18th Annual A.S.O. Convention Issue

OHIO ARCHITECT

SEPTEMBER • 1951
Vol. IX No. 9

Columbus Invites the Arhcitects in Convention at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, October 17, 18, 19 and 20

Photo by Columbus Convention Bureau

We hope to See You at the A. S. O. Convention in Columbus October 17, 18, 19 and 20

SEE BUILDING MATERIALS EXHIBIT
Pages 24, 26 and 28

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You're sure of client satisfaction when you specify "Modernfold" doors. That's because *no other folding door offers so many advantages.* As proved on countless installations in every type of building, "Modernfold" doors are unsurpassed for pleasing appearance, strength of construction, smooth and positive folding action.

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ARCHITECT—Arthur J. Dupre, Columbus

BEATTY RECREATION CENTER, Columbus
ARCHITECTS—Inscho, Brand and Inscho, Columbus

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ARCHITECTS—Bellman, Gillett and Richards, Toledo

WEISSENBERGER CHEVROLET SALES, Toledo
ARCHITECTS—Britsch and Munger, Toledo

NOBLE ROAD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cleveland
ARCHITECTS—Richard Hawley Cutting Associates, Cleveland

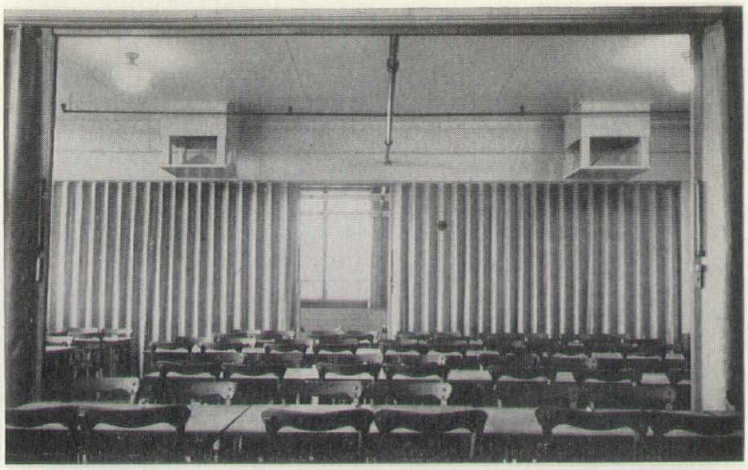
MENTOR, OHIO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
ARCHITECTS—Fulton, Krinsky and DelaMotte, Cleveland

EAGLES' LODGES, throughout Ohio
ARCHITECT—Malcolm Leybourne, Tipp City

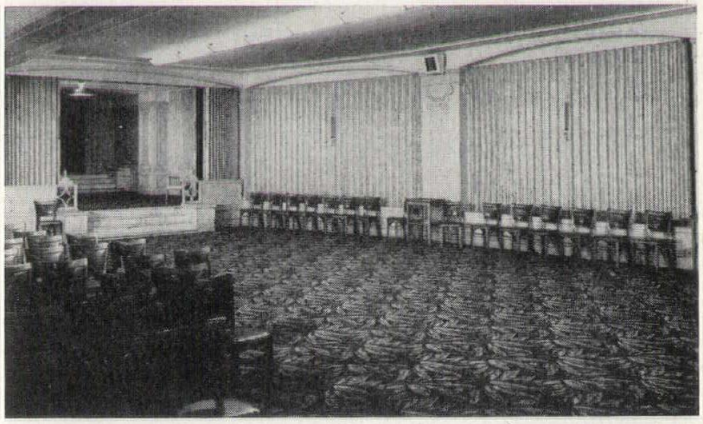
SALVATION ARMY CITADEL, Dayton
ARCHITECT—W. Ray Yount, Dayton

WYOMING CIVIC CENTER, Wyoming
ARCHITECTS—Potter, Tyler, Martin and Roth, Cincinnati

MIDDLETOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Middletown
ARCHITECT—Charles F. Cellarius, Cincinnati



FOR INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS, "Modernfold" doors can be used to good advantage wherever a temporary wall is needed. Reliance Electric & Mfg. Co., Cleveland.



FOR INSTITUTIONS, "Modernfold" doors can be a profit-maker for hotels and restaurants. As shown, the grand ballroom can be partitioned off for private parties. Hotel Carter, Cleveland.

FOR RESIDENCES, where space is at a premium, "Modernfold" doors can be used to save valuable floor and wall space that swinging doors waste. Forest Hills Park Apartments, Cleveland.

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Ohio Architect

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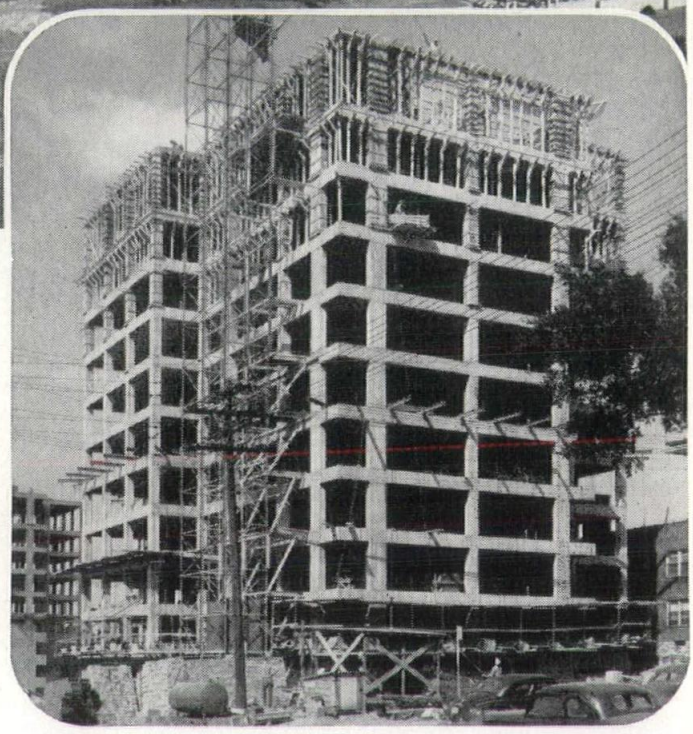

Concrete Frames and Floors

effect important savings in construction costs

The Quality Hill Towers Apartments in Kansas City are an excellent example of quality construction combined with unusual economy. The economy resulted from the use of reinforced concrete frame and flat plate floor construction.

Competitive bidding has shown, again and again, that concrete frames and floors effect big savings in construction costs—savings in time, money and materials. These savings are possible in tall buildings such as the Quality Hill Towers Apartments as well as in structures of only a few stories.

Concrete frame and floor construction has proved its economy in structures of all types and uses—apartments, schools, hotels, hospitals, industrial plants and public and office buildings. Reinforced concrete construction gives buildings the strength to resist all static and dynamic loads at the lowest cost and produces durable, sturdy and firesafe structures. Because they are moderate in first cost, require little or no maintenance and give long years of service, reinforced concrete frame and floor structures are examples of true ***low-annual-cost*** construction. This makes them a sound investment for owners, investors and taxpayers.

General view, top, shows in foreground the five 10-story Quality Hill Towers Apartment buildings under construction. On Jefferson St., from 9th to 11th, in walking distance of downtown Kansas City, they contain about 400 units. Owners: Riverside and River Park Development Corp. Architects: J. F. Lauck & Associates. Structural engineer: Whitman Dart. Contractor: Winn-Senter Construction Co.

For additional information in designing and building economical reinforced concrete frames and floors, write today for free copies of two useful booklets, *"Continuity in Concrete Building Frames"* and *"Handbook of Frame Constants."* These booklets are distributed only in the United States and Canada.

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SHAKER TOWERS, CLEVELAND, OHIO
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Rusco Prime Windows with insulating sash are used on all windows except the fixed units of this beautiful home. Used as flankers for the picture window installations, they provide rainproof, draft-free, filtered-screen ventilation.

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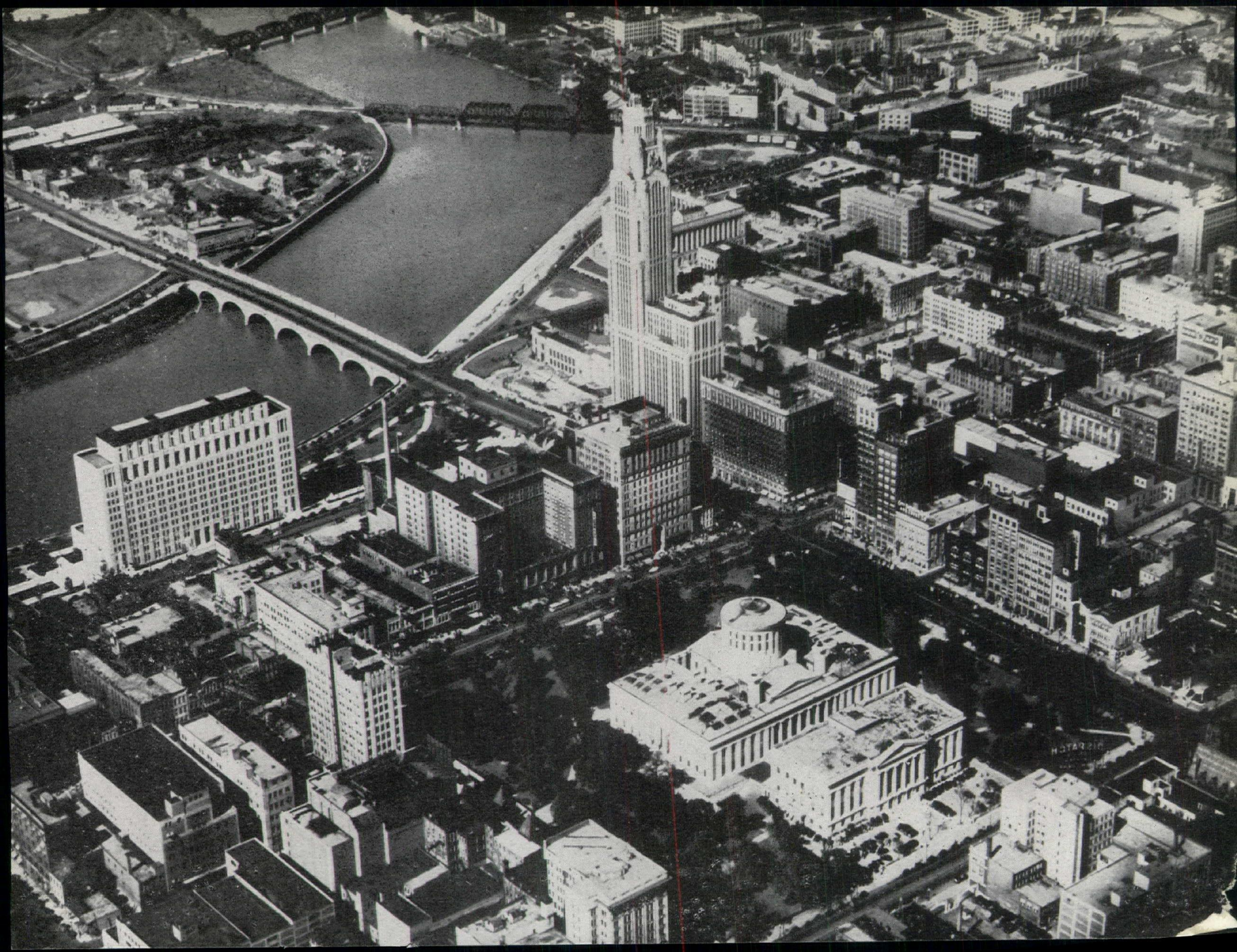


OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
ARCHITECTS SOCIETY
OF OHIO, INC.

OHIO ARCHITECT

ASSOCIATION MEMBER
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS

Volume IX SEPTEMBER, 1951 Number Nine

A CORDIAL INVITATION

The Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is significantly honored in being permitted to serve as host this year to the Annual Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio, October 17th through the 20th, along with the Regional Seminars of the Great Lakes District of the A.I.A.

WILLIAM E. LINCH
President

In behalf of the Architects of Columbus, it is my special privilege to extend the assurance of a cordial welcome to our profession whose interest is always excited by the significance of this enjoyable occasion.

Our conveniently located place of meeting, a full program and the happy personal relationships always evident should insure a complete and generous participation. It is obviously unnecessary to present this annual event as a professional obligation. Rather, it is a profound privilege. It is our confident hope that you will attend and participate fully in these business sessions, the seminars and the social events.

It will be the eager concern of the members of the Columbus Chapter that this convention not only accomplish important benefit for our profession, but it shall be notable as well for a warmth of welcome stimulated by common interests in modern culture.

We anticipate your presence. We have planned for it.

Wm E. Linch

President, The Columbus Chapter of American Institute of Architects

WINNERS ANNOUNCED

The Association of the Alumni of the American Academy in Rome and The National Society of Mural Painters have announced the winners of two cash prizes in the twenty-fourth annual collaborative competition sponsored by the Association for students of architecture, landscape and architecture, painting and sculpture in the colleges and art schools of the United States.

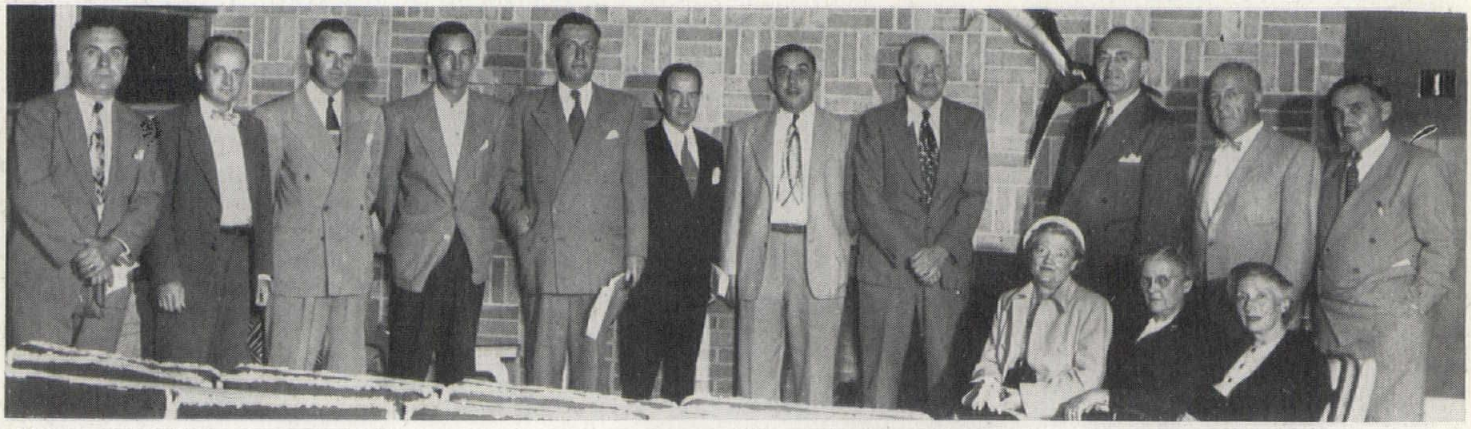
The program, prepared by Mr. Ralph A. Walker, recent president of the American Institute of Architects, was "A Temporary Meeting Place for a Pan American Congress of Architects at Washington, D. C."

Left to right: Kent H. Brandt, Stanley B. Tracy, Robert L. Clay and James H. Bassett

Prizes totalling $300 were awarded to the winners by the Association of the Alumni of the American Academy in Rome. This year the National Society of Mural Painters awarded Peixotto Fund prizes of $100, to painters most successful in collaborative efforts.

The first prize of $250 went to a team from Ohio State University composed of Kent H. Brandt, architect, James H. Bassett, landscape architect, Stanley B. Tracy, painter, and Robert L. Clay, sculptor. Second

(Continued on page 18)



ANNUAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE taken at the New Builders Exchange Building, Columbus, Ohio. Standing, left to right: F. F. Freshwater; Elliott L. Whitaker; C. Curtiss Inscho; Harry E. Phillian; John Richards, Reg. Dir. A.I.A.; William E. Linch, Pres. Columbus Chap. A.I.A.; Arthur J. Dupree; Chas. W. Cloud; Carl C. Britsch, Pres. A.S.O.; C. Melvin Frank; Ralph C. Kempton. Seated, left to right: Mrs. William F. Breidenbach, chairman; Mrs. Edward Kromer, Mrs. William E. Linch.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the

Architects Society of Ohio, Inc.

and

Great Lakes District Seminars

Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio October 17, 18, 19, 20, 1951

PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1951

2:30 p.m. A.S.O. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

4:00 p.m. REGISTRATION

4:00 p.m. FORMAL OPENING OF BUILDING EXHIBITS

6:00 p.m. A.S.O. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DINNER

8:00 p.m. INFORMAL "ICE BREAKER," THE COLUMBUS CHAPTER AND EXHIBITORS AS HOSTS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1951

9:00 a.m. REGISTRATION

9:00 a.m. JUDGING OF ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITS

9:00 a.m. COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS BY LADIES

9:30 a.m. FIRST BUSINESS SESSION—A.S.O.

11:00 a.m. OFFICIAL VISIT TO BUILING EXHIBITS

12 noon LUNCHEON
Chairman and Toastmaster: C. Melvin Frank, General Convention Chairman
Invocation: Rev. Robert W. Fay, Trinity Episcopal Church, Columbus
Welcomes: Glenn Stanton, Pres. A.I.A.; Carl Britsch, Pres. A.S.O.; William P. Linch, Pres. Columbus Chapter, A.I.A.
Speaker: Clyde Moore, Ohio State Journal

2:00 p.m. SEMINAR NO. 1
MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
Introductions: John N. Richards, Regional Director, Great Lakes District A.I.A.
Chairman: Melbourne Mills, Pres. Kentucky Chapter, A.I.A.
Remarks: C. Forrest Tefft, Pres., Claycraft Co. of Columbus; Pres. Structural Clay Products Institute.
Speaker: Douglas Whitlock, General Counsel, Structural Clay Products Institute. Subject: *"The Role of Structural Clay Products in the Building Industry."*
Speaker: P. B. Belden, Sr., Pres. Belden Brick Co. Subject: *"A Brick Manufacturer Looks at Bricklayers."*
Speaker: Edgar Baker, Seventh Vice-Pres., B.M & P.I.U. Subject: *"Some Thoughts from the Bricklayers."*
Speaker: Robert B. Taylor, Dir. of Research, Structural Clay Products Institute Research Foundation. Subject: *"Masonry Construction, Today and Tomorrow."*

4:00 p.m. OFFICIAL VISIT TO BUILDING EXHIBITS

6:00 p.m. GLENN STANTON NIGHT AND FRIENDSHIP HOUR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1951

9:30 a.m. SEMINAR NO. 2
OFFICE PRACTICE
Chairman: Leo E. Bauer, Pres., Michigan Society of Architects.
Speakers: L. Morgan Yost, Chicago, Ill.; Wilbur Tussler, Minneapolis, Minn.; Geo. Miehls, Detroit, Mich.

11:00 a.m. FINAL BUSINESS SESSION A.S.O.
Election of officers
Resolutions

12:30 p.m. INFORMAL LUNCHEON

2:30 p.m. SEMINAR NO. 3
THE ROLE OF THE ARCHITECT IN URBAN REDEVELOPMENT
Chairman: Lloyd V. Moser, Pres., Indiana Society of Architects
Subject: *"The Role of the Architect in Urban Redevelopment."*
Speaker: Carl Feiss, Chief, Planning & Engineering Branch, Division of Slum Clearance, Housing & Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

6:00 p.m. PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

7:00 p.m. ANNUAL A.S.O. BANQUET IN HONOR OF THE OLDEST PRACTICING ARCHITECT IN OHIO
Toastmaster: Carl Britsch, Pres., A.S.O.
Introduction of Guests
Introduction of new A.S.O. officers
Introduction of Student Chapter Delegates
Announcement of Architectural Honor Awards
Speaker: "SPECIAL CONSULTANT" to the M-4A Committee

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1951

9:30 a.m. MEETING OF NEW A.S.O. OFFICERS AND STATE COMMITTEES.

10:30 a.m. VISIT TO THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSIY CAMPUS EXHIBITION OF STUDENT WORK AT THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE. Sponsored by Student Chapter A.I.A.

12:30 p.m. LUNCHEON ON THE OHIO STATE CAMPUS.

2:30 p.m. FOOTBALL GAME, OHIO STADIUM, O.S.U. versus INDIANA

LADIES PROGRAM — The Ladies Program will include special Luncheons and a BEHIND THE SCENES visit to the Lazarus' Department Store. The Ladies are also cordially invited to attend and participate in all the events of the A. S. O., including the Informal Sessions, the Seminars, and the Annual Banquet.

