanding of the science of planning and building structures requires a wise and capable mind. That is why the architect is so admired.

Yet, because the architect is only a human being, it is almost impossible for him to know everything about each item that goes into a building. Because the decorative finish of a building is so extremely important, every paint manufacturer is more than willing to cooperate with architects in this vital phase of building. It is readily understandable that both would benefit from a closer working relationship. The paint manufacturer can be of great help to the architect in the matter of technical assistance on paint materials to be used, and also very helpful in specific color planning.

Technical Service

All major paint companies maintain testing laboratories for paints and finishes for every type of surface. A good example is the large paint research laboratories of The Glidden Company in Cleveland, where continuous research is being conducted for analytical purposes, quality control and product development. Here architects may have their most difficult paint problems analyzed, and receive special recommendations without cost. When a new material is developed by a reputable paint manufacturer, it represents a great deal of research and testing. With modern testing equipment we can reproduce conditions just as they are out in the field in in a very short time. When a new paint product is introduced to the architect, he'll ask for at least seven years experience in the field. A reliable firm would not introduce the paint if their tests were not satisfactory. There must be a closer relationship between the architect and manufacturer whereby the architect has the utmost confidence in the manufacturer. Every Ohio architect is invited to visit these modern laboratories, as well as the large Glidden paint plant, for a better appreciation of paint chemistry.

Color Service

Although most architects can quickly plan a color scheme for an entire building, this extra work can be eliminated by turning over the responsibility to a responsible and reliable paint manufacturer. Also some architects and their clients do not have a full and complete understanding of color harmony and balance, or (Continued on page 16)

OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Our eyes are on the School of Architecture of Ohio State University. The why and wherefore of accredited standing as a school of Architecture need not be recited here, many of our readers may be more familiar with the facts than we, but the resultant action which caused a committee of the Alumni to make their own investigation and report to the University Board, is worthy of our recognition.

As a result, the Department of Architecture is no longer a branch of the School of Engineering, but a School



of Architecture has been established as an entity in Brown Hall under the direction of Elliot L. Whitaker, who was appointed its new dean at the beginning of the current school year. It was the pleasure of the Architects Society of Ohio Executive Committee, at its last meeting in Columbus, to hear Mr. Whitaker outline his recommendations for reorganization of curriculum, setting forth new policies for faculty as well as student opportunities for improvement, and to give us a preview of

his ambitious program.

In our humble opinion, if education for the professional practice of Architecture is to be offered by our leading state university, it should be as strong a course as any other offered by the university. Ohio State University graduates in Architecture should be given every opportunity to go forth from that school with full confidence and competence of any students elsewhere.

We congratulate O.U.S. first on its establishment of a School of Architecture, and second, but with equal enthusiasm, its election of Elliot L. Whitaker as its Director.

We feel quite certain that Ohio State University will soon be back on the list of accredited Schools of Architecture. Accrediting may not alter the calibre of an average or indifferent student, but it will signify superior facilities and opportunities for qualifying a student who is in dead earnest about his future.

The Architects Society of Ohio is again this year offering encouragement of student work by the presentation of a Certificate of Award to a senior student in Architecture in each of the four Universities, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.; Miami University, Oxford, O.; Cincinnati University, Cincinnati, O., and Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

With the assistance and by recommendation of the faculty in each school, the award will be made to the Architectural student having a high scholastic standing, (not necessarily the highest), a good personality, and one who is deemed worthy of encouragement for advancement in the profession.

Invitations have come from all of the universities urging the Architects throughout the state to visit them and to observe students at work. The product of our Schools of Architecture should be of concern to every man in practice, for this product filters through the processes of education to our offices and drafting rooms, and what is more, will in due time be taking over in our stead.

The problems of preparation are not the total responsility of the educator, wherein the practitioner accepts the end result and throws up his hands in helpless horror if he has made a bad selection. The man in practice, and every registered Architect owes some time to the advancement of the profession by interesting himself in some young draftsman or student of Architecture. This process will also tie him to the schools. The relationship can be stimulating in both directions.

May I speak from the viewpoint of the practicing Architect to the schools? A finished product is not expected in a graduate, however, some practical training, which may be gained during summer vacations or by co-operative training, should be a part of a student's experience. Economics often become a determining factor, but it may be a saner approach to accept a low salary in gaining this experience during the under-graduate period, than to face the problem of employment after graduation, minus the experience, but inflated by the fact of graduation, to feel his worth much more than the Architect can afford to pay him to complete his education.

An education that produces not only clever draftsmen but men who can think is important to the practice. CARL C. BRITSCH

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CLEVELAND CHAPTER ENTERTAINS HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 10)

which are dictated by the Federal agencies, the VA and FHA. Appraisals are tied to a simple rule of thumb leaving the qualitative aspects out of the picture. Because of these policies of the lending institutions, builders are influenced in following a mortgage pattern and standardization for mass production.

The builder is becoming increasingly conscious of having to do a better job or seeing the government take over. For the past 12 years we have been faced with an emergency of one kind or another and it has been a challenge to the architect and the builder alike to meet the shortages in the building industry. With the armed services having first claim on the critical materials, we must design to use as little as possible of them; and, in this connection politically, we must have the various code authorities recognize and accept the resultant changes and new design which modern living has proven safe and sound economical practice.

