ADDITION TO COURT HOUSE - COLUMBUS, OHIO
(Note: Plans provide for a future addition to this structure. See Article on page seven)
Architects: Ralph C. Kempton and Sims, Cornelius and Schooley

IN THIS ISSUE...
Franklin County Court House Addition ....................... 7
Four Inches of Money ........................................ 8
Recent Rules Adopted by Board of Building Standards .... 10
Minutes of Executive Board Meeting March 2nd ............. 14
Government Specifications on Masonry ...................... 15
YOUR CLIENT'S PROFITS
START ON YOUR
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RIGHT DOWN THE LINE—FROM BUILDER, TO OWNER, TO TENANT, GAS RANGES MEAN SATISFACTION THROUGH MODERN COOKING CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY

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ASSOCIATION MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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VOLUME IX APRIL, 1951 NUMBER FOUR

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INCREASED PRODUCTION FACILITIES
FOR ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES
— THE FAST WAY

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ARCHITECT [April, 1951]
JOIN THE A.I.A.
A Message to All Architects of Ohio from the Architects Society of Ohio, Inc.

This is an invitation to all registered architects living or working in Ohio to consider the opportunities and responsibilities of membership in the only organization which represents our profession, also acting thru its local chapters and the Architects Society of Ohio on matters of regional interest. To those architects who can and are willing to qualify, this is an invitation to join the American Institute of Architects.

The Advantages of Membership

1. Recognition by the profession is an endorsement highly prized by architects when seeking to qualify themselves to clients. Evidence of such endorsement is indicated by the initials "A.I.A." after a member's name on all written or printed matter, the wearing of an attractive lapel pin, and a handsome certificate of membership to be displayed in the architect's office.

2. The comradeship of fellow practitioners, and the exchange of professional information thru local chapter, state and national meetings, and thru informal meetings of members.

3. The technical services of the Institute to members, such as legal documents which have been tested and upheld by the courts, available to members at little more than the printing cost; complete filing and accounting systems which work for the one-man office or for the large architectural organization; handbooks on professional practice, and if asked for, personal service by members of the Institute staff or by other members of the organization to help an architect solve his problems in the best professional manner.

4. The Institute maintains a large, full-time staff at its national headquarters in Washington, "The Octagon," which is working constantly with government agencies, is regularly furnishing information about architects to the public press, and which also edits and forwards to its members information on many subjects affecting the practice of architecture. These include technical data, confidential information about products and practices, up-to-the-minute news about activities which may affect the individual architect, as well as a complete roster of members, officers and committees. Most information is published thru three media: "The A.I.A. Journal," the "A.I.A. Bulletin," and the "A.I.A. Memo."

5. Adequate representation and a voice in local professional affairs is assured thru membership in the local A.I.A. Chapter and in The Architects Society of Ohio of the A.I.A. The chapters have regular meetings, generally once a month, with speakers on technical or cultural subjects. The chapters also have working committees of members in such fields as public relations, architectural education, ethics and grievances, accounting and business operations, fine arts, city and community planning, building code revisions, etc. Most Ohio chapters work closely with nearby colleges and universities in the training of new men for the profession, and some sponsor or endow such training courses.

The Architects Society of Ohio is concerned with matters affecting the practice of architecture on a statewide basis. . . . It sponsored the present Architects Registration Act in Ohio. . . . with the enforcement of the law, and with the unification of the profession in Ohio. At its last annual meeting, it conferred with state officials concerning the enactment of a new state building code which is now in preparation. It has established a joint committee with the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers to define the respective fields of architects and engineers, and to work out an equitable basis of fees for services rendered by one profession to the other. It publishes "The Ohio Architect," a monthly magazine reaching every public official down to the level of the Township Trustee, also mailed to many industrial buyers as well as to every architect registered in Ohio.

The Obligations of Membership

1. The first obligation of membership is the adherence to the "Code of Ethics" adopted by the Institute, a code which is accepted as the standard for professional conduct of all architects.

2. Participation in the local chapter activities thru attendance at meetings and acceptance and fulfillment of committee assignments.

3. Payment of a pro-rated share of the cost of conducting the affairs of the A.I.A. and its state and chapter organizations. At the present time, new members pay $5.00 initiation fee, plus $5.00 national dues the first year, $10.00 dues the second year, and $5.00 more each year until the full dues are reached. Those members who earn less than $5,000.00 per year in the profession pay not more than $25.00 per year, plus state and local dues.

4. The dues of the Architects Society of Ohio, collected thru the local chapters, have been $5.00 per year for some time.

5. The dues of local chapters vary according to their activities. Some chapters pay handsomely to get speakers of national importance, while others rely on local talent. Several chapters spend money for scholarships, group advertising, radio and television programs and newsletters. Ask your local chapter officers about local dues.

The Qualifications for Membership

For the architect who is willing to accept his obligations in the profession, the qualifications for membership are quite simple. There are only five items:

1. The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, and be a legal resident of the U. S. or its possessions.

2. The applicant must be professionally qualified, i.e., be registered as an architect in Ohio, or in the state of his residence.

3. The architect must have an honorable standing in the profession and in his community, and must be endorsed by two A.I.A. members.

4. He must be able and willing to accept the financial obligations of membership.

5. The application for membership is a declaration of intent to comply with the Institute's Code of Ethics and its By-Laws, and an acknowledgement of the rights and privileges as well as the duties and responsibilities of membership.

Do this to Join the A.I.A.

1. Become personally acquainted with local A.I.A. members and let them become acquainted with you and your work. Ask them frankly if they think you qualify for A.I.A. membership. They may suggest that you first become a Chapter Associate, having all the privileges (Continued on page 25)
The bonds to pay for an addition to the Franklin County Court House were voted in November, 1945 as part of a county wide program and Ralph Kempton and the firm of Sims, Connelly & Schooley were employed as Architects in the spring of 1946. One of the conditions in the 1945 Bond Campaign was that the tax rate was not to be raised by the issuing of the bonds for this $24,000,000.00 program. To accomplish this the issuing of the bonds was distributed over a 5 year period. On this basis the $1,500,000.00 approved by the voters for the Court House Addition was to be available in 1950.

The official ballot called for space for the Board of Elections, various Common Pleas Courts and County Jail facilities. Sketches were started in 1946 with the main objective of producing the best arrangement of Court Rooms and the necessary accessory offices. The present Court House of the 1885 vintage has all the Court Rooms on the third floor. The addition provides new court rooms, three on the third floor and three on the second floor.

The Board of Elections has the entire ground floor providing the level grade line entrances so desirable for this official body. The first floor—up one flight of steps to conform with the floor designations of the present building will be given over entirely to the Probate Court.

The second floor will house one Criminal, one Equity and the Motion Courts and Judges Chambers, with two bridges connecting to the present building. The third floor will provide for Civil and Criminal Courts and Jury Commissioner and Jury Rooms and will also be connected to the present building with two bridges.

The fourth floor which does not show in the perspective occupies approximately 6000 square feet at the rear of the building and will house the women's division of the County Jail. The completed building will have a fifth and sixth floor making three stories to be added in the future to the building shown in the perspective. This reduction in size (omission of three stories) was brought about by the increase in prices over the period 1945 to 1950.

The construction as originally designed provided for two rows of steel columns down the middle of the building 24' 4" center to center supporting the center panel with a span of 20' 9" with the two equal bays on each side spanning 33' 8". This long span was dictated by the requirement for proper width court rooms. However, present day regulations has brought about a change from steel to concrete as far as is possible to do so. In general, the floor decks are made up of 15" + 3" reinforced concrete rib construction with 6" ribs and 30" pans. The exterior columns are to be rectangular reinforced concrete.

The exterior facing for the west and south and a small portion of the north and east facades will be Indiana Limestone, with a Minnesota granite base. The metal windows (D. H. Style) are separated by Alberene Stone spandrels. The remainder of the exterior walls are to be light tan or buff brick.

The interior will be carried out with standard high grade materials—terrazzo corridor floors—tile and marble toilet floors and partitions, plaster walls with acoustical plaster and perforated tile ceilings. Flush panel wood doors with metal bucks and frames have been specified throughout. Office spaces and Court Room floors will be covered with mastic tile.

