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Photo shows construction of Veterans Administration Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The design utilizes reinforced concrete frame and concrete joist floors with concrete masonry fillers. The structure is approximately 46 ft. x 420 ft. and is 11 stories high. Kelly & Gruzen and Isadore Rosenfield, architects; Fred Severud, consulting engineer; and Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, contractor, all of New York City.

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Producers' Council December Show to Be "Out of This World"

By F. W. HUFFMAN, President, Cleveland Chapter

That's it! "Out of this World," the theme of the annual December Products Show presented by the Cleveland Chapter of Producers' Council. All architects in the Cleveland area will soon be receiving their invitations for the show which is to be held at Pine Ridge Country Club on Wednesday, December 10. From all indications this should be the biggest and best show ever presented by the Cleveland Chapter. If advanced planning means anything, we are sure it will be.

Pine Ridge was selected as the location because some of our "Out of this World" ideas could not be carried out at a downtown hotel. We will have full use of the club facilities at Pine Ridge. The Ballroom will make an excellent setting for the table top exhibits. A cocktail hour will precede the Deluxe Buffet Dinner to be served in the Grill Room. The club has promised to go "all out" to give us a meal in keeping with our theme.

Early in the planning stage of this meeting we found a need for unity of design of the show itself, so we decided to turn the problem over to the architectural students of Western Reserve University. With the help of Clyde Patterson, of the School of Architecture, a sketch problem contest was set up for which the council offered cash prizes totaling $100.00.

The student contest consisted of a two-part sketch problem. The first was the general design of the show itself. The students were asked to think in terms of a modular show background which could be quickly assembled and still carry out the theme.

Simplicity and low cost were emphasized, with a maximum of $1000.00 allowed for the exhibit tables in place, decorated and ready for use by the exhibitor. This was a real challenge to the twenty-two students who entered the competition.

The jury of architects who selected the winners were hard pressed in their search because of the many fine ideas that were presented. One of the entries stood out above all the rest because of its adaptability to the needs of the Producers' show. This entry was a joint project between Charles Rimer and Milan Srnka. Second prize went to the team of Carl Putzier and Andy Matejck with an honorable mention going to Roy Padolik. A $35.00 check was given as first prize and $15.00 for second. The awards were presented at the Council's November 10th meeting at the Hotel Allerton.

The essential parts of the prize winning design have been adopted by the Council for use in the show. Like many other projects today the cost of the original design would have been prohibitive. A few modifications were necessary, but the overall effect is still the same. When you see the show, we believe you will agree that it is "Out of this World."

The second phase of the student contest is the design of an individual exhibit space. As a subject the student may pick any one of the member companies of the Producers' Council. He will then make a suggested layout of the actual exhibit based on this members products.

(Continued on page 29)

Making Joint AIA-PC Committees Function

By THEO. I. COE, Tech. Sec'y., A.I.A.

As as an architect I have for so long enjoyed such an intimate association with members of The Producers Council, and with Council affairs, as to at times to take on, in part at least, the attributes of the producer.

In fact, I often feel much in the situation of the Irishman whose sister gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl, which led Pat to remark, "Me sister has had twins, a boy and a girl and I can't make up my mind whether it's an uncle or an aunt I am."

As we recall the criticism leveled against the construction industry is that it lacks integration and cohesion. I believe we may point with pride to the more than the quarter-century old affiliation between two most important segments of the construction industry, The Producers' Council and The American Institute of Architects, which may well serve as an example and a pattern for a closer amalgamation of the industry as a whole.

As we look back to the origin of this affiliation, The Institute may justly take pride in the realization that members of The Institute who appreciated the mutuality of interest of those who produce the materials of construction, and architects responsible for their selection and use, sponsored and brought into being what ultimately became The Producers' Council.

Through the years the wisdom of that sponsorship and the resulting affiliation have been amply demonstrated as is evidenced by the improved relationship between the members of our two organizations.

It has been gratifying to us of The Institute to follow the increase in membership, prestige and influence of The Council, and we welcome the assistance The Council has afforded objectives of mutual interest to architects and producers.

That the affiliation is providing increasing opportunities for mutually helpful assistance, of value to the producer and the architect, is a satisfaction to both The Institute and The Council.

To achieve the maximum potentialities of the objectives of a nationally organized membership association it is essential that such objectives be translated into understanding activities at the local level.

It is, therefore, gratifying to note the growth in number and activity of Local Chapters of The Council, and of The Institute.

Through these Local Chapters it becomes possible to implement and advance one of the principal objectives of the affiliation between The Council and The Institute, namely: "To bring about a closer and more professional relation between the architect and the producer of materials."

It goes without saying that such relationship can most effectively be fostered and facilitated by personal contacts which are best made possible at the local level.

It is also gratifying to note that a second object of the affiliation between The Institute and The Council—to provide the architect with more trustworthy information concerning materials and their use—has made
The Authority of Supervising Architects

A resident of a middle western city employed an architect in the construction of a building. Under his contract, the architect undertook to proceed with the working drawings of the building, obtain construction bids, prepare contracts, supervise the entire work including all necessary full-sized details and render generally complete architectural services.

Four or five months later a plumbing contractor, hearing of the proposed building, called on the architect in regard to plumbing installation and confirmed his conversation with a letter giving his estimate as $29,225.00 for labor and material in the installation of the plumbing, heating and ventilating. This original plumbing estimate was later modified by a reduction in material and services and a corresponding reduction of $1,009.00 in the price.

Shortly afterwards this plumbing contractor received directions from the architect to proceed with the plumbing, setting forth the agreed price but failing to make a corresponding reduction as agreed, in the services and materials to be rendered. When the work had been completed and the payments made there remained unpaid this $1,009.00 reduction.

The contractor seeking to recover this money sued the owner, claiming that the contract made with him by the architect had been made by the architect as the agent of the owner and by virtue of that relationship the owner owed this balance.

The court, following the law that has long been established, held that the architect here had no authority to make this plumbing contract on the credit of the owner and that the owner was not liable for the payment of this sum.

"There was no agency on the part of the architect to bind the owner," said the court. "He was an architect and the terms of his employment were clearly stated to be the securing of bids, drawing contracts, supervising the construction work and rendering general architectural services. By none of these terms would he have any authority to bind the owners to a contract to pay the plumbing contractor any sum whatever."

A similar misrepresentation of the authority of an architect to enter into contracts on behalf of an owner occurred in the state of Washington where a building contractor was told by the architect that the bid he had submitted was the lowest of those submitted and as a consequence the contract was awarded to him.

In deciding the suit brought by this contractor for the failure of the owner to accept this bid and the contract the contractor was prepared to make, the court said:

"The mere fact that a person is employed as an architect does not constitute such a person the agent of his employer, his powers as agent being limited by the contract entered into between them. Thus unless specially authorized he is not entitled to change, alter or modify a contract entered into by the builder and his employer."

This rule of law that denies the right of an architect to act for the owner in the execution of contracts is made even more comprehensive in the decision of a Pennsylvania case involving the construction of a church in that state.

The general contractor in this instance failed to pay his subcontractors. Subsequently an attempt was made by these subcontractors to collect from the parish by virtue of representations made by the architect that their bills would be paid from that source.

In denying their right to the recovery of payment on these representations of the architect, the court said it would be a dangerous doctrine to hold that an architect in erecting a building according to plans and specifications could, on his general powers of supervision and interpretation, construct a building twice as large or rewrite the entire contract.