The acceptance of World War II controls discounts the workability of America free enterprise and overlooks the existence of individuals motivated by the lust for power. Why should free enterprise, which has made us the most prosperous and highest standard nation in time of peace, make us weak in time of war?

In the question period that followed, Mr. Guenther pointed out that the architectural schools of today were tackling the housing problem as evidenced by the participation in the housing competition on display at the current Home and Flower Show and that when he was in school it was not possible to attempt such a problem because of insufficient knowledge and education along this line.

Mr. Cunningham questioned what was meant by pro-

duct design. Mr. Lockwood answered thus: different designs are needed for different family units. These designs must be within the means and give the maximum of satisfaction. The product must be the result of test of time and customer use.

In concluding, Mr. Lockwood again pointed out that to stay in business today the builder would have to employ a good and cooperative architect who was a competent product engineer. And, the architect, as a product engineer who could deliver the goods, would have high earnings on an annual fee basis or on an individual project per unit or percentage basis. With competition the architect must sell and with a good product he can get as much money as he is able to sell.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M. with an invitation from Jerry Madigan to attend the Home Builders Association meeting on Tuesday, March 13th, at the Allerton Hotel.

EASTERN OHIO CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

On January 18, the following chapter officers for 1951 were elected:

President	George M. Foulks
Vice President	Trefon Sagadencky
Secretary	
Treasurer	Frank Smith, Sr.
Director to 1954	Robert Beatty

The meeting was followed by a general discussion of the use and aplication of specialized building products. The "Moderator" was Bill Dykes, with a panel of "4 experts" presiding.

Committee Appointments

At the February 15 meeting at Akron, President Foulks announced the 1951 Committee chairman. Com-(Continued on page 15)



Top: Marquee and Entrance; Lower Left: Entire Building; Lower Right: Aisles of 1st floor. Photos courtesy The Interior Marble & Tile Co.

Building The Imperial Red Granite facing in the Sterling-Lindner-Davis building insures exterior beauty and freedom from expensive upkeep. Interior terrazzo and marble installations assure lowest maintenance cost in areas where these products are used. Installations by the Interior Marble and Tile Co.

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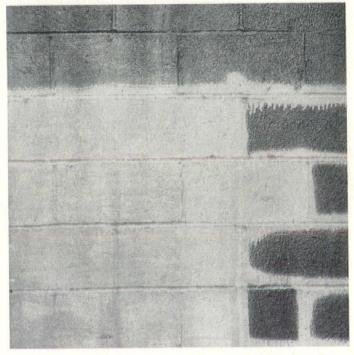
SILICONE WATER REPELLENT FOR MASONRY SURFACES

A stone and masonry transparent liquid silic repellent called Silaseal for protection of terior masonry and stone building materials by Surface Protection Company, Cleveland to render surfaces and mortar joints com repellent by stopping capillary action, Sil. block the pores to interfere with norma' stone and masonry.

· ; water zed exnounced io. Said y water loes not hing of

The transparent water repellent which tains no wax or oil is reported to penetrate well . masonry surfaces to completely protect stone, bric and concrete surfaces against water penetration without altering the natural appearance of the treated surface. The new repellent will also reduce moisture collections due to humid conditions on masonry, acoustical ule, gypsum board, and other insulating materials.

Silaseal, according to the manufacturer, also reduces



The light portions of this wall, including mortar joints, have been treated with Silaseal. The entire wall was then flushed with water. Notice the dark untreated areas are water-soaked while the treated sections have repelled the water.

the need for pointing mortar joints. One application protects these vulnerable joints against water penetration and the freeze-thaw cycle of winter exposure. Ice cannot form in pores and cracks.

The penetrating ability of the new silicone-base water repellent is reported to afford more lasting protection than conventional types of masonry coatings. Penetration in sandstone and limestone in some cases extends to 3/8" below the surface. This means that 3/8" of the masonry surface must wear away before water repellency is destroyed.

The tough silicone coating on the masonry or stone surface in addition to providing a protective finish also presents a smoother surface to which soot and dirt cannot cling. Whatever dirt settles on a Silasealed surface simply washes off during a rain.

Due to the use of silicones which do not readily deteriorate by oxidation, the Silaseal coating does not disintegrate after even longest exposure. Again, due to the

(Continued on page 15)

THE OHIO

EASTERN OHIO CHAPTER NEWS

(Continued from page 13)

plete committees for this year are as follows: Me bership-Foulks, Scott, Steiner, D'Orazio,

Pract of Architecture- (ASO Pract. & Grievance) -Supper isley, Schade, Wilson, Smith, Sr.

Relat with Construction Industry and Bldg. Code -Dame otter, Marr, Sidells, Scheibel, Kenny.

Publicitions (ASO Registration & Enforcement) – Samuel J.ch, Konarski, Beatty, Frost.

Edu and Registration-Huff, Firestone, M. G. Miller.

Public mation-Dykes, Roller, Scott (Assoc. Editor of "Architect"), Wehrell, Boucherle.

Allied 2 – Morbito, Kraus, Kissinger, Breting, O'-Brien, Henry, Rousseau.

Civic Design-Florence, Kling, Murphy, Dix, Reitz, Keppel.

Program-Sagadencky, Chairman.