The building will be heated from the present heating plants requiring only a small amount of work to pick up this extra load at this time. Air conditioning ducts have been provided in the present contracts, but the necessary equipment to carry out this function, estimated to cost $75,000.00 was not included in the contracts at this time.

The following contracts were awarded late in January and everything is ready to put the steam shovel on the job. However, a ruling by the National Production Authority that this Court House addition was an "office building" and thus requiring N.P.A. authority to procure materials made it necessary to file an application with the N.P.A. for this authority. The project costing in excess of $1,000,000.00 had to go to Washington via Cleveland for processing and final approval.

| Bid No. 1—General Work: | George Sheaf & Co. | $1,120,036.00 |
| Bid No. 2—Plumbing: | Huffman-Wolfe Co. | 59,530.00 |
| Bid No. 3—Heating and Ventilating: | Huffman-Wolfe Co. | 122,300.00 |
| Bid No. 4—Electrical: | Electric Power Equipment Co. | 64,821.00 |
| Bid No. 5—Elevator: | Haughton Elevator Co. | 22,803.00 |

The building is 91' 0" x 175' 0" on the ground with a cubical content of 1,225,000 cu. ft. which gives a unit price of $1.134 per cu. ft. based on the contracts as awarded. However, in considering this price attention should be given to the fact that three elevators estimated to cost $60,000.00 have been deferred together with several other smaller items that would make a unit price of about $1.25 the proper figure to use for estimating the cost of similar structures at this time.

Four general bids and three bids in each of the mechanical trades, was considered to be very good competition under existing circumstances. The construction period has been set at 18 months.
Would you expect to pay the same price for an automobile with doors two inches wider than those on a stock model? Naturally you would not! Variations from standard sizes of most products usually cost you more. Apply this question to the building construction industry and you get a similar answer—it costs more to build when material sizes do not follow some standard.

Modular Coordination

That brings up the question—how can the dimensions of all types of building materials and equipment be made to fit together on the job without expensive and wasteful cutting, fitting and patching? The answer here is simply to use building materials and equipment made in sizes that are multiples of four inches. The building units can then be assembled with no loss of time or material.

This dimensional control is known as modular coordination and the module, or unit of measurement, is the four-inch unit.

Modular Masonry

When this four-inch unit is used in masonry construction, brick and tile units fit together perfectly. There is no need to alter them on the jobsite. Since there is no waste, the cost of material is reduced. Production is increased because no time is lost in tailoring units to make them fit. Work is simplified because all courses are laid up to a gauge stick marked off in equal inches and not in fractions of an inch.

All of this results in lower costs and higher profits for the mason contractor. Here is simple efficiency he needs to make his jobs pay!

New-Modular Masonry

Modular masonry is not a complicated or new way to build. It is the result of some 30 years of study and recommendations by many outstanding men in the construction industry.

In the past, the standard length of non-modular brick has been 8 inches and, when laid up with a 3/16-inch joint, the distance from center-to-center of joints was 8 3/4 inches. The length of backup tile used with brick was 12 inches which, with a 1/2-inch joint, gave a center-to-center joint distance of 12 1/2 inches.

Obviously, it was impossible to coordinate these dimensions so that a window opening would be an exact multiple of 4-3/16 inches (one half-brick plus one half joint) and, at the same time, a multiple of 6 1/4 inches (one half-tile plus one half joint)—and, even if such an opening could be obtained, few if any stock windows would fit into it.

As a result, it was necessary to re-dimension masonry units on the job to make them fit around the window. Experiments in this country and in England showed that masons spent from 10 to 30 per cent of their time cutting masonry units to fit them around openings and make them conform to over-all building dimensions.

The Basis of Modular Masonry

The basis of modular masonry is a standard grid based on the four-inch unit. This grid applies to height, length and width of buildings. Building dimensions that correspond to the four-inch grid will all be multiples of four inches, or will vary not more than two inches from the grid dimensions.

Structural units such as brick and tile provide complete four-inch flexibility for laying out buildings.

Actual and Normal Sizes

Since a mortar joint of a definite thickness is required between masonry units, the actual size of modular units themselves may not always be exact multiples of four inches.

The modular or "nominal" sizes of masonry units are actual sizes of the units plus the proper joint thickness. Under the modular system, three joint thicknesses have been established as standard. These are 3/4, 3/8 and 1/4 inch. The joint thickness for which the unit is designed will vary with the type of material and the manufacturer.

In general, all facing tile is designed to be laid with 3/4-inch joints; facing brick with 3/8-inch joints; and common brick, structural clay tile and, in some areas, facing brick and unglazed facing tile also, with 1/2-inch mortar joints.

Sizes of Modular Brick and Tile

On the opposite page, upper left, are illustrated the relationship between the actual and nominal sizes of modular masonry units for the three standard mortar joint thicknesses. In each case, if the units are laid with the joint thickness for which they were designated, they will fit into the four-inch grid and, likewise, with other modular products used.

Sizes Available

In the table shown in the upper right corner of Masonry Details are listed the nominal sizes of modular brick and tile which are now being produced. In general, no one manufacturer produces all of these sizes, nor are all of them available in every area of the country. The mason contractor should find out what sizes are available in his locality before he goes ahead with construction. However, if the building has been designed on the modular basis, even though with a particular size of modular masonry unit in mind, any other size of modular unit may be used since they are all interchangeable to a very large degree.

Vertical Layouts

Across the bottom of the Masonry Details are shown the vertical layouts of the various modular units with respect to the four-inch grid. In order to show their relation, each has been identified according to the number of courses laid up in 16 inches.

The nominal two-inch high unit, laying up 8 courses (Continued on page 30)
INCHES OF MONEY!

NOMINAL = 8\"  
ACTUAL = 7\"  
\(\frac{3}{4}\)" JOINT

NOMINAL = 4\"  
ACTUAL = 3\"  
\(\frac{3}{6}\)" JOINT

NOMINAL = 4\"  
ACTUAL = 3\"  
\(\frac{1}{4}\)" JOINT

MODULAR BRICK & TILE NOMINAL DIMENSIONS

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<td>4, 6, 8, 10, 12&quot;</td>
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A NOMINAL MASONRY UNIT IS EQUAL TO THE ACTUAL UNIT PLUS THE THICKNESS OF ONE MORTAR JOINT IN ALL THREE DIMENSIONS. STANDARD MORTAR JOINT THICKNESSES FOR MODULAR BRICK & TILE ARE \(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}\). DRAWING AT LEFT SHOWS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACTUAL & NOMINAL DIMENSIONS OF A 4\"x4\"x8\" MODULAR UNIT DESIGNED FOR EACH OF THE THREE MORTAR JOINT THICKNESSES.

FACE & BED  
NOMINAL & ACTUAL DIMENSIONS OF A MODULAR MASONRY UNIT  
ACTUAL SIZE OF UNIT DEPENDS UPON JOINT THICKNESS FOR WHICH IT IS DESIGNED AND WILL VARY WITH THE MANUFACTURER.
Economy and Beauty in Industrial Buildings

By DICK MANSFIELD

The industrial building that was designed merely to keep weather out is fast becoming extinct. Buildings now must provide controlled conditions for the comfort of workmen as well as for the proper housing of equipment and manufacturing processes. These factors have brought into the picture the need for insulated buildings.

This photo shows the three layers involved in G-Panel construction... the flat steel interior, the insulation, and the Galbestos. Small crews and a rolling scaffolding rig speed erection.

With V-Beam Galbestos on the exterior, the vertical flutings are accentuated. This job used maroon colored Galbestos.

The Galbestos exterior can be field painted. The surface shown here is Mansard Galbestos.

Aware of this need, the H. H. Robertson Company has pioneered the G-Panel (G for Galbestos, a protected.

Recent Rules Adopted by the Board of Building Standards, Department of Industrial Relations, State of Ohio

After a public hearing held in the Ohio Departments Building, Columbus, March 14 and 15, the Board of Building Standards adopted eight Rules which should be of considerable interest to architects in the State.

Rule No. 31, affecting ceiling heights of school classrooms and instigated by a petition of the Cleveland Board of Education, elicited most testimony in the public hearing. Three of the four sessions were devoted to its discussion and nationally prominent physicists were heard.