"Where an architect is employed to prepare plans, or plans and specifications, for a building and also to superintend the erection of the building, his relation to his employer extends no further than the performance of those services; his powers as agent being limited by his contract. He has authority to proceed in the usual way, and the employer may constitute him his agent generally for all purposes connected with the erection of the building; but apart from an agreement to that effect, an architect is not the general agent of the owner and has no authority to bind the owner by contracts for any work done upon or materials furnished for the structure concerning which he is employed."

An even more flagrant abuse of such mistaken authority occurred in Pullman, Washington, under a contract providing that the work shall be done under the supervision and direction of the architect and that his decision in matters concerning the intent and meaning in the interpretation of drawings and specifications should be final and binding.

During the construction of this building changes were authorized by this architect increasing construction costs by more than 20 percent. In its decision against the material men in the action brought by them on these orders of the architect, the State of Washington court said,

"The work to be done under the direction of the architect was the work mentioned in the contract which was made definite and certain by the specifications. His power to condemn and order taken down and removed from the ground all material as unsound and improper, or in any way failing to conform to the drawings and specifications, falls short of giving him any right to recast the drawings and specifications in a matter already perfectly clear and explicit, by substituting something else and so increasing the cost, that standing alone would threaten if not defeat his employer's rights under the literal terms of a bond given to indemnify and assure the employer that the cost of the work would not exceed the amount mentioned in the contract.

While it was agreed that the decision of the architect in interpreting the intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications of the work under his supervision should be final and binding, this cannot be construed as creating a sphere wherein the architect could of his own free will make radical changes in the specifications already precise and certain, to the substantial disadvantage of the owner of the building."

A summary of this law governing the implied authority of an architect has been made by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, that has been repeatedly adopted by courts as the rule under which is defined an architect's authority as a representative or agent of the owner.

"The mere fact that a person is employed as an architect does not constitute such person a general agent of his employer: his power as agent being limited by the contract entered into between them. Thus, unless specially authorized he is not entitled to change, alter or modify the contract entered into by the builder and his employer nor has he any authority to bind the owner by contracts for any work to be done or materials to be furnished for the structure concerning which he is employed." (References supplied on request.)
A secret hidden from man since the days when the boy Jesus journeyed through the Valley of Esdraelon towards Jerusalem has recently come to light. Dramatic proof that the secret is no more lies in the arrival in the United States of cream-and-grey marble destined for use in places of worship here.

Marble has been used in the building of houses of God in the Holy Land since the time of Solomon’s mighty Temple in Jerusalem when, says the First Book of Kings, “Solomon had fourscore thousand hewners in the mountains—and they brought great stones, costly stones, and hewed stones, to lay the foundation of the house...” The exquisite, Roman-style synagogue at Capernaum, where Christ is thought to have preached is of white marble. Golden marble decorates the facades of some of Nazareth’s most imposing churches. Pink-streaked marble has been used for millenia in Jerusalem. It was a favorite building material and, man believed, all the marble sources in the little land of Palestine, smaller than the state of Maryland, were known.

The experts were, therefore, distinctly surprised when, some twenty years ago, archeologists came upon the remnants of a number of ancient synagogues in the Valley of Esdraelon. The synagogues dated back to the time of Jesus, whose childhood hometown of Nazareth overlooks the valley from the Galilee hills to the north, and it was considered possible that the original version of the synagogue where Christ studied may have resembled them. The newly-discovered remains disclosed, however, that the valley synagogues were built of a cream-and-grey marble which came from none of Palestine’s known quarries. Was the marble imported? It did not seem logical that the ancient Hebrews would transport marble hundreds of miles when their land produced many varieties of excellent stone. Where, then, did the marble originate?

For two decades, archeologists in the Holy Land puzzled over this problem. The solution was found by accident a year and a half ago when a member of the Jewish farm settlement of Hezibah in the historic valley, while on a stroll, stumbled upon a huge and neglected quarry in the foothills of Mount Gilboa. The quarry, according to mining engineers and archeologists who soon examined the site, had been untouched for 1,900 years, but the soft-hued marble still glowed in the sun.

It was a most unlikely site. Mount Gilboa is traditionally believed to yield... nothing. For it was upon Gilboa that King David placed one of the most bitter curses of all time, a curse of vengeance for the deaths of Saul and Jonathan following the Israeli defeat on the mountain at the hands of the Midianites:

“Ye mountains of Gilboa, let there be no dew, neither let there be rain upon you, nor fields of offerings; for there the shield of the mighty is vilely cast away, the shield of Saul as though he had not been anointed with oil.”

Even in modern times, Gilboa towered above the green valley, sterile and lonely. Within a few months after the discovery of the ancient quarry, however, Gilboa was no longer lonely nor—from the viewpoint of social usefulness—sterile. The mountain range with the hammers of laborers of the Lime and Stone Products Co. of Haifa, Israel’s principal quarrying concern, who began their operations with the cutting of a fifteen-hundred foot block of the cream-and-grey stone. Samples were then sent to the United States where tests conducted in New York University laboratories for the Haifa firm’s American affiliate, known originally as the Israel Marble Corp. and now called the American Levant Marble Corp., 25 West 43rd Street, New York City, showed that Gilboa, the barren, yields marble stronger than that required by American building codes.

The arrival of the first shipment of Israeli marble in the United States marked not only the end of Gilboa’s sterility, but also the beginning of new economic security for the aged city of Nazareth. For the marble quarries of Nazareth, busy with American orders, are now supporting hundreds of local Christians who were left in financial straits by the economic and political upheaval accompanying the Palestine war of 1948.

Nazareth had been hard-hit by several factors growing out of war. Undisciplined Arab guerrillas occupied the town for a time during the war and disrupted its orderly life. The Haifa oil refinery, which had employed a large proportion of Nazareth’s wage earners, was closed down by its British owners. The war both discouraged tourist trade and cut Nazareth off from part of its village hinterland. The resultant unemployment and want bred discontent, which was seized upon by Communist agents for their own purpose. When the new state of Israel held its first national election in 1949 almost fifty percent of the Nazareth voters cast their ballots for the Communists.

In the meantime, however, the Arab section of Israel’s famed General Federation of Labor (called, in Hebrew, the Histadruth) approached Nazareth leaders with several proposals designed to create employment, raise living standards and restore a measure of security to the holy city.

Among the new enterprises which came out of meetings between Histadruth representatives and men of responsibility in Nazareth was the revival of long-dormant quarrying operations which, in earlier times, had brought a pale tan marble streaked with shimmering gold from the vicinity of the Mount of Temptation just outside the city. The venture was launched with the aid of the Histadruth by a newly-formed cooperative of several hundred Christian Arab laborers. The union, operating through the Lime and Stone Products Co., provided the manpower. Such enterprises, in which each member gets an equal share of the profits, have helped bring full employment to Nazareth, boosting morale and making the Communist arguments less attractive. The Communist vote has dropped by ten percent in Nazareth and there is every indication that it will continue to decline. Israel hopes that, via the workings of education and economic stability, the Communist pulling-power at the polls in Nazareth will drop to at least the level in the nation as a whole—four per cent.

Behind the re-opening of the Gilboa and Nazareth quarries lie two factors which may seem fantastic to the American mind but which Israel has long since learned to take for granted and to laud. The first is that in pioneer Israel, an underdeveloped land where all energies must be bent to the creation of jobs for a growing population and to the improvement of living standards, the labor unions have played a major role for the industrialization. Thus, the Lime and Stone Products Co., operator of the Gilboa quarry and partner of the Nara-

(Continued on page 20)
OFFICERS OF NATIONAL PRODUCER'S COUNCIL

Left to right: R. S. Hammond, First Vice President; William Gillett, Second Vice President; A. Naughton Lane, Immediate Past President; Elliott C. Spratt, President; F. J. Close, Treasurer, and Fred M. Hauserman, Secretary.