District Chairmen for the various areas in the Eastern Ohio Chapter are:

Youngstown
SouthernBeatty, Reitz, Wilson
CantonLawrence, Dix
Warren
AllianceZuber, Roller
AkronStevens, Donald Miller, Kenny
Special Committee on Mobilization Alman II of

Special Committee on Mobilization – Akron, Huff; Youngstown, Smith, Sr.; Warren, Schade; Canton Dykes.

Regular Meetings

The following dates and places have been established for this year for regular meetings:

April 15-Youngstown.

June 21–Southern Area. Oct. 18–V Sept. 6–Canton. Dec. 13–4

Oct. 18–Warren. Dec. 13–Alliance.

DAYTON CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS FOR 1951

At the regular meeting of the Dayton Chapter held on February 2, 1951, the following officers and Directors were elected for 1951:

Max G. Mercer, President; James A. Reed, Vice President; Philip Kielawa, Secretary; William C. Wertz, Treasurer. Directors, Harry I. Schenck, Emory J. Ohrler and John Sullivan, Jr.

SILICONE WATER REPELLENT

(Continued from page 14)

heat resistant qualities of the silicones, Silaseal provides optimum performance under temperature extremes.

Silaseal may be applied with spray or brush in either summer or winter with excellent results. Masonry should be reasonably dry when application is made. Silaseal will dry to the touch within 30 minutes, and will be completely dry within 2 hours under favorable conditions.

Coverage varies with the porosity and roughness of masonry surfaces. It will vary from 150 - 175 sq. ft. per gallon for cement block to 275 - 300 sq. ft. per gallon on marble. Further information and sample may be obtained by writing to The Surface Protection Company, 16805 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 12, Ohio.

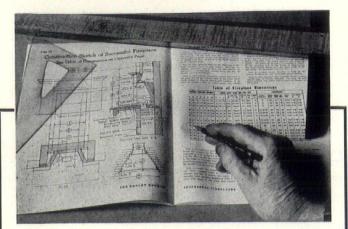
Stranger: "Pardon me, are you a resident here?"

Native: "Yes, I've been here for goin' on fifty years. What can I do for you?"

Stranger: I'm looking for a criminal lawyer. Have you any here?"

Native: Well, we're pretty sure we have, but we can't prove it!"

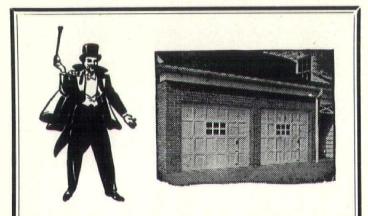




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THE ARCHITECT AND THE PAINT MANUFACTURER

(Continued from page 11)

the scientific treatment of color. It is to them that the paint manufacturer can be of great assistance.

The Glidden Company maintains fully staffed Color Studios in several cities. The largest of these studios is located in Cleveland. Here individual color prescriptions are assembled for architectural painting specifications. This *free* service to architects takes guess work out of color selection: allows the client to see the actual paint colors that will go in a job, based on the very latest scientific adaptations of correct color harmony. Many architects and builders of residences, industrial plants, institutions and office buildings, use this type of color planning service, thus assuring themselves of attaining correct color harmony.

New Paints

There are occasionally some difficult and unusual problems that crop up in the painting of a building, whether it be a new structure or an old one. No paint is a "cure-all." However, there is one new, high speed, washable synthetic rubber base finish on the market, which is perhaps the finest all-round paint today. Its overwhelming acceptance by home owners and professional painters makes it an excellent paint to include in architectural painting specifications.

Latex products that go into this paint are similar to the synthetic rubber used in the manufacture of automobile tires. They differ in ratios of butadiene to styrene, manufacturing procedures, and the collodial chemicals that are used.

This new high-speed chemical rubber emulsion base paint is a washable coating that can be applied to interior wallboards, plaster and wood, as well as over wallpaper. It does not show lap marks or traces of brush strokes, and may be touched up afterwards without evidence. After an initial curing period, the rubber base film has many of the characteristics of original rubber. It withstands thousands of scrubbing strokes with any kind of soap and water.

The unusual drying speed, (20 minutes to the touch), makes it possible to use a painted room within one hour after the paint has been applied.

The paint is manufactured in all of the most popular decorator-preferred colors, both pastel and deep shades.

Another tremendous advantage of this synthetic rubber emulsion base paint is the fact that it is also a recognized vapor barrier, which retards the movement of water vapor from the interior of a structure through an outside wall surface, thus minimizing outside paint failures caused by condensation of moisture. It also acts as its own primer and sealer over many alkaline surfaces, and does not require glue size or zinc sulphate washes. It is made ready to use and requires no thinning of any kind.

Regarding Specifications

Some architects inform me that of all the mechanics in the building trades, the painters are "the hardest to handle." They give a number of reasons for this situation. These include the reluctance of some painters to accept specifically named paint products; they are adverse to using ready-mixed paints; they have definite color ideas of their own, opposed to the architect's; they show utter disregard for the painting specifications issued by the architect. However, it must be remembered that paint manufacturers have made great strides

(Continued on page 24)

RALPH CARNAHAN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF OHIO STATE BOARD

The Ohio Board at its first meeting of the year held in Columbus on February 17-18 elected the following officers for the year 1951:



Ralph W. Carnahan, Dayton, President; Russell S. Potter, Cincinnati, Vice President; Edward A. Conrad, Cleveland, Secretary; Harold H. Munger, Toledo, Ass't. Secretary; Chas. E. Firestone, Canton, Past President.