The Rules which are applicable and effective as of April 10, 1951 are as follows:

Rule No. 30—Copper tubing, as specified in “Standard Specifications for copper water tube” published by the American Society of Testing Materials, Serial Designation B 88-50, is hereby declared to be equivalent as regards safety and sanitation, of General Code of Ohio “Section 12600-191, Materials Used,” with the exception of use underground.

Rule No. 31—The ceiling height of certain school rooms, as provided for in Ohio General Code, Section 12600-50, may be lower than one-half of the average width of the room provided the window area required in Ohio General Code, Section 12600-34, shall be increased in such instance by the percentage equal to one and one-half times the percentage by which the ceiling height has been reduced below one-half of the average width of the room, and provided that the tops of such windows shall be no less than ten feet from the floor. No event shall the ceiling height of such school room be less than ten feet.

Rule No. 32—Incombustible floor and roof panels of light gauge formed steel designed and constructed to resist all vertical and horizontal movements and shears resulting from lateral forces, and in which all section properties have been determined in accordance with the American Iron and Steel Institute’s Specification for Design of Light Gauge Steel Structural Members, shall be permitted as equivalent to floor construction of wood beams in composite construction as defined in Section 12600-75 of the General Code.

Rule No. 33—A mixture of asbestos and rock wool fiber, designated “Thermacoustic” produced by the National Gypsum Company, applied to a compressed thickness of not less than 5/8 inch thickness to expanded metal lath with a special apparatus and gun which incorporates a water spray, shall be permitted as an equivalency to metal lath and plaster, where the latter material is deemed sufficient protection for iron and steel columns and girders in composite construction in Section 12600-75 of the General Code.

Rule No. 34—Surface metal raceways or wireways used in compliance with the recommendations of the National Electrical Code shall be deemed equivalent to approved metal conduit as used in Ohio General Code, Section 12600-35, and equivalent to conduit as used in Ohio General Code, Section 12600-67.

Rule No. 35—Electric metallic tubing (E.M.T.) used in compliance with the recommendations of the National Electrical Code, except where used embedded in concrete, shall be deemed equivalent to approved metal conduit as used in Ohio General Code, Section 12600-35, and equivalent to conduit as used in Ohio General Code, Section 12600-67.

Rule No. 36—Vitrified clay pipe and flexible rubber couplings, of the type as manufactured by the Univer-
Ernest M. Green New President Of Builders Exchange

There's a cliche to the effect that "if you want a job well done pick out a busy man to do it." So the big job of President of the Cleveland Builders' Exchange was given to Ernest M. Green of The Loesch and Green Construction Co. of Cleveland. A list of the jobs given to Ernest M. Green leaves you wondering when he has time for his job as Secretary-Treasurer of one of Cleveland's big construction contractors, for among his jobs are: Asst. Director of Public Works of the area Civilian Defense organization, President of the Excavating Contractors Association and President of the Dump Truck Operators Association. He was President of the Ohio Highway and Turnpike Association since 1947 during which time this tremendous project was legalized by law. It has now been OK'd by the Supreme Court and the Commission members appointed by Gov. Lausche have been confirmed by the Legislature of Ohio so there is "full steam ahead" on this construction program which will amount to three hundred million dollars and will open new fields of activity and create additional construction work. He is also a member of the Highway Study Committee of the Ohio Program Commission of Ohio which is advocating a 20-year highway improvement program involving five billion dollars of expenditure. Mr. Green served as vice president of the Builders Exchange last year and succeeds W. Bruce Walter as president of that organization which numbers over 500 firms in the building construction industry among its members.

We extend our sincere congratulations to Mr. Green and know that a good job will be done this year.

COURT FAVORS STATE BOARD

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan recently ruled in favor of the State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, in the case of Lysle B. Hunting, who had taken an appeal in the nature of mandamus from a decision which denied him registration as an architect without examination.

The question involved was whether or not the plaintiff had practiced as an architect for a period of 12 years prior to the effective date of the act, which was January 1, 1938. The court found that during the greater part of that time he had been employed as an architectural draftsman.

"An architect is primarily a master builder and the term as ordinarily used involves mastery of a responsibility for entire building projects and each and every part thereof," the decision stated.

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STRAN-STEEL FRAMING IS A BUILDING PRODUCT OF GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION

ARCHITECT [April, 1951] 11
OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As guest of the Toledo convention of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, March 29 to 31, we were again permitted to weld another link in the chain of interprofessional relations, that in the past year, has become a fine demonstration of cooperation and understanding between the Architects and Engineers of Ohio. The seed for this fellowship was first sown when George Voinovich, then president of the Architects Society of Ohio, was invited by the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, to be guest speaker at a luncheon period of their Dayton convention in the spring of 1950. George laid his cards on the table in that session, and instead of being thrown out of the meeting, was hailed as an ambassador of good will.

How ably George W. Clark, President of O.S.P.E. put over his message of "Birds of a Feather" in our Toledo Convention of the A.S.O. is still fresh in our thoughts, and became a classic when published in our thoughts, and it is "The Ohio Architect." This link was truly welded however, by the blending of Mrs. Clark's voice to the strumming of Bob Schertz's banjo in an unscheduled convention session. It was then that Pres. Clark admitted, off the record, that Architects as a lot, were not all impractical visionaries. To which we countered with the thought, that there were some Engineers who did not measure all values by slide-rule. From that point things began to jell.

A committee on Interprofessional Relations, composed of six Architects and six Engineers, has been formed by the State Societies of A.S.O. and O.S.P.E. and bi-monthly meetings are being held to discuss mutual interests and grievances. We have found by this frank approach to our problems, that there is much housekeeping that needs doing in both societies; much soiled linen that should be laundered in private and not submitted for public inspection. The registration fee collected by the State of Ohio each year, permits the individual to practice professionally, but it does not prohibit some of the mad boys from hitting below the belt. This type of play must be referred by the two societies.

Immediate results may not be perceptible, but such continued co-operative effort must definitely be mutually beneficial. We hail in Edward Larson, newly elected President of O.S.P.E., the continuation of this effort and herewith extend congratulations to his society for their wisdom in choice of leadership.

Another wholesome venture in A.I.A. administration was inaugurated by our Regional Director John N. Richards, in the first meeting of the presidents of all chapters and state associations of the Great Lakes Region, held in Columbus, O., March 17, 1951.

The success of this meeting was measured by the interest in the discussion of Institute affairs as they related to the Chapters and to the individual Architect, and in the exchange of ideas between Chapter Presidents. This type of meeting gave the newly elected Chapter Presidents the benefit of counsel in establishing Chapter procedure and policies, and should result in improved activities throughout the region.

One item of discussion in this meeting regarding a uniform fiscal year for all Chapters, was especially to

(Continued on page 26)

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News of the Toledo Chapter

Each year, during the Spring season, the members of the Toledo Chapter hold a meeting to which their wives are invited. Vice-President Herman Feldstein, of the Program Committee, is busily preparing for this event and informs us that this year the ladies' meeting will develop into a May Day Party, to be held Monday evening, April 30th, 1951, in the up-river Toledo Edison Club rooms.

The Toledo Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will again sponsor a Toledo High School Architectural Competition, the subject being "A Park Shelter" for a large municipal park in a northern city. The competition is open to any student who is regularly enrolled in an architectural course in a Toledo High School and who is certified to compete by his architectural instructor. On or before Friday, May 18, 1951, at 5:00 p.m., the entry of each contestant shall be delivered to Thaddeus B. Hurd, Chairman, Educational Committee, Toledo Chapter A.I.A., at Room 531, Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, Ohio. The entries will then be submitted to a jury of Toledo architects for judgment.

First, Second and Third Prizes will be awarded, and Honorable Mention will be given to any other entries of special merit. Each certified contestant who submits an entry is invited to be the guest of the Toledo Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at a dinner meeting Tuesday evening, May 22, 1951, at which time all entries will be displayed and the awards announced.