(Continued on page 20)
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$150,000 Bequest to AIA

The American Institute of Architects announced just recently that it had accepted a bequest of more than $150,000 which would be added to its scholarship and educational funds.

The action was taken by the directors of the architects national professional society during its semi-annual meeting.

The gift, not previously announced, was made by Mrs. Antoinette Perrett of Rockport, Mass. Widow of Galen Perrett, an architect and A.I.A. member, she died last June leaving her residuary estate to the Institute.

The bequest brings the Institute's total educational endowment to a figure of approximately $750,000. Other endowment funds of the organization are also available for educational purposes.

Income from the funds is used by the Institute principally to aid advanced study and research in architecture. It constitutes the principal source of support for work in this field. Recent projects that have received assistance include: John F. Larkin, University of Pennsylvania, Industrial Dispersal in Baltimore; F. Frederick Bruck, Harvard University, School Building Design; Whitney Murphy, Butler, Pa., City Planning; A. E. Burton, Ames, Iowa, Design of Laboratory Buildings for Atomic Energy Research; Eugene Raskin, Semiotics; Frederick Morris Wells, Cornell University, Inter-relationships in the Arts; Sidney W. Little, University of Oregon, Allied Arts Survey; and Heinrich H. Wechter, Schools for the Very Young.

Personal Notes

His many, many friends throughout the construction industry in central Ohio, will be very glad to know that "Mike" Hausman has come through an emergency appendectomy okay and is well on the mend. Maybe he will now be able to roll that 300 game he has been shooting at for quite some time.

Howard B. Cain, formerly with R. H. Cutting Associates, announces the establishment of his own office in the Park Building, Cleveland.

A 1942 graduate of Western Reserve University, Cain is now a part-time instructor of architectural design here. He also studied at the University of Mexico and received graduate training at Princeton University under a Lowell M. Palmer fellowship.

Cain recently returned from France, where he was architect on several N.A.T.O. construction projects handled by the Cutting concern. He lives in Gates Mills.

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Hubbellite Corp. Formed

The formation of a new sales organization, the Hubbellite Corporation, with offices in the Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was revealed today in connection with the announcement that Hubbellite, an inorganic copper-bearing floor surfacing cement, is in good supply again according to P. A. Appleyard, President. Hubbellite, a patented product developed and manufactured by the H. H. Robertson Company, will be sold exclusively by the Hubbellite Corporation.

"Copper powder, an important ingredient in Hubbellite, has been virtually off the market for nearly two years but is again available," Mr. Appleyard said. "We are currently establishing authorized outlets in every major city in the United States. By the end of the year we expect to be able to supply the demands of architects and contractors for use of this unique floor surfacing material."

The unusual properties of Hubbellite make it ideal for hospital operating rooms as a static-draining floor which reduces the possibility of anesthetic gas explosions. This same non-sparking quality is essential in ordnance plants, chemical plants, paint spray rooms, and other industrial operations where static sparks can set off an explosion.

Hubbellite is also used extensively in commercial kitchens, b a k e r i e s, candy factories, and other food handling areas as it is roach repellant and mould retarding. Wide application has also been made in locker rooms of industrial plants, schools, and clubs where it has been found to aid in control of floor-borne infections of the feet. It has excellent resistance to heavy foot traffic, trucking, and the dropping of tools and metal objects. It withstands industrial grease and oil and is non-dusting.

In application, Hubbellite may be laid with a trowel finish like ordinary cement, or it can be used as a T e r r a z z o binder. It is available in seven attractive basic colors.

Joseph Hirshstein, Josam
President, Honored on
80th Birthday

Over 30 friends and members of the plumbing and building industry from all over the country gathered at the Shoreland Hotel in Chicago, on November 1st to honor Joseph Hirshstein, President of the Josam Manufacturing Company on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Mr. Hirshstein is one of the pioneer inventors of plumbing drainage devices which are used in all types of buildings today. (Continued on page 15)

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"MOVABLE WALLS"

change wasted space into Schoolrooms

IN BASEMENTS
IN LUNCHROOMS
THROUGHOUT THE SCHOOL

Do high building costs rule out much needed schoolrooms? Then, why not do as many school authorities do? Use "Modernfold" accordion-type doors to create schoolrooms out of little used space in basements, lunchrooms and other large areas at very little cost. These "movable walls" divide these areas into classrooms. Yet, if the area is required for the original use, "Modernfold" doors are quickly folded back.

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ARCHITECT
Annual Report of A.S.O. Committee on State Registration of Architects and Violations of Registration Act

For years the Architects Society of Ohio has been advocating the enforcement of the Architects Registration Act. For as many years certain clauses in the Act created doubts in the minds of some charged with the responsibilities of its enforcement as to whether the law in its present form would stand up under court trial.

Attempts to secure amendment of the law within the past few years met with failure in the Ohio Legislature. Nevertheless, the desire to test the strength of the law prevailed as one of the objectives of last year's Executive Committee and continued to face it this year. There was, and still is, wholesale State wide disregard for the law by those who crawl through the loop holes in the practice of Architecture by signing as designers, delineators, contractors, builders, et al, or do not sign at all.

Early in the fiscal year the Executive Committee gave this Committee assistance in the services of F. C. Dunn of Lima to act as investigator or field co-ordinator. Many cases were presented for our consideration and on February 12, 1952 a list of eight (8) names of violators, widely scattered throughout the State was acted upon by the Executive Committee of A.S.O. authorizing the Registration Committee to proceed with investigations, securing evidence and if upon legal advice, any evidence was considered strong enough to reasonably anticipate a favorable positive judgment, to proceed with the prosecution.

The Dayton Chapter assisted the Secretary of our State Registration Board in assembling the evidence in two Dayton cases of violation. Suit was filed and first hearings held April 24, 1952 in Judge Crawford's Court. Both defendants pleaded "Not Guilty," whereupon the cases were set for trial. Pickrel, Schaeffer & Ebling, Dayton attorneys, were retained by the Architects Society of Ohio as legal counsel to assist the prosecuting attorney in briefing the case, and July 7th and 9th, 1952 the case of Raymond G. Eberenz, Dayton barber practicing architecture, was heard in Judge Calvin Crawford's Court, ending in the Judge finding the defendant guilty of malpractice and, in his final statement, charging the defendant to cease practice of Architecture, with a warning against future violation of the statutes.

Thus in a bitterly contested case, we have gained our first real test of the Architects Registration Act. The second case, that of D. E. Termohlen, former Air Force Lieutenant, Dayton, Ohio, was scheduled last month.

Of the other cases in the original eight names listed with the Secretary, one has since taken the examinations preliminary to registration and another has sought cover in a practicing architect's office. We are proceeding in a sane manner to discourage these flagrant violations, not wishing to give the public impression of persecution through class legislation, but rather of rendering a service in the safeguarding of public health and safety in the employment of individuals technically qualified to render such services.

Architect-Engineer

The problem of overlapping practices between Architects and Engineers is a subject of discussion at each bimonthly meeting of the Joint Committee of Architects Society of Ohio and Ohio Society of Professional Engineers. This is a more knotty problem than a case of no

(Continued on page 27)
Honoring Mr. Hirshstein, who is still active head of the business and in charge of engineering were many of the employees and representatives of the company who have been with Josam over 25 years, some over 30. Also attending will be members of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering, an organization very close to Mr. Hirshstein. He served on many of its committees and was the founder and head of the ASSE Polio and Disease Research Project.

NEW ENGINEERS SLIDE RULE
FEATURES NEW COLOR CODING
GREATER ACCURACY

Calculations involving trigonometric functions are performed without the usual hazard of errors by simply matching the color of the trig scale with the same color of the corresponding C, D or CI scales. This mathematical compatibility of the new color coding eliminates the necessity of memorizing co functions.