The new president "Col." Carnahan got his early start in Kentucky and has been in practice in Dayton for more than 25 years. He has taken an active part in the profession at national, state and local levels, serving on committees and various offices, including that of President of the Architects Society of

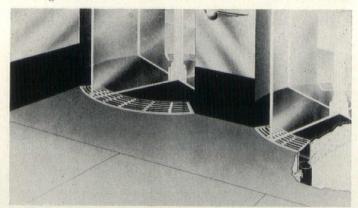
RALPH A. CARNAHAN

Ohio and as Dayton Chapter President.

The Ohio Board entering upon its 20th year consists of five members (Architects with at least ten years practice as principals) each serving five year appointments, one member being appointed annually by the Governor of the State.

NEW REVOLVING DOOR DRAINS REDUCE "TRACK-IN" PROBLEMS

Designed to minimize the problem of slush and dirty water tracked into lobbies and entrances of hotels, office buildings, stores, and other buildings where revolving doors are used, this new Non-Skid Revolving Door Drain, introduced by J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co., should more than pay for itself by maintenance savings in a single year. The drain as used on the U. N. Secretarial Bldg. is designed to set flush with the floor surface at both the



exterior and interior openings of the revolving door enclosure, extending the full arc of the enclosure openings so that the moisture is wiped into the grating by the squeegee action of the rubber weather stripping at the bottom of the revolving door wings. Installation of the drains at both interior-exterior openings assures removal of most of the water which would otherwise be carried into the building. This drain is made with a heavy cast-iron body, dura-coated for protection against corrosion. The exposed portion of the grate has a nonskid carborundum top to minimize personal injury by slipping. Dimensions are such that all sizes of revolving doors can be accommodated.





Operating room, Lutheran Hospital addition, Cleveland, showing ceiling of perforated, incombustible acoustical tile erected with screws and adhesive cement on gypsum board backing. Architects: Walker & Weeks.

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ARCHITECTURE — England vs. America

(Continued from page 7)

architects and engineers. In fact, 75% of my staff are engineers and for second I would change our title to land I have had Albert Kahn as my inspiration. His influence on my life from the time I worked for him 46 years ago has been great and Detroit—in fact, America lost a great man when he passed on.

I recently had a very pleasant experience. Mr. Thomas, an associate of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, and the man in that office directly in charge of the building of the new House of Commons, gave me a personally conducted tour through this great building just before it's official opening.

Mr. Hitler, in his wrath, dropped a bomb on the old House on May 10th, 1941, completely destroying it. The Lords very kindly gave up their palatial and historic quarters to the Commons and they conducted their affairs in Westminster Chapel. The Parliament Building, which I number among the most beautiful buildings in the world, was originally the site of Westminster Palace and certain sections of this great edifice are still a part of the original palace.

St. Stephen's Chapel was the seat of the House of Commons for over 300 years prior to the fire of 1834. Then the new Parliament Buildings were built which included the House of Commons that we knew up to 1941. This building has had a long and varied career and I won't attempt to go into details regarding the new House but I will give you a general resume of the interesting high spots.

The new House built on the original site of the former, is about the same size as the old one. It contains a little over 400 members seats, which, of course, isn't large enough to seat all the 650 members of Parliament.

The Visitors' Gallery has been enlarged and is equipped with seats so uncomfortable that it is hoped that the visitors, won't stay long, thus allowing more to use this gallery. The press requirements have also been enlarged and this section is really an institution in itself. Many elaborate and completely soundproof telephone booths have been installed so that the Press can hurriedly transcribe their news to their several papers, both domestic and foreign. There are also well equipped bar and restaurant facilities near at hand.

As most people know, the King is not allowed into the House. I believe that it was Charles the First who last entered the House as a monarch, and he kicked up such a rumpus that a law was passed forbidding all monarchs henceforth to pass the portals. There is, however, a private and secluded box at the rear of the Visitors' Gallery for other Royalty. Princess Elizabeth, The Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Mary and other members of the Royal Family can come to the House and by means of a private entrance and lift (elevator to you) reach this box in order to hear special debates and attend unnoticed and unannounced other interesting occasions.

This new House of Commons is really a 5-story building. Besides the main hall it contains many offices, conference rooms, a large reference library, bar, restaurant and lounge facilities. There is a floor just beneath the chamber completely filled with mechanical equipment and also a floor directly above into which is crowded more motors and fans. The House is lighted by glass panels in the ceiling and great pains have been taken to make the room absolutely perfect acoustically. To be absolutely sure everything is heard there is a loudspeaker on the back of the benches between each two members.