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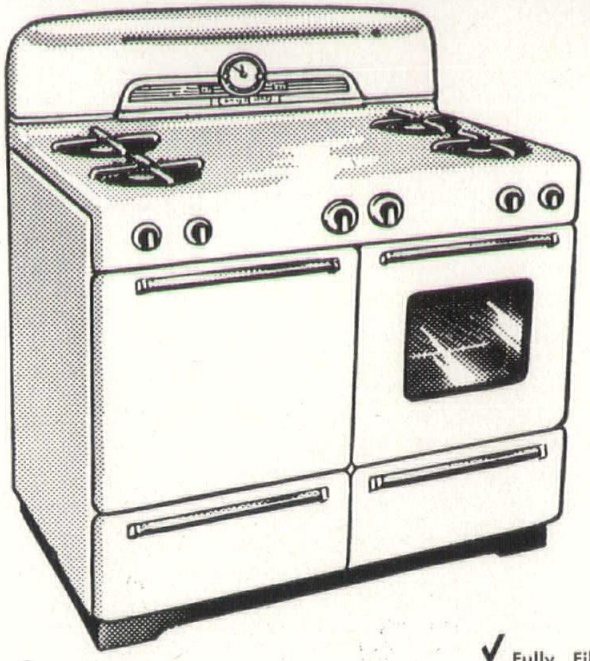
And there's a model to suit your kitchen space . . . just fit your budget! See them now! The big 40″ long models, the 36″ wide models, the 20″ wide unit with extra-large oven for *four* surface burners!



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✓ Giant ovens, fully porcelain enameled, have rounded, easy-to-clean corners. Model shown has non-fogging window!

✓ High, smokeless broiler that swings out and up . . . extra-convenient, extra-large!

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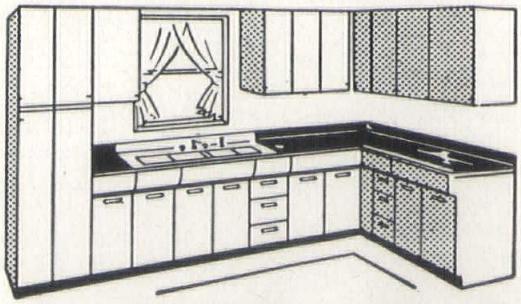

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Competition Program

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GENERAL

Your Competition Committee of the Architects Society of Ohio, Inc., announces the annual architectural competition to be judged at the annual meeting of the membership. The convention is in Columbus this year at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel from October 17th to October 20th, inclusive. Architects resident in Ohio are invited to submit photographs and drawings of completed work in the classifications listed below. The jury will be three out-of-state architects.

This year's competition will be in the following three classes:

I Hospitals, out-patient facilities, or medical laboratories of any size.

II Churches or buildings used for religious purpose.

III Residences, doubles, apartments, hotels, housing units.

The Jury will choose a "first" from each class and in addition an award will be made for "The outstanding building" of the competition. Winners of sufficient merit in the judges' opinion will be awarded the medal of the Architects Society of Ohio.

Results of the judging will be announced at the convention's annual dinner at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Friday, October 19th. Certificates of award will be presented to the designers of the winning buildings along with copies of the certificates for the building owners.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. All entries which comply with the following conditions will be publicly displayed at the meeting.

2. Architectural firms all members of which are registered architects residing in Ohio, and individuals residing in and registered as architects in Ohio, are eligible to compete. The latter classification includes individual registered architects employed on a wage or salary basis by firms or partnerships of registered architects.

3. Entries shall be confined to photographs of buildings designed by the registered architects or firms submitting, and completed since 1941. No building shall be submitted in this competition which has received a prize or mention in a previous State Convention competition conducted by this Society.

4. Entries are restricted to one in each classification for each individual or firm as described in paragraph 2.

5. Entries will be judged on the basis of originality of conception and general excellence of design. Contestants shall agree that the decisions of the judges be accepted as final.

6. No entry will be exhibited or considered for judgment unless the competitor submits it in the following manner:

(a) The competitor shall submit a sufficient number of mounted photographs to adequately explain the project illustrated. At least one 8″ x 10″ photograph shall show a general view. The size and number of other photographs are left to the discretion of exhibitors, except that no photograph shall be larger than 8″ x 10″. All prints shall be glossy.

(b) Black line drawings on white paper, photostats or black line prints may be used to illustrate floor plans, each of which shall bear a graphic scale.

(c) Competitors shall submit photographs and floor plans mounted in vertical composition on one 20″ x 30″ mount.

(*Note*: Hospital Class entries may be submitted on 30″ x 40″ x 60″ mounts if they meet the requirements established by the American Hospital Association for the Exhibit at its 53rd Annual Convention.)

(d) The competitor shall plainly mark the front of the mount with a nom-de-plume or symbol.

(e) Accompanying each entry shall be a sealed envelope bearing on its face the competitor's nom-de-plume and containing on the inside his typewritten name and address and a repetition of his non-de-plume. The competitor shall also indicate on the face of the envelope the classification in which the entry is to be made.

7. All entries must be mailed postage prepaid, or delivered, so as to arrive at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, not later than Monday, October 15. Package must be clearly marked "Architectural Competition 1951" and directed to Noverre Musson in care of the hotel.

8. No risks are assumed in handling the entries at Columbus, except that reasonable care will be exercised. The sponsors, unless otherwise instructed, will pack and return all entries C.O.D. to the respective competitors after the exhibition. Competitors in attendance at the Convention are urged to claim their respective entries upon leaving the convention.

CONVENTION EXHIBITION COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF HANGING

Noverre Musson
Albert F. Tynan
George D. Crumley
Daniel W. Weiny

planning to remodel?

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the Gas Company's Home Service Adviser,

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COLUMBUS CHAPTER CONVENTION COMMITTEES FOR THE 18th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ARCHITECT'S SOCIETY OF OHIO

GENERAL CHAIRMAN—C. Melvin Frank, 43 West Lon St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

EXECUTIVE—Wm. E. Linch, *Chairman;* Charles W Cloud, Louis F. Karlsberger, Harry E. Phillian.

PROGRAM—Elliott L. Whitaker, *Chairman;* C. Curtis Inscho, Galen F. Oman.

SEMINARS—Frederick H. Hobbs, Jr., *Chairman;* W. C Ronan, Ray Sims, Dale A. White.

REGISTRATION AND RECEPTION—Gilbert H. Coc dington, *Chairman;* John Q. Adams, Eugene Benham, Car E. Bentz, D. A. Carmichael, Raymond D. Goller, Charle L. Inscho, Wilbur T. Mills, Thos. Zaugg.

TRANSPORTATION AND TOURS—Arthur J. Dupre *Chairman;* Timothy Armstrong, Earl F. Cleland, Paul C Winters.

HOTELS, LUNCHEONS, & BANQUET—John M. Seide *Chairman;* Bruce Guthrie, Edward A. Ramsey, Robert R Reeves, Jr.

ANNUAL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION—A. E Noverre Musson, *Chairman;* George D. Crumley, Albert E Tynan, Daniel W. Weiny.

BUILDING MATERIAL EXHIBITS—Fayne F. Fresh water, *Chairman;* Henry Abbott, Leo S. Rovtar, Robert D Rush.

PUBLICITY—Ralph C. Kempton, *Chairman;* D. A. Pierce George Stegmiller, Howard W. Tuttle.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION—George L. Tilley, *Chair man;* Herbert Baumer, Emil C. Fischer, H. D. Smith.

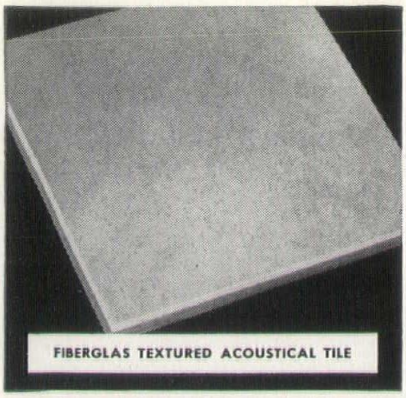
ICEBREAKER AND PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION—C Curtiss Inscho, *Chairman;* Wm. F. Breidenbach, Harry T Roderich, John P. Schooley, Max K. Teach.

GLENN STANTON NIGHT—Robert R. Royce, *Chairman* Harry G. Allen, Charles W. Conklin, Efflo E. Eggert, Edward Kromer, Walter E. Pettit.

FOOTBALL TICKETS—Harry F. Reichard, *Chairman* M. A. Carter, A. J. Friday, Carl E. Meinhardt.

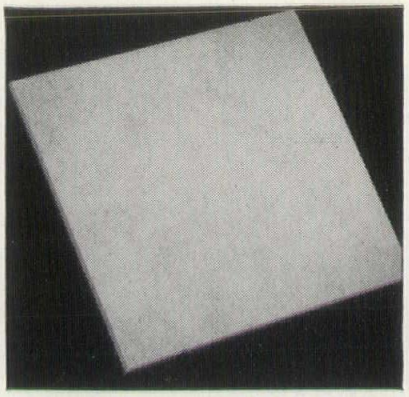
LADIES' PROGRAM—Mrs. Wm. F. Breidenbach, *Chair man;* Mrs. Edward Kromer, Mrs. Wm. E. Linch, Mrs. Jun Reitzke, Mrs. H. D. Smith, Mrs. Elliott T. Whitaker, Mrs Emil C. Fischer.

Above: The Deshler-Wallick Hotel, scene of the A.S.O. 18th An nual Convention with the A.I.U. Tower in the background. Below Looking across the Scioto river; showing the U. S. Post Offic building; the City Hall, with the A.I.U. Tower behind it; and the Department of State Building.



TEXTURED, WHITE BEVEL (Type TXW)

PERFORATED, WHITE BEVEL (Type PRW)



TEXTURED, NATURAL BEVEL TILE (Type TXN)

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NON-COMBUSTIBLE—Fiberglas Acoustical Tile is universally accepted by insurance interests as a non-combustible material based on Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., listing and as tested under Federal Specification SS-A-118a . . . also no panic hazard, no toxic fumes. U. L. listing shows smoke developed is negligible.

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DIMENSIONAL STABILITY—Fiberglas Acoustical Tiles will not warp, buckle, expand or contract. This is especially important in locations where humidity may become high, and always should be considered from the standpoint of safety and low maintenance costs.

OTHER FIBERGLAS BUILDING PRODUCTS

FIBERGLAS BUILDING INSULATIONS—Keep winter heat in, summer heat out. Reduce fuel costs. Fire safe, odorless, long lasting, won't rot, settle or sustain vermin. Available forms: Roll Blankets with continuous vapor barrier, Batt Blankets, Utility Batts, Pouring Wool and Blowing Wool, the latter for pneumatic installation by approved applicators.

FIBERGLAS PERIMETER INSULATIONS—Provide warmer and more comfortable floors in basementless houses, cut heating plant costs and reduce fuel bills. Reduce heat loss from the edges of the warmed concrete floor slabs to the outside air.

FIBERGLAS ROOF INSULATION—Provides efficient underlying layer of insulation for built-up roofs. Durable because fibers of glass are unharmed by possible moisture. Highest insulating value—excellent mopping surface. Approved for use with bonded roofs by leading roofing manufacturers.

FIBERGLAS INSULATING FORM BOARD—One price for installation and material brings: form board, roof insulation, acoustical treatment and fire safety. Used in the construction of gypsum and lightweight aggregate poured-in-place decks over curved, flat or pitched roof framing.

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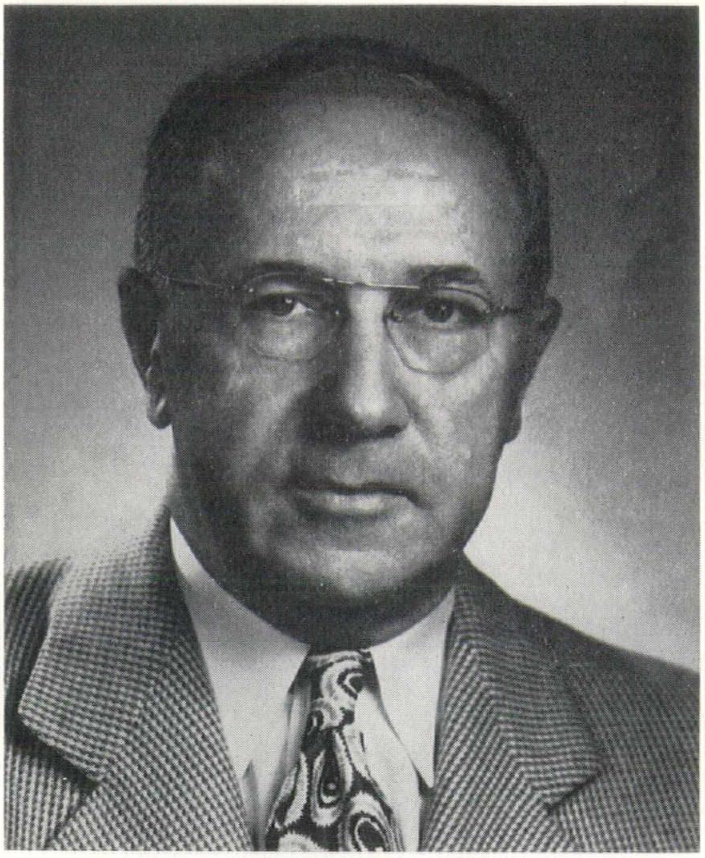
*Fiberglas is the trade-mark (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation for a variety of products made of or with fibers of glass.

Visit the FIBERGLAS EXHIBIT—Booths 59 and 60



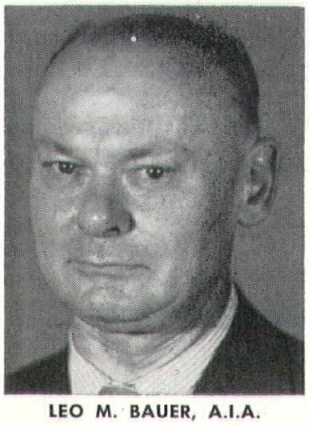
C. MELVIN FRANK, A.I.A.
General Chairman, A.S.O. 18th Annual Convention

★ ★ ★ ★

Biographical History of Leo M. Bauer

President, Michigan Society of Architects. Chairman, Seminar on "Office Practice," Friday, October 19th at 9:30 A. M.

Born Horton, Kansas, January 30th, 1892. St. Leo's Parochial School, Horton, Kansas, Preparatory. Horton, Kansas High School, 1910. University of Illinois, B.S. in Architecture, 1914. Supervising Architect's Office, University of Illinois, 1912-13. Secretary, V. Bauer & Sons, Horton, Kansas, 1914-17. U. S. Navy, 1917-1919.



LEO M. BAUER, A.I.A.

Chief Draftsman, George W. Graves, 1917-1922. Associate, Stratton & Snyder, 1922-1925. Entered own practice July 1st, 1925, continuing as individual to date.

Originator and Co-Founder Alpha Rho Chi, National Architectural Fraternity 1914; First National President 1915.

President, Detroit Illini Club 1925-37. National Chairman, Committee on University of Illinois Alumni Association 1946-47. Secretary and Director, Detroit Concrete Receptacle Company 1937-1946. Director, Pilgrim Investors 1947-51. Chairman, Committee on Professional Practice, Michigan Society of Architects 1941-47. Director, Michigan Society of Architects 1947-1948; Secretary 1949-1950; President 1951. N.C.A.R.B. 1944.

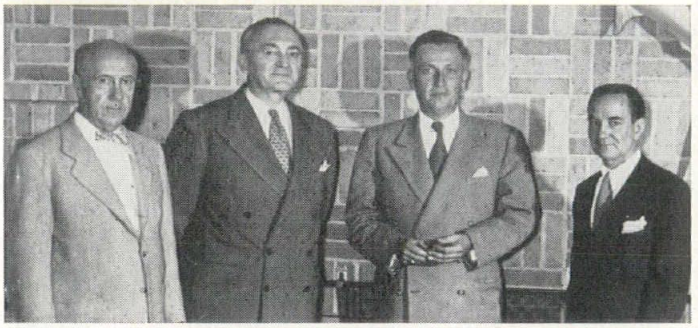
Registered in Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey.

Residence Address: 746 Collingwood Ave., Detroit 2, Michigan; Business Address: 534 Free Press Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

THE ICE BREAKER

8:30 P.M. Wednesday evening, October 17th. Eats, refreshments and entertainment. This will be the preliminary event to visit with old friends and make some new ones. Come early or you will miss something. Ballroom Floor, Deshler-Wallick Hotel. A certain Past President with the State Capital grounds as his front yard says, "The ice will be broke and how."

COLUMBUS CHAPTER "BRASS" FOR THE 18th ANNUAL A.S.O. CONVENTION



FOUR OF A KIND—C. Melvin Frank, General Convention Chairman, Carl C. Britsch, President A.S.O.; John N. Richards, Regional Director, Great Lakes District A.I.A.; William E. Linch, President, Columbus Chapter A.I.A.

★ ★ ★ ★

Biographical History of Melbourne Mills

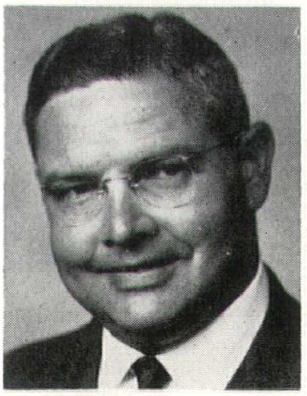
President, Kentucky Chapter A.I.A. Chairman, Seminar on "Masonry Construction." Thursday, October 18 at 2:00 P. M.

BORN: Dec. 2, 1902 in Fayette County, Kentucky.

EDUCATION: B. S. in Engineering, 1926, University of Kentucky.

MARITAL STATUS: Married to Frances Ruth Berry, 1929. Have two children—Melbourne, Jr. and Lucille Mills.

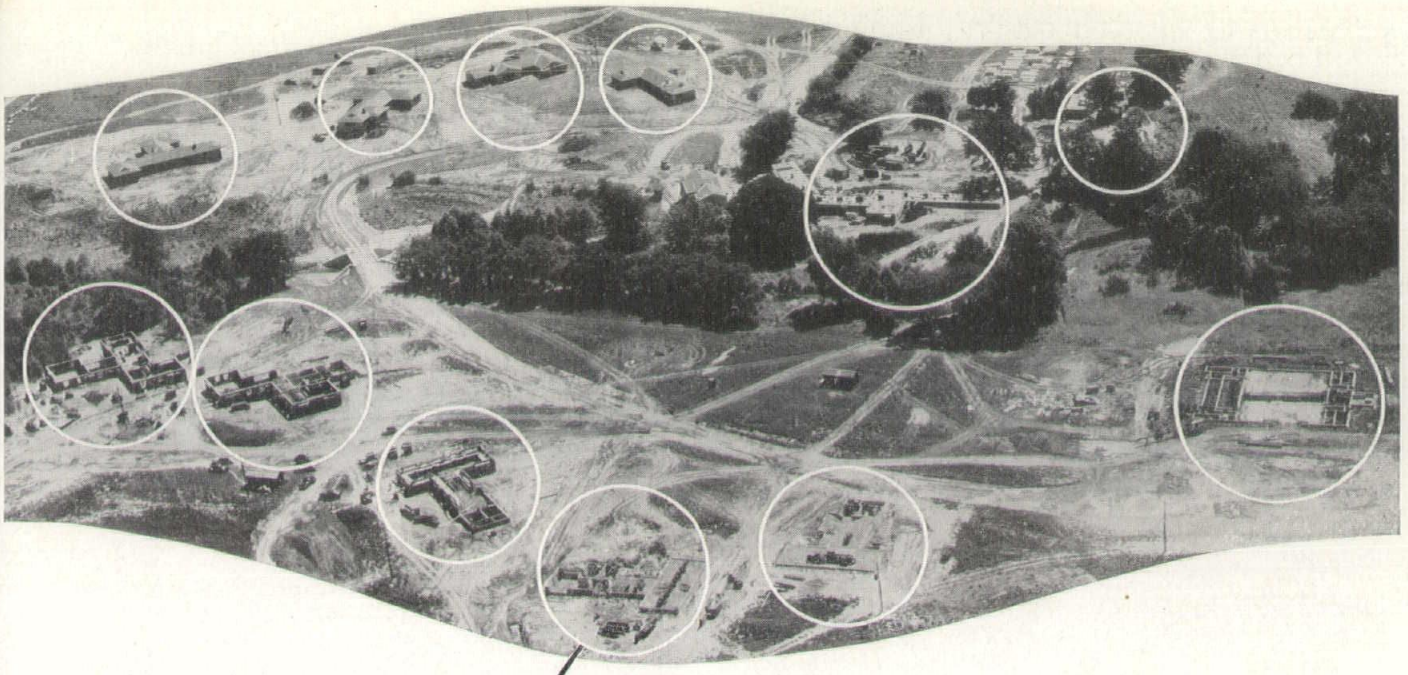
SOCIETIES: Kentucky Chapter, American Institute of Architects (President); Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers; Reserve Officers Association of the United States; Member of the State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects of Kentucky.



MELBORNE MILLS, A.I.A.

REGISTRATION: Architect, State of Kentucky, Certificate No. 272. Engineer, State of Kentucky, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Certificate No. 375.

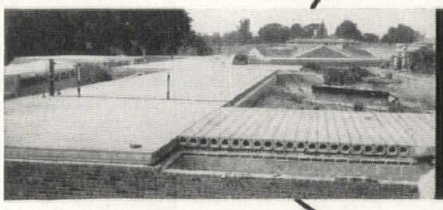
EXPERIENCE: Member of the firm of Frankel and Curtis, Architects and Engineers, Lexington, Kentucky. Served in the Corps of Engineers from 1942 to 1946 and commanded an Engineer Construction Batallion in Germany and France.



Installation of Corflor at Franklin County Children's Home, Columbus, Ohio

74,785 Sq. Ft.

This 12-unit project is an outstanding example of modern planning. Modern too, is the use of 74,785 Sq. Ft. of Corflor to speed and simplify roof and floor construction. Centrifugally cast, prestressed steel reinforced, Corflor is a hollow beam type concrete unit that is being specified by leading architects and engineers. The 8″ x 8″ section (standard building module) is simple to design and detail. And your clients and contractors are sure to be pleased with the savings in construction time. Write for information and prices.