The superiority of the Versalog Slide Rule is in the R, and R, scale combination which is extremely useful in computing Kinetic Energy, Moment of Inertia and other quantities in which multiplication by the square of a number is involved.

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ARCHITECT

[November, 1952] 15
Biggest P.C. Chapter Meeting Ever
By ED STAPLEFORD

At their meeting of Monday, November 10th, the Cleveland Chapter of the Producers' Council passed all previous attendance records. There were officially, 123 present. The meeting was addressed by George H. Miehls, president of Albert Kahn & Associates, architects and engineers of Detroit, Mich.

One half the number were Cleveland architects, showing their respect and interest in Mr. Miehls address.

Congratulations to Bob Critchfield (Kawneer) Chairman of the Program Committee. He tells us that future meetings will be as interesting as this one.

Mr. Miehls address was entitled "Evolution of Industrial Construction" and he took his audience back to the times of Greece, Rome and Egypt and up and into the present era.

Certain parts of his talk will interest the readers of the "Ohio Architect" and these are quoted verbatim from his address:

"Yet with all this optimistic outlook to the future, we must not fail to note the pitfalls to our progress. One of the primary attributes to the earning power of any manufacturing facility is the economy with which it can be constructed. Economy of construction has never been more important and never more difficult to achieve than it is today. There was a time when we were able to build with a full round unattached dollar; gradually that dollar became more difficult to accumulate. Someone was always raiding the purse before the building dollar could be laid aside. Today, the corporation building dollar is accumulated only after two and one-half dollars more have been earned and given away in taxes. The dollars which are given to you and to me to administer in the construction of buildings are expensive dollars indeed. Let me give you an example.

Suppose you, and you and all of us are a relatively new corporation, and last year we enjoyed reasonable success so that we outgrew our quarters and we needed a new building. This building will cost us, let us say, $2,000,000.00. Since we are a new corporation with no experience earning record under present tax laws, we shall have been obliged to earn before taxes the sum of $6,250,000.00 before we could undertake to build that building—unless we borrowed the money. That is what our building will cost—not $2,000,000, but $6,250,000. Now, while we operate within this building, we are allowed to set aside a depreciation reserve. If we depreciate the building over a forty-year life, we add to the cost of doing business the sum of $50,000.00 and we set that aside annually as a reserve for depreciation. Now, this depreciation allowance is not the same kind of dollars as we spent for the building—these are cheap dollars. So actually, when you convert the dollars set aside into the same kind of dollars spent for the building, the term of depreciation to regain the total investment is not 40 years but 125 years.

That is what industry and commerce who engage us to design and construct their buildings are up against. I say to you, in my opinion, unless the tax laws are modified or unless the depreciation and amortization factors are modified to permit the accumulation of a more realistic depreciation reserve—the construction dollar is going to dry up and cease to be spent for construction. You and I have a stake in this—a big stake. Make no mistake—the national economy has a vast stake in it as well.

Just for the moment, let us take another case which is nearer home because we can see how it affects you and (Continued on page 19).
Starting at left shows Gene Fisher as "Cleopatra," James Schenck as "Arkie," the architect, and Bill Fairfield as "Draftee," the draftsman, attempting to design a new bath for "Cleo," high point in a clever comedy skit unfolding the historical development of the glass industry. Messrs. Fisher, Schenck and Fairfield, members of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, put on a fine show at the Toledo Chapter A.I.A. meeting October 23rd.

**Doings of the Toledo Chapter**

Architects of Northwestern Ohio were given an amusing journey through historical places in the development of glass at the fall meeting of the Toledo chapter, American Institute of Architects, in the Commodore Perry hotel on Oct. 23.

As a setting for the more serious side of the program which was an address by J. W. Griffith, assistant professor of research, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, on "Daylighting Tomorrow's Classrooms Today," a group from Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company enacted a four-act skit entitled "Glass in Architecture through the Ages."

Herman Feldstein, president of the Toledo chapter, AIA, presided.

Mr. Griffith, who has been at work for more than four years on the problem of daylighting school classrooms, having at his disposal a model classroom so arranged that all conditions of lighting may be controlled and varied, and also using a large artificial sky for the study of reflectance and effects of indirect light, reviewed his recent studies in the importance of bonus light reflected from the ground areas outside windows to the ceilings of classrooms and illustrated these findings with slides.

"Many schoolrooms get fully a third of their light from ground reflections and often this light reflected from the ground is the principal source of daylight when the sun is shining on the ground but not on the windows," declared Mr. Griffith.

(Continued on page 20)

The Ohio Savings and Loan Company was founded in 1889 and has been providing service to Ohioans ever since.

**A Place to Build Security**

Irvin and Company, consulting with this company’s executives, designed all the interiors of this new branch office.

Perhaps we can serve you in a similar capacity.

Mr. J. W. Griffith, assistant professor of research, Southern Methodist University, addressing the Toledo Chapter A.I.A. on an interesting school lighting subject entitled "Daylighting Tomorrow's Classrooms Today," at a recent Toledo Chapter regular meeting.

This mural, painted by Owen Coghlan, Irvin designer, shows the evolution of money in North America and Britain.
Stanton Predicts Continued Fair Weather Ahead

Continued favorable conditions for the building industry were forecast recently by Glenn Stanton, president of the American Institute of Architects, who released a nation-wide survey showing great activity among the nation's architects. Building projects now being drawn up and specified will become contractors' jobs and work projects next spring, the Oregon architect pointed out.

In nearly all parts of the country the men who design the nation's buildings were at an all-time peak in activity, the survey found. New school construction was more frequently mentioned as a major current building activity.

The survey also uncovered a mood of uncertainty among architects, Mr. Stanton said. While government building industry controls imposed under national emergency powers may not have retarded building, the fear that they might is proving an unsettling factor.

Many smaller architectural offices have not shared in the current defense building boom, and building industry controls have hurt building projects in commercial, recreational and similar fields.

Architectural work was reported dullest in New England and the North Central States, and busiest in the South and on the West Coast.

News of the Dayton Chapter

On Friday evening, November 14, the first Fall dinner meeting of the Dayton Chapter, A.I.A. was held at the Dayton Art Institute with wives and guests invited along with twenty-four members of the Chapter.

The main speaker for the evening was John N. Rich-ardson of the architectural firm of Bellman, Gillett and Richards, of Toledo, Ohio, who is also Regional Director of the Great Lakes District, A.I.A.

After a brief report on the recent Regional Directors' meeting in Alabama, Mr. Richards gave a most interesting informal talk, very well illustrated by many color slides, and most ably assisted by Mrs. Richards, of their recent trip abroad to France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland.

HOW DUMB CAN YOU GET?

In our article on the exhibitors at the Cincinnati Convention in the October issue of "Ohio Architect," the paragraphs devoted to the Duriron Co., Inc. of Dayton who had booth No. 47 and the Herman Nelson Div. of the American Air Filter Co. who had booth No. 48 were scrambled, with the result that it was all wrong.

The Duriron Co. exhibit was a fine display of Acid resisting pipe and fittings with an attractive back wall display of enlarged photographs of applications of their products. Hosts here to the architects were James W. Metzer and H. William Merrill.

The American Air Filter display was a working exhibit of their "Draft Stop" system of unit ventilation which has germicidal lamps as an optional feature. The display showed the efficiency of the unit in air circulation and was popular with the architects. Hosts here were Walter H. Rieger, Cincinnati Branch Manager and Wm. H. Fogarty of the Cincinnati office, assisted by William J. Killian, District Manager.