The control room is situated off the mechanical chamber below the House. From this room there is a 65-ft.

periscope which extends up to the ceiling of the House. The engineer in charge sits at this instrument and watches the proceedings. The idea is that when the House rises for a vote and the members stream out into House rises for a vote and the members stream out into the lobbies, he then adjusts the air conditioning system

by putting in more hot air to take the place of the hot This idea seems a bit extravagant, as does also the microphone and loud-speaker system. These microair that just left the room.

phones are suspended by long cables from the Gothic ceiling; they also reach out from under the balconies so that no matter where a member might stand, his voice that no matter where a memoer might stand, its voice 200 of these gadgets in a room comparatively small. In

fact, the total seating capacity, including members seats, the press and visitors' Gallery, is exactly 939,

The colour scheme is predominated by the rich oak colour of the woodwork. The sets or benches through-out are upholstered in a blue leather. There is a carpet separating the two front party benches which is oreen separating the two front party benches which is green and in front of these front benches on each side of this space is a wide red line woven in this carpet. No opposing member is allowed to cross this line. In this manner, as in the old days, opposition members were kept a

The whole ritual of the House is founded on tradition, and the same laws and habits that control the conduct sword's length apart. of Parliament today are the same as for centuries. Elec-

tric foot warmers are also provided for those with cold feet and there seems to be a generous supply. The general impression architecturally is quite pleasand and I'm sure all the necessary amenities for success

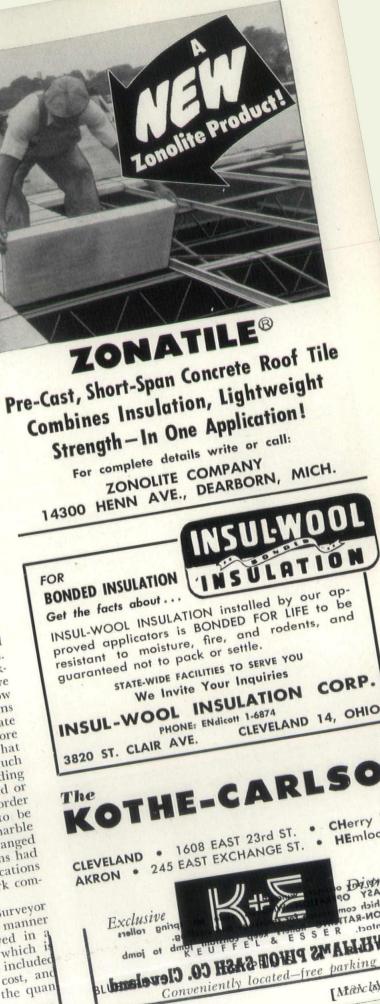
fully operating the business of Government have been provided. From the mechanical engineering angle, I feel that the whole thing is overdone. In the days before microphones and loud-speakers, orators orated. I'm sure Winston Churchill looks askance at these new inventions when he takes his place at the dispatch box before the Speaker's chair to tell the Government where they get off. Periscopes belong to submarines. Foot

warmers are for the old and feeble.

warmers are for the old and feeble. The title of my speech is still "Architecture—England versus America." There is one thing we have in Eng-land that to my mind is superior to the methods used in America and that is the Quantity Surveying system in America and that is the Quantity Surveying system. I can recall how completely we used to make our working drawings, scale details and specifications before we asked contractors to submit bids. I can also recall how we used to send out as many as 20 complete sets of plans and specifications for the several contractors to estimate and how we had to wait two and three weeks before these sealed bids were received and opened, and what happened? In many cases the lowest bidder was much too high. We in our desire to erect the finest building that could be built had in our enthusiasm planned or that could be built, had, in our enthusiasm, planned or detailed or specified to too high a target and, in order detailed or specified to too high a target and, in order to fit the owners pocket book, drastic cuts had to be made. Stone was changed to brick. The fine marble entrance had to go by the boards, bronze was changed to steel, etc., etc. What happened then? The plans had to be redrawn, the details simplified, the specification to be redrawn, the details simplified, the specifications

rewritten. Prices were then adjusted and the work com-First I had better tell you what a Quantity Surveyor menced. All of this took valuable time. The quantity surveyor acts in a quasi-judicial manner

between owner and contractor. He is employed in a professional **OMTAROOPE** e women and the second se approximately 29 Airofuelle cosuantasilaros building included approximately 23 and 200 cost, and the quantities as angla is efforting building cost, and therefore the alightistic bad idea!





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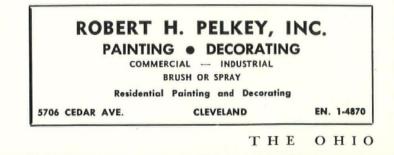
procedure in an English architect's office in preparing plans and specifications sufficient to go out for tender (bids to us).

After a scheme has been devised to the owner's approval, scale drawings are perpared sufficient for the quantity surveyor to take off quantities. He estimates the yardage necessary for the excavation, he makes a complete detailed Bill of all the drainage work, in fact he takes off the amount of brickwork, stonework, windows, doors, flooring, roofing, etc., etc. This bill of quantities becomes a complete itemized list of every item entering into the construction of the building. The bill also contains all of the general condition items, form of contract and is indeed the full and detailed specification for the work and later, when passed and accepted and properly signed, is the contract document itself.