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MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO, MARCH 2, 1951

The Executive Board of the Architects Society of Ohio held its second regular meeting of the year 1951 on Friday afternoon, March 2, 1951, in Room 216 at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio. President Britsch presided, and others present included Messrs. Huff, Hargrave, Wachter, Frank, Voinovich, Inscho, Linch, Damon, Goetz, and Foulks.

1. Educational Report — Elliot Whitaker, Director of School of Architecture at Ohio State University gave a report on his objectives in the reorganization of the School of Architecture there, separating it from the School of Engineering. Briefly his objectives were as follows:

   1. Improvement of the teaching plant. Brown Hall is the seat of Architecture at O.S.U. Complete appraisal has been made for rehabilitation also in the old Laundry Building, giving 50 foot candles for lighting, etc., giving better facilities for the school.

   2. Selection of Students by Qualifications. Students in the past five years have come in droves and been admitted without qualifications. Beginning this year Architectural Students will be selected as Freshmen by interviewing every applicant, by taking tests, by submitting drawings, etc.

   3. Faculty is excellent. Free days provided for professors and teaching staff to further their own practice, so as to be better teachers. They are urged to take an active part in the work of the A.S.O. Chapter, and it is hoped that the Chapter members will take an interest in the school, that they will sit with juries when invited to judge problems and interview students, etc.

   4. Curriculum Improvement. Mr. Whitacre hopes to improve curriculum, making a school of Architectural Education (to be taught by Architectural men) rather than fragmented vocational training courses, such as it has been for the last 20 years.

   5. Public Interest in School. Mr. Whitacre hopes to develop public interest in the School by bringing in visiting professors and Architects to give talks to students giving ideas of what is ahead for the student of Architecture.

2. Adoption of Minutes. Mr. Hargrave moved the adoption of the minutes of the Board's Jan. 5th, 1951 meeting as printed. Motion seconded and duly carried.

3. Treasurer's Report. Mr. Frank reported a balance of $4516.01 in the bank and all bills paid per vouchers drawn and authorized. Bills payable were submitted as follows:

   1. Wm. Fudder Co., Ptg. membership cards $20.75
   2. Treasurer's Bond ........................................ 12.50
   3. Organization A.I.A. Membership dues .... 10.00
   4. Motion by Mr. Goetz that bills be paid, duly seconded and carried. Treasurer reported receipt of Cleveland Section's A.S.O. dues paid—51 Corporate Memberships and 2 Associate Memberships.

4. Mr. Curtis Inscho reported on his meeting with Mr. Harry Allen on the revision of Contract with the State of Ohio for Architects and Engineers.

   1. Cost of Surveys to be assumed by the State.
   2. Cost of Borings to be assumed by the State.
   3. Relieving Architects from the responsibility of making prospectus for the need of the improvement, etc. (Continued on page 27)

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Government Specifications on Cement Base Paints

Because of the constantly growing use of concrete masonry on nearly all types of structures, there has been a steadily increasing interest, on the part of architects and contractors, in the problem of satisfactorily protecting and decorating exposed wall surfaces—both interior and exterior.

Experience has very definitely proved that any paint or coating—in order to produce satisfactory results on concrete masonry—must be formulated to meet certain specific problems normally encountered in painting this type of surface. Basically, a good masonry paint must:

1. Be resistant to the alkalis present in all surfaces.
2. Possess the ability to seal the normally porous surface of concrete masonry units against the penetration of moisture.
3. Bond readily and easily to the rough, uneven textures which are typical of concrete masonry.
4. Produce a strong, durable, weather-resistant film.
5. Be economical to use—from the standpoint of both material and application costs.

On the basis of experience, as well as exhaustive studies by governmental and industrial laboratories, it has been conclusively established that masonry coatings produced from a portland cement base meet the foregoing requirements much more adequately than do those manufactured from oil, casein, oleoresinous, and other bases.

First, by the very nature of their composition, they possess a natural affinity for the surfaces on which they are intended to be used, and are impervious to the alkaline reaction which is generally responsible for the failure of other types of coatings when used on concrete masonry.

Secondly, it has been clearly demonstrated that the cement-base paints—particularly those containing a high percentage of portland cement—are unusually resistant to weathering and erosion, a factor of major importance in determining the ability of the coating to withstand the penetration of rain and moisture. The ability of cement-base paints to resist the passage of moisture is largely due, of course, to their compatibility with the alkalis that are normally released through exposure of the wall surface to prolonged saturation or alternate wetting and drying or freezing and thawing. At the same time, paints containing a high percentage of portland cement produce a harder, more durable coating than is normally achieved by the types which are less resistant to the erosive action of the elements.

It is a recognized fact that the presence of moisture normally has an adverse effect on the bonding ability of paints not specifically formulated for application on damp surfaces. Here again, cement-base paints have demonstrated their superiority. Not only can they be applied on wet surfaces—they should be in order to properly bond, cure, and harden. This is a highly important feature when it is considered that, from a practical standpoint, concrete masonry units are rarely found to be completely dry, particularly those used in exterior walls.

It should not be concluded, however, that all cement-base paints are of equal quality and will produce identical results. The truth is that the formulation of commercially prepared cement-base paints varies rather widely, with a consequent variation in the results.
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Achieved from their use. And yet, paradoxically, they are much alike too. There is no magic "X" ingredient, or mystery substance, which makes one superior to another. Basically most of them are composed of variable quantities of white portland cement, hygroscopic salts (to aid in the curing and hardening process), some type of water-repellent, an opacifying agent, an inert filler, and pigment. The specific kind of ingredients, and the proportions in which they are combined, constitutes the differences between the various proprietary brands, and largely determines their quality and durability.

Just how important is the composition of a cement-base paint with relation to the final results it is expected to produce? In a study conducted by the American Concrete Institute, and reported in Vol. 13, No. 6 of their monthly Journal, this conclusion has been reached: “Considering the nature of portland cement paint it appears that durability is dependent on the strength, hardness, and density of the paint film. Excluding the effect of procedure, it is logical that these properties are controlled primarily by the portland cement content, and secondarily by the inherent durability of the other constituents and their effect on the hardening of the cement-water mixture... a paint that is deficient in those ingredients essential to good durability or appearance will invariably produce relatively unsatisfactory results no matter how carefully it is applied.” As a corollary to this thought, it should also be recognized that application procedures are likewise important, and that a high quality product, improperly used, will also produce unsatisfactory results.

It is to be noted that special emphasis is given by the American Concrete Institute to the portland cement content of the paint—ascribing to it the final responsibility of the durability of the paint film. Likewise, the Federal Government, in its specification for cement paint, TT-P-21, recognizes the importance of a high portland cement content, and specifies a minimum cement content of 65% by weight. Paints which meet the provisions of this specification consistently produce longer-lasting, more satisfactory results than those that fall short of the specification requirements. And when it is realized that the cement content of commercially available brands will vary from as little as 20% to as much as 90%, the importance of selecting a product that meets known and recognized standards becomes increasingly obvious.

At the same time, when selecting a cement paint serious consideration should also be given to other factors that have a direct bearing on the quality of the product and its performance—factors such as the integrity of the manufacturer, his reputation and experience in the field, and his ability and willingness to provide competent technical advice and service. For—after all is said and done—the user is buying not merely cement paint, but rather protection and beauty, or appearance, for his concrete masonry walls. He must be satisfied with the results, and often his satisfaction is as dependent on the quality of the service and assistance which the manufacturer can provide as it is upon the quality of the product he manufactures.

Many leading architects have recognized the superiority of cement-base paints for coating all exterior concrete masonry walls, as well as some exposed interiors, particularly in commercial structures. By requiring the use of a paint manufactured in accordance with Federal Specification TT-P-21, selecting a color suitable for the particular job in question, and specifying application in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, they are assuring themselves of the best obtainable results.
32 Pass Ohio Architects’ Exam

The State Board of Examiners of Architects announces that 32 applicants recently were granted registration as Architects, having passed the State Examinations for certificate of qualification to practice the profession of architecture in the State of Ohio.

They are as follows:

Belford, Kenneth E., Jr., 1051 N. Springfield Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Brodick, Harmon S., 54 Patterson Village Dr., Dayton
9, Ohio.