We hope those two excellent companies will accept our humble apologies and the above correction.

"LET'S SKEDADDLE TO SEATTLE"
me personally and directly. Now I do not know what income tax bracket you are in. I hope it is a high one. But remember, the higher your income tax bracket, the more dollars you need to earn before you can buy yourself a home or a car or refrigerator or any one of the many other items which are a part of the American standard of living. A man who is in 30% income tax bracket actually needs to earn $2,860.00 before he can buy a $2,000.00 car—if he can find a $2,000.00 car. If he is in the 50% bracket, he needs to earn $4,000.00 before he can pay his income tax and have $2,000.00 left to buy a car. As you can see, I’d make a poor salesman.

A healthy building industry means a healthy national economy. If the building industry loses its virility, you can be certain that the entire national economy is anemic. There is no finer symphony of prosperity than men and machines at work. America must remember that only men and machines at work are productive of wealth; only men and machines at work are productive of national economic health. The most important element in this formula is work; if we lose our willingness to work, we will have lost the greatest resource that this country possesses, and instead of proud members of the crew of the Ship of State, we shall all have been shanghaied into the crew of the “Welfare State.”

We shall continue to study, to design, to build safely and efficiently. We must never forget, however, to study, design and to build a safe and efficient America too. It is beneficial for us all from time to time to read and to reread the Declaration of Independence; to read and to reread the Bill of Rights and its preamble. Let us note therein the God given principles which were recognized and expressed by our founding fathers and which form the fundamental basis of our national existence. Some people in our midst are seeking to undermine that foundation. To them, the sanctity of home and family is abhorrent; the right to own private property is contrary to their creed; the Ten Commandments, which, by the word of God, prohibit stealing, lying, killing, adultery, and require adoration of God alone, must, by their tenets, be legislated out of existence. They worm their way into high places where ideas are born and spread—in government, in radio, in labor organizations, in clubs, in publishing houses, in libraries, in schools, and

(Continued from page 16)
Marble from The Holy Land

(Continued from page 9)

ruth quarrying cooperative, was founded by the Histadruth with capital raised from the dues of its members and is owned by the union federation for the benefit of all members. The second factor is that the trade union federation and private capital in Israel—far from battling each other constantly—have frequently joined hands to encourage the birth and growth of the immigrant-absorbing industries. The American Levant Marble Corp., a U. S. registered firm which is the American outlet for Israeli stone production, follows in this tradition. For the revival of the Gilboa and Nazareth quarries was made possible only by the fact that the establishment of the American Levant Marble Corp. provided a potential market of several million dollars a year for Holy Land marble in this country and Canada and thus provided an economic basis for the quarrying enterprises. Without this raison d’etre, the Haifa company, which hitherto had limited its activities to cement and granite production for local use, would have been unable to re-open the quarries or to create jobs for Jews and Arabs alike.

As a result, it can be said that one man is largely responsible for the expansion of the old-new marble industry in the Holy Land. He is Benjamin Doeh, of the American Levant Marble Corp. To Mr. Doeh, a wiry, energetic, but underlying calm engineer-businessman, the establishment of the trail-blazing corporation, was a natural development. Since his teens, he has been a pioneer.

Born in Argentina, Benjamin Doeh was brought to Palestine while still an infant. His parents were the first settlers in the garden suburb of Tel Aviv known as Ramat Can, which is now the residence of the American Ambassador to Israel and other members of the diplomatic corps. Young Doeh was educated in Palestine and, at sixteen, became an active member of the Haganah, the semi-official Jewish defense force which later became the Army of Israel.

In 1931, he began his pioneering record by founding the first glider association in Palestine, the Haifa Glider Club, and later was elected as secretary of the country’s first flying club, “The Flying Camel.” These two organizations, which aimed to train pilots for an as yet unborn Jewish civil aviation industry, were looked upon with suspicion by officials of the British Mandatory Gov-
Marble from The Holy Land
(Continued from page 20)
used communications device. Shortly after the birth of
Israel, however, he left his chosen field because an idea
came to him which he thought would be of value to
Israel. From friends and relatives in Israel, he had heard
about the tens of thousands of new immigrants who had
no alternative but to spend their days in debilitating
idleness, about the Arabs whose economy had been wreck­
ed by war. He remembered the inactive marble quarries
on Mount Carmel, where he had once stood guard, and
in other parts of the country and realized that those
formed a prime natural resource. He believed that
Americans would welcome the opportunity to use the
hallowed stone of the Holy Land for altars and houses
of God. Putting these factors together, he conceived the
idea of reviving the historic marble industry on a large­
scale as his contribution to Israel's campaign for eco­
nomic self-dependency.

While Israel was still struggling to recover from war's
ravages, Mr. Doeh flew into Tel Aviv to turn his idea
into practicality. He found that both government lead­
ers and Histadruth officials were eager to cooperate and
shared his feeling that men of good-will in America
might find new spiritual strength in building places of
worship and other institutions with stone brought from
the ancient land whence came their spiritual heritage.
With the approval and aid of high officials, the Israel
Marble Corp. was launched.

Since then, houses of worship in New York City,
Springfield, Mass. and Toledo, Ohio, have placed orders
for Israeli stone. Additional orders, including a $400,-
000.00 contract with a memorial park in the South, are
being negotiated. It is also expected that the Israeli
stone will be used by schools and hospitals in this coun­
try and Canada. In Israel, too, marble is being used by
religious institutions, sculptors and others. The users
have found that the Israeli stone compares favorably, in
price and quality, with the marble of Italy. Experts here
believe, for example, that a white marble which Israeli
artisans recently began cutting out of Mount Carmel is
as fine as the justly famous Carrara product of Italy.

The American Levant Marble Corp., besides making
possible the operation of marble quarries on Mounts
Carmel and Gilboa and in the Jerusalem and Nazareth
areas, has encouraged the recent opening of the first gran­
ite quarry in the desolate Aravah or Wilderness, a spec­
tacularly rugged expanse of rock and sand near the Gulf
of Akaba which also holds the slag heaps and furnaces of
King Solomon's copper mines. A large number of new
immigrants are expected to find work in cutting the
granite, which ranges in color from an almost pure white
to deep green, from the new quarry, which was estab­
lished in a region where civilized man has not lived for
hundreds upon hundreds of years.

The America Levant Marble Corp. is, thus, another en­
couraging example of the revival of the Holy Land and
of America's fruitful partnership in efforts to help ne­
glected areas. If properly developed, it can not only pro­
vide further employment possibilities in Israel but a
fitting opportunity, in these days of uncertainty and
fear, for men to show their faith by building, with stone
which represents the continuity of the ages, institutions
which represent the best instincts of mankind.

"LET'S SKEDADDLE TO SEATTLE"

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Cincinnati Chapter Producers' Council

During the past year, the Cincinnati Chapter inaugurated a number of important meetings in association with architects among which was a Christmas Cocktail Party at the University Club in Cincinnati, very well attended by some 350 members and architects and at which a fine spirit of fellowship prevailed.

A large tabletop meeting at which all members had displays and a large attendance of some 375 or 400 followed later.

They also inaugurated a golf outing for Council Members and Architects. It wound up in a very enthusiastic manner and every one was imbued with the idea that it should be an annual affair.

Otherwise the usual routine meetings were held and at the last meeting Bill Ibold made a very splendid report regarding the National Convention in St. Louis which he attended.

The Cincinnati Chapter is growing and quite a few new members have been added to their roster during the past year and the membership drive continues.

Membership Roster, Cincinnati Chapter

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA—Richard D. Idler, 801 Enquirer Building, P.A. 7700.