PERMACRETE

CORFLOR

Inscho, Brand & Inscho, Architects

span-load table

Tension Bar Dia.	Clear Span — Feet									
	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
⅝″	510	360	265	200	150	117	90	70	53	40
½″	310	210	150	110	80	57	40	34		
⅜″	140	90	58	35						

The above loadings are pounds per square foot and are in addition to the weight of the material which is 53 lbs. per sq. ft. Loading tests approved by the Building Inspection Dept. of the City of Columbus,

PERMACRETE PRODUCTS CORPORATION

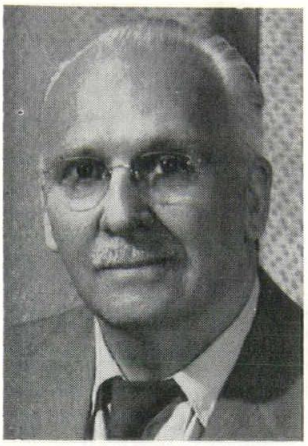
1839 South Wall Street
Columbus, Ohio

Biographical Sketch on W. H. Tusler

Speaker on "Office Practice," Friday, Oct. 19th at 9:30 A. M.

Wilbur Henry Tusler is a principal in the firm of Magney, Tusler and Setter, Minneapolis architects and engineers.

His firm, one of Minnesota's largest in the field of architecture, has been responsible for the designing of many well-known buildings in the midwest, including the Foshay Tower (a Washington Memorial) , the post office, Abbott hospital, Swedish hospital, Sumner Field housing project, Parklake housing project, Young-Quinlan building, Heart Hospital, Glenwood Hills Hospital, and Chemical Engineering building, College of Education building, Agricultural campus library and Students Health Service at University of Minnesota, all in Minneapolis; buildings at Carleton College, Northfield, and Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter; hospitals at Watertown, S. D., Bismark, N. D., New Richmond and Osceola, Wis., and Gaylord, Morris, Crookston, Worthington, Slayton and elsewhere in Minnesota; and churches and schools in Minnesota and Iowa.



WILBUR H. TUSLER, A.I.A.

Mr. Tusler is regional director of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the American Hospital Association, and a past president of the Minnesota A.I.A. chapter. He has been very active in affairs of the A.I.A., both on a local and nationwide level.

Mr. Tusler was born in 1890 in Miles City, Montana, attended the University of Minnesota and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1914 with a B.S. degree (architecture). He and Mrs. Tusler, the former Margaret Gable of Wooster, Ohio have one son, while there were three other children by a previous marriage.

Mr. Tusler's major hobby is big game hunting, and he is a member of the Big Game club of Minneapolis. The Tuslers live at 2444 West 24th St., Minneapolis, while the office address of Magney, Tusler and Setter is 202 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis.

WINNERS ANNOUNCED

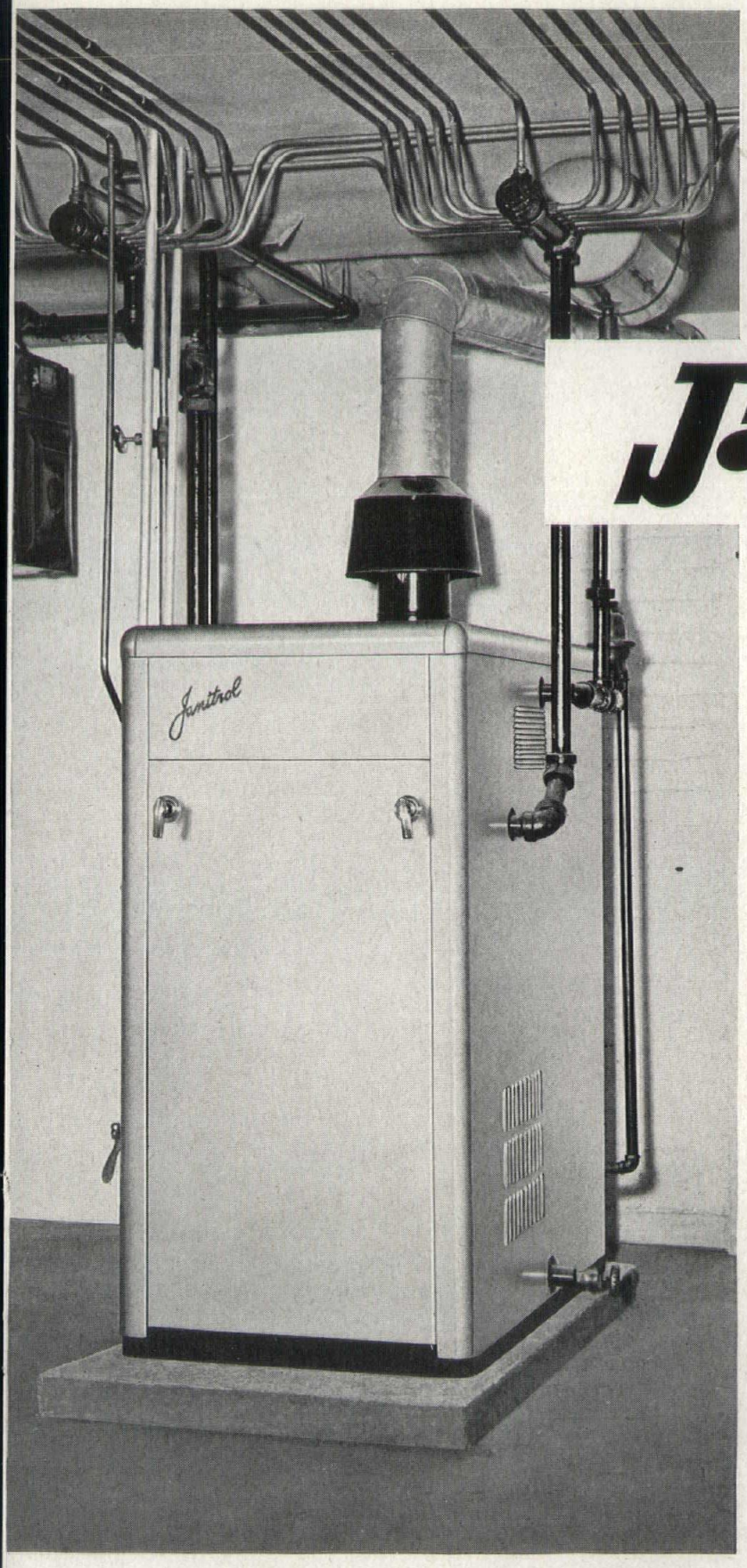
(Continued from page 9)

prize of $150 went to a team from the University of Nebraska composed of John Keating Weaver, architect, Edwin W. Laurinat, architect, Willis Max Schmeeckle, associate architect, Jane Sun, associate architect, Betty Slaughter, painter, Keith Kennedy, associate painter, and Elaine Gruntorad, sculptor.

Four honorable mentions were given. First mention went to a team from Ohio State University composed of Charles A. Nitschke, architect, Harold R. Freiheit, landscape architect, and William D. Eckert painter. Collaborators from Cranbrook Academy of Art to win honorable mention were Richard N. Gregg, architect; Robert Shore, painter; and Gloria Jeffries, sculptor. Another team winning honorable mention was from the University of Notre Dame composed of John L. Daw, architect; William Laffan, landscape architect; Charles Christian, painter; and Thomas Loosbrock, sculptor. A second team from Ohio State University to receive mention was composed of Robert H. Hunter, architect; William A. Behnke, landscape architect; Bryce C. Browning, painter, and William W. McCulloch, sculptor.

Eleven teams, representing forty-five students and schools, took part in the competition. Members of the jury were: Bancel La Farge, architect, chairman; Salvatore Grillo, architect; Concetta Scaravaglione and Carl Schmitz, sculptors; Helen Treadwell and Jose Guerrero, painters; and Richard C. Murdock and Vincent Cerasi, landscape architects. The designs will be on public exhibition at the Architectural League of New York, 115 East 40th Street, New York City, through Saturday, June ninth from ten a. m. to six p. m.

LADIES' COMMITTEE—Clockwise, starting at 7 o'clock: Mrs. Elliott L. Whitaker, Mrs. C. Fischer, Mrs. William F. Breidenbach, Chairman, Mrs. Howard D. Smith, Mrs. William E. Linch, Mrs. Edward Kromer, Mrs. Merton A. Reitzke, R.A.



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TRIPLE SERVICE BOILERS, OIL OR GAS-FIRED

One compact unit supplies hot water for all domestic needs; mechanically circulated water for comfort heating; high temperature water for automatic laundry and dishwasher; tempered hot water for lavatory, tub and shower.

The architect, builder, and home owner all benefit from the advantage of being able to specify a Janitrol Triple Service Boiler where it is most convenient from the standpoint of the floor plan arrangement.

If plans do not require a basement, the unit can be placed where it will occupy the least usable floor space. Plans do not have to be revised for a practical installation.

When plans call for Radiant Panel Heating, the Triple Service unit permits greatly simplified installation. Using circulated hot water, installations are equally as practical for floor, wall or ceiling applications. Factory assembly and testing of the unit assure proper functioning. By providing all necessary controls and other accessories, the unit comes as a "package" for the job at hand.

Write for booklet, "Honeymoon Cottage or Luxurious Home."

SURFACE COMBUSTION CORPORATION • TOLEDO 1, OHIO

Winter Air Conditioners • Gravity, Floor and Attic Furnaces • Boilers • Unit Heaters • Conversion Burners

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ABOVE IS AN INTERIOR view of the Strathmoor Methodist Church, Detroit, Michigan, designed by Mr. Earl Confer, A.I.A., Detroit. The lighting equipment was designed by Robert Zannoth Agencies and manufactured by American Lighting & Engineering Company in cooperation with Mr. Confer.

A combination of up-light, down-light and radiated light is blended to provide soft, even illumination at a much higher level than one is conscious of when sitting in the church.

Each of the three components of this combination is switched separately so it can be used individually or in seven different combinations for unusual lighting effects at special occasions.

VISIT

Our Exhibit at the Architects Society of Ohio Convention . . . . BOOTHS 62 & 67

Exhibit of F. W. Watkins & Associates (Elco Products Co.) whom we represent . BOOTH 12

Our organization is dedicated to diligently serving the Architect, Electrical Engineer, Wholesaler and Contractor with a complete and diversified line of

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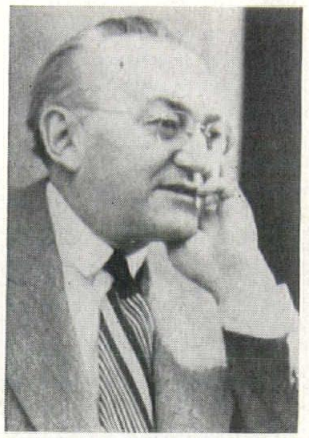
OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

If we had the powers of the moving picture producers to introduce a play by taking their audience to various locations to present characters and circumstances which finally weave into a story, we would start by saying:

Time—the present. September 6, 1951—Early morning. Too early for most of the characters.

We would then show little sketches of individuals hastily dressing, tho half asleep, in several sections of the State, from Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo and Akron (not so early for Akron). Then getting into their cars, and as seen from some far altitude, their headlights merging through the dawn toward their common destination, Shady Hollow Country Club near Massillon, Ohio.



CARL C. BRITSCH

The name of this place immediately gives the impression of a day of relaxation, but the reason for this conclave, in fact, was the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Architects Society of Ohio. The good attendance was perhaps stimulated by the hope that the business session would fold up quickly and the afternoon digress into a stretch over the golf course or in deck chairs on the veranda. But the President's agenda, not including time out for fraternizing over a delightful lunch, packed every minute with the serious business concerning Architects of Ohio, and in spite of the fatal loss to the assembly of a representative from Toledo, who could not resist the lure of the sunshine on green hills and vales, proceeded to 4:30 P. M.

At 6:30 that evening the members of the Eastern Ohio Chapter entertained their ladies at dinner, preceded by a cocktail hour. The members of the Executive Committee enjoyed being guests of the Chapter and later presented them with an informative forum on the program of accomplishments of the Architects Society of Ohio.

To complete this little drama, we would follow the diverging headlights through the night, back over the roads from whence they came, and the dog tired characters slumping into their beds in the wee small hours of the next morning.

It was at this Shady Hollow executive session that we were fully impressed with the fact that time was running out for this administration. Which fact was emphasized by the tasks we had set for ourselves at the beginning of our administrative year, still unfinished. We can only be comforted by the thought that in the nature of our organization there must be a continuing program, the completion of which is not measured by fiscal years, passing on to our successors as we have inherited from our predecessors, the responsibilities of keeping before our membership the aims of the A.I.A. as they affect public interest as well as private practice. Endeavoring each year to accomplish one or two definite objectives and to raise a bit higher the ethical practices within the profession and doing our utmost to further the best interests of Architecture by education and example.

We have at various times mentioned the benefits to both Architectural and Engineering groups derived by meetings of the inter-professional committee of A.S.O. and O.S.P.E. At our meeting in Columbus on September 7th, items for discussion on the agenda included such subjects as:

"Uniform fee schedule for exchange of services betweeen Architects and Engineers.

Compendium of existing laws affecting Architects and Engineers.

Architect-Engineer overlapping fields of service.

State of Ohio contract agreements for professional and technical services.

Architectural Engineer classification."

In the past years some of these subjects were explosive when mentioned in certain company, but within the past year this group of mediators has weighed common interests, intelligently faced issues, striven for solutions and prepared avenues for better understanding. May the good work continue with the cooperation of the individual practitioners.

While in Columbus we dropped into the office of Paul E. Baseler, Building Code Co-ordinator and interrupted the completion of the new building code by thirty minutes, to discuss the progress of its writing, and to offer further co-operation of the Architects of Ohio. We trust that many of our profession will have occasion to review Chapter 6, which will soon be ready for distribution to those interested, and return to Mr. Baseler your constructive comments. Such assistance in review of these chapters as they are prepared is invited, and will give Architects the opportunity to offer their criticism, when it may be effective, rather than to gripe about it after it becomes a law.

Of course we will see you in Columbus October 17, 18, 19 and 20. Every preparation is being made by the Convention Committee for your comfort, edification and pleasure during those days. Full information will be found in the pages of this issue of the "Ohio Architect."

C. C. Britsch

FORMER EDITOR RESUMES DUTIES

A little more than three years ago the publication of the "Ohio Architect" was resumed after a period of suspension during World War II. At that time the Secretary of The Architects Society of Ohio was assigned the extra task of editing the magazine, pending the appointment of a regular editor. That interim arrangement has continued ever since.

The man who founded our magazine and edited it prior to the war was Ralph C. Kempton of the Columbus Chapter. Architects are versatile fellows; Ralph carried on a practice, edited and published the magazine, was Secretary of A.S.O., as well as being Executive Secretary of the State Board of Examiners of Architects. The load became too heavy and Ralph's health was impaired under the strain. Florida sunshine and good fishing soon restored his enthusiasm for architecture and architects in Ohio, but the doctor ordered a lightened schedule. Since then, Ralph Kempton has served ably as associate editor for the Columbus Chapter and has kept us informed of legislative activity in the Capital City.

At its September meeting, the Executive Committee of The Architects Society of Ohio voted unanimously to ask Ralph Kempton to resume the editorship of the "Ohio Architect," the appointment to continue until the Society's annual meeting in 1952. He has accepted the appointment and his name appears at the top of the masthead of this issue.

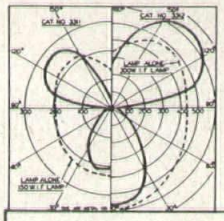
To all of the architects of Ohio who contributed to the success of the magazine during the past three years, I say "thank you," asking that you support Ralph Kempton in the same spirit of professional loyalty to make the "Ohio Architect" the outstanding architects' organization magazine of the country.

John W. Hargrave

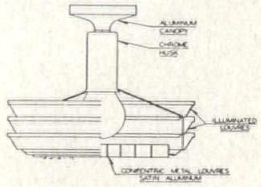
ART METAL gives explicit data to speed specification writing and installation planning for all types of INCANDESCENT LIGHTING

DIRECT INDIRECT

LUMINOUS LOUVRED METAL BOWLS



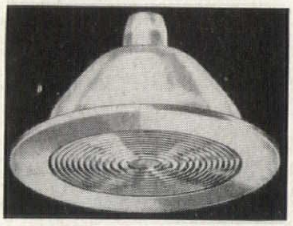
No. 3311 11½" Dia. 11" O.A. 150W
No. 3312 14⅛" Dia. 13" O.A. 300W
FINISH: Silvertint.
Concentric Metal Louvres Baked Satin Aluminum.
Made of Aluminum.

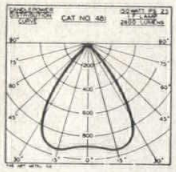


Performance and construction details are given for all products.

ROUND RECESSED

PYREX GLASS LENS





No. 481

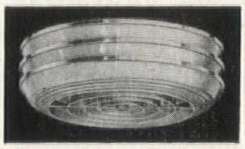
This candlepower distribution curve was made with a 150 Watt I.F. Lamp. The distribution of light is extremely wide. The spacing of the units should not exceed one and one quarter times the mounting height above the working plane. This unit is for general illumination.

DIRECT

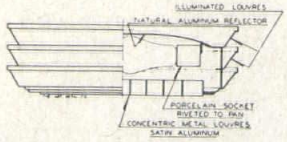
LUMINOUS LOUVRED METAL BANDS

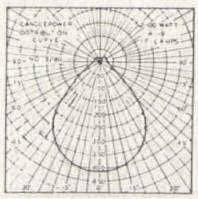
SPECIFICATIONS

The fixture shall be a luminous louvred band unit comprised of three equally spaced aluminum bands so designed as to illuminate themselves and the ceiling. The reflector shall be finished natural aluminum and contoured to direct all the light downward. Holes shall be provided in the top band for mounting on either 3¼" or 4" outlet box. Two porcelain medium base sockets shall be riveted to the reflector. The bottom of the fixture shall consist of a louvre made of concentric metal rings finished baked satin aluminum and spaced to provide 45° shielding. Concentric metal ring louvre lifts out for replacement of lamps. The fixture shall be approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and shall be labeled as evidence thereof. The fixture shall be as manufactured by The Art Metal Company



No. 3279 11½" Dia. 3¼" O.A. 2-75W
No. 3280 14⅞" Dia. 4¾" O.A. 2-100W
FINISH: Silvertint.
Concentric Metal Louvres Baked Satin Aluminum.
Punched for mounting on either 3¼" or 4" outlet box.
Made of Aluminum.

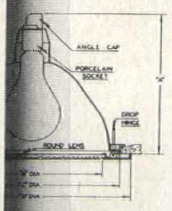




No. 3280
Concentric Metal Louvres have 45° cutoff.