Budge, Edward W., 342 Probasc St., Cincinnati 30, O.
Burquist, John R., 2115 Sinton Ave., Cincinnati 6, O.
Burrows, Richard C., R. D. Chagrin Falls, Ohio.
Firestone, Charles E., II, 1412 Cleveland Ave., N. W.,
Canton 3, Ohio.

Foley, James J., 1341 Oakland Ave., Columbus 12, O.
Goetz, Harold W., 115 N. Main St., Middletown, Ohio.
Hart, Philmore J., 1001 Linn Dr., Cleveland 8, Ohio.
Hanscom, Richard K., 6605 Murray Ave., Cincinnati
27, Ohio.

Heist, Marlin Leroy, R. R., No. 1, Miamisburg, Ohio.
Helser, William E., 218 W. Market St., Lima, Ohio.
Johnson, Douglas R., 49 N. Prospect St., Oberlin, O.
Klein, Lewis D., 1057 Hartford Ave., Akron 20, Ohio.
Knapp, James F., 725 Third St., N. W., New Phila­delphia, Ohio.

Krusse, Eugene, 627 Seymour Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio.
Loy, William W., 311 Glendale Ave., Findlay, O.,
U. S. Navy.

Manders, Myron R., 2363 Ashurst Rd., Univ. Hts.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

McDillan, Byron L., Jr., 1920 Summit St., Columbus
1, Ohio.

McGee, Manley, III, 1024 Berkeley Rd., Columbus 6,
Ohio.

Pogue, Charles E., 129 Prospect St., DuBois, Pa., Form.
Cinti.

Ritzler, Harold P., 474 Crescent Dr., Berea, Ohio.
Schatzman, Paula F., 209 Erie Rd., Columbus 14, Ohio.
Sherr, Bernard, 714 S. Crescent Ave., Cincinnati 29, O.
Smith, George T., 339 West Judson Ave., Youngs­town 7, Ohio.

Stark, Donald H., P. O. Box, Mount Hope, West Va.
Swagert, Everett D., 936 Crane St., Menlo Park, Calif.,
U. S. Navy.

Tennant, Shirley Swan, 210 E. Blake Ave., Columb­us 2, Ohio.

Tuchman, Joseph, 619 Upper Merriman Dr., Akron, Ohio.

Wilking, Joseph E., 320 Pearl St., Reading, Cincinnati
15, Ohio.

Woodward, Donald S., 18951 Pasnow Ave., Euclid,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Woyar, Peter, 372 E. Chase Ave., Worthington, Ohio.

Economy and Beauty in Industrial Buildings

(Continued from page 10)

metal produced by H. H. Robertson Co.), an insulated sidewall construction which has been successfully used for many types of industrial buildings. The G-Panel is a combination of Galbestos, insulation, and a flat steel interior sheet all factory engineered but field assembled.

When the components of the G-Panel arrive at the building site, construction proceeds quickly with a minimum of field labor.

Strong, yet lightweight, G-Panel construction permits wider girt spacing and results in the most economical wall for the performance delivered. Galbestos and H.

(Continued on page 11)
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This certainty of results is possible because for every Fleur-O-Lier fixture there is available complete, authoritative performance data. Thus, you get the precise lighting results specified by the architect, contractor or lighting advisor.

**Fleur-O-Lier gives you these advantages:**

1. The Fleur-O-Lier Index System Rating, assigned by Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc., after careful test, tells exactly what the illuminating characteristics of the luminaire are.
2. Complete photometric data is compiled by ETL.
3. Coefficients of utilization are computed by ETL. This data is essential in selecting the most suitable fixtures for the installation.
4. Certification by ETL assures the fixture was made to the rigid specifications covering electrical and mechanical features.

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Write for your free copy of the new booklet giving complete details of the Fleur-O-Lier Index System.

Ask also for Electrical Testing Laboratories' report on performance ratings assigned to the 300 Fleur-O-Lier fixtures.
I'll See You in Chicago in May!

All reports indicate that the Institute's 83rd Annual Convention in Chicago May 8 to 11 will be packed with architects and activities. President Yost of the host Chicago Chapter reports that more than 3,000 requests for reservations have been received. Even though Headquarters Hotel Edgewater Beach has been sold out for several months, rooms are being assigned to other Chicago hotels in the vicinity of the Edgewater Beach. If you haven't made your reservation, do it now!

The Honor Award exhibition will be a good show this year. Chapters from all over the country are submitting material.

The 83rd will be the first national convention to be held in conjunction with a building-materials exhibition, a very carefully screened exhibit.

Special events are "top flight." For instance, the Chicago Chapter's cabaret party and show following the President's Reception, three architectural tours—schools, industrial work, and apartments—"Italy at Work" show. The ladies' program is exceptional: luncheons, fashion shows, radio shows, and "South Pacific" tickets are available.

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News of the Cleveland Chapter

After dinner in the Otis Room of the Hotel Allerton on March 28th, 1951, President Guenther opened the meeting at 8:35 P. M. with the introduction of various guests from Producer's Council and The Magazine of Building. Among these was our old fellow classmate in architecture—Bill Shelton.

Richard Mansfield of Producers' Council, responsible for our program, introduced the narrator for the forepart of the meeting, Mr. C. S. Lawson of The Magazine of Building. In introducing his film and accompanying story, "The Role the Architect Plays in Use of Products," Mr. Lawson explained its beginning was brought about by a Producer Council member's remark that "Architects are the last to buy ideas." The Forum staff took exception to this and set about to prove otherwise.

With the aid of extremely well done colored slides on schools, hospitals, office buildings, small homes, large residences, apartment developments, garden apartments, and finally churches, Mr. Lawson illustrated how the contemporary design of the architect has pioneered in the use of new products, has incorporated new ideas which have sold new markets for millions of producers, and has been the second sales force of the producer. Going further into detail he gave examples of the use of acoustical materials in offices, schools, departments of business and finally in residences; of the open plan in the residence calling for a new use for draperies and the need of a fabric pattern in the design of large building interiors; of the new part the curtain wall of glass, aluminum, stainless steel and marble is playing in the eliminating the use of tons of metal; of the reengineering and color styling of tile for kitchens, dormitories, etc.; of the permanent type of aluminum shutter awning as a functional part in the design of an industrial building; of ceilings which have become lighting fixtures; of the stock sanitary opening wider markets for laminated forms; and of the extension of the paint industry by the use of color for exterior design and interior traffic control.

Mr. Lawson concluded his remarks with two pertinent comments: manufacturers are having difficulty catching up with production of new ideas, and, Americans are sentimental—it took a long time for us to give up the small panes in order to bring the outdoors in for living.

With the adjournment of our guests, the Chapter got down to the business at hand. Edward A. Flynn reported a balance in the Chapter's treasury as of the first of the month of $6,000.00 with approximately $600.00 outstanding in bills.

Committee reports were received from Phelps Cunningham, Chairman of the Home & Flower Show Committee; Anthony Ciresi, Chairman of Public Relations, Education and Registration Committee; Joseph Ceruti, Chairman of the Committees on Membership and Allied Arts; Paul Ruth, Chairman of the Review of the Regional Code; Maxwell White, Chairman of the Employment Practices Committee and Wilbur Riddle, Chairman of the Program Committee.

General chapter action was taken to continue participation in the Home & Flower Show on the present basis of partial support from the Chapter and part from participating and interested members.

Mr. Ceruti's report on membership shows a total of 246 to date, including 6 Fellows, 142 Corporates, 15 Associates, 50 Junior Associates, 28 Student Associates and 1 National Honorary Member. The report indicated a slight increase in membership numbers but a decided rise in classification of membership.

(Continued on page 22)
Brick Manufacturers Expand Technical Service to Trade

Three new service engineers and three new member-manufacturers were introduced by Executive Secretary Jack Neighbors at the March meeting of Region 4—Structural Clay Products Institute at Hotel Belden in Canton.

One of the features of the program was consideration of the prize-winning plans in the recent Carnegie Tech brick plant design competition. Three of the top winners were guests and manufacturers found much of interest in the proposed layouts.

W. A. Roark, of the Mason Training Field Staff of SCPI-Washington, reviewed progress at the two pre-job apprentice training schools in Dayton and Youngstown, where 60 boys are enrolled.