AMERICAN RADIATOR & SANITARY CORP.—Pinkney Varble, Park A. McJunkin, 701 Race Street, P.A. 5632.

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY—James M. Goodwillie, Robert V. Evans, 900 Temple Bar Building, P.A. 2220.


CAMBRIDGE TILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Milton S. Brown, T. H. Winston Company, 332 Main St. MA. 0686.

CECO STEEL PRODUCTS CORPORATION—Herbert S. Kassing, H. Lawrence, 700 East McMillan St. WO. 2018.


(Continued on page 25)
NEW LITERATURE

Planning X-Ray Processing Installations

A booklet on the planning of X-Ray Processing Facilities for architects by the Eastman Kodak Co. is now available.

This is the first complete compilation of the data published in Medical Radiography and Photography describing processing facilities for X-Ray.

The booklet covers planning the general layout, light-tight entrances, electric wiring, ventilation, floor-covering, wall-covering, and illumination, the construction of the loading bench, x-ray processing tanks design, materials, installation and plumbing for x-ray processing tanks, and temperature control for x-ray processing tanks.

Copies may be obtained on request to Medical X-Ray Sales Division, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester 4, New York.

Safety Tread Information in Handy File Form

A new file size folder is now offered to provide detailed information quickly to architects and designers on practically every type of safety tread application. It contains 28 plates of details on abrasive cast and safe groove treads as well as expansion plates, platforms, curb bars and floor grids. The various tread surfaces of Ferrogrit, Alumogrit, Bronzogrit and Nicklogrit are also described. Full size cross-sections of the various types are shown in addition to dimension drawings, typical installation and mechanical specifications.

Utility Nailing Channel Bulletin

A new four-page bulletin, describes all phases of use and installation of Sanymetal Utility Nailing Channel.
for light suspended ceiling construction. Diagrammatic mechanical drawings show use for installing kerfed acoustical tile with and without building paper backing or with gypsum backing. System is easily and quickly installed without special tools and offers economy in construction. Write The Sanymetal Products Co., Inc., Suspended Ceilings Division, 2093 East 19th Street, Cleveland 15, Ohio, att. Mr. C. Price.

Dumbwaiter and Elevator Catalog

A newly revised, concise 8 page 8½" x 11" catalog with illustrations and description of electric and manually operated dumbwaiters, dumbwaiter doors, elevators, residence lifts and stair-travelers. Also contains dumbwaiter specifications and dimensioned layouts for electric and manual dumbwaiters and electric sidewalk elevators. Write Sedgwick Machine Works, Inc., 90 Eighth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

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Book of Successful Fireplaces

The prevailing vogue for modernism in domestic designing has invaded the home's most conservative institution, the fireplace. The newest edition of the Donley Book of Successful Fireplaces cites several types, unknown to our daddies, that are gaining in popularity. Among them are:

The projecting corner fireplace, giving a two-way view of the flame.

A sidewalk projecting fireplace that gives a three-way view of the fire, front and two sides.

A double opening fireplace that serves two rooms, with an opening through the intervening wall.

Designs for all types are included, with detail measurements that assure good results. A hearth raised above the floor level is frequently seen. Heat circulating fireplaces grow in popularity because of their fuel economy, the certainty of some heat in case of furnace failure and the assurance of correct proportions and construction.

In connection with the subject of outdoor cooking installations a tendency is noted to bring such 'barbecues' within the house, either on an enclosed porch or in a basement recreation room.

A number of such installations are pictured among the 200 and more illustrations and designs included in this 76-page book. It is sent prepaid for fifty cents, by The Donley Brothers Co., 13972 Miles Avenue, Cleveland.

Laboratory Planning Book

Better Laboratory Planning, a helpful guide for architects planning school, hospital or industrial laboratories has just been published by the Laboratory Equipment Section of Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, an organization whose members are leading manufacturers of laboratory apparatus and equipment.

The 28 page book is file size and contains numerous photographs of outstanding laboratory installations. It does not purport to be a reference volume, but rather examines some of the considerations which underlie effective laboratory planning. The book was compiled and produced as a non-commercial service activity, and is being offered free of charge to all interested archi-

(Continued on page 25)

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DI. 4616
The Miracle Adhesive Corporation has just recently completed and made available without charge a Miracle Tile Handbook covering all phases of setting ceramic tile with adhesive—particularly Miracle Adhesive.

We believe this booklet would be of interest to many architects. Write Buchler Brothers Co., Dover, Ohio.

Cincinnati Chapter Producers’ Council
(Continued from page 22)


C. F. CHURCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY—E. S. Hilliard, 829 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., 105 West Fourth St, PA. 0975.

DETOIT STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY—Richard E. Gentile, Woodrow Bruner, 1756 Tennessee Avenue, ME. 5784.


GOOD YEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC.—Ross S. Hamilton, 11 Briggs, 1556 Tennessee Avenue, EL. 2200.


HUNTER DOUGLAS CORP., (Chicago)—Walter Park, Jr., Hunter Douglas Corp., 1500 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.


KENTILE, INCORPORATED—William P. Duffy, D. H. Uffinger, 6252 Cooper Road, Montgomery, O. SY. 8155.

KIMBLE GLASS COMPANY—George McDonald, Wm. C. Raitt, Cincinnati Builders Supply Co., 35-41 East Seventh Street, CH. 7600.

FIAT METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY—George F. Carr, C. R. Shively, 2136 Central Parkway, MA. 4230.


E. F. HAUSERMAN COMPANY—William S. Ibold, 626 Broadway, GA. 5668.


KAWNEER COMPANY—Gregory S. Stewart, Alfred F. Reimann, William Glenny Glass Company, 10 West Commerce St. MA. 4561.


MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGISTER COMPANY—O. J. Richardson, E. J. Bottenhorn, 325 East Central Parkway, PA. 6380.

NEW CASTLE PRODUCTS—Lamont (Pete) Durdrow, III; Durdrow-Orte Associates; Jack Durdrow, 1426 Clay Street, PA. 0068.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY—John Zuverink, Harold Fraser, 535 Sycamore Street, MA. 0170.

OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORPORATION—F. Gilbert Baechle, Carl Sturtz, 715 Dixie Terminal Building, MA. 3295.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY—Jack Mullins, 9955 Spring Grove Avenue, MI. 3100.

PITTSBURGH CORNING CORPORATION—Jack E. Watkins, 8332 Wicklow Avenue, SY. 4127.

REYNOLDS METAL COMPANY (Parts Division) H. P. Hauke, 9545 Conklin Avenue, Blue Ash, OH. SY. 3882.


L. SONNEBORN & SONS, INCORPORATED—Howard E. Jacobs, 1760 Dale Road, AV. 7829 - FL. 2570.

SPEAKMAN COMPANY—Robert K. Emmons, 3660 Wilshire Avenue, EA. 5936.


TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY—Charles J. Myers, Donald Look, 403 Atlas Bank Building, DU. 0800.

U. S. PLYWOOD CORPORATION—T. M. Mulvaney, W. J. Rehin, 1187 Gilbert Avenue, CH. 7283.

VERMONT MARBLE—Donald L. Dwyer, T. H. Winston Company, 332 Main Street, MA. 0886.

F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS COMPANY (Huntington)—Chas. E. Robinson, Jr., P. O. Box 2075, Huntington, W. Virginia. 5838.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF BUILDING CODE COMMITTEE

During the past twelve months, progress has been made in the rewriting of our State Building Code, which we all know has been a definite stumbling block in our profession.

To brief you in a few words, Paul Baseler, the full time code coordinator of the Ohio Planning Commission is doing a fine job and has the confidence of the entire Technical Committee of seventeen, in the writing of this important document. Two of our profession are represented on this Committee and very active in behalf of our Society.