Ceiling	75%		50%	
Walls	50%	30%	50%	30%
Room Index	COEFFICIENTS OF UTILIZATION			
I	.18	.17	.17	.16
H	.21	.20	.21	.20
G	.23	.22	.22	.22
F	.25	.25	.24	.23
E	.26	.25	.25	.24
D	.28	.27	.27	.26
C	.30	.28	.28	.27
B	.31	.30	.29	.28
A	.31	.31	.30	.29

Maintenance Factors—.85 Clean .75 Average



	A	B	C	D
	10¾"	13½"	15⅛"	
	7¾"	10½"	12⅛"	

DIMENSIONS

Ceiling	75%		50%	
Walls	50%	30%	50%	30%
Room Index	COEFFICIENTS OF UTILIZATION			
I	.31	.29	.30	.29
H	.36	.35	.36	.34
G	.39	.38	.38	.38
F	.41	.41	.40	.40
E	.43	.42	.42	.41
D	.46	.45	.45	.45
C	.49	.47	.47	.46
B	.49	.48	.48	.47
A	.50	.49	.49	.47
	.50	.49	.49	.48

Maintenance Factors—.85 Clean .75 Average

SPECIFICATIONS: These Round Recessed Units are of Single Unit construction as the reflector functions as the housing. This is made of 18-gauge Aluminum finished specular. The cast plaster ring holds the reflector and the lens frame together as a unit. The trim is drop hinged. The lamp operates in a vertical position. The unit is practically dust-tight. Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

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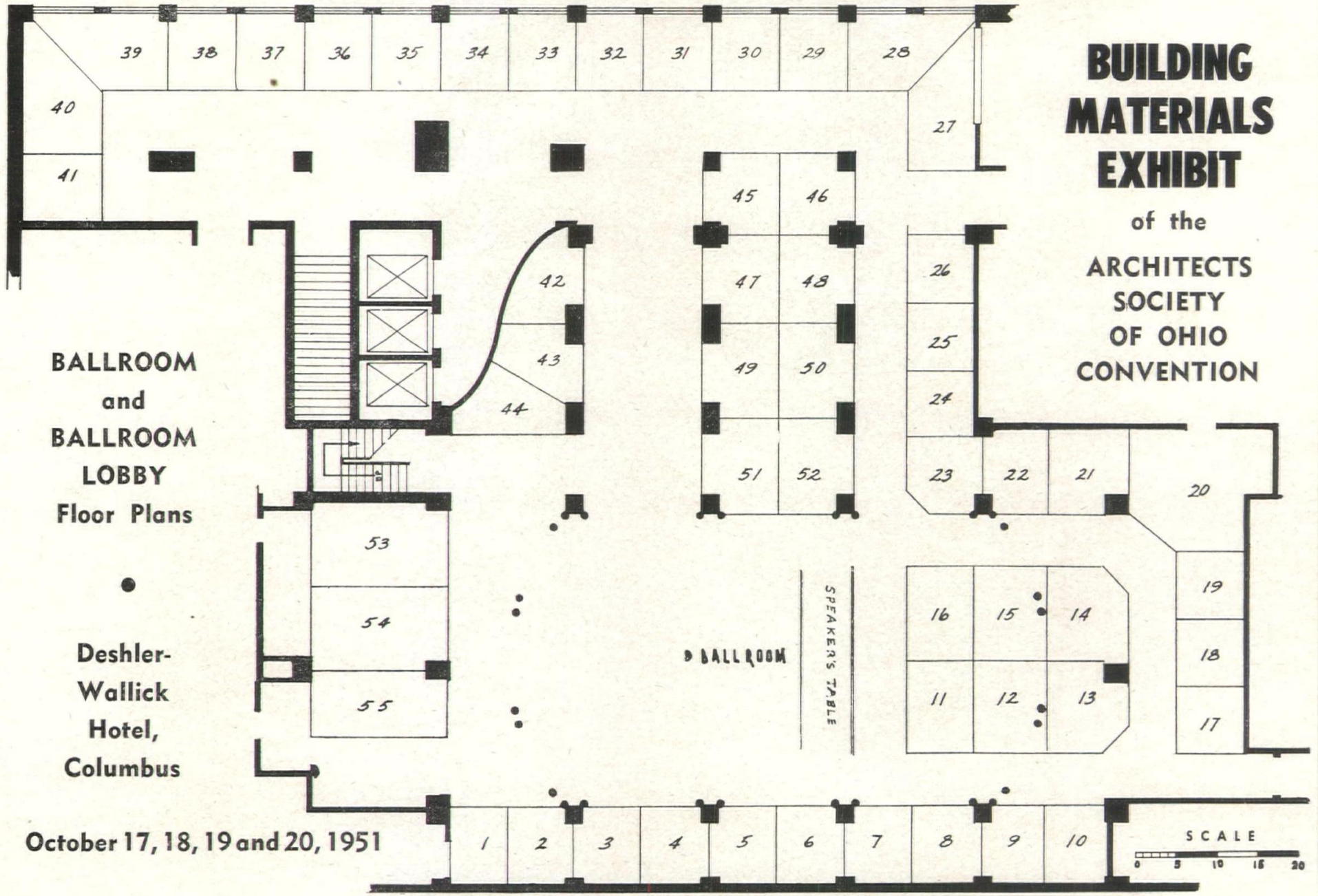


BUILDING MATERIALS EXHIBIT

of the

ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO CONVENTION

BALLROOM and BALLROOM LOBBY Floor Plans

•

Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus

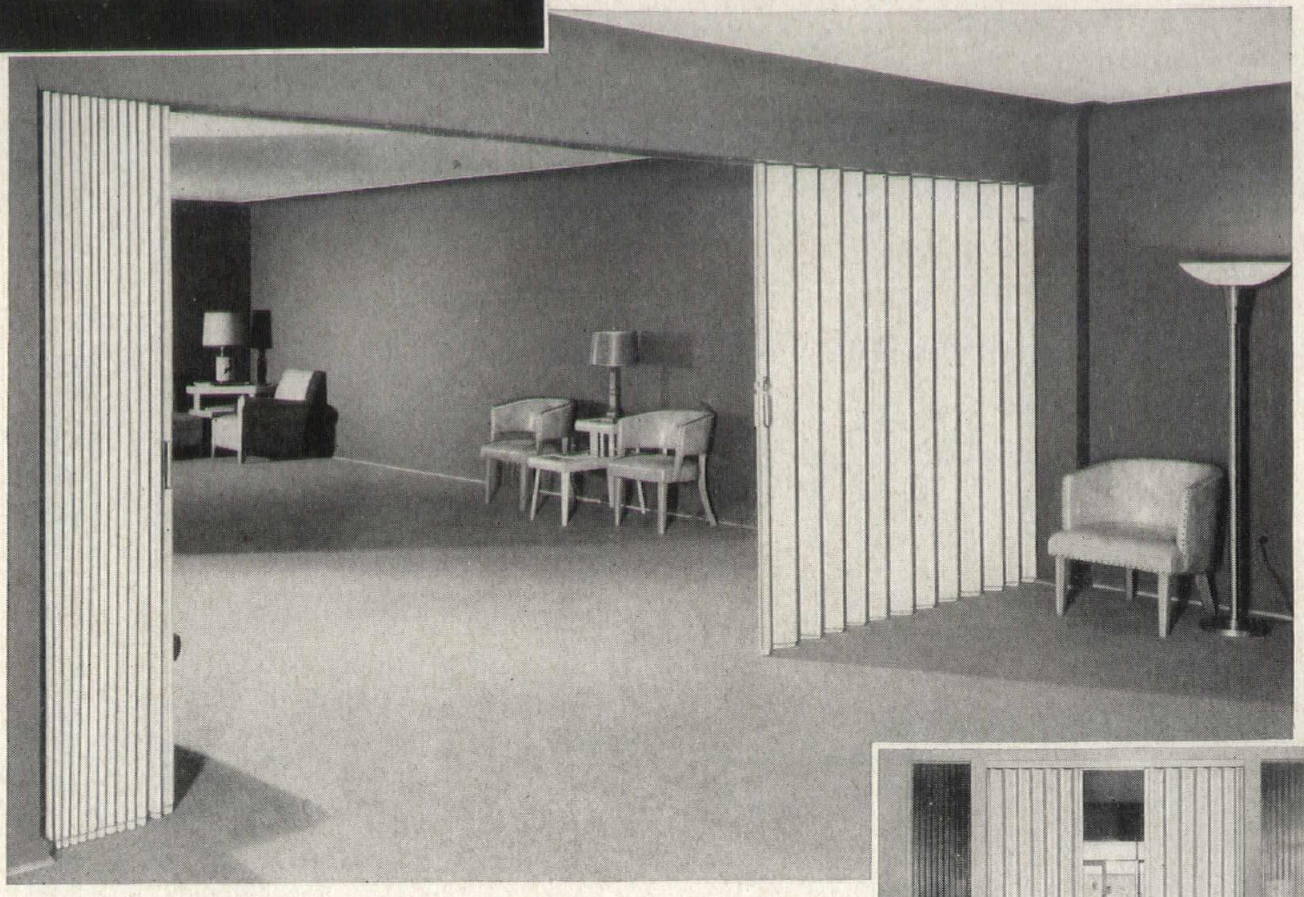
October 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1951

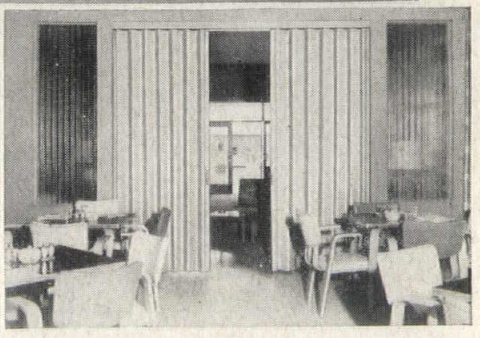
See Pages 26 and 28 for Mezzanine Lobby Floor Plan and List of Exhibitors

HOLCOMB & HOKE

FOLDOOR

the Smartest thing in doors...





ABOVE: Colorful, decorative *Foldoors* between Coffee Shop and Hotel Lobby operate inside the door opening, out of the way.

BELOW: Six beautiful, curved *Foldoors* are used to close off the 75 ft. opening between this Club Dining Room and the Bar on the opposite side of the *Foldoors.*

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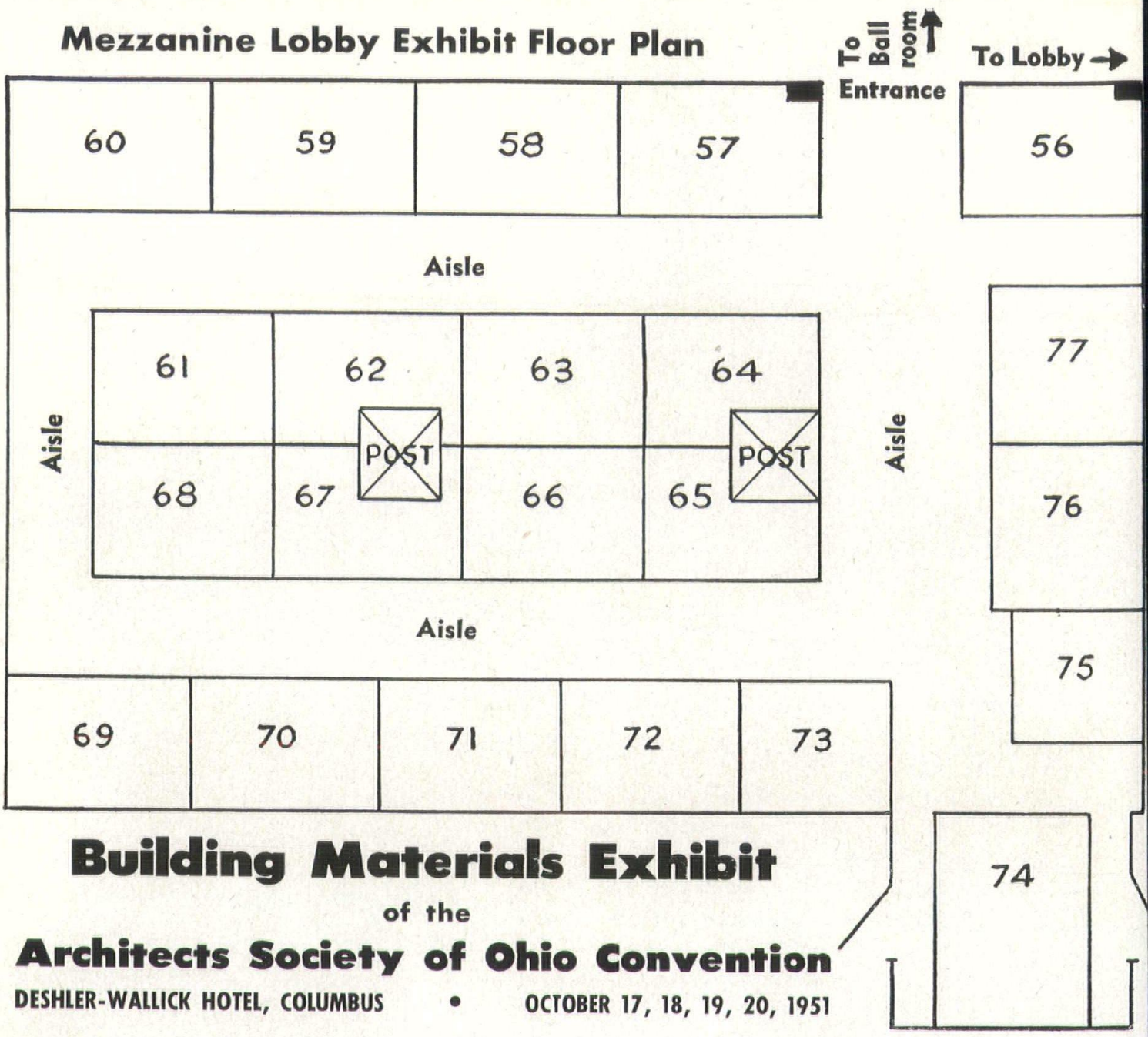
CARL D. HIMES, INC...... 317-319 South Main Street, ADams 2208, Dayton 2
GRAF AND SONS, INC......1145 W. Goodale Blvd., MAin 1335, Columbus 8
JOSEPH P. KESSLER COMPANY.....1519 Eleanor Ave., KIngswood 6121, Toledo



Building Materials Exhibit

of the

Architects Society of Ohio Convention

DESHLER-WALLICK HOTEL, COLUMBUS • OCTOBER 17, 18, 19, 20, 1951

LIST OF EXHIBITORS

(See Floor Plan of Ballroom Floor on Page 24)

	Booth No.
CRAWFORD DOOR SALES CO., 2066 E. 70th St., Cleveland	1
PERMACRETE PRODUCTS CORP., 1839 So. Wall St., Columbus, Ohio	2
THE UPCO COMPANY, 4805 Lexington, Cleveland, Ohio	3
THE ART METAL CO., 1814 E. 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio	4
JOSAM MFG. CO., 1302 Ontario, Cleveland, Ohio	5
H. H. ROBERTSON CO., 2036 E. 22nd St., Cleveland, Ohio	6
MOSAIC & TILE CO., Main Office, Zanesville, Ohio	7 & 8
THE MID-WEST ACOUSTICAL & SUPPLY, 20001 Westlake Rd., Rocky River, Ohio	11
F. W. WATKINS & ASSOCIATES (Elco Products Co.) 1407 E. 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio	12
DeWEES & ROPER, 6500 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio	13
GLIDDEN PAINT CO., Berea & Madison, Cleveland, Ohio	14
ARROWCRETE CORP., 816 McKinley Ave., Columbus, Ohio	15
MODERNFOLD DOORS OF OHIO, 3804 Payne Ave., Cleveland	16
THE HAROLD BERGMAN CO., 2443 Prospect Ave., Cleveland	17
RELIANCE ART METAL CO., 601 W. McMicken, Cincinnati	18
THE SURFACE PROTECTION CO., 16805 Euclid Ave., Cleve.	19
MURRAY CORP., 1115 E. 152nd St., Cleveland, Ohio	20
FOL DOOR & SURFACES, 84th & Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	21
U. S. PLYWOOD CORP., 3131 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	22
THE WILLIAMS PIVOT SASH CO., 1827 E. 37th St., Cleveland	23
TREMCO MANUFACTURING CO., 8701 Kinsman Rd., Cleveland, Ohio	24
AMERICAN STRUCTURAL PRODUCTS CO., Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio	25
BUCHLER BROS., Wentz Bldg., Dover, Ohio	26
STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE, Renkert Building, Canton, Ohio	27
GALENA SHALE TILE & BRICK CO., Galena, Ohio	28
STONE CREEK BRICK CO., Stone Creek, Ohio	29
BELDEN BRICK CO., 700 Tuscarawas St., W., Canton, Ohio	30-31
HOCKING VALLEY BRICK, 150 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio	32
FAIRFIELD BRICK CO., Zoarsville, Ohio	33
THE McARTHUR BRICK CO., McArthur, Ohio	34
CLAYCRAFT CO., P. O. Box 866, Columbus, Ohio	35 & 36
THE GENERAL CLAY PRODUCTS CO., 17 South High St., Columbus, Ohio	37
MEDAL BRICK & TILE CO., P. O. Box 35, Wooster, Ohio	38
NATIONAL FIREPROOFING CORP., 327 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	39 & 40
KEAGLER BRICK CO., Steubenville, Ohio	41

(Continued on page 28)

SAVE STEEL - RETAIN STRENGTH

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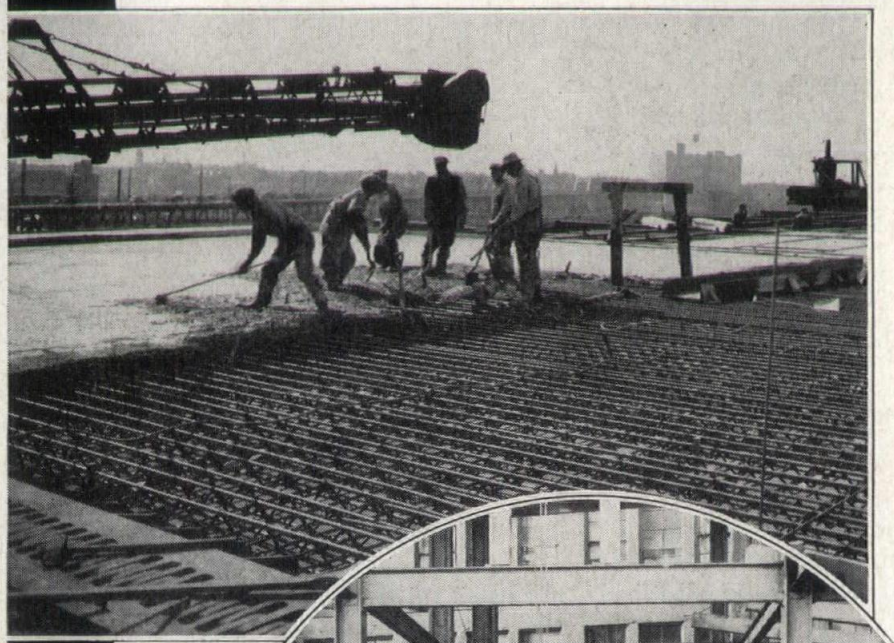

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through reduction in deadload, while maintaining concrete strengths.

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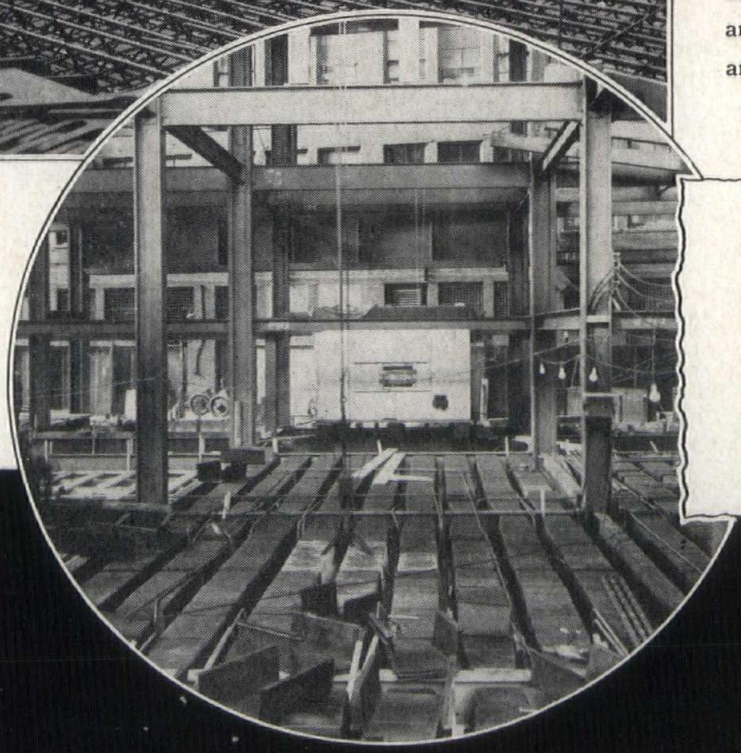

One of 10 Floors (LEFT)—requiring 9,000 yds. of Haydite—in the Halle Brothers Company Building, Cleveland.
ABOVE — Haydite Structural Concrete is easily placed with standard equipment and by regular workmen.

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HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK COMPANY

South Park, Ohio

List of Exhibitors

(Continued from page 26)

(SEE FLOOR PLANS ON PAGES 24 and 36)

	Booth No.
WUHRMAN & CO., 103 N. Main St., Akron, O.	42
DAVIS PLYWOOD CORP., 12555 Berea, Cleveland, Ohio	43
ZONOLITE CO., 14300 Henn Ave., Dearborn, Michigan	44
METROPOLITAN BRICK CO., INC., Renkert Bldg., Canton, Ohio	45 & 46
ROBERTSVILLE BRICK, INC., Box 488, Canton	47
CONCRETE PIPE MFGRS. OF OHIO, 297 So. High St., Columbus	48
STARK CERAMICS, Box 230, Canton, Ohio	49
OHIO FUEL GAS CO., 99 N. Front St., Columbus	50
ALLIANCE CLAY PRODUCTS, Alliance, Ohio	51
THE GEO. P. LITTLE, INC., 1100 W. 9th St., Cleveland	52
H. S. STERNER CO., 8 East Broad St., Columbus	53 & 54
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, 50 W. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio	55
M. A. KNIGHT CO., 171 Kelly Ave., Akron	56
YARDLEY INDUSTRIES, 134 Parsons Ave., Columbus	57
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES, 362 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio	58
OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CO., Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, Ohio	59 & 60
ROBERT ZANNOTH AGENCIES, 2631 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Michigan	62 & 67
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO., 324 East 2nd St., Columbus, Ohio	63 & 66
JANSON INDUSTRIES, 1901 Fulton Rd., N. W., Canton	64
PITTSBURGH CORNING CORPORATION, 307 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	65
SUPERIOR CEMENT CO.	69
CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION, 120 East Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore, Pa.	70
F. C. RUSSEL COMPANY, 1100 Chester Ave., Cleveland	71
ROBINSON CLAY PRODUCTS CO., 65 W. State St., Akron	72 & 73
'LUMILAND, 2216 Wooster Road, Rocky River, Ohio	74
FRANKLIN BLUE PRINT, 73-77 South Fourth St., Columbus, Ohio	75
COLUMBUS SHOWCASE CO., 850 W. 5th St., Columbus	76
INSUL-WOOL CO., 3820 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland	77

A.S.O. Executive Board Meeting

Elsewhere in this issue of "Ohio Architect" our esteemed President of the A.S.O., Carl Britsch, in his Personal Message covers the events of the meeting of the A.S.O. Executive Board on September 6th.

From 10:00 A. M. until 4:30 P. M., the architects attending resisted the lure of the spendid golf course (Carl mentions one exception) of the Shady Hollow Country Club at Massillon, and reviewed the reports of the various phases of the Society activities.