You naturally are asking yourselves what about the steel, heating, plumbing, electrical work and other specialized trades. The answer is P. C. sums. P. C. means predetermined costs. These P. C. sums appear in the bill and are arrived at through the general knowledge of the architect, engineer and quantity surveyor. For example, a good structural engineer can estimate approximately the tonnage of steel that will be required and therefore can make a good approximation of what the steel contract should amount to. The same goes for the mechanical engineer. He can produce a target figure for the heating, plumbing and electrical work and these figures, plus many other similar approximations go into the Bill. In that way every general contractor is esti-mating on the very same P. C. sums. At this point no drawings have been prepared for these trades, yet the completed bill is prepared and printed into book form and issued as a book to the several selected contractors for the particular job. And here I might mention that no reliable contractor will estimate a proper job without a bill of quantities. These bills are circulated, as I've said before, and they are rarely accompanied by plans. The several contractors who are bidding or tendering, as we call it, can visit the site and he is also allowed to visit the architect's office to view the drawings that have been prepared in order to better acquaint himself with the general scope of the work.

It is now the contractor's job to price the bill and at a certain time on a certain day, and it only takes a few days for a contractor to price a bill. Written sealed tenders are received at the Architect's office. These tenders are usually opened in the presence of the owner and in nearly every case the lowest man is selected to do the job. He is then asked to bring in his priced bill for checking by the quantity surveyor. Quite often mistakes are found and if that correction of these errors is still low, the awarding of the contract to him is confirmed. Otherwise the next lowest tenderer is then called in. A priced bill of quantities is an itemized priced statement of every article as laid out by the quantity surveyor and at the end of the bill is the addition of all these figures which in reality is the contractor's tender or bid, as we call it here.

After the contract has been awarded it is then the custom to write and thank the unsuccessful contractors



and in this letter publish all of the final figures received. No one sees the other priced Bills. This serves two purposes. The Contractors are assured that no politics have entered into the awarding of the contract and they are better able to check up on their own prices and better qualified to tender for the next job.

One of the P. C. items that always enters into most bills of quantities is a liberal contingency item to be used as the work progresses to overcome costs, extras that are bound to creep in and mistakes or omissions, if any, by the architect or quantity surveyor; in other words, it acts as a cushion. This cushion is often very helpful when a loan has been arranged to carry out the work by a client, and saves his digging into his own pocket should the actual cost of the finished job exceed his expectations, and I've known them to do just that.

Now, suppose this lowest tender is too high, what happens? The architect, the owner, the quantity surveyor and the successful contractor meet and here is where the P. C. sums get it. By eliminating the marble say, 2,000 is saved. The heating P. C. sum is reduced by, say 1,000. The contingency item is cut in half and a little bit here and there is clipped from the finishing items. When the owner is satisfied a revised bill is then prepared which, when properly signed, forms the contract. The builder starts the laying out and excavation work and he orders all of the materials he can. The architect now starts his real working drawings and details are now made to fit the cuts agreed upon. The structural and engineering drawings are prepared and the architect then submits these plans and specifications to all the specialized trades, as they are called, for competitive estimates on these items. When these bids are received the architect then instructs the builder which structural. electrical, heating contractor, eac., he is to use. Some of these bids are bound to be more than the amount in the bill and some, of course, are less. If the balance is on the high side we dig into that contingency sum and so the building is proceeded with.

Don't think that the quantity surveyor is now through. Oh no! Each month he measures the work done by the contractor and his subcontractors and agrees the sums to be paid. He then writes the architect and says: "Please issue on the first of the month a certificate for X pounds, X shillings and X pence," and we do it. During the entire life of the job the quantity surveyor

During the entire life of the job the quantity surveyor is the accountant, the arbiter of extras or reductions, the law. His word is final, and in many instances he is the judge when a matter of quality or workmanship or material is in question. The quantity surveyor, from the time of his appointment, acts in close association with the architect, as advisor when costs are involved, specification, writer and partner. This close association lasts throughout the work and he is a source of great comfort in connection with the finalization of the work and accounts.

Having personal experience for many years in dealing with both the English and American methods, I can't say too much for the former. I believe this Quantity Surveying system is in a small way catching on in New York and that certain groups of contractors now engage one set of estimators to take off their Quantities and make a complete Bill based on the plans and specifications submitted which they in turn individually price.

What a saving in manpower and how much less is the chance of error!

I could go on for a long time extolling the merits of this system but to my mind its help to the architectural profession is the greatest. With this system an office of 50 people can turn out in England as much work as an office of 100 in this country, dollar for dollar in value.

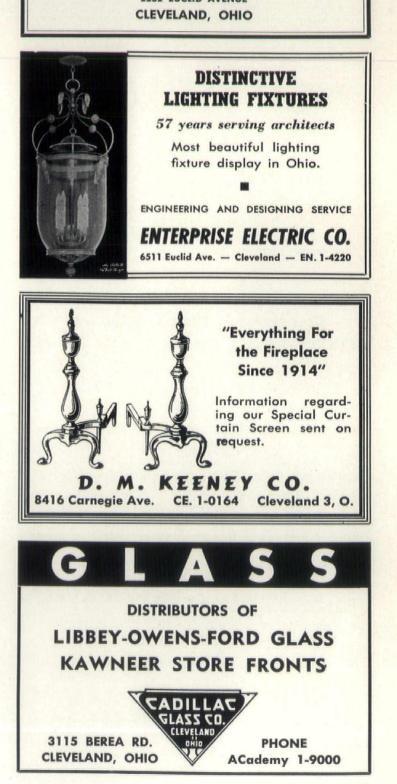
(Continued on page 22)



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The savings in redrawing plans and details, the writing of specifications and the savings in connection with the administrative work required in each job is really material.