The new code, when approved and made law by act of the Ohio Legislature, will we believe be a comprehensive volume, workable and for the convenience of our profession. As of this date we report that:

- 25 Chapters are scheduled for completion and presentation to the legislature at its next session. These cover the structural phases of the Code. The mechanical phases will be considered later.

- Of the 25 chapters, 23 are now in various stages of progress.
- 8 have been issued in Revised Tentative Draft form. (6 chapters covering fire protection and types of construction and 2 covering exit facilities.)
- 2 have been issued in tentative draft form. (2 covering materials and tests and basic material construction systems.)
- 4 have been issued in Preliminary Draft form for review by the committees. (1 covering general occupancy requirements and 1 covering high hazard occupancies. 1 covering structural design and 1 enclosure wall requirements.)
- 9 are in rough draft form. (7 covering other classifications of occupancy—1 covering loads and stresses, and 1 covering administration.)

On Tuesday, July 29th, a public hearing was held to discuss the 8 chapters issued in Revised Tentative Draft form.

Your committee will continue to keep close tab, working with the two architect members on the Code Writing Committee.

In conclusion may we suggest and strongly urge that each member of the Architects Society of Ohio will be a committee of one to make sure that he contact his State Senator and Representative at the beginning of the next meeting of the Ohio Legislature, impressing upon them, the great necessity of passing this new code as presented by the Ohio Planning Commission.

Remember, fellow Architects, there is a clause proposed in this new code now being written, which makes it mandatory for all public building inspection officials, that they require all those presenting plans for new and altered public buildings shall be either a registered Ohio Architect or Engineer.

Respectfully submitted,

BUILDING CODE COMMITTEE
Karl B. Hoke
Harold W. Gouty
Walter Damon
C. Melvin Frank, Chmn.

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professional registration. We have been trying to get a definite statement from both National Bodies setting forth the limitations of practice of the so called “Architectural Engineer.” We have further been seeking a possible agreement of the Examining Board of Engineers to cease offering examinations in this classification. It seems that Ohio University at Athens, Ohio is the only State College offering the course, and until such time that that University is agreeable to changing the name of degrees offered to Structural Engineer or the like, the Examining Board feels it has little choice in the matter. We can only report that the matter is under debate in the Joint Committee and we have some able support to our claims among the Engineers.

The case of A. H. Mollenkamp, Lancaster, Ohio has been referred by the Joint Committee to the O.S.P.E. for investigation and disciplining. We regret that we are not able to report at this time the action taken by that Society.

It is our recommendation that until a more positive method of handling such cases can be discovered, that we pursue the present attempt at mutual understanding and benefits through co-operation of the Joint Committee.

**Telephone Directory Listings**

A survey has been made, through the members of this Committee in the various Chapters, to check the possible listing of Engineers under the heading of “Architects” in all of the larger cities of the State. Where such listings have occurred they have been dropped through cooperation of the telephone companies. Any such listings discovered by our membership should be referred to this committee.

**Ohio State Building Code**

Finally may we report that this committee, together with the assistance of our two representatives on the Technical Advisory Council on the writing of the new Ohio State Building Code, have been working with those officials preparing the Code, to include a clause requiring that all plans for structures for public assembly or involving public use must bear the seal of a registered Architect or Engineer. This Code will be presented to our next State Legislature for action.

Respectfully submitted:
Committee on Architects Registration
Carl C. Britsch, Chairman
John Sullivan, Jr.
John W. Becker
Lawrence J. Motter
Carl Guenther
Ralph C. Kempton

---

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He said he could not overemphasize the importance in northern climates, of using large clear glass windows for providing maximum utilization of daylight on dark or overcast days which are common in this area. There is no sunshine on an east window in the afternoon nor on a west window in the morning, and never on a north window, which further illustrates that classroom daylighting should not be designed solely for high outdoor illumination.

"Daylight provided by unilateral windows of clear glass meets the standards for both quantity and quality established by the American Standards Association," he said.

"Higher levels of illumination and more even distribution are realized by bilateral windows and by use of monitors or skylights as a supplement to the main fenestration."

He emphasized the importance of high reflectance colors on ceiling, walls, and floors in classrooms.

He reported that directional type of Thermopane had been made but had been rejected as achieving insignificant results when reduction in light transmission, necessity for cleaning and other factors were considered.

Mr. Griffith illustrated his talk with color views of many schools in all parts of the country designed with large window areas to take advantage of all sources of daylight.

Earl Aiken, general sales promotion manager of Libbey-Owens-Ford, presented an introduction and finale to the historical play. Thomas A. Clarke, regional sales manager, was the narrator. Robert L. Brenneman was stage manager.

First came the Egyptian era with Roy Anderson and William Fairfield taking the parts of Phoenician sailors. Then came the Roman era with Gene Fisher as "Cleopatra," James Schenck as "Arkie, the architect," and Fairfield as "Draftee, the draftsman." Their first job was designing a new bath for Cleo.

Came then the Victorian era with Archibald L. Atwitter, AIA, played by Schenck, with Fairfield taking the part of "Melvin" a draftsman, Fisher doubling as a salesman of sanitary equipment, and Anderson bobbing up again as a glass salesman.

Everybody got caught with specifications showing in the final Modern era with Schenck as "Hy Lee Functional, an architect" and the persistent draftsman and glass salesman always in the picture.

Anyway the so-called skit reviewed a lot of glass history, answering questions as to whether architects have been using all the free daylight available, whether they are playing up the psychological effects and benefits to vision through glass, whether they are specifying the right glass at the right time and place, and whether they have learned from history that man has been seeking the light—light to see by and live by—through the centuries.

The hilarious play was merely a clever means of introducing Mr. Griffith who explained his years of work in studying daylighting of classrooms.
Cleveland Producers' Chapter
Fast Growing
By ED STAPLEFORD

The Cleveland Chapter of Producers' Council is now adding new members at a faster rate than at any time in their history. Their new printed roster published only a month ago is now almost out of date. Five new members have joined since that time and more coming.


This makes a total of ten new member companies joining during 1952. The membership now stands at forty-nine companies.

It's easy to see why the membership is growing after listening to their last two luncheon speakers, Ralph Besse, Vice President of Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and George Michls, President of the Albert Kahn Company.

Their program plans are not announced as yet for 1953, but if the speakers are of the same caliber we are sure that the guest list and the membership will continue to grow.

Producers' Council "Out of This World" Show
(Continued from page 7)

Judging of this final phase of the contest will not take place until the night of the show, at which time the prizes will be awarded. It will be interesting to see how closely the winning student's design resembles the actual exhibit of the Producers' Council member.

Another unique feature of this year's show is that it will be strictly a table top show. The Producers' Council members have been urged to select only one or two of their products to exhibit rather than try to show their entire line. We feel that this will go a long way toward making the individual displays more interesting. The use of table top exhibits only, will give unity to the show.

"No Speeches" has become a tradition at these Producers meetings. We just want you to come and enjoy cocktails and a good meal and take a look at the show we have prepared for you. The musical entertainment which was so successful last year will again be on hand. It should be an evening that we will all enjoy.

Ed Crick of Pittsburgh Plate and Al Avery of Harold Bergman Company are co-chairmen in charge of the arrangements for the show. They are being assisted by "Woody" Barkett of Neo Sales, Jack Plaisted of Owens-Corning, and "Hank" Hammerstrom of Cleveland Builders Supply Company. They have all been working since early summer on this show, so it certainly should be a good one.
Making Joint AIA-PC Committees Function (Continued from page 7)

progress not only through the medium of improved descriptive product literature but, more particularly, at the local level through the services of representatives better technically qualified, than was the case prior to the affiliation, to furnish the architect with factual and technical information concerning the products presented for his consideration.