All Producers Invited

Further discussion centered on the production of Modular brick and tile, on activities of the Structural Clay Products Research Foundation and the serious freight car shortage. The next meeting was tentatively set for Friday, April 27, and all clay products manufacturers in the area were invited to attend by President D. J. Renkert.

Newest members of Region 4 are: New Bethlehem Tile Co., of New Bethlehem, Pa.; Houston-Starr Co., of Pittsburgh, and the Fenati Brick Co., of New Castle. Regional headquarters are in Canton, with engineering service offices in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus and Detroit.

Expanding Engineering

"These expanded technical services are one of the main planks in our 1951 program," points out Director Neighbor. "Staff engineers will maintain continuous contact with architects and design engineers, contractors and builders, the brickmasons' union and public.

"In addition to literature and technical data, the Region 4 engineers are equipped with sound slide films and movies covering all phases of masonry construction. They are scheduling group meetings with various segments of the construction industry and public groups as part of the service offered by the Region," according to Mr. Neighbor.

Staff engineers may be contacted through the Canton headquarters or direct: Donald J. Woodland, Columbus, FL. 1440; John M. Morgan, Cleveland, AC. 1-1692; Stowe H. Allen, Detroit, WE. 52443; S. H. McNall, 502 Benedum Trees Building, Pittsburgh.

NEWS OF THE CLEVELAND CHAPTER

(Continued from page 21)

President Guenther gave a report on the recent Great Lakes Regional meeting of Chapter presidents. He also asked for the opinion of members as to the desire for Social Security coverage or not. You have an opinion on this subject—do you want it—or don't you? Let your Secretary know for the Executive Committees consideration.

All members of the regional chapters of the A.I.A., N.H.A.B., A.I.D., A.S.L.A., and Producers' Council are invited to attend our May 30th dinner meeting on "Microclimatology" conducted by outstanding speakers secured thru the staff of "House Beautiful." Ask your chapter President's about this, as they will have full information.
Great Lakes President's Meeting

Presidents Morison (Detroit), Guenther (Cleveland), Grow (Toledo, Foulks (Eastern Ohio), Mercer (Dayton), Compton (Indiana), Gregg (Kentucky), and Linch (Columbus) and Britsch (Architects Society of Ohio) met with Regional Director Richards in Columbus on Saturday, March 17th.

The Director reviewed the Institute Board Meeting held in Washington on March 1, 2, and 3. The Presidents agreed that Chapter elections in the Great Lakes District might well take place at the same time, preferably in the spring, previous to the national convention. The proposed change will, of course, be carried back to individual chapter meetings for discussion. Each president outlined activities in his chapter.

It was generally agreed that the 1951 Great Lakes Seminar would be held in Columbus, previous to the Architects Society of Ohio convention on October 19 and 20.

All expressed the opinion that the meeting was worthwhile. The fact that the presidents became acquainted and reviewed their problems and projects was very valuable.

A similar meeting will be arranged in the fall.

Join the A.I.A.

(Continued from page 6)

of local and state membership but not corporate membership in the national organization or the right to use the symbol "A.I.A."

2. Obtain an application for corporate membership from the local A.I.A. secretary or write direct to:
   The American Institute of Architects
   1741 New York Ave., N. W.,
   Washington 6, D. C.

3. Complete the application form according to printed directions; have two A.I.A. members who know you and your work sign your application as "Proposers."

4. Forward your application in duplicate with your check of $10.00 (payable to the American Institute of Architects) to the local A.I.A. Chapter Secretary. The Local Chapter's Executive Committee will review the application and pass it on to the Octagon in Washington. Both the local group and the Board of Examiners of the A.I.A. must be satisfied with your qualifications before membership is granted. All such matters are handled in strict confidence, and the final action is taken in Washington. If favorable, certificates and cards of membership are forwarded the applicant; if unfavorable, the applicant's check is returned and he is notified of the reasons for negative action. Notices of admission of new members of A.I.A. is published in the "A.I.A. Bulletin" as well as in local newspapers.

When Is the Time to Join the A.I.A.

NOW IS THE TIME! Admission to membership in the Institute is a continuous program; there are no "classes." Prompt application will bring quick acknowledgement and action by the national headquarters.

We do not claim that the American Institute of Architects, the Architects Society of Ohio, or that the local Chapters are perfect. They will be stronger and represent the profession better when YOU become a member! These organizations have been growing rapidly; they have expanded their services to members immensely and have definitely established the place of the Architect in modern America, come Peace or War.

There is no better time than now to write for your membership application. If you'd like local help, write to any of the officers whose names and addresses appear on the masthead of "The Ohio Architect."
Franklin County Veteran's Memorial Blocked

The construction of the Franklin County Veterans's Memorial Building for which the voters approved a $4,500,000.00 bond issue in 1945 has been disapproved by the National Production Authority, on the basis that the "critical materials" needed for this project could not be spared.

The ruling in part said "After giving careful consideration to your application and the critical materials involved—it has been determined that, if denied, no unreasonable hardship not suffered generally by others in the same trade, industry, or relative position would result. Accordingly, your application for an exception to Section 11 of the Order (NPA Order) is denied."

The Board of Trustees consisting of eleven members appointed to construct and operate this proposed building have 30 days in which to appeal this decision. The plans for the project were completed last September by the Associated Architects—John Q. Adams, Eugene T. Benham, Dan A. Carmichael, George D. Crumley, C. Curtis Inscho, Ralph C. Kempton, Walter E. Pettit and Ray Sims.

All Columbus Bond Issues Approved

The voters of Columbus and Franklin County at a special election on April 11th approved four bond issues totaling $23,238,100 for the Metropolitan Committee's second post-war "Plan for Progress" in civic improvements. This total together with the federal assistance to be forthcoming on three of these projects makes a total of approximately $57,276,000.00 worth of metropolitan improvements for less than half the price. The following unofficial figures are very close to what the final counts will show.

The $11,500,000 bond issue for schools led the way ($8,235 for and 11,685 against) with a 76.5 percent favorable vote—thus exceeding the 60 percent required for passage.

The $2,500,000 bond issue for the expressways received 40,000 favorable vote to 17,190 against in the county-wide voting.

The $5,850,000 bond issue for the expressways received 33,627 for and 14,650 against in the city precincts, thereby winning by 69.6 percent.

The $8,388,100 bond issue for the expansion and improvement of Port Columbus, which is city-owned and operated, received 35,387 for and 15,021 against, thereby winning by 68.9 percent. This fund is to be matched by the federal government with an equal amount and will cover the cost of new and longer runways and a new passenger and freight terminal.

The bond issues for the expressways and Port Columbus required a 65 percent favorable vote for passage. The total unofficial vote throughout the County was 58,987. The two issues for the expressways totaling $8,350,000 is to be matched by approximately $31,000,000 by the federal government. The expressways system is to consist of an inner and outer belt with connecting arteries. The "Plans for Progress" packaged bond issues it is estimated will increase the tax rate 85 cents per $1000.00 of valuation for the next five years.

The Metropolitan Committee was headed by Paul R. Gingher as chairman, who led this committee of 100 to its second outstanding victory. Mr. Gingher is an attorney, a former member of the State Legislature and was at one time legal council for the Architects Society of Ohio.
Five Zonolite Representatives Serve Ohio Territories

Five Zonolite representatives are now serving architects, lumber and building supply dealers, contractors, and industrial firms in Ohio, announces Dayton L. Prouty, division manager of the Zonolite Company, Chicago, producer of vermiculite.

Emrys L. Williams, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio,
H. C. Fidler, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio,
William Blaisdell, Lima, Ohio,
Robertson L. Clark, Morrow, Ohio,
Ronald F. McCormick, Coshocton, Ohio,

They are Emrys L. Williams, Cuyahoga Falls, architectural representative in the Cleveland area; H. C. Fidler, also of Cuyahoga Falls, who serves northeast Ohio; William Blaisdell, of Lima, who covers the northwest area; Robertson L. Clark, headquartered in Morrow, who serves the southwest part of the state; and Ronald F. McCormick, Coshocton, southeast area.

Williams, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, was an instructor in architectural drawing there prior to joining Zonolite last year.