"Architecture—England vs. America" is my title. So far I don't know who is ahead and so far I've done a good job in staying away from my subject, but just before I finish I would like to say a few words about English architects, their Societies and the British Institute of Architects in particular.

The controlling influence of British architects and their oldest association is the Royal Institute of British Architects. This is a chartered body patronized by the King and whose main object in life is to make quite certain that its members are fully qualified as professional men. It sponsors public examinations, has probably the finest architectural library in the world, and is a great center for the exchange of views, information, etc.

There are three examinations for membership. (a) Probationship comparable to the University Matriculation Standard, (b) The Studentship obtained by Intermediate Examination and (c) The Final. On passing the Final Examination an application may be made for election as an Associate (A.R.I.B.A.) When the architect becomes chartered he may then apply to be inscribed on the Register of Architects under the Registration Act. He can then call himself an Architect and practice.

His inscription on the Register makes certain that (a) he has qualified and (b) is compelled to comply with a Code of Professional Practice.

Later on at least after 7 years in private practice or 10 years as the senior assistant he may apply for Fellowship (F.R.I.B.A.) submitting drawings and photographs of his work.

These letters after one's name in England are very important to everyone. They distinctly mark your qualifications. The only letters I can use after my name are A.I.A. and U.S.A. and I find that they are very well thought of.

The training to obtain an Associateship is usually comprised of 5 years full time at a university or an approved architectural school usually under th control of a university or board of education.

Another method often indulged in by those unable to afford the fees of a university is by means of extensive private study and evening classes, backed up by day time office experience and the great help which is usually given to these aspirants by the senior members of the firm with whom they work.

In a recent News Letter issued by the A.I.A. I quote the following, "An architect's fee is an architect's estimate of his worth." An architect also named Crane is the author of this wise crack. I'm sure this method of arranging an architect's commission could be full of pitfalls.

In England we have a "Book of Words" that is law and I mean a law passed by Parliament, not by just a body of architects. When you practice architecture in England you must be registered and unless you have been passed by the Board of Registration you just can't practice architecture. Neither can you use the subter-

I could go ond current and a straubling the merits of this system but and a system but and a system but and a system an office of the graph of the graph and a system an office of the graph and a system and the graph and a system an office of the graph and a system an office of the graph and a system and a system and the graph and a system and a

fuge "Designer." A so-called "Designer" in England can have nothing to do with constructional work unless he is associated with a registered architect. He is definitely in the category of a 'decorator'.

When an Architect becomes registered he is furnished with a copy of the "Book of Words" which, I repeat, is law. This Book of Words not only describes the complete Code of Practice but the fees that *must* be charged for the particular job or jobs you have in hand. *There is no cutting of fees* and should someone cut a fee in order to obtain a job and it can be proven he is either fined or struck off the Register.

There are many other errors that one can commit against the Code with similar results. For example, never have your name painted on a boarding (billboard to you) in letters over 2" in height. An architect cannot publish a brochure of his work. That is advertising, and there are many other rules just as strict. I'm afraid that the profession of architecture is considered in England in a more serious manner than in this country. Architecture there really is a profession. Why I haven't been struck off the Register by now I'll never know.

There has always been a certain amount of control of building in the British Isles, mainly to insist that materials, workmanship, health, and aesthetics are not injurious to the community at large. The earliest of these controls was the Old London Building Act which came into operation soon after the Great Fire. This act is mainly concerned with surface water and sewage disposal, aesthetics, roadways and stability of works. For example, my office is now engaged in remodeling an old Nash building on the Haymarket. Do you think we can do something modern to this building. Oh no! Our new front is composed of Doric columns and ornamental ironwork in strict keeping with Mr. Nash's original designs and our drawings had to be approved by the Arts Commission.

There is now a very full and extensive control of buildings under the Town and Country Planning Act with the main object in view to insist upon types of buildings being built in their correct areas or zones. Suitability as to the use of labour for factories in a factory area and general amenities such as light and air and worker's comfort, accessibility with regard to road and rail.

This act takes advice from practically every ministry. (a) The Board of Trade with regard to labour, (b) The Ministry of Transport with regard to deliveries, (c) The Ministry of Supply with regard to materials, (d) The Ministry of Health with regard to Health matters, (e) The Ministry of Works with regard to licenses and the Ministry of Fuel and Power with regard to power supplies and unless each of these ministries gives you a complete bill of health there is no building permit.

Another aspect of building has occurred since the war and controlled by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

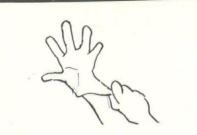
In the old days it would have been possible for the owner of a large tract of cheap land to make a fortune should that area develop either through industry, new roads or railways or an extension to a township. Under the Town & Country Planning Act, any increase in value known as development goes to the Government and it is now impossible for a landowner of poor land to wake up a millionaire one morning.

On this very dull wicket (that's a cricket term, and I'm sure this talk has been as dull as cricket), I'll close. I've seen many a cricket match but I still see no reason for it except to declare a recess occasionally for a nice cup of tea. The title of this game "Architecture-England vs. America" I'm afraid has ended in a tie.