While there still remains much to be desired in the field of published descriptive literature, the series of PRODUCT LITERATURE COMPETITIONS, sponsored jointly by The Institute and The Council, has shown improvement which reflects an evident effort on the part of many producers to meet more fully the needs of the architect for the kind of factual, concisely stated technical information necessary for the proper appraisal of products and their applicability for desired services.

In certain of the Local Chapter areas interest in these PRODUCT LITERATURE COMPETITIONS has been stimulated, prior to the judgment of the Jury of Awards, through joint meetings of members of Chapters of The Council and The Institute to review and criticize examples presented of descriptive product literature.

Such joint meetings serve a most constructive purpose in stimulating interest in the subject of improved product literature and are recommended for adoption by all Local Chapters of The Council, in cooperation with Local Chapters of The Institute.

While on the subject of Local Chapters I cannot too strongly stress their importance to both the producer and the architect.

I believe this to be true not only as a means of facilitating contacts which result in better acquaintance and understanding between producers and architects, but in providing a medium for educational presentations which bring to the architect information of practical and technical value.

I do not, however, feel that this should rule out the occasional friendly get-together for fun and frolic.

As a means of bringing into clearer focus matters of mutual interest for the information of their respective Boards of Directors, The Institute and The Council provided the medium when, in 1944, The Joint Committee of The Institute and The Council was organized.

This Committee, composed of five members each of The Institute and The Council, one, in each case, being designated as a Co-Chairman, holds 3 or 4 meetings each year, I serve as Secretary.

The scope of activities assigned to the Committee comprehended the consideration of matters of a technical nature bearing upon the interests of The Council and The Institute, and the making of recommendations thereon to their respective Boards of Directors, or appropriate executives and committees.

As the years have passed the activities of this Joint Committee have covered an increasing variety of matters (Continued on page 32)
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BIGGEST MEETING EVER
(Continued from page 19)

universities. And they are making progress.

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Making Joint AIA-PC Committees
Function
(Continued from page 30)

of mutual interest, and have proven of constructive value in advancing, among others, ASA Project A62 on Modular Coordination, and the yearly PRODUCT LITERATURE COMPETITIONS, both Projects being sponsored jointly by The Council and The Institute.

A current Project, under active consideration, in connection with which The Joint Committee is proving most helpful, is the initiating by The Institute, in cooperation with The Construction Specifications Institute, of a Specification Service which will provide carefully distilled basic specification material, supplemented by the approved specification data of Trade Associations, and individual producers.

The creation of this cooperative Joint Committee was followed, several years later, by the organization of similar cooperative Committees of The Institute in association with the Associated General Contractors of America, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the National Society of Professional Engineers, and the National Association of Home Builders.

These cooperative committees, each in its particular field of mutual interest, are serving a most useful constructive purpose.

As we review the usefulness and accomplishments of The Joint Committee of The Institute and The Council it becomes evident it provides a pattern for similar useful and constructive effort at the local level.

Such Joint Local Committees need not necessarily follow the pattern of The Joint Committee in having five representatives from each organization.

The character and variety of the matters which have received, and are receiving, the attention of The Joint Committee in many cases represent subjects which would profit from similar consideration at the various levels of Local Chapters of The Council and The Institute.

Matters originating, or of special interest in a local field, but having more than local significance, could with profit be referred to The Joint Committee at the national level, while mutually helpful cooperation could be established between The Joint Committee and similar committees of the Local Chapters, and between the several local committees.

The establishments of local Joint Committees would serve to supplement activities of Local Chapters in the implementation of the objectives of the Affiliation between The Council and The Institute in providing a medium for the consideration of matters of mutual interest to the producer and the architect under the conditions existing at the local level.

From the history of service and accomplishment of The Joint Committee of The Council and The Institute it is evident there is an unlimited opportunity for similar service in each area having Chapters of The Institute and The Council.

Having furnished the medium for their consideration it will no doubt be a surprise to many to witness the number and variety of matters of mutual interest which can profitably have the consideration of joint cooperative thinking.

Joint Committees do not spring to life of their own volition.

It will be found a spark is needed to energize latent possibilities and often the crying of a lone voice in an apparent wilderness is all that will be needed to provide the spark which will result in a burning desire for the creation of a local Joint Committee effort.

I would decry the attitude of, "Ah! you, my dear Alphonse," as between producers and architects, in the providing of the necessary spark and offer: "Stand not upon the order of going, but go," as the watchword, with the greater credit going to the group which takes the first step toward the realization of a local Joint Committee.

That the members of the Joint Committee of The Institute and The Council take their responsibilities seriously is evidenced by the record of the many matters presented for consideration and the constructive character of their resulting recommendations.

We believe that local Joint Committees when organized will be so impressed by the opportunities for constructive service as to generate a willingness to cooperate actively in a mutually helpful effort.

I feel sure The Institute can be of help in enlisting the interest of Institute Chapter officers in the formation of local Joint Committees, while The Council Headquarters can no doubt light a fire under perhaps willing but hesitant representatives of local Council Chapters.

We would most strongly urge the formation of Local Cooperative Joint Committees and stand ready to render all possible assistance to every local effort to the end that there may be organized in the area of each local Council Chapter a local Joint Committee of The Institute and The Council.
INDOCTRINATION

New corporate members of the Kansas City Chapter go through an indoctrination period according to a recently established procedure. They are given information in regard to fees, ethics, the relation to the profession, their responsibility to younger members, and the contribution they can make through Chapter activities.

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OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On November 7, 1952, the Joint Committee of the Architects Society of Ohio and the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers met in Columbus in a regular bi-monthly session. This committee is composed of six members of each society and the secretaries of the registration boards as ex-officio members. At this meeting the architects were represented by Hull, Britsch, Frank, Voinovich, Hargrave, Kempton, Insho, and myself and the engineers by Clark, Chacey, and Freese.

The items of business for this committee are all matters of interest to both societies and at this meeting the agenda included a discussion of the Bellis report, a report of the sub-committee for revision of the contract form for state and public work, a report on architect-engineer relations with regard to certain infractions of the registration law, a discussion of the progress on the State Building Code, and the election of committee officers for 1953.

The Bellis report is that of Mr. Bellis of Delphos to the State Legislature and Governor Lausche concerning the various registration boards of the State and it is in this report that it is proposed that the architect's registration board and the engineer's registration would be placed under a bureau of the state government, perhaps the Department of Commerce and be in the same category as the licensing of barbers, undertakers, beauty operators, restaurant operators and others with little or no professional training and responsibility. The implications in such a political set up are self-evident. It is hoped that a more complete story on this matter may be presented in a later issue.

Following the custom of alternating the chairmanships between the two Societies, the first President of the Joint Committee, Geo. S. Voinovich of Cleveland representing the Architects Society of Ohio turned the gavel over to George W. Clark of Athens—representing the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, who was elected as chairman for the coming year.

In the last column I referred to the forthcoming election and I hope that I may be pardoned for a few observations on that event. It seems to me that one of the most significant things is that the two party system is still in operation and that all the pollsters can do about it is to fill copy space. The people still are the electorate. I listened to Adlai Stevenson on Monday night, November 3 and was much impressed by his sincerity and his humility. I believe that in spite of his defeat, we will hear again from him on the political airwaves. Eisenhower impressed me with his recollection of an old instructor who said to him, "Always take your job seriously, never yourself."

I think that such a slogan should be adopted by the architectural profession—I have known some architects who did otherwise.

"The tumult and the shouting die
The captains and the kings depair."

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