Some of the "Brass Hats" at the A.S.O. Executive Board Meeting. Left to right, front row: Boyd Huff, 1st vice president, Horace Wachter, Secretary, Carl Britsch, President, Melvin Frank, Treas., 'Pete' Lynch, Pres. of Columbus Chapter. Back row: DeWitt Grow, Pres. Toledo Chapter, Harold Goetz, Director from Cincinnati Chapter, George Voinovich, Past Pres., John Hargrave, 3rd vice prsident, and George Foulks, President of Eastern Ohio Chapter.

Detailed reports and approvals were given on the plans for the October convention, which promises to be the best yet to benefit those in attendance.

The Executive Board were guests of the Eastern Ohio Chapter for the evening. An excellent dinner was preceded by the usual social hour. Many of those present

(Continued on page 62)

REINFORCED BRICK MASONRY

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BRIGHTON CLAY PRODUCTS CO.	New Brighton, Pa.
CHARLESTON CLAY PRODUCTS CO.	Charleston, W. Va.
CLAYCRAFT CO.	Columbus, Ohio
COLONIAL CLAY PRODUCTS CO.	New Brighton, Pa.
FAIRFIELD BRICK CO.	Zoarville, Ohio
FENATI BRICK CO.	New Castle, Pa.
GALENA SHALE TILE AND BRICK CO.	Galena, Ohio
GENERAL CLAY PRODUCTS CO.	Columbus, Ohio
HOCKING VALLEY BRICK CO.	Columbus, Ohio
HOUSTON-STARR CO.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
KEAGLER BRICK CO.	Steubenville, Ohio
McARTHUR BRICK CO.	McArthur, Ohio
McNEES-KITTANNING CO.	Kittanning, Pa.
MEDAL BRICK AND TILE CO.	Canton, Ohio
METROPOLITAN BRICK, INC.	Wooster, Ohio
MILLIKEN BRICK CO.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
MONONGAHELA CLAY PRODUCTS CO.	Monongahela, Pa.
NEW BETHLEHEM TILE CO.	New Bethlehem, Pa.
ROBERTSVILLE BRICK CO.	Canton, Ohio
RICHLAND SHALE BRICK CO.	Mansfield, Ohio
SHEPFER AND MOOMAW BROS.	Sugarcreek, Ohio
STANDARD BRICK AND SUPPLY CO.	Charleston, W. Va.
STANDARD CLAY MFG. CO.	New Brighton, Pa.
STONE CREEK BRICK CO.	Stone Creek, Ohio
SUMMITVILLE FACE BRICK CO.	Summitville, Ohio
WEST VIRGINIA BRICK CO.	Charleston, W. Va.

HE CALLS IT A RACKET

Clyde D. Moore, columnist and editorial writer of the Ohio State Journal, will be the speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Convention on Thursday, October 18th.

Noted as a critical and unrepressed humorous commentator on the fads, foibles, fashions, fancies, political and socal life of the day, his observations are widely quoted. His daily column "Clyde Moore Says" has been a Journal feature for 22 years. The last or foundation item of his daily "tirade" (without the usual vituperative and harshly censorious language) is most always set up in the following manner.

CLYDE E. MOORE

OVERHEARD ON THE BUS: "Their engagement's off for good. She gave him back his ring, and he swapped it for an outboard motor."

If this reflects his opinion of the relative values of a sweetheart, an engagement ring and an outboard motor, some explanations would seem to be in order. How a guy who so seldom rides a bus, knows so much about what goes on "on the bus" every day, is difficult to understand.

Anent his forthcoming date with the Architects, he commented, "I know nothing about architecture—but after observing some of the nightmares of the past and present this deficiency does not seem to handicap a great many who want in the racket."

His subject will be "The Morning After."

The Role of the Architect in Urban Redevelopment

We have no picture of our speaker for Friday afternoon so our readers who do not already know him will have to guess just what a person with the following background should look like.

He was born in Cleveland, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1931 with the degree B.F.A. Attended Cranbrook Academy of Fine Arts, 1931 to 1934. He worked with Walter McCormack as Site Designer on the Cedar-Central Project in Cleveland 1934-1936.

In 1937 he obtained a Master in City Planning from Massachusetts Institute of Technology following which he was engaged as follows up to the present time:

1937-1942 Director of Planning and Housing Division, School of Architecture, Columbia University, New York City. 1942-1944 City Planning Director, Denver, Colorado. 1944-1950 Director, School of Architecture and Planning, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado. January, 1950 to present date, Chief, Planning and Engineering Branch, Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

With more than 20 years of training and experience such as above outlined, this speaker is eminently qualified to express his views on the subject of Urban Redevelopment, in a manner that will be both interesting and profitable to the architects, draftsmen and students.

18th Annual A.S.O. Convention
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Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus — Oct. 17-20

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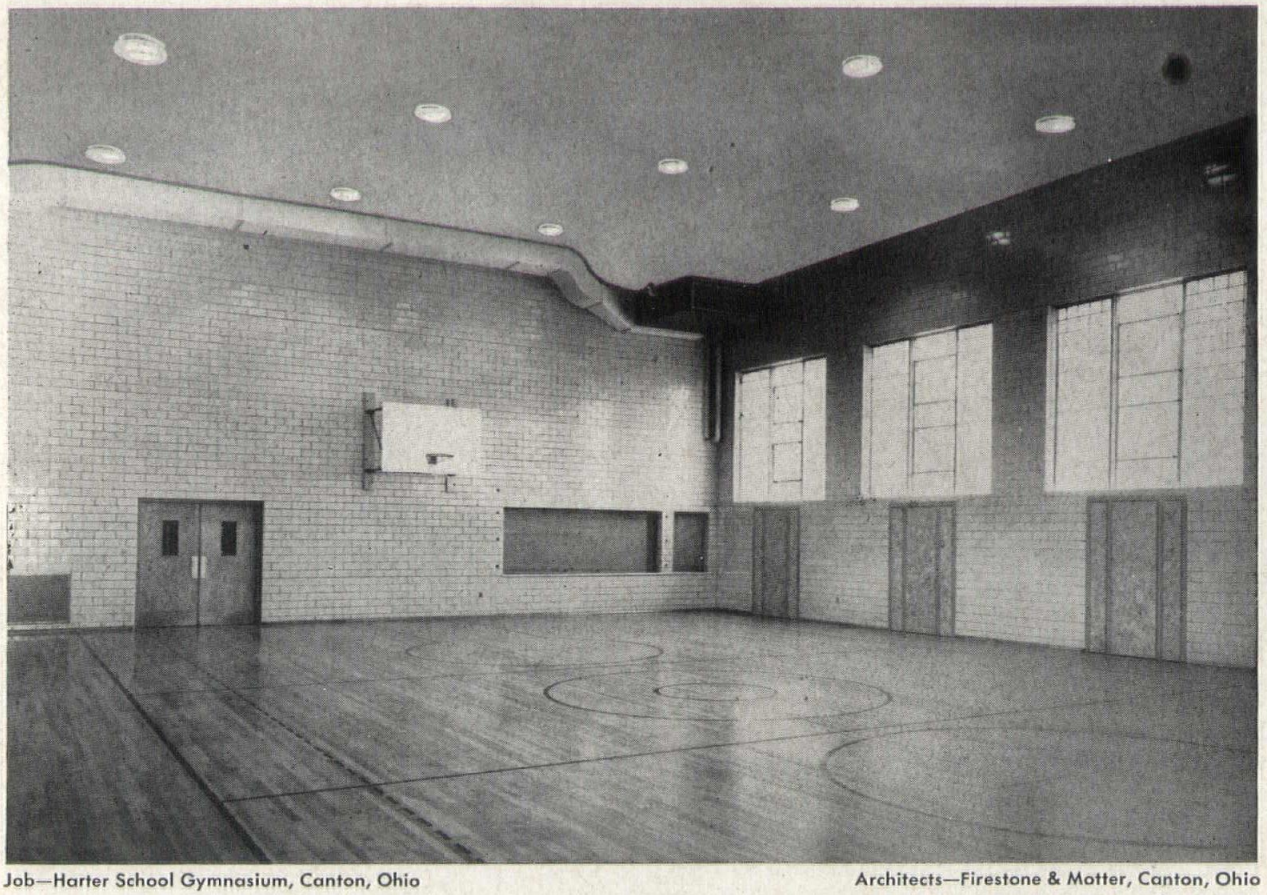

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THAT NECESSARY EVIL, THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

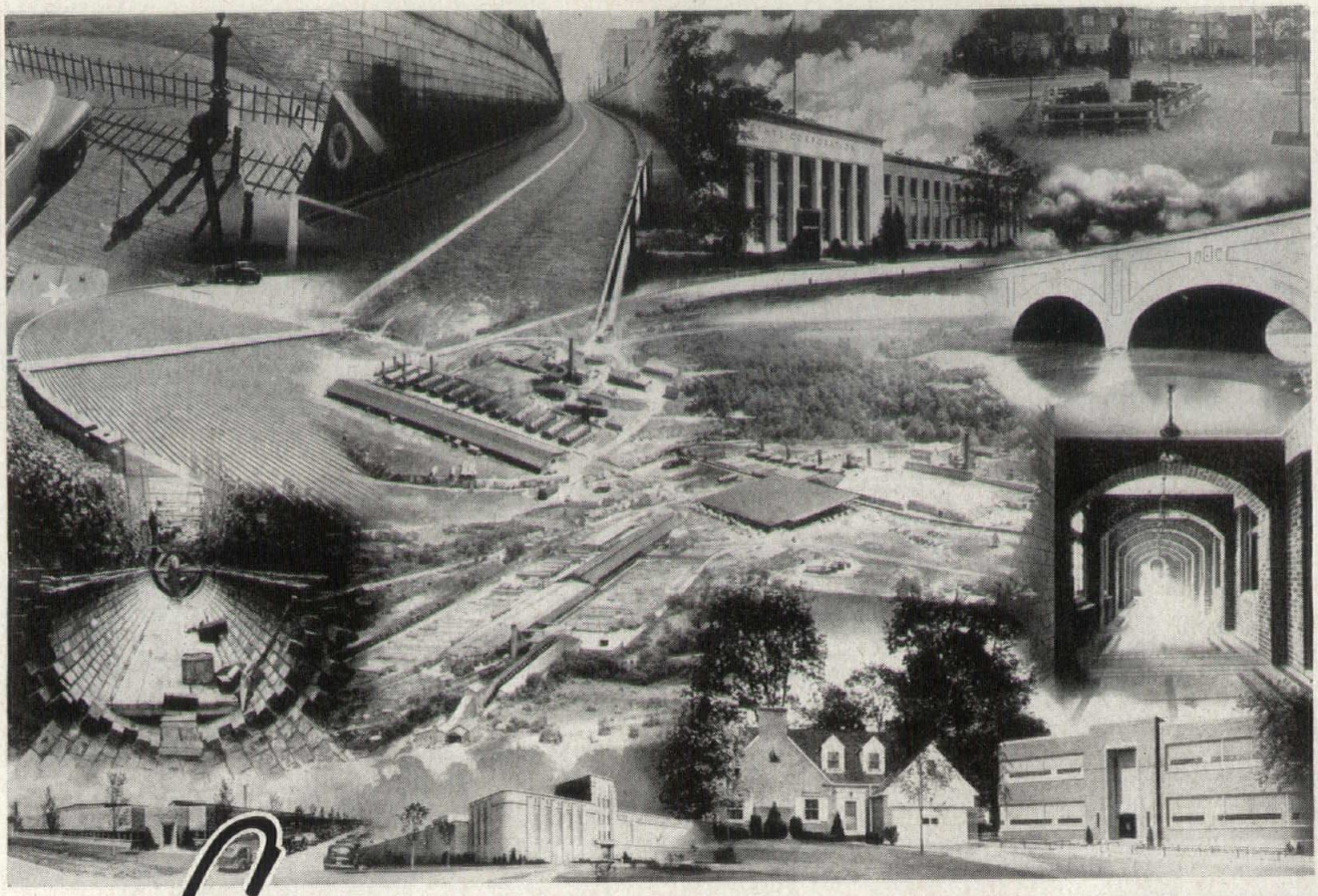
by Thomas H. McKaig

Times like these, when anything one might write on construction matters is out of date before it gets to be printed, either through economic changes or government edict, make a person wonder just what to use for a periodic letter such as this. And so I am falling back on one of my pet themes, a greater participation by members of the planning professions in extra curricular activities—in civic affairs, in church and other organizational boards, in all kinds of activities where their type of education and experience along lines of systematic planning will benefit the community—no matter in how small a measure. Although I advocate that this interest be based on purely unselfish motives, it is my opinion that sooner or later, these unselfish motives will pay dividends, often from entirely unexpected sources.

Although my observations are those of an engineer, they apply with equal force to the architect. I am thinking particularly of the preponderance of members of the legal profession on civic boards of all sorts,—even in some instances on planning boards or zoning boards. With all due respect for the abilities of our sister profession (or is it brother), we are quite as capable, and for many jobs, more fitted to the job in hand, than are the lawyers. I am reminded of an experience of my own of a few years ago. I have for many years been an active library trustee, and have extended my interests and activities beyond local library affairs, into state and national circles. On one occasion, as Chairman of the Lesislative Committee of N. Y. L. A., I talked to the head of library affairs in our neighboring province of Ontario, which had recently been successful in promoting a legislative campaign for provincial aid. After a few minutes conversion, he remarked, "What is your occupation, Mr. McKaig? You are not a lawyer, are you? I told him how I earned my living and he replied,—"Well I was interested because yours is a different basic philosophy from that of the lawyers who head most such committees. The lawyer's philosophy is based on tradition. It has never been done, therefore it cannot be done. The engineer's philosophy is,—here's a job to be done. What's the easiest and best way to get it done."

There is another statement that I like to quote also. Many years ago in conversation with an elderly architect whose son was at that time an engineering student, I asked him what line of engineering the son intended to follow. He replied,—"Oh, he probably won't go into engineering at all. He will probably go into some business. I told him if he took an engineering course first, he could follow up with any other course he wanted to take. But to train him to think systematically, I insisted that he take engineering first."

It is this different basic training—basic philosophy—which is referred to in the two above quotations,—that is needed in more of our civic affairs. We are trained to think in terms of future needs,—of economics not merely for today, but for years ahead. Therefore, I say, don't ever pass up an opportunity to serve your community in any capacity which may present itself. Help your profession by serving.



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Brick and Tile Producers Expand Engineering Service to Designers

With the addition of three sales-service engineers to the staff, Region 4—Structural Clay Products Institute offers the construction industry more complete and personalized engineering service on clay products, according to Regional Director Jack Neighbor.

Staff Engineer John Morgan is located in Cleveland, Don Woodland in Columbus, Stowe Allen in Detroit, and Jack Fetzer in Pittsburgh. Region 4 headquarters is in Canton. Membership includes 24 manufacturers who produce 70% of the clay products in Ohio, Michigan, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Emphasize Apprentice Training

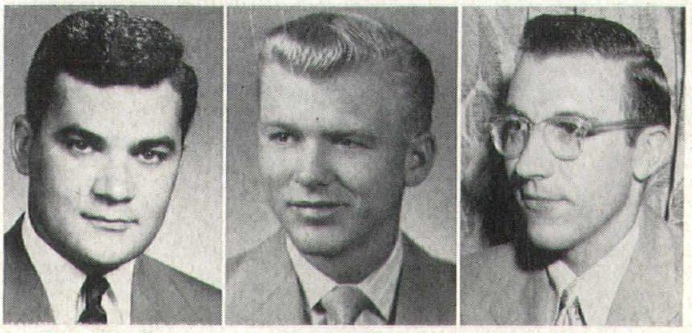
Intensified mason training also is getting top attention from all members of the Region 4 staff. Plans are

Jack Neighbor John Morgan

under way for resumption of pre-job, related training and practical training classes early this fall in cooperation with Ohio Locals of the BM & PIU.

Today's total of 2,164 apprentices in the area represents a 22.8% increase over the past three years. 14,103 journeymen bricklayers are "on the job," a 78.9% increase since 1947.

Harry Ecklund, a member of the Mason Training Department of SCPI—National, is liasion man between the brick producers and bricklayers in Ohio, Michigan, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He replaces William Roark who recently was named director of



Don Woodland Stowe Allen Jack Fetzer

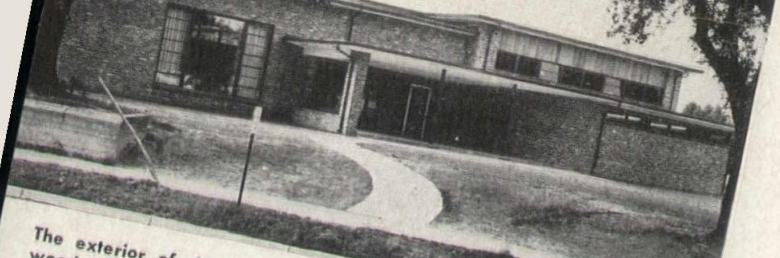
SCPI's Mason Training Promotion Department in Washington.

New Cavity Wall

Region 4 Engineers are bringing the trade complete data on the new SCR Insulated Cavity Wall. Likewise, they will have performance data and information on all developments of the $1,250,000 Structural Clay Products Research Foundation.

Currently, they also have design data on recent advancements in Reinforced Brick Masonry which are especially timely because of the substantial savings in steel

(*Continued on page 57*)



The exterior of the new Rossford Public Library is of brick with redwood boards. The library was selected by the American Library Association in 1951 as an outstanding example of recent library construction.

Rossford Library Held Outstanding

The American Library Association has selected the Rossford, Ohio Public Library as an outstanding example of recent library construction, it has been announced. Karl B. Hoke of Toledo was the architect.

The building, of contemporary design, was constructed at a cost of $70,000. It includes 6,157 square feet of floor space and contains 12,000 volumes with an ultimate capacity for 20,000.

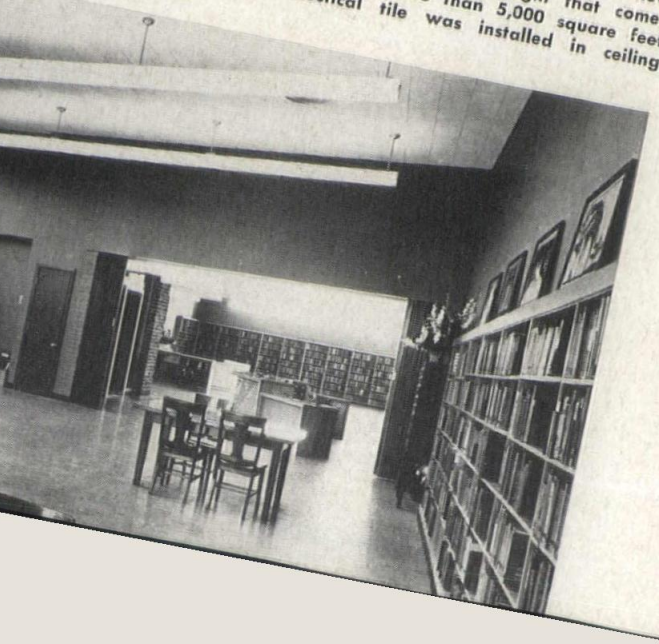
The exterior of the one story building which has a small storage room over the vestibule, is of brick with redwood boards. The roof is flat.

Large window areas of plate and Thermopane insulating glass permit maximum use of natural light. To reduce noise, more than 5,000 square feet of noncombustible Fiberglas acoustical tile was installed in ceiling areas. The library includes adult and juvenile sections.

It will serve a thriving and progressive community, practically a suburb of Toledo, and one of the important segments of America's glass producing industry. A great deal of thought has been put into the selection of books available and in its variety of selection it ranks with libraries of Metropolitan calibre.

Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co. contributed $50,000 to the cost of construction in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the former Edward Ford Plate Glass Co. which in 1930 joined with the Libbey-Owens Co. to form the present Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

Clerestory windows throw soft light into the reading rooms of the new Rossford Public Library, augmenting the natural daylight that comes from three huge Thermopane windows. More than 5,000 square feet of noncombustible Fiberglas acoustical tile was installed in ceiling areas to reduce noise.



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ARMSTRONG CORK CO., 209 Hanna Bldg. Annex, MAin 1-7900, Cleveland 15, Ohio—T. S. Mandeville, Fred Huffman, H. B. Wentz, G. R. Waddell

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CHAMBERLIN CO. OF AMERICA, 1812 St. Clair Ave., SU. 1-9645, Cleveland 14, Ohio—N. K. McCabe

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO., 75 Public Square, CHerry 1-4200, Cleveland 1, Ohio—Robert V. Main (Member: Edison Electric Institute)

DETROIT STEEL PRODUCTS CO., 13801 Triskett Road, WI. 1-6820—G. M. Smith, H. Schubert

DeWEES & ROPER CO., 6501 Euclid Ave., UT. 1-1616, Cleveland, Ohio—G. A. Pinkerton, Rep. for "Kalistron" & "Flexwood," products of United States Plywood Corporation.

FIAT METAL MFG. CO. (See Harold Bergman Co.)

E. F. HAUSERMAN CO., 6800 Grant Avenue, Cleveland 5, Ohio, VU. 3-1400—A. J. Felman, C. H. Bredt

JOHNS-MANVILLE SALES CORP., 1530 Guild Hall Bldg., MA. 1-5151, Cleveland 15, Ohio—William F. Marks

KAWNEER CO., 134 Arcade Bldg., SU. 1-0353, Cleveland 14, Ohio—C. R. Critchfield, W. Shinners, J. Belvedere.