[March, 1951] 23



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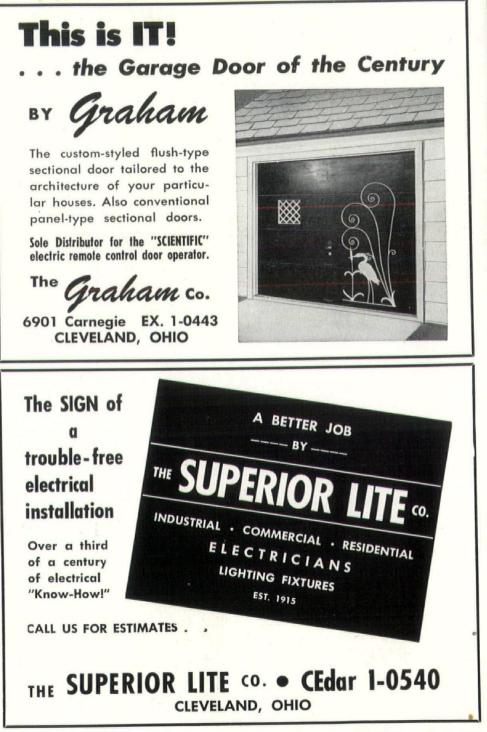
THE ARCHITECT AND THE PAINT MANUFACTURER

(Continued from page 16)

in the last decade to remedy this unpleasant situation, by producing a great abundance of new and better ready-mixed colors and paint materials. Never before has there been such a wide choice of beautiful colors.

Be that as it may. The painter certainly is an important person when it comes to finishing the architect's dream. It is for that reason that painting specifications must be unmistakably clear. Probably the best source material for an architect, in writing painting specifications, is the booklet P A I N T I N G SPECIFICATIONS, published by the Painting & Decorating Contractors of America; 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa. Price One Dollar.

This booklet (32 pp; $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$) has been prepared especially for American architects, after much research and careful study. The manner of application of finishes is clearly described, although no proprietory brands of materials are stipulated. These specifications are regarded as standards by the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, and will avoid misunderstandings between the painter, the architect' and the client.



Karl Domino's article "I Remember, I Remember" which appeared in our last issue has resulted in much favorable comment. The Cleveland Public Library has asked for six extra copies for their various departments and many other requests for extra copies have been made. We'd like a similar article for the Cincinnati-Dayton area. Will someone volunteer to write one for us.

GORDON E. HANN PROMOTED BY TREMCO

Gordon E. Hann has been elected Vice-President in charge of Research and Manufacturing of The Tremco Manufacturing Company, Cleveland and Toronto, according to an announcement made by Wm. C. Treuhaft, President.

Mr. Hann will be directly in charge of research and manufacturing at both the Cleveland and Toronto plants. Associated with the company since 1932, he is credited with the development of one of the first elastic glazing compounds, a method of applying asphalt emulsion flooring and a variety of other products and methods used in the building maintenance and construction field.

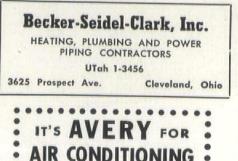
Temco, established in 1928, is a well-known producer of mastic specialties, waterproofings, paints and protective coatings for maintenance and construction.

D. S. SMITH HEADS PERFECTION STOVE

Mr. D. S. Smith today was elected president and chairman of the Board of Directors of Perfection Stove Company, at the annual meeting of the Board.

Mr. Smith came to Perfection following completion of his schooling in 1910. The company was then known as the Cleveland Foundry Company and Smith's first job as a clerk in the cost department.

Successively advanced in the organization, Smith was elected vice-president and treasurer in 1949, and executive vice-president and treasurer the following year.



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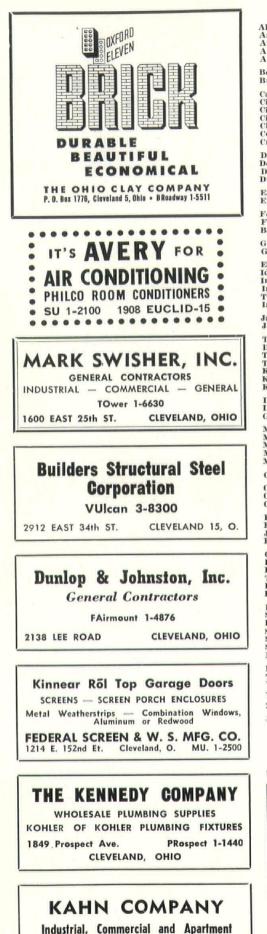


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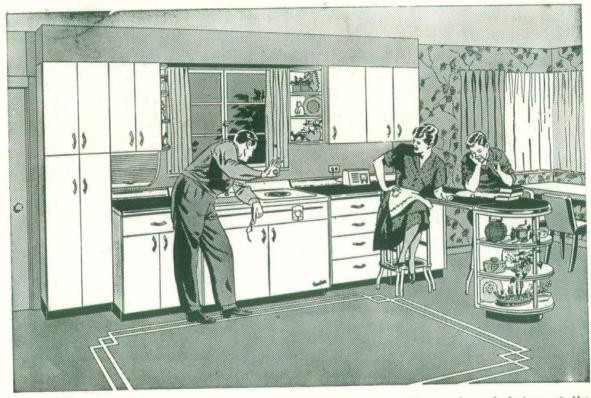


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