A veteran of 25 years in the lumber and building supply business, Fidler joined the Zonolite organization in 1946.

Blaisdell graduated from the University of Illinois and has been a salesman for Johns Manville products and the U. S. Gypsum Co. He has been with Zonolite since 1947. Twice a year he conducts a retail lumber dealer's short course at Ohio State university.

Except for a short period with General Box Co., Detroit, Clark has been with Zonolite since his graduation from Michigan State in 1948.

McCormick served a two-and-a-half year apprenticeship in the plastering trade before joining Zonolite in 1949. He is a former student at Muskingum college, New Concord, Ohio.

Vermiculite is a lightweight mineral of the mica family with numerous building applications. It has exceptional insulating characteristics, will not burn, and is light and easy to handle.

Cleveland Chapter Sponsors Competition

The April meeting of the Cleveland Chapter is scheduled for the Cleveland Institute of Art on April 26th and will be a buffet supper meeting. A joint meeting is scheduled with the Illuminating Engineers for the review and presentation of awards on a collaborative problem submitted by teams from the School of Architecture, Case Institute of Technology and the Cleveland Institute of Art. Prizes of $100.00, $50.00 and $25.00 will be awarded.

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Recent Rules Adopted

(Continued from page 10)

sal Sewer Pipe Corporation and covered by their specifications, dated September 13, 1950, describing Tylox Flexible Rubber Coupled Vitrified Pipe, and as reported upon by the city of Detroit Testing Laboratory, dated August 17, 1950, is hereby declared to be equivalent as regards safety and sanitation of General Code of Ohio “Section 12600-148—water and air tight joints” and “Section 12600-149—earthenware pipes” and “Section 12600-150—earthenware to iron pipes” where used at least three feet outside of buildings.

Rule No. 37—Asbestos cement pipe and rubber ring couplings, of the type as manufactured by the Johns-Manville Corporation and covered by their specifications, dated November 9, 1948, describing Transite House Connection Pipe with Ring-Tite rubber couplings, and as reported upon by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory dated May 24, 1950, to the City of Cleveland, Docket No. 14-19, June 12, 1950, is hereby declared to be equivalent as regards safety and sanitation of General Code of Ohio “Section 12600-178—house sewer.”

Board members are listed on Page 33.

Our President’s Message

(Continued from page 12)

the point, for in the six A.I.A. Chapters in Ohio the annual election of officers is scattered through the year between January, June, November and December, thus making it most difficult for the State organization, which elects in October, to complete its full appointments of committees until sometime in February. The consensus of opinion was, that the most logical time and method of election was that of the Cleveland Chapter, in which the nominating committee presents its slate of officers in the April meeting, after which the election is carried out by mail-ballot to each corporate member. This matter will be presented to the individual Chapters through their president for action.

Last Friday, April 6th was a beautiful day overhead for driving, but under tire—well, we are not inspired to use the same adjective, at least for the roads between Toledo and Kent, Ohio. However, arriving at the Kent State College to assist fellow Architects Jos. Morbito and Robert Gaede in a student conference on Architecture, we soon became absorbed in the delightful entourage of the Fine Arts Building and problems facing students in their preparation for the practice of Architecture.

Elliot L. Whitaker, newly elected head of the School of Architecture at Ohio State University, Wm. Boyd Huff, A.S.O. chairman on education, and your president sat in forum to face the students and staff in an avalanche of questions coming down from the uncharted regions of “Where do we go from here.”

In times like these it is not easy to give objective professional advice, but many of the answers to their questions rest with the practicing Architects throughout the state. We repeat here the question raised in our letter in the March issue. What are you doing as a practicing Architect to encourage or train these young men whom you are going to find in your employ, or even to take your place when the time comes for you to move over? Elliot Whitaker, from the view point of a practitioner as well as an educator, very forcefully impressed upon the students, to approach their first opportunities for employment with a degree of humility, rather than the attitude of “Here I am, how much can you pay me?” Likewise the Architect must yield from his set opinion of “I haven’t time to fuss with them.” Most of us can still remember that some one had to give us a chance. School will soon be out. What are you going to do about it?

CARL C. BRITSCH

THE OHIO
Minutes of Executive Board Meeting
(Continued from page 16)

4. Change in the requirement for Supervisors.
   a. Supervision daily up to 70% complete on $500,000.00 up.
   b. Supervision up to $500,000.00 cost, providing for periodic supervision and at critical times like pouring of cement and other vital times, daily and continuous supervision.
   c. Postponement of Service, providing for payment of up to time of postponement and providing for increased cost of construction due to postponement, etc.

5. Membership Committee, Mr. John Hargrave, chairman, reported that little activity had been reported from the individual membership committees in the Ohio Chapters, but that he was preparing a list of registered Architects broken down into chapter areas, who were not members of the Chapters or A.S.O. This is to be submitted to the Chapter Membership Committees to report back to the State Committee pertinent information concerning these prospects, and their qualifications for membership. He emphasized the importance of keeping in mind the fact that A.I.A. and A.S.O. should not be just another fraternity, but should be made a Professional Institute.

6. Mr. E. D. Allen, Executive Sec'y. and Treas., of the Ohio Well Drillers Association, presented himself at the meeting and discussed matters of common interest to Architects and Well Drillers. He proposed that:
   a. Architects should call in two or three experienced well drillers to advise what should be done in putting down a well in a specific locality.
   b. Architects should specify two pumps and two wells if they specify a dual water system.

Mr. Huff suggested that the Well Drillers prepare recommendations for the Architects in an article and submit same to be published in the "Ohio Architect."

Mr. Allen suggested that Architects should get the names of accredited Well Drillers from the Ohio Well Drillers Association for each locality and the Architect should specify that the Well Drillers should install the water pump but not the connections, wiring, etc.

All those present concurred in publishing such an article in the "Ohio Architect."

7. Mr. George Voinovich, Public Relations Chairman, reported that he was trying to get a new editor for the magazine, "Ohio Architect," who can devote adequate time to the job. Mr. Burns does a good job, but is on a temporary part time basis. Mr. Stapleford and Mr. Seftner are doing a good job with the advertisements.

Mr. Frank reported that Mr. Seftner had advised him that the A.I.A. Convention in Chicago is being patterned after the A.S.O. Convention in Toledo.

Mr. Voinovich submitted a prospectus for a Movie program showing the scope of the Architect's Service. The general consensus of opinion of those present was that due to the cost involved, this type of extension work should be developed by the National A.I.A., which has done some films along this idea.

(Continued on page 28)
Mr. Frank suggested some signs be printed. "A good set of plans is your best investment" and that these be distributed for hanging in Building Inspection Offices and similar public offices. Discussion followed on the advisability of inserting the phrase "by a registered Architect." No action.

A letter was read from Mr. Chas. Burns requesting stories, sketches, and photographs on work of Ohio Architects. He stated that we are failing to publicize the local work.

8. Mr. J. R. Donaldson of Continental Casualty Co. appeared before the meeting to present his group plan of insurance for income protection against sickness and accidents, and presented facts why A.S.O. as an organization should sponsor this program. Only exclusion is pregnancy, private flying and war.

Motion made, seconded and carried that
The matter be referred to a committee of three to be named by the president for further study and that they should report back at next meeting.

9. Mr. C. C. Britsch announced the resignation of Mr. Ed. Kromer who wished to withdraw from his appointment to serve on the Building Code Committee. Mr. Britsch suggested the name of Mr. Harry F. Reicherd for appointment to this position. Mr. Reicherd is out at the University. All members concurring, the appointment was confirmed.

Mr. Frank reports that work on the Ohio Schools Building Code is progressing and that a meeting of Building Standards will be held on March 14th in Mr. Linzell’s office. He also reports that the committee of 17 or 18 members are increasing costs instead of reducing them, also they were mentioning names of specific products.

10. Educational Committee, Mr. Boyd Huff reporting, referred to Mr. Whitaker’s report on progress made at the O.S.U. He also reported that Cincinnati University has gone on a 6-year course in Architecture and that only two students were graduating this June. Mr. Huff did not feel that it would be appropriate to make an Award of Merit at this time.