KENTILE, INC., SU. 1-0121, 1211 N.B.C. Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio—L. H. Jacobsen, Donald H. Uffinger

LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS CO., MAin 1-7180, 1302 Terminal Tower Bldg., Cleveland 13, Ohio—R. L. Brenneman

GEORGE P. LITTLE CO., INC., TO. 1-1150, 1100 West 9th Street, Cleveland 13, Ohio—G. P. Little, J. F. Koche (Distributor for Armstrong Cork Co.)

W. S. McGUFFIE & CO., 3400 Theurer Court, Cleveland 9, Ohio—R. C. Penman

MINNEAPOLIS HONEYWELL REGULATOR CO., TO. 1-0400, 1900 Superior Ave., TOwer Press Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

MIRACLE ADHESIVE CORP., Buehler Bros. Co., Wentz Bldg., Dover, Ohio—Ralph N. Buehler

BENJAMIN MOORE & CO., DI. 1-1611, 4400 E. 71st St., Cleveland 5, Ohio—C. H. Schulte

NATIONAL FIREPROOFING CORP., Youngstown 5-2304, P. O. Box 11, Poland, Ohio—J. L. Dankel

OTIS ELEVATOR CO., MAin 1-6680, 1375 E. 66th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio—W. L. Hunt

(Continued on page 40)

WE ARE HONORED BY A.I.A.

One of the honored guests and principal speakers at the coming Convention of the A.S.O. in Columbus will be Glenn Stanton, President of the American Institute of Architects, and one of the leading practitioners of architecture in the country.

In order that members of the six Ohio Chapters may know him better we are giving his biography, as furnished by the A.I.A.

GLENN STANTON, F.A.I.A.

Glenn Stanton, Architect was born in Humboldt, Iowa, May 17, 1895; educated University of Oregon, B. A. 1918; B. S. 1919; Mass. Institute of Technology, M. A., 1921; American Students Mission to Europe, 1921; member firm, Whitehouse, Stanton & Church, architects, Portland, 1924-1935; private practice 1935 to date; served Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army, official photographer, World War I; Fellow of the American Institute of Architects; 1951-52; Vice President A.I.A. 1948-1951; (pres. Oregon Chapter 1939 and 1940; sec. 1926-28; dir. 1927-30 and 1941-43); member Portland Metropolitan Board of Y.M.C.A. 1939 to date; member Portland Apprenticeship Council, 1941 (chairman and treasurer 1944 to 1950); Honorary Sec. Mass. Institute of Tech. (admissions consultant and scholarship comm.) member Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners 1938-53 (Pres. 1941 and 1944); member Portland City Planning Commission 1941-49 (Pres. 1945-49); dir. Portland Civ. Theater, 1945-49; contributor weekly column on city planning, Sunday Oregon Journal 1943-48; assoc. architect Portland Federal Building, Sixth Church Christ, Scientist, Portland; First Presbyterian Church, Salem; Columbia Villa Housing Project; new buildings at Lewis and Clark College, Portland; Women's Dormitory, Oregon State College; Klamath Falls Veterans Hospital; Army, Navy, FHA and FPHA projects. Architect, Restoration of McLoughlin House and Barclay House, Oregon City; Parker Memorial Chapel, etc. Portland Y.M.C.A.; Junior High School, Washington Elementary School, Gymnasium, Grants Pass, Oregon; First Church Christ, Scientist, Corvallis, Lake Grove, and Bend, Oregon; women's dormitories Northwest Christian College, Eugene, Oregon, and Lewis and Clark College, Portland; Journal Publishing Plant, Portland, Oregon; three elementary schools, Albany, Oregon; Glenhaven Elementary School, Portland; residences for Thomas Mitchell and Ernest Haycox. Member Scarab (hon. architectural fraternity); University Club, Arlington Club, Portland, Oregon; B.A.I.D., Architectural League of New York; Mason (Scottish Rite, Shrine) Congregationalist. Home 2611 N. E. Mason; office, 208 S. W. Stark St., Portland, Oregon.

18th Annual A.S.O. Convention
AND GREAT LAKES DISTRICT SEMINARS
Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus — Oct. 17-20

Fifty Years of Architecture Toledo Reminisces

The passing parade of Toledo architects and architecture since the turn of the century will be reviewed by the Toledo Chapter A.I.A. in an exhibit at the Toledo Museum of Art, Sunday through Sunday, October 7-28, 1951. The museum, founded 1901, this fall celebrates its 50th anniversary, and the exhibit is part of the celebration.

Fifty Years Ago

The Same Location In 1951

Fifty years ago is a well-remembered yesterday if *your* wife was a lady cyclist, but for the youngsters who hardly remember the Depression, it's an unknown past. Toledo's quiet streets and the once-fashionable Boody House hotel, the great Victorian pile to the left beyond the lady cyclist, where the great and near-great of her day forgathered, is gone, and the towering Ohio Building, opened in the dark days of the early thirties, is already an old building to the kids who race by in high powered cars.

For the youngsters to learn while the oldsters reminiscence, the Toledo architects are reviewing the near past. After the show, all the material collected will be safely quartered in the Local History division of the Toledo Public Library.

SERVICE . . . AND A SMILE

by Charles L. Burns

"Willie was a salesman. And for a salesman there is no rock-bottom to life. He don't put a bolt to a nut, he don't tell you the law, or give you medicine. He's a man way out there in the blue, riding on a smile and a shoe-shine. And when they start not smiling back . . . that's an earthquake. And then you get yourself a couple of spots on your hat, and you're finished. Nobody dast blame this man. A salesman has got to dream, boy. It comes with the territory." From O'Neils "Death of a Salesman."

Six years ago Harold Bergman came to Cleveland with little more than that smile and an extensive background in the plumbing sales and engineering business. The first year was a pretty thin proposition. Five days on the road and then a long drive back to Erie for a weekend with the family. This effort was sustained, primarily by a lifetime's knowledge of the business and a true determination to do something with a fine product. Thanks to Mel Zurn, who also saw the possibilities, the initial storms were weathered and the Bergman boat was launched.

Prior to this, Harold spent twelve years with Crane Company in Chicago, going through the ranks from junior draftsman, to designer, to the showroom, and finally, out contacting the North Shore architects. In 1941 some of the Crane men decided to pull out of the parent company and start an independent Crane distributorship. Thus, the Warren-Barr Supply was born. Being an independent creature Harold soon found this too confining, and sold out his partnership and started

A corner of the display room of the Haroldw Bergman Co.

what was proved to be a successful relationship with the J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co.

Two years in Chicago calling on his old friends in the architectural offices and two more in Erie at the Zurn plant, working in various advertising and engineering projects made him hard to hold back. So, at the end of the war, Mel Zurn decided that now was the time; and here was the man to invade what had always proved to be a difficult territory. Continued contacts with Ohio's architects and engineers by a man who really knew the business has brought results.

Harold Bergman played a great part in bringing the local Producer's Council Chapter to the status that it

enjoys today. He served as its Secretary in 1946, Vice-President in 1947, and as its President in 1948. Today, he is still active as one of its chairmen.

He is also associated with other trade organizations; the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and as a director of the American Society of Sanitary Engineers. Sales meetings and his weekly appearance at Kiwanis constitute his social activities.

Any *spare* time, aside from his duties in these organizations, Harold saves for his charming wife Florence, and his son Daniel, aged 13, and his daughter Frances, aged 7.

In the six years of its existence, the Harold Bergman Co. has grown from Harold, to include Al Avery, Dave Frederick, Jean Preston, Joan Doty, and last but not least, Billy Preston, the office boy. To where it goes from here, depends on the good will of the many friends and customers that they are all trying to serve.

Today, the Harold Bergman Co., in addition to the J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co., represents several outstanding manufacturers in the Plumbing and Heating field: namely, Fiat Metal Mfg. Co., Logan Mfg. Co., Chas. Parker Co., Sperzel Co. and Sterling, Inc.

At 2443 Prospect Avenue a new showroom is blooming with leading products of these manufacturers on display. Architects and their clients are cordially invited to use it as it is being developed primarily for their benefit.

Some of the laurels in its crown might be such representative architecture of current significance, including:

Student Union Bldg., Bellman Gillett & Richards, Archts.
Euclid Senior High School, Fulton, Krinsky & Dela Motte Archts,
Euclid-Glenville Hospital, Conrad, Hayes, Simpson & Ruth, Architects.
Horace Mann Elem. School, McLaughlin & Keil, Architects,
Allen County Jail, Strong, Strong & Strong, Architects.
Cuyahoga County Chronic Hospital, Walker & Weeks, Archts.
Lincoln Electric Co., The Austin Co., Architects.
Warrensville T-B Hospital, Geo. H. Rider & Co., Architects.
Farm Mutual Ins. Bldg., Benham & Richards, Architects.
Reliance Electric Co., Arthur E. Rowe, Architect.
John Carroll Univ. Dorm., Small, Smith, Reeb & Draz, Archts.
Tinnerman Products Co., McGeorge & Hargett, Architects.
St. Joseph's High School, Stickle, Kelly & Stickle, Archts.
Orange District School, Outcalt, Guenther & Assoc., Archts.
Rowland Sill School, Wm. Boyd Huff, Architect.
Baxter School, Lawrence & Dykes, Architects.
Ridgeville School, F. J. McFadden, Architects.
Lima State Phycho. Hospital, Cornelius, Sims & Schooley, Archts.
Hubbard School, King & Frost, Architects.

WHO KNOWS COSTS IN YOUR OFFICE

(Continued from page 36)

OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORP., MAin 1-0268, 825 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio—B. F. Peters
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO., UT. 1-1700, 3849 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio—E. Crick, J. B. Ferguson
RAMSET, INC., TO. 1-5730, 1468 West 9th St., Cleveland 13, Ohio, —Frank H. Phillips (Rep. by Phillips Products, Inc.)
H. H. ROBERTSON CO., MAin 1-4958, 322 Plymouth Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio—R. H. Mansfield
THE SPENCER TURBINE CO., UT. 1-1161, 5005 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio—C. S. Gardiner
TREMCO MANUFACTURING CO., SW. 1-1900, 8701 Kinsman Rd., Cleveland 4, Ohio—H. Pilskaln, A. J. Hurley
UNISTRUT SERVICE CO. OF OHIO, SU. 1-0161, 1450 E. 33rd St., Cleveland 14, Ohio—Geo. McKay
UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORPORATION, MAin 1-9350, 3131 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio—L. A. Gibson
VERMONT MARBLE CO., HE. 1-9812, 3321 Prospect Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio—G. A. Nelson
F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., CHerry 1-5223, 1935 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio—H. D. Leppo, Vermillion, Ohio, office T. D. Wakefield
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., CHerry 1-7600, 1370 Ontario Ave., Cleveland 13, Ohio—F. W. Kelly
THE ZONOLITE CO., ON. 1-0698, 4919 Broadview Rd., Cleveland Ohio—E. L. Williams. Also: H. C. Fidler, 2143 10th St., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
J. A. ZURN MFG. CO. (See Harold Bergman Co.)

Architects to Work with Home Builders

Architects and home builders plan to team up and carry their fight against waste into nearly every locality during the coming year. In the end they hope for better built, better planned, and better value houses for the average home buyer.

A joint committee was set up a year ago to find ways commercial home builders could tap the architectural profession for some of the services now enjoyed only by the custom-made home builder. The group, representing the American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Home Builders, reported their conclusion that this would be possible if a mutual understanding of each other's needs and capabilities was further developed.

A new kind of service for the commercial builder will have to be learned by architects interested in practicing in this field. Today most architects can offer the builder of hundreds of homes only the conventional design contract and the services they render private clients. The builder finds this unsuited to his particular needs. Too few architects are prepared to give the special services the large-scale builder needs.

The builder needs help in site planning. He wants to learn how to avoid monotony in communities composed of nearly identical houses. He needs advice on color. He wants the kind of architecture that will sell houses quicker and make them worth more. These are some of the things the architects have learned in working with the builders.

Mass production of houses may be one way that American technical genius is expressed, but it has its own problems. As one Buffalo architect and member of the committee put it, "one bad doorknob is unfortunate but thousands are a catastrophe."

The past year of periodic meetings between the committees of architects and home builders has made these two elements in the building business acquainted with each other's problems. Until now they have been almost complete strangers. Now the problem is to get their new-found understanding off the drafting boards and onto the building sites.

Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, St. Louis architect and chairman of the A.I.A. committee to work with the home builders, said his group had concluded that the builders offered the architects a major new field of professional practice. Big business in the home building field already definitely recognizes the value and need for complete architectural services, but this recognition must spread to others.

One result of the growing agreement between the architects and the builders has been a resolution directed at the National Production Authority, calling for a series of specific measures to prevent waste of building materials. Copper, steel and other scarce materials are being wasted today, the resolution declared, by obsolete building methods required in most cities by building codes, or perpetuated by tradition and inertia. It called for government action to make conservation measures mandatory for housing it builds or aids financially, and allow them as minimal requirements in other housing.

HERE'S AN IDEA

In Old Monterey, California, the citizens vote 12 times a year to pick the "Shack of the Month"—the most unsightly building in town. Owners of the winning shack have in most cases responded to the verdict with good grace, and many an eyesore is thus being eliminatd.

World's Largest Auto Service Center

A new automotive sales and service center, covering 10½ acres and believed to be the largest in the world, has been completed by the Alexander Motor Co., Dallas, Texas.

Located near the center of the Dallas metropolitan area, the giant auto center includes a showroom 300 feet long with a capacity of 65 cars.

This is part of the showroom included in the giant auto center completed by the Alexander Motor Company, Dallas, Texas. The showroom is 300 feet long with a capacity of 65 cars. More than 13,000 square feet of noncombustible, lightweight Fiberglas ceiling board has been installed in ceiling areas.

The showroom's interior is terrazzo-floored and has natural wood flush panel walls. Ten turntables on three floor levels are included in the air-conditioned display area.

More than 13,000 square feet of noncombustible, lightweight Fiberglas ceiling board has been installed in ceiling areas. With its high acoustical and thermal values, the ceiling board affords maximum quiet in the entire display area.

The building is of masonry and plate glass construction. The roof of the structure projects about 12 feet beyond the plate glass in the showroom, reducing glare and allowing effective display of cars.

A 10-acre paved area around the building is used for customer parking and for display of 1,000 new and used cars.

The Alexander Company has the Kaiser-Frazer automobile dealer and distributor franchise for Dallas and 55 Texas counties, and is the state's largest wholesaler of new cars of all makes.

PRODUCERS' COUNCIL CHAPTER PRESIDENT'S CONVENTION

The Annual Meeting and Chapter President's Conference of the Producer's Council, Inc. will be held at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, D. C. September 26, 27 and 28.

A very interesting and informative program has been arranged and one of the outstanding speakers will be Manly Fleishman, Administrator of the Defense Production Administration (DPA) who will speak on "What's Ahead for Construction" at the Luncheon Meeting on September 27.

The Chapter President's Conference will be held at 2:30 following Mr. Fleishman's talk.

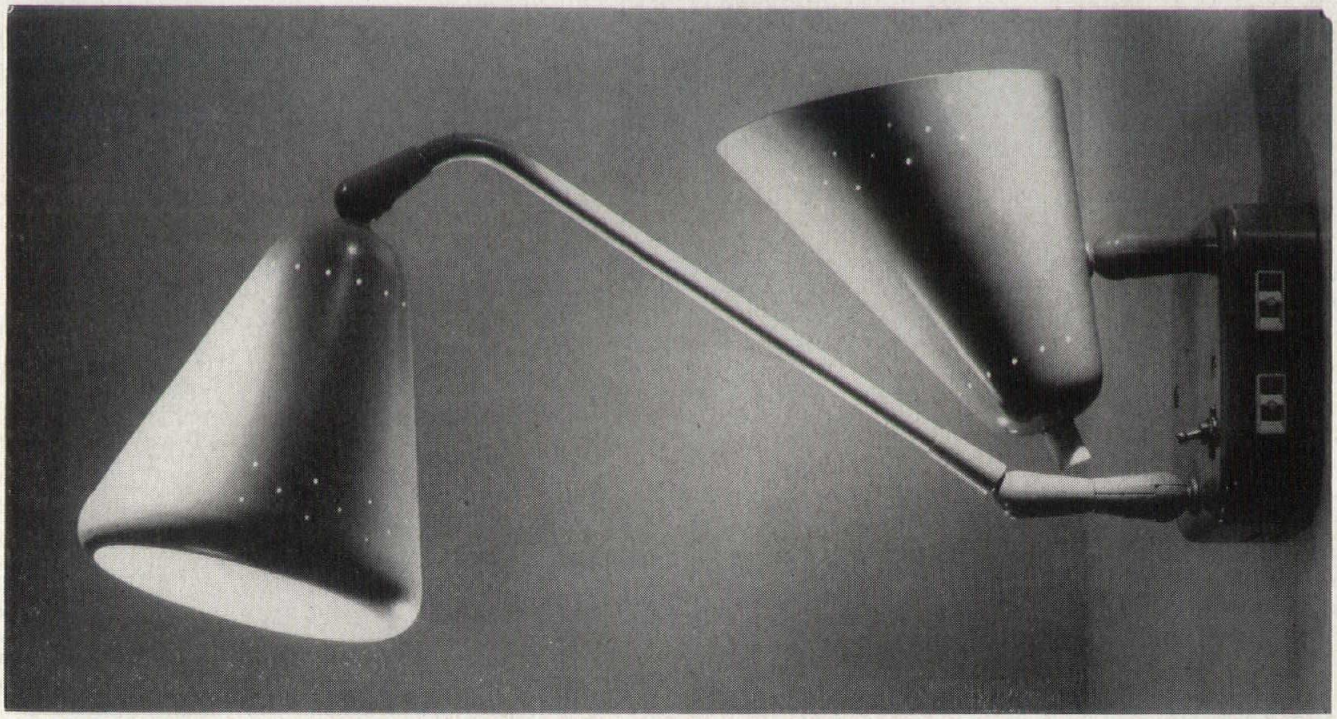
Contemporary Lighting for Hospital Rooms

A radical departure from known standards of hospital lighting has been developed and perfected in the new Hospitality Light, which has found an enthusiastic response from architects and hospital authorities alike.

The new Hospitality Light combines a heretofore unknown flexibility for hospital room lighting by combining all facilities in one master outlet mounted on the wall behind each bed five feet above the floor.

swiveled reading light adjustable for all positions up to 45° incline of patient. A pull switch with cord for the reading light is operated by the patient. The general indirect lighting is mounted on a Universen swivel and can be tilted downward for medical examination.

A night light provides low-level illumination behind the patient's bed, controlled by a toggle switch in the Hospitality Light's housing.



Kurt Versen Hospitality Light 9103-9203

There are three salient features to this solution:

1. Cost for electrical rigid conduit wiring mandatory for fireproof buildings is reduced on an average of $120.00-$150.00 per bed. This saving is obtained by elimination of outlets for night light, night light switch, convenience outlet, and ceiling outlet.

2. Flexibility — The Hospitality Light has a triple-

The only optional outlet in a multiple bedroom is a wall switch near the door to control all indirect units or night lights from the door.

3. Maintenance and Service — All electrical facilities are readily accessible without moving furniture or beds. The master outlet is located five feet above the floor in the center behind the bed or on the left hand or right hand side.

(Continued on page 49)

Heating Loads Removed by Cooling Panels

Substantial removal of unwanted heat from a room can be effected by cooling panels even if their temperatures are at or somewhat lower than the room air temperature according to Charles S. Leopold, consulting engineer of Philadelphia.

This is possible because electric lights and sunlight are sources of high temperature radiant energy which is converted into thermal energy when it strikes surfaces which are at temperatures below their own, Mr. Leopold said. The cooling panels can therefore be maintained at temperatures high enough to prevent the possibility of condensation on their surfaces becoming a source of trouble, he declared.

"A large portion of the heat loads which must be removed from a building is initially in the form of radiation from either electric lights or sunlight, and this radiation has only a small direct effect on heating the interior surface of the building," said Mr. Leopold. "Radiation from lights and sun has a marked effect on the performance of both air cooling and panel cooling systems."

Economy in Use of Panels

Cooling panels can be perforated to allow for sound absorbing media above without materially affecting their thermal performance, he said, but a greater economy in the use of materials may result when only a portion of the ceiling is in the form of panels and the remainder in less expensive materials, such as conventional metal pan acoustic ceilings.

Exploiting the idea of removing as much energy as possible at the source, led to the design of the panels in part as the reflector for a lighting fixture, he said. The performance per unit area of such a panel is higher than a normal ceiling panel since much of the radiation, as well as convected and conducted heat, is directly intercepted before it warms other room surfaces or the room air, he declared.

In an installation now in progress, the panels used in the ceiling are made to clip into the acoustical dropped ceiling. Flat panels are used around the perimeter of the building to compensate for the sun load, and panels which form the reflector of a recessed fluorescent light are used in all areas to directly remove the heat from the lights. A flat panel, forming part of the wall, is used beneath the window for winter heating and summer cooling.

"Panel cooling is well suited for buildings having large interior zones and may have special application in buildings which employ other methods but have separate areas of illumination requiring high energy levels," he said.

Savings In Rentable Area

A major advantage indicated for the panel system, he declared, is the saving in rentable area due to the fact that the air supply is reduced to approximately one-third of that required if the cooling were all done by air, and the consequent saving in vertical and horizontal duct sizes. The simplification of the air distributing problem results in lesser requirements for ceiling heights than conventional systems, he said.

"A further saving in useful area results from not having any apparatus at the windows, other than the flush heating and cooling panel," he pointed out. "The under-window panel results in a saving of floor area and in making the space directly adjacent to the window more useable because of the freedom from draft and the balancing of radiation."

Mr. Leopold described a system of controls which, he said, differs from the usual in that it does not depend on room thermostats. The temperature of the space is controlled by the elements of the weather and interior load, which would cause the space to heat or cool. These controls anticipate the need for cooling or heating in contradistinction to most controls which make a correction after the heating or cooling effect is noted.

Much of Mr. Leopold's discussion was based on results obtained on a hydraulic analogue, a machine constructed by him for the purpose of solving problems in heat diffusion which are too involved for mathematical solution in a reasonable time.

"The air conditioning design should be related to all elements of building construction and use, and the economics be determined not solely on the owning and operating cost of the air conditioning but on the owning and operating cost of the entire building," he declared.

Contractor Cites Need for Architecture In Civil Engineering Curricula

All civil engineering students should have training in architectural design and details.

This was emphasized in an address to the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the American Society for Engineering Education held at Seattle, Washington, by George I. Teufel, of the George E. Teufel Co., A.G.C., of Seattle.

Mr. Teufel stated that he spoke as an industrial building contractor, and that his point of view undoubtedly would be different from other contractors interested in different phases of construction. He stated in part:

"As I see it, the one glaring omission in this study of curricula, and one that to me indicates an unfortunate trend in the thinking of engineers as a group, is in the field of architecture.

"Architecture is so closely related to construction and civil engineering that in practice it is utterly impossible to divorce the two. Yet in my experience I have found that the engineering educator gives students absolutely no training in this vital subject.

"Engineering students are given courses to determine whether a beam is strong enough to be safe. They are taught to examine minutely all of the structural elements of a building, yet they are completely ignorant of how to assemble them to make a harmonious, workable structure that fills a need for the community.

Why Constructed

"Let us consider why a building is constructed. It is constructed by an owner for a specific purpose, which may be selling liquor by the drink, manufacturing automobiles, or storing food. If the owner could accomplish his purpose without spending money he would do so, but he must have shelter. The result is that the owner decides to build and calls in a man trained in giving a product that will meet his needs.

"The owner is not interested in what holds his building up, only that it stays up, is cheap and fulfills his needs. The architect concentrates on giving his client what he wants, and is thoroughly conversant with the niceties and details which make up the finished structure.

"When the architect completes his work he hands his plans to the engineer and says, 'Do something to hold this together.' The engineer then does his minor role, takes his small fee and profusely thanks the architect for his patronage.

"Then when in communion with his fellow engineers he discourses on bootstrap ways and means of improving his economic and professional status in the community. He overlooks a primary reason for his present status, namely: he has been thoroughly trained in the secondary aspects of the building business and is totally untrained in the primary and remunerative aspect of the business, to wit, designing a building to meet a specific purpose.

Basic Desires

"The architect is dealing with people's basic desires, while the engineer is employed in the secondary role of providing the rough frame only.

"Some engineers overcome this handicap in their basic training and rise to compete successfully with architects. This is not because of their engineer training, but by their own hard work and intelligence they overcome the basic handicap, lack of any architectural training.

"This lack of training is especially brought home to the young engineering graduate when he starts to work in the building construction business. He is shocked to find that he cannot even read an architectural drawing. He is thoroughly confused and bewildered by what he does not know, and incidentally, thinks he should know. In some instances this gives the young graduate engineer a feeling of inferiority.

"As a result a man with less formal education than the college graduate, but with more practical experience, such as a man who has completed a course of apprenticeship in the building trades, sometimes surpasses the college graduate in the construction business. As the young engineer gets experience on different jobs, he gradually accumulates sufficient knowledge to enable him to do his job. This knowledge is acquired the really hard way.

"By this time, no doubt, you have gathered that I think engineering students should be taught some architecture. This I feel very strongly. It is especially important to the young engineer entering construction, and would be equally important to an engineer in any branch of civil engineering. I believe that engineering students should be taught enough basic architecture to enable them to see the relationship between engineering and architecture. Thus in later life they would be better prepared to take the necessary steps to improve their economic and professional position, an essential to the future of the engineering profession."

MODULAR MASONRY

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.

In the past, the standard length of non-modular brick has been 8 inches and, when laid up with a 3/8 inch joint, the distance from center-to-center of joints was 8 3/8 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 and three-sixteenths 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.

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.

When this four-inch unit is used in masonry construction, brick and the tile units fit together perfectly. There is no need to alter them on the job-site. 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.

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.

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 1/4, 3/8 and 1/2 inch. The joint thickness for which the unit is designed will vary with the type of material and the manufacturer.

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.

Four Promoted at Davis Plywood

The promotion of four persons to new positions in the Davis Plywood Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio has been announced by Mr. E. F. Davis, President.

Georgia Ollerenshaw

E. F. Davis, Jr.

Miss Georgia Ollerenshaw, formerly Secretary-General Manager, has been elected to the post of Executive Vice President by the Board of Directors. The Board likewise elected E. F. Davis, Jr., as Secretary and W. H. Buckles as Assistant Vice President in charge of marketing.

W. H. Buckles

Harry R. Pfaff

Harry R. Pfaff has been appointed Sales Manager, the position formerly held by Mr. Buckles.

Joins Davis Plywood As Sales Representative

Richard Palmer

Mr. E. F. Davis, Sr., President of the Davis Plywood Corporation, announces the addition of Mr. Richard J. Palmer to the sales staff of the company.

Before joining Davis Plywood, Palmer was a manufacturers' representative in the contracting field. He is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University.

We are Hoping to See You
at the
18th Annual A.S.O. Convention
AND GREAT LAKES DISTRICT SEMINARS
Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus — Oct. 17-20

ADVANTAGES of PLASTERED WALLS

Many building products have come down to us through the years, some of which are natural products, such as stone, wood, clay, etc. These products had to be formed by Artisans. Other products had to be combined to form a building product, such as plaster and cement. The general layman is well acquainted with most of these products. To many people plaster remains a mystery, insofar as how it is made, why it is used, its advantages, etc. Hence, it may be well to give a little history and analysis of this product, which has been of use to man almost from the beginning of civilization.

The general layman has taken plaster for granted. As a youth he saw plaster walls in his home, with pictures hung on them, also lamps attached. As today, some walls were covered with wallpaper. These walls meant nothing to him, except to protect him from the outside, the rain, and the snow and sleet. Usually, wood lath was used as the inside holder for the plaster. Since then gypsum lath or rocklath is more commonly used, while metal lath is being used where still more fire-proofing is desired.

Outside of its fire-proofing qualities, plaster was known in ancient times for its antiseptic and hygenic values, being used as a preventive for the recurrence of the plagues which took many lives of the Israelites in the time of Moses. The Bible uses the word "plaister," with lime, the inside of the houses, and the order to do so came directly from God on Mt. Sinai to Moses. One wonders whether any other product had such a recommendation.

Early in Grecian History, the Temple of Apollo at Bassae was an example of what was done to plaster to make it a work of art. In the time of Henry VIII, Elizabeth and James I, and right up to modern times many examples of this artistic effect is illustrated on the walls and ceilings of most churches, libraries, art museums, and memorial buildings.

Plaster will not decay, or disintegrate. For example, plaster applied five centuries before Christ is still hard and durable. The Pyramids of Egypt still have the plaster that was applied over 4000 years ago. Being monolithic, it adds strength and bracing to the walls and ceilings, in contrast to unit construction.

Not too long ago five and six feet of water flooded houses in Winnipeg, Canada. The plaster as shown by pictures, was not permanently damaged, while pictures showed that wallboard fell off the walls and ceilings, when soaked. This indicated that plaster can stand vigorous washing. One recommendation came from the late Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1922, when as President of the American Construction Council, he said: "Plastering, a dense surface, can be washed and disinfected in the presence of sickness and disease, and if papered or otherwise covered, such coverings can be economically removed without injury to the plastering." This is not possible in unit construction. Plastering is easy and economical to repair if subject to abuse or damage. Unit type requires the costly removal of entire sections or walls when damaged. A building or home and particularly a "poor man's home" represents a lifetime investment. He should be protected against the propaganda of "just as good."

The seamless nature of plaster also provides added insulation and sanitation. For permanency no other wall covering has been found to take its place.

The fire-proof quality of plaster is a determining factor in its desirability, and has long been known. The Great Fire of London in 1212 caused King John of England to require in the rebuilding of London that

buildings be plastered inside and out; if not plastered, they had to be demolished.

In America, George Washington was a great advocate of fire precautions, saying: "nothing fills my mind with more apprehension, when I am away from home, than fire." Of course in his day wood lath was still used, and it did not have the fire resistance that it now has with gypsum lath and metal lath. The National Bureau of Standards gives lath and plaster 4 to 6 times the fire resistance of dry wall substitutes. Disastrous fires 146 years ago put Detroit in ashes. Chicago had its tragic conflagration 80 years ago. People learned from these experiences that safety, permanency, sanitation, insulation and other qualities were necessary in a house or other building. Unfortunately of late, there has been a tendency to forget these lessons, because of cheapness of first cost, but when they figure that when combustible framing is used, and then finished over with materials of even greater combustibility, they make veritable fire traps. The percentage of fires started on the inside is 90%, whereas it is only 10% on the outside. But the trend toward brick, block, aluminum, asbestos, etc., for outside covering to protect the 10% safety against fire, seems like poor logic, when the 90% hazard on the inside is not taken care of.

One of the substitutes being used nowadays to a considerable extent is combustible acoustical material for ceilings. However, when one considers that acoustical plaster is fire-proof, monolithic, sanitary, costs less, has more beauty, can be cleaned easier, requires less paint, there is no reason why there should be any competition with it. It is adaptable to any architectural design, and any type of curve or contour may be specified. Just as the average layman was ignorant of the fact that plaster has so many advantages, he is still not aware that it can have sound insulation. Acoustical plaster is basically mineral, has no glue to dry out, metal for fire to warp or moisture to rust out, combustible binders or erection materials. No vermin will make nests in the sponge-like nature of this material.

Plaster is far from being placed in the discard in favor of any new materials, because none have been found to equal or surpass its advantages. In recommending its use wherever its advantages are needed, and with the highly skilled workmanship which goes along with the application of this material, you need have no hesitancy in being confident of the outcome.

CONTEMPORARY LIGHTING FOR HOSPITALS

(Continued from page 43)

Cleaning and relamping is no problem. The outstanding characteristic is the plug-in construction of the Hospitality Light. The master outlet is provided with a 4-slot, heavy-duty receptacle, and the Hospitality Light has a 4-prong plug.

If any of the wiring devices require repair, the maintenance man makes a service call with a spare plug-in unit, removes two tamper-proof Philipshead screws and the unit readily comes off the wall and is replaced by a spare in less than one minute (minimum patient interference). The defective unit can be more easily and more quickly repaired in the mechanics' shop.

A terminal block system within the Hospitality Light permits an infinite variety of circuit arrangements to control any of the appliances, at will, and permits 2-circuit operation in the master outlet so that lighting will be available in one or more of the lighting units at all times, if the fuse blows in the other circuit.

The Kurt Versen Co. is represented in Northern Ohio by Robert Zannoth Agencies through Paul F. Stiller, 3253 Ormond Rd., Cleveland 18, Phone YE. 2-4488.

Output of Fire-Resistant Wallboard Hiked Five-Fold

Certain-teed Products Corporation, Ardmore, Pa., has boosted production five-fold on its Firestop Bestwall and made this gypsum wallboard with a built-in fire barrier available for the first time nationally.

Hitherto turned out only in the company's Grand Rapids, Mich., plant, the specially constructed gypsum panels, in five-eighth-inch thickness rated one-hour resistant by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., is being produced now in Certain-teed plants in Fort Dodge, Iowa; Sigurd, Utah; Acme, Texas, and Akron, New York.

New equipment for manufacturing Firestop Bestwall has recently been installed in the latter four plants, the company stated.

Production on a controlled, limited basis began following extensive laboratory tests of the new product almost two years ago at Grand Rapids. Use of the product has been concentrated mostly in the Chicago area where it has been accepted by the Chicago Building Commission as complying with one-hour fire-resistance provisions of the building code.

It has been approved in many areas where fire-rated construction is required as in Birmingham,, Cleveland, Detroit, and in Evanston, Illinois. The State Building Department in Indiana, the Veterans' Administration and the Federal Housing Authority have approved building plans where the product, which actually repairs itself while subjected to intense heat, has been specified.

"The sharp increase in production goals and the fact that the company has made Firestop Bestwall available through dealers from cost to coast is evidence," Rawson G. Lizars, president, said, "That the test period on this product is now over and we are convinced by the response of architects, builders and the general public that there is an enormous and growing demand."

The superior fire-resistant properties of the Firestop Bestwall are made possible by the presence of unexpanded vermiculite in the core—it expands under great heat to seal up cracks as they occur in the gypsum and thus holds off the flames.

Lizars asserted this type of interior dry wall and ceiling construction was an added safety factor in industrial, commercial and home building.

Firestop Bestwall is sufficient in single-layer applications on wall and ceiling to meet many codes regulating industrial, commercial, multiple-dwelling unit and other construction. Consequently, there is a considerable saving in construction cost, the company said.

Firestop Bestwall, in which there is the first improvement in fire-resistant properties of gypsum wallboard since Bestwall was introduced in 1912, has a 45-minute fire-resistance rating when applied in half-inch thickness to both sides of a two-by-four-inch wood-stud, load-bearing partition, or applied as a ceiling finish under a wood joist and floor construction. The five-eighth-inch thickness of Firestop Bestwall similarly applied has a fire-resistance rating of one hour. The ratings are based on exacting tests made by the Underwriters' Laboratories in Chicago.

WE APOLOGIZE

For the omission of the name of the Josam Mfg. Co. from our Advertiser's Index in our August, 1951 issue. Their advertisement appeared on page 31 of that issue.

WATER SPRAYS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN WATER POOLS

Roof temperatures that soar as high as 150 degrees Fahrenheit under a blazing summer sun can be cooled down to 100 degrees by the use of a rotating water spray.

G. E. Sutton, assistant in research, mechanical engineering department, Engineering and Experiment Station, University of Florida, Gainesville, said the solar radiation on a horizontal surface in his state may be as much as 2300 British thermal units per square foot of surface in one day. This is nearly the heat equivalent of one horsepower-hour, or about two thirds of the equivalent of one kilowatt-hour.

If the heat received is visualized for an area of 1000 square feet, the need for an effective and economical means of roof cooling can readily be seen. Since temperatures are lower and comfort conditions better within a space below a sprayed roof, Mr. Sutton said, the installation of sprays on air-conditioned buildings will reduce the required refrigeration capacity and thus effect a saving in the cost of materials and insulation.

Sprays More Effective

Sprays are more effective than pooled water for cooling roofs, he declared. By comparison with the 100-degree temperature maintained on the surface of a roof which would reach 150 degrees if unsprayed, 2-inch and 6-inch pools of water on the roof would maintain surface temperatures of 108 and 103 degrees respectively.

"One disadvantage of waterpools is the structural difficulties involved in supporting the water, especially on large, flat buildings," said Mr. Sutton. "The large quantity of heat stored in the water is also a disadvantage since a considerable part of it is transferred into the building in the late evening.

"Stagnant pools of water also present ideal locations for mosquito breeding, and for growth of algae. The efficiency of pool systems is also reduced by the need for changing the water at regular intervals or for chemical treatment of the water."

In Mr. Sutton's installation during the 1949 summer season, (No data is available on solar radiation and cloudiness as to whether this was an average summer season) the 2400 square feet of roof required 85,767 gallons of water between May 20, 1949 and September 30, 1949, or about 35.7 gallons per square foot.

"In some cases, refrigeration coils have been placed just under the roof but in such installations the difference in temperature between the top and bottom of the roof created serious thermal stresses," Mr. Sutton declared.

Deteriorating Effect

"While insulation serves to reduce the heat flow by increasing thermal resistance, rather than reducing the surface temperature, it causes high surface temperatures which have a deteriorating effect upon the durability of asphalt roofing, due to such effects as swelling, blistering, and vaporization of the volatile oils.

"Upon the occurrence of thunderstorms, quite prevalent in Florida, the sudden cooling of the roof creates a serious thermal shock."

Mr. Sutton said the higher the surface temperature that may be tolerated, the more efficiently will the spray system operate, since more of the evaporative effect may be utilized.

Other findings of Mr. Sutton were:

1. Some reduction in surface temperature of the walls

of the building is produced by the spillage of cooled air from the roof.

2. Spray water has a preservative effect on asphalt types of roofing by reducing temperature change and lowering surface temperatures. There is, consequently, less thermal stress, less vaporization of volatile oils than for unsprayed roofs and there is no thermal shock from sudden thunderstorms.

3. Addition of insulation will decrease heat transmission, but will cause an increase in surface temperature, thus adding a deteriorating effect to some types of roofing.

4. The spray system, though simple in design, presents an efficient and economical means of reducing the effects of incident solar energy on roofs.

SHEAFFER CO. CLUBHOUSE MODERNIZED BY NEW MASTER WATER REPELLENT

The stucco clubhouse of the W. A. Shaeffer Co., Fort Madison, Iowa, makers of the famous "Lifetime" pens and pencils, has recently been modernized and protected by a spray coating of a mastic material 10 times thicker than paint, according to information supplied by The Tremco Manufacturing Company, Cleveland.

This protective coating, Tremco 101 Mastic, is used effectively on all unglazed masonry surfaces including cement block, concrete, brick, stucco, cast stone, stone and other surfaces, say the manufacturers.

Tremco 101, when combined with approved water repelling techniques, performs a dual purpose—keeping water out of buildings, and preventing spalling, cracking, crazing and crumbling. Additionally, a choice of attractive colors adds greatly to the beauty of the finished job.

Although the spray application of Tremco 101 is the most efficient and economical way to coat large areas, the manufacturers say, Tremco 101 can also be applied by brush or trowel. Because it is a mastic, Tremco 101 remains pliable and resilient and, therefore, easily absorbs the normal amount of expansion and contraction of buildings.

Biographical History of Lloyd V. Moser

President, Indiana Society of Architects. Chairman, Seminar on "Urban Redevelopment," Friday, October 19th at 2:30 P. M.

Born May 6, 1907, Kokomo, Indiana. Degree—B.S. in Architecture 1932—University of Cincinnati.

LLOYD V. MOSER, A.I.A.

Part time instructor Purdue University 1932—1939.

Purdue Housing Research and National Homes Corp., 1942-1944.

Present employment by Walter Scholer and Associates, Architects, Lafayette, Indiana.

Married – has three (3) daughters.

Member of Elks, Lafayette Country Club, Lafayette Art Association (Director).

President – Indiana Society of Architects 1951-1952.

L. Morgan Yost to Speak Friday

One of the three speakers on "Office Practice" at the 2nd Seminar at 9:30 Friday morning, Oct. 19th will be L. Morgan Yost of Chicago. Here is a brief history of his experience and background.

L. Morgan Yost, member of the American Institute of Architects, is a practicing architect on Chicago's North Shore. His studio and office are in Kenilworth. He is married and has four small children.

He was educated at Northwestern University, Ohio State University, and is a Fellow of the Lake Forest Foundation for Architecture and Landscape Architecture. He is listed in Who's Who in America.

L. MORGAN YOST, A.I.A.

The architectural work of his office covers the design and construction of many individual homes as well as several large scale housing developments. He does not confine his work to residential, however. He is doing factory, store and school work as well.

He is President of the Chicago Chapter of The American Institute of Architects and formerly was editor of its Monthly Bulletin. For a number of years he was Vice Chairman of the National Committee on Public Information of The American Institute of Architects and in 1948 was Chairman of the Seminar on Dwellings at the National Convention of the Institute. He was President of the Association of North Shore Architects for eight years.

His writings on all phases of domestic architecture have appeared widely in the national publications, American Home, Better Homes & Gardens, Parent's Magazine, Household, Small Homes Guide and in many of the trade publications.

His architectural work has been published in the above magazines and also in others, such as Ladies Home Journal, McCall's, and such professional journals as Progressive Architecture, Architectural Forum, Architectural Record, and a number of foreign publications. He has won many prizes for home designs, among them 3 awards by House & Garden, and in 1949 the National Award of Merit in residential design given by The American Institute of Architects. He has also served as a jury member on several national architectural competitions.

He is consulting architect to Household Magazine, associate editor of American Lumberman and staff associate to Plumbing and Heating Business. He was formerly architectural editor of Small Homes Guide.

Mr. Yost lectures widely on subjects connected with houses and is particularly interested in the history of the modern house in America on which subject he has lectured at many of the universities. He is now working on a book on this subject. He is a member of the Society of Architectural Historians and has contributed articles to its Journal.

Many large manufacturers of household appliances and building materials and equipment retain Mr. Yost as consultant for development work and research, and for the design of buildings and model demonstration

houses. Among these firms are Crane Co., Ingersoll Steel Corp., Bendix Home Appliances, Inc. and Revere Copper and Brass, Inc.

In 1949 he was appointed visiting professor of Architecture at the University of Illinois.

He is a member of the Advisory Committee to the President of the Ohio State University in planning the re-organization and establishment of a school of architecture at that university.