He called attention to the request from Mr. Grodi at Kent College to have a Forum to let students know what is ahead of them in the field of Architecture. Mr.
Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Britsch signified their intention to attend. Mr. Robert Grodi is Assistant Prof. of Industrial Arts, Division of Architecture, Kent College.

11. Mr. Britsch reported on action of Joint Committee OSPE & ASO to authorize attorney, Mr. Chamblin, to appear on H.B. No. 4 Tuesday, March 6th. Engineers proposing bill to change signing of public contracts by State Departments other than by Public Works Department.

12. Convention Plans, Mr. Frank reported that plans are moving along as rapidly as possible.

13. Violations of Architects' Registration Laws. Mr. Britsch reported on violation of Gibsonburg Town hall plans by Rev. Maurer who calls himself a designer. Mr. Britsch urges the various chapters to get as many violations, small and large, as possible to get Mr. Kempton to write letters to stop violations. Mr. Britsch desired to flood the Registration Board with such violations and the A.S.O. will employ an investigator and set up a case if necessary.

14. Senate Bill No. 644—Mr. Goetz reported that this bill is to take the place of Senator Wilner's Bill No. 183, as submitted by Representative Yoder, to permit adoption of Codes by reference, i.e., to West Coast Code, etc., to save the small towns money for developing a code, printing, etc. Motion made by Mr. Voinovich, duly seconded and carried, that Mr. Chamblin be authorized to represent Architects at the hearing.

15. Next Meeting to be held April 27th, Friday, in Columbus with an evening meeting held with the Columbus Chapter.

Invitation given by Mr. Foulks to meet with the Eastern Ohio Chapter on Sept. 6th, at Shady Hollow, Canton, Ohio.

Meeting adjourned at 5:00 P. M.
4 Inches of Money
(Continued from page 8)

in 16 inches, is the unit commonly known as "Roman" Brick. Its actual height will be 1 1/2 of 1 3/8 inches, depending on whether it was designed for a 1/2-inch or 3/8-inch joint.

Can Be Used As "Match-up" Brick
The unit laying up 6 courses in 16 inches (or 3 courses in 8 inches) is the modular unit closest to the size of the old non-modular standard brick. In fact, mason contractors will be interested to know that this brick is so close in height to the non-modular brick that it can be used as "match-up" brick in the construction of additions to older buildings in which non-modular brick were used.

The "Perfect" Modular Unit
The wall section in the center of the illustration shows the modular unit laying up 4 courses in 16 inches. This is, perhaps, the "perfect" modular unit in that it gives complete four-inch flexibility in both horizontal and vertical dimensions since each course is an exact 4 inches.

The unit laying up 3 courses in 16 inches produces only 1-inch flexibility in vertical modular dimensions. The popular 5 1/2" x 12" facing tile is an example of this unit.

The 8" x 16" facing tile or the 8" x 12" structural tile lays up two courses in 16 inches as shown in the wall section on the lower right.

Promoting Modular Coordination
The Joint Committee of The American Institute of Architects and The Producers' Council, Inc., is actively promoting the design of modular buildings, the manufacture of modular building products, and the application of modular coordination on construction jobs. The Housing and Home Finance Agency is publishing a series of booklets on modular coordination. These booklets explain the subject to the buying public and all segments of the building construction industry.

Advantage to the Mason Contractor
The application of modular masonry offers very definite money-saving advantages to the mason contractor. It means easier estimating, more efficient methods on the job, less construction time and lower costs.
MASTIC CAULKING
AND POINTING

The importance of mastic protection for masonry structures is increasingly being recognized by both architects and erectors. Such protection has proved to be of such great an advantage that many architects have included mastic caulking and pointing in their specifications.

A 12-page specification and data folder covering all phases of this subject is available by writing The Tremco Mfg. Co., 8701 Kinsman Rd., Cleveland 4, Ohio.

ECONOMY AND BEAUTY IN
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

(Continued from page 17)

H. Robertson Company's Top-Speed Fastening Method also cut costs by eliminating maintenance and by speeding erection. When assembled, the G-Panel is only 3" in depth yet has a heat transmission factor (U-Value) equal to 12" of masonry construction.

G-Panel construction is recommended for all types of industrial installations especially those which involve excessive humidity conditions. The flat steel interior forms a vapor barrier and protects the insulation. This surface can be painted if desired to provide an attractive building interior.

With G-Panel construction, a variety of exterior treatments is made possible through the use of the several corrugations and colors of the Galbestos exterior surface. The choice of color and texture provides a flexibility that permits the designer to plan distinctive buildings of architectural merit.

HARRY M. PRICE PASSES ON

Harry M. Price, internationally known architect, passed away on January 10. He had been ill for several years. He practiced architecture for over 40 years. He was very widely known in the housing field. Before his health failed he had his office in the Times Star Bldg., Cincinnati.

Price was sole architect, designer and engineer of an $8,000,000 low-cost housing project near Baltimore, Md. Stanbury Manor, non-governmental development completed in 1942, is five miles from Baltimore at Middle River overlooking Chesapeake Bay.

Having been the government architectural representative for Greenhills and similar projects, Price acquired a wide experience in this field.

He was a member of the Cincinnati Gym for over 30 years and played on the gym's championship basketball and track teams 1915-16-18.
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VACATION IN CANADA?

If you plan to take a Canadian vacation this year we suggest you write to the Cleveland office of TRENTWOOD, at 6523 Euclid Ave., for a descriptive booklet of this fine vacation spot.
TRENTWOOD is American owned and operated and is less than 400 miles from Cleveland with one-half mile frontage on the beautiful Trent river, just two and a half miles above Rice Lake, one of the famous Canadian Kawartha lakes.

TRENTWOOD is designed and equipped to give American vacationers to Canada the cleanliness, conveniences and comforts to which they are accustomed amid beautiful Canadian scenery. TRENTWOOD is an ideal spot for rest, recreation and good fishing.
Twelve lodges accommodating various sized groups are available and there is a dining room and Snack Bar featuring the finest of food and service from 7:30 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. Rates are reasonable and there are plenty of amusements for those who don't care to fish.
Every lodge has hot and cold water, shower and flush toilet, all
beds are innerspring equipped and full hotel service is provided in cleaning, making beds, etc. Linens, bedding, ice, etc. is furnished and there are heating stoves for chilly nights. The clientele is select and the type of persons you will be pleased to associate with. A phone call to EX. 1-8700 will also bring full details.

STATE BOARD

The State Board of Examiners of Architects met in Columbus on the 14th and 15th to grade the March Examination Design problems, to conduct Senior Examinations and to conduct a lot of regular business including some existing legislation currently up for passage over in the State House.

The Board is very much pleased to find a marked improvement in all the papers graded to date, indicating that the young men, most of them at least, have been back from the wars long enough to start concentrating upon their civilian pursuits. It is the aim of the Board to have the March examination grades completed by the last of May.

BOARD MEMBERS

(See article on page 10)

Members of the Board of Building Standards, Department of Industrial Relations, State of Ohio are:

Jack W. Foikerth, Chairman, Attorney, Columbus; George Marshall Martin, Architect, Cincinnati; Thomas E. Hatch, Electrical Contractor, Cleveland; John M. Gaylak, Labor Representative, Cleveland; Charles Pettitone, Ashland.

Statutory Members

F. H. Waring, Chief, Division of Sanitation Engineering, Department of Health; Robert A. Skipton, Secretary.

$2,825,000 SCHOOL BOND ISSUE FOR MARION, O., VOTERS

The Marion Board of Education has announced its intentions to make application to the state tax commission to place a $2,825,000 school bond issue on the May ballot.

The money secured through the bond issue will be used for the new Marion High School and improvements to existing buildings. The board will have nearly $3,925,000 on hand for its school building program if the bond issue is approved by the voters. Some $1,000,000 remains from a 1946 school bond issue of $2,100,000 which proved insufficient to complete the program planned at that time.

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CINCINNATI . . . . . GRIFFITH DISTRIBUTING CORP. . . . . . 2410 Gilbert Ave. — CA. 4300
TOLEDO . . . . . V. J. McGRANAHAN DISTRIBUTING CO. . . . . . 1920 N. 13th St. — AD. 5266