GEORGE H. MIEHLS, PRESIDENT ALBERT KAHN ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS, INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Speaker on "Office Practice" Seminar, Friday, October 19th at 9:30 A. M.

George Miehls came off a small Ohio farm 60 miles south of Toledo to head, at the age of 50, the largest commercial and industrial engineering and architectural firm in the world.

In 1917 he was graduated from Ohio State University with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, and went to work with the King Bridge Company of Cleveland as an estimator and draftsman. He prefers not to count this experience in the official record since it lasted only six months, by reason of his enlistment for service in World War I. The date was October, 1917. He was assigned to the 23rd Engineers and spent 17 months overseas on road building, largely in France.

GEO. H. MIEHLS

Mustered out in August, 1919, George followed an insistent urge to go to Detroit. He hit the town cold. His first contact was with contractor Albert A. Albrecht, who told him that the Albert Kahn organization was the best place in the world to learn all phases of building fast.

The then head of the Kahn structural department put Miehls on the payroll at $30 a week beginning October 1, 1919. He has been on the same payroll ever since, although the $30 has been upped a little.

At that time the General Motors office site in Detroit was vacant property and the great building existed only on blue prints in the Albert Kahn offices. Then, as now, changes were frequent in the original design and George's first job with the Kahn organization was to take an eraser and "scrub" the GM building prints to make way for revisions.

Next he was named helper to the structural engineer on the First National Bank Building, Detroit.

His third job was to take charge of structural design for Angell Hall on the University of Michigan campus.

By 1939 the organization was already laying out Naval bases and emergency plants for production of war weapons. Miehls centered his effort largely on Curtiss-Wright projects, largest ever built up to that time, first as structural engineer and later as project manager. He also went to San Diego to study the production requirements of Consolidated's B-24 "Liberator" in preparation for the layout of Willow Run.

In 1943 he was elected a vice-president of the Kahn firm, 18 months later was made executive vice-president, and in November 1945 was elevated to president.

He belongs to the Recess Club, the Engineering Society of Detroit, and Sigma XI, honorary scientific society.

IS THIS WAR NECESSARY?

"The real aim in war is not destruction, but how best to make the enemy change his mind."

REPRINT FROM "AKERS ACCOUNTS"

This country is now implementing an emergency mobilization aimed at bringing the personnel in the armed services up to three and a half million. It will be some months before that goal will be reached, yet there is already an almost certainty that the number will be raised to four and a half million. That is more men than our TOTAL mobilization for World War I. It will represent tremendous power. With wise and perhaps restrained use, it can possibly prevent war, but if we use it to demand too much, or to throw our weight around unnecessarily, it can easily precipitate a war. If we are allowed to build up the necessary political and military power to contain the further spread of Soviet conquests, we must beware of doing just what the Russians are already accusing us of . . . being war mongers and aggressors ourselves.

On the other hand, when we attain our sought-for power, we must definitely not repeat the quick demobilization mistake of 1945. It has been proven again and again that a nation's power must balance its commitments. If we are not strong enough to back our policies, we must either get stronger or reduce the scopes of those policies. Some say we are bound to fight Russia eventually, but "it ain't necessarily so." The greatest hope of the Politburo is that this country will go into an economic tailspin and those men certainly would not be above making some apparently sincere peace moves if they thought we would suddenly abandon our preparedness program and thus possibly wreck our inflated economy. Twice in one generation this nation has had to borrow time from other nations to muster its full strength. Ask yourself from what countries we can borrow time now and you will see that for a long time we must live in a perpetual state of high and alert military preparedness.

The whole point of this commentary is that a realistic appraisal of today's world situation indicates that we must have power and plenty of it, but we must not become triggery-happy and unleash that power as long as we do not face extinction or as long as there is a chance "to make the enemy change his mind" by other means than by his destruction.

There seems to be a growth of indifference to murder. Twenty-five and more years ago great national anger and even political action was stirred up by revulsion against the murders and exploitations of a comparatively few people. Think of the Jewish pogroms in Russia, the blowing up of the *Maine,* lynchings in this country, the sinking of the *Lusitania.*. In the course of World War II the Germans, as a matter of public policy, put to death between five and six million Jews to say nothing of the Poles, Jugoslavs, and others that they exterminated on a wholesale basis. Yet, within five years of the overthrow of the regime that ordered murder on a scale absolutely unknown before, we are openly courting the help of such people. We have many, including very prominent citizens and soldiers, who don't even think of horror when they advocate the use of the atom bomb to wipe out cities of Russia and China, including all the women, children, and old people.

To just atom bomb Russia, without holding and defending Western Europe, would be a moral crime that would rankle across many decades. Today, we do not satisfactorily justify Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Besides,

it would be a pretty useless and costly thing. Defensive interceptor planes, defensive anti-aircraft missiles, and vastly improved detection of aircraft all conspire to put the heavy bomber behind an eight ball which the reckless proponents of strategic airpower find it convenient not to notice. Possibly we can't destroy to any great extent with atom bombs the sources of Russian power. To recapture Western Europe after losing it to Russia is an awful thing to contemplate and perhaps quite impracticable for us. Our one hope is to hold Western Europe against Communism until it can stand on its own feet. This latter seems to be our present policy. Before it is successful we must know many things we certainly don't know now. Are the Germans willing to be armed? Are the French willing to mobilize? Will the Italians support a government that sends them into battle? Does any significant majority of the European people WANT us to put an American army on the ground in their homelands? Have they the WILL to fight, or will the British execute another Dunkirk and the others do what France and Belgium did in 1940; thus losing the millions of dollars worth of weapons we have given them and leaving us holding the bag with less in it than before?

However, let us assume a most optimistic view that we can build up a combined force to hold Western Europe and that Stalin will not unleash his one hundred and seventy ready divisions of the Red Army prior to that time. Let us further assume that we have enough wisdom not to overplay that power and thus get a shooting war started. What can we do, not only to contain Communism, but to remove its menace to our future security?

In the first place, a state which repudiates all law in favor of the will of the ruling clique has a tremendous exploitable weakness in its people. Next, any regime which is ready to sacrifice its own people . . . Kulaks, Jews, etc. . . . for the sake of its so-called blueprints of future happiness and the more concrete benefits of its present power seems almost bound to carry within it the seeds of its own destruction. Our very best defense is to foster our unity, to remain calm, to assure and reassure the Russian people that we are friendly to them. We must realize that national security is a social condition. It means a continuance of such things as our system of representative government, an economy that is basically and reasonably free, and the personal freedom and independence of the individual citizen. These things are new in the world. Dictators like Stalin existed long before the pyramids. Fanatical causes and gruesome crusades are well known in history. America, a state not dedicated to a sacred cause or a sacred belief, or crusading for this ism or that ism, is what is new and what we have to sell to well nigh the rest of the world. We have something to sell in our vast community of plain and prosperous people, the majority of whom are trying to be well behaved and comfortable at home.

We can sell these things certainly to the satellite countries and perhaps eventually even to the Russian people. We can do it through such things as foreign relief organizations, the American Legion toys to Europe campaigns, student and workmen exchange programs, based on temporary and training periods in the United States. We must not be blinded by short range economic interests or national selfishness. We can only sell these things by avoidance of an economic collapse. We can't be successful if we allow the penetration of our schools, universities, churches, labor unions, minority racial and national groups by an ideology that would have us relinquish our sovereignty, our rights, and our system of government. America cannot defend the free way of

life by abandoning it. We can lose our national security by subversion as well as by military defeat.

Never before has the destiny of the American people depended so much upon the wisdom and farsightedness which must be exercised in determining the nature of our program for national security. Let us hope that our leaders will exercise such wisdom and farsightedness. Let us hope that we will not become chained to a program of unimaginative militarism. Let us hope that we get rid of such weak-sister leadership as we have and choose all future leaders for administrative ability and moral virtue rather than political adeptness. Let us hope that we can win through to a world peace without destroying a good share of its people and its wealth.

BRICK AND TILE PRODUCERS EXPAND SERVICES

(*Continued from page 34*)

and other critical materials as well as cost, which this type of construction makes possible.

Within the next 30 days it is expected, Region 4 Engineers will have "facts and figures" on new reinforced brick masonry lintels. This construction technique not only saves steel, but makes possible better-looking brickwork and assures a water tight wall that prevents moisture penetration and subsequent rusting out of the steel work.

Comprehensive tests have just been completed at the Armour Research Laboratories by SCPI and the architectural-engineering firm of A. Epstein & Son in Chicago, and is being used by them on current jobs.

Service to Designers

As part of its service to the building industry, Region 4 engineers are available for individual consultation with designers and engineers, or they will conduct group meetings of those engaged in building.

Along with local material, the Region 4 staff has immediately available the facilities of the National Engineering Department in Washington. Requests for service, or for the scheduling of group meetings should come direct to SCPI—Region 4, 528 Renkert Building in Canton, Director Neighbor points out.

Questions covering the proper use of brick and tile always are welcome. In addition to the engineering service, mason training and dealer contacts, the staff carries on general promotional activities covering all types of clay products and all phases of sound masonry construction.

18th Annual A.S.O. Convention
Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus — Oct. 17-20

Cooling Equipment for Re-Use of Water

With water usage in this country double what it was a decade ago, selection of economical water cooling equipment necessary for the industrial re-use of water, has become of vital importance as power demands increase and industries expand their water needs.

Recent headlines of "water crises" in New York City and elsewhere have brought to public attention basic water shortages that engineers have predicted for years. In general, water shortage has nothing to do with drought but can be attributed to over-population in cities and increased industrial and agricultural requirements.

This country's requirements are 100 billion gallons per day for everything from drinking and irrigation to making steel and watering the lawn; that is 700 gallons per day per person.

The unsuspecting housewife and the indifferent businessman have teamed up with the many industrial users to make water the nation's most precious natural resource. Like the automobile and the radio, ample water is part of the American way of life. Most people are surprised to learn that water is exhaustible.

Industrial requirements are frequently in excess of 300 pounds of water per pound of finished product. Constantly increasing power demands, expanding industries and the introduction of new processes are making heavy new demands on the hard-pressed water resources of the nation, namely large industrial users, power plants, manufacturers of paper, petroleum products, rayon, linen, textiles, lactose, sugar, explosives, hydrogen, rubber and steel.

Hydrogen and synthetic rubber each require 2,500 pounds of water per pound of finished product. Wool requires 500 pounds of water per pound of finished product, lactose 800, butadiene 1,200, rayon 800, gun powder 400 and steel 250.

Once-through use of cooling water in industry, is wasteful. In many applications the same water can be used for additional service or continuous re-use. The draft cooling towers require less than one per cent evaporation of the water circulated, to economically cool the water. The air-cooled exchangers are being increasingly used where high-level heat removal is required where water is scarce, expensive or badly polluted.

The irrigation of one acre of oranges requires 800,000 gallons of water per wetting. Producing one kilowatt of electric power or one ton of ice takes 5,000 gallons per day. The mid-summer cooling of a large theater requires 80,000 gallons per day. One large paper mill uses 25 million gallons per day, more than the total water pumped for the domestic and industrial use of a city of 200,000 population.

Wall Panels in Modular Units

The prefinished wallpanel manufacturing industry is well out in front in the national movement to provide building equipment and materials in standard size units which has been launched by the Modular Coordination Committee of the American Standards Association. This committee is sponsored by the American Institute of Architects, the Producers Council and the National Association of Home Builders.

Official spokesmen of the National Security Resources Board have urged that development of modular standards be speeded up to meet this nation's growing emergency in the building field.

During the past decade or more the manufacturers of prefinished wallpanels, formerly called hardboard, tileboard and other names, have produced this popular wall and ceiling material in standard modular sizes ranging from four feet by four feet up to four feet by twelve feet in dimension.

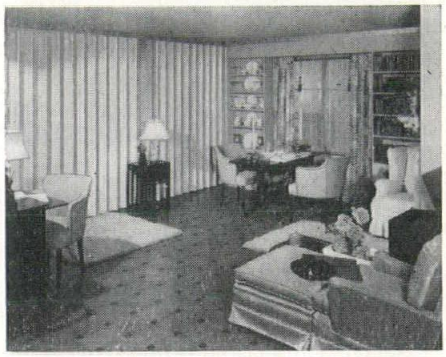
The advantages of these standard easy-to-use sizes of prefinished wall panels have been demonstrated in time and effort saved in application of this material to walls and ceilings in home kitchens and bathrooms, in recreation rooms and laundries, in commercial rooms, factories and institutions.

Prefinished wallpanels are now available through most building supply dealers throughout the nation in a variety of colors and surface finishes that range all the way from pure white through pastels to the deep colors, from tile and horizontal line patterns to finishes in wood grain, marble, granite and leather textures.

Modernfold Accordion Type Doors Solve Closure Problems for Architects

Modernfold Doors are an improved type of folding door. Accordion-like in their opening and closing action, they are a practical, economical solution for all types of interior openings—in residences, institutions and commercial establishments. As an attractive interior closure, a Modernfold Door presents many advantages over the ordinary swinging door. Modernfold Doors save space swinging doors waste — approximately six square feet with the average opening. There is no door interference. Furniture can be placed next to openings.

One of the most popular ways of using Modernfold Doors is their application as a "movable wall" . . . to to divide a large room into smaller ones. With the doors folded against the wall, the entire area can be used. Then, at a moment's notice the doors can be brought together to provide several rooms. Privacy is assured.

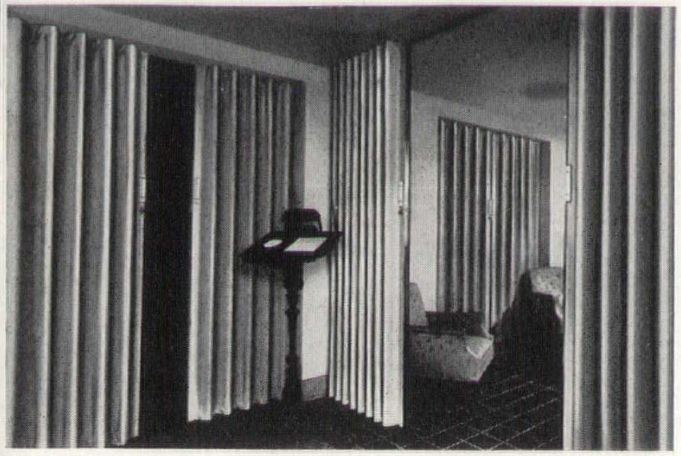


Modernfold Doors are used in homes for easy, economical room division . . . to separate the living room from the dining room . . . to provide two small bedrooms from a master bedroom, etc. In institutions and commercial establishments, Modernfold meets the need for more flexible space. It is used in churches to divide Sunday School departments into private classrooms . . . in schools to provide multiple space utility . . . in restaurants to provide separate dining rooms. There is no end to possibilities of Modernfold Doors in the room division field.

Then there are those problem openings which were always so difficult to close off—until architects discovered Modernfold Doors. These accordion-type closures just seem to be designed for Pullman kitchens, alcoves, openings at the top of attic or basement stairs, etc. In the commercial and institutional field they are especially advantageous. They are used to go around curves, to provide a durable and attractive enclosure for all types of difficult openings. In churches they are used to close off balconies and alcoves when needed. In schools, they replace curtains on auditorium stages . . . act as closures for wardrobes.

If you were to peel back the fabric from a Modernfold Door, you would see a sturdy metal skeleton. It

is the metal frame that makes Modernfold Doors so strong and durable. They acquire their accordion-like operation from the patented, precision-built hinge plates at top and bottom. At the same time, this construction gives the closure rigidity and strength. When doors are 7′ in height, an extra intermediate set of plate assemblies is added. If even higher doors are needed, intermediate sets are added for each additional 3½ feet. Vertical metal rods, adjoining the top and bottom rows of connecting plates, spaced at appropriate intervals, provide added strength from top to bottom.



Modernfold has only a head track—no floor track to break the floor line or become clogged with dirt or dust. The track comes in three styles: one is used for stock doors, standard doors and No. 8 custom doors; the second size for No. 12 custom doors; and a third for electric and mechanical doors.

The accordion-type metal frame forms a firm foundation for attaching the colorful fabrics. These fabric coverings are selected with emphasis on quality. They are composed of a quality cotton fabric impregnated with a coating of Vinyl resin plastic. They withstand more flexing and abrasion than genuine leather, are flame-resistant, and won't fade, peel, chip or crack. They are available in 22 attractive colors—and are easily washed with warm water and mild soap.

All hardware is furnished in dull, chrome-plated aluminum. Doors can be furnished with plain pulls, latches or locking and latching features.

Modernfold Doors are available in sizes and styles to fit any type opening.

18th Annual A.S.O. Convention
Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus — Oct. 17-20

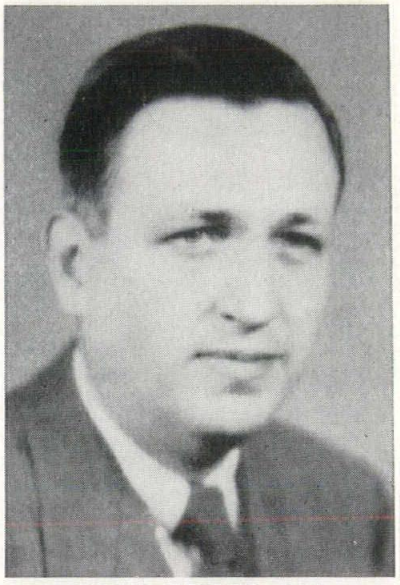
A.S.O. EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

(*Continued from page 28*)

were accompanied by their wives and a total of more than sixty attended the dinner. After dinner, prizes were awarded to those who had played golf in the afternoon. The golf prizes and refreshments for the social hour were furnished through the kindness of Stark Ceramics of Canton, Ohio.

After dinner, the ladies were entertained by the Director of the Canton Art Institute, and his wife, while the Chapter held its meeting.

LAST MINUTE NEWS ITEMS



JOHN N. RICHARDS, A.I.A.
Regional Director, Great Lakes Dist. A.I.A.

Mr. Michael Kane has moved his Architectural Offices to 12381 Cedar Road, Cleveland Heights 18.

Dennis Blair, Designer, in charge of the downtown Campus of Cleveland College with Garfield Harris Robinson & Schafer, has joined the firm as Associated Architect. Mr. Jerry Weiss has also joined the firm after spending a year in Denmark studying low-cost housing techniques and working on the first Scandinavian Skyscraper in Copenhagen.

EXPANDED RESEARCH PROGRAM INITIATED

An expanded program of research activities in building construction was initiated recently by the Metal Lath Manufacturers Association with the appointment of Victor G. Pignolet as Technical Director. Pignolet's appointment was announced by H. B. Brown, President of the Association and Assistant General Sales Manager of Inland Steel Products Company.

A stepped-up testing schedule for fireproofing of structural steel framing in buildings with metal lath, gypsum plaster and new lightweight vermiculite and perlite aggregates was outlined by Donald R. Wadle, Managing Director, as the metal lath industry's answer to the critical steel shortage. Tests at the National Bureau of Standards and the Underwriter's Laboratories have given official fire-resistive ratings to this type of construction which equals concrete or masonry ratings and reduces the weight of average buildings by many tons, with a corresponding reduction in the amount of steel needed.

Development of new fire-resistive partition assemblies to effect space savings and construction economies in commercial and multiple dwelling buildings is also on the technical agenda, according to Mr. Wadle.

(*Continued on page 64*)

The Association is active in the development of building codes on a national scale. It offers technical advice to all communities writing new codes.

Mr. Pignolet, a 31-year old war veteran, is a structural engineering graduate of Fenn College in Cleveland, and has five years experience in building construction.

Association membership includes companies manufacturing metal lath in the United States. They are: Alabama Metal Lath Company, Bostwick Steel Lath Company, Ceco Steel Products Company, Goldsmith Metal Lath Company, National Gypsum Company, Penn Metal Co., Inc., Truscon Steel Company, U. S. Gypsum Company, Wheeling Corrugating Company and Inland Steel Products Company.

JOSAM CATALOG AVAILABLE

Josam Manufacturing Company has just issued a new catalog illustrating and describing Josam Products, complying with U. S. Government Specifications.

This new Catalog GS-2 is a ready reference guide for use by Architects, Engineers, Plumbing Supply Wholesalers, Plumbing Contractors, U. S. Government Agencies, Naval and Marine Architects and others responsible for the efficient operation and lasting performance of plumbing drainage products in Government Buildings and Marine Construction.

All Products illustrated in this Catalog are approved for use in all U. S. Government buildings in accordance with standard plumbing specifications of the various government agencies dealing with construction.

Copies of Josam Catalog GS-2 may be obtained by writing to Josam Manufacturing Company, Dept. 363, 1302 Ontario Street, Cleveland 13, O.

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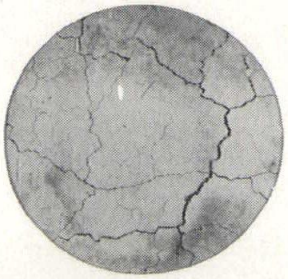
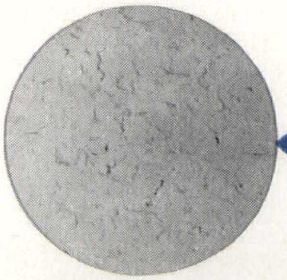


Unretouched photo showing a section of ordinary gypsum wallboard after it has been subjected to a fire temperature of 1,700°F. for 1 hour. Note the shrinkage cracks, characteristic of ordinary gypsum exposed to heat.



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