The March meeting of the Cleveland Chapter A.I.A. will be a joint dinner meeting at 7:00 P.M., March 25th at Hotel Allerton, preceded by a Cocktail Hour at 6:00 P.M., with cocktails by courtesy of the joint sponsors.

Kenneth Wischmeyer, 1st vice president of the National A.I.A. and prominent St. Louis architect, will speak on "The Attitude of the A.I.A. toward Public Housing" a subject of special interest to Clevelanders right now.

Representing the National Producers Council will be their president, Elliott C. Spratt, also of St. Louis.

Both organizations are making a special effort to bring this important meeting to the attention of their members and a capacity crowd is expected.

Because of limited capacity, attendance must be limited to members of the A.I.A. and Producers Council.

For reservations call A.I.A. Chairman, George Dalton of Dalton and Dalton Associates, Cleveland Architects, TO. 1-6484, or Producers Council Chairman, C. R. Critchfield of Kawneer Co., Cleveland office, SU. 1-0353.
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Ralph C. Kempton, Editor
2750, 50 W. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio
Charles L. Burns, Business Manager
Publication Office: 6525 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio
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E. B. Stapleford, Cleveland Advertising Mgr.
Ed Seltzer, State Advertising Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Columbus Chapter, A.I.A.—Ralph Kempton, Secretary, Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects, 2750, 50 W. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio.
Cleveland Chapter, A.I.A.—Lottie B. Helwick, 3304 Aberdeen Rd., Shaker Heights 20, Ohio.
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GOOD MODERN TAILORED TO FIT

Two Modern Homes Designed by Max G. Mercer, Yellow Springs, Ohio
(See Story on Pages Ten and Eleven)

The Dawson home floor plan shows orientation on the lot, which solved the problem of room for a private garden spot.
The New State Building Code and How It Affects You

Talk given by Paul E. Baseler, Building Code Co-ordinator, State of Ohio, before the Producers Council, Cleveland Chapter, February 9, 1953.

I am quite well aware that the thing that is uppermost in your mind today is, "How will the new State Building Code affect me," but I am equally aware that I would be foolhardy for me to attempt to explain this to you without first telling you a little about what the State Code really is, how it came about and by what processes it has been developed. To understand this fully you must know something about the philosophy that lies behind the preparation of the code, the procedure followed in that preparation and the breadth and scope of the code. I beg your indulgence, therefore, for a few minutes to go into this background before giving you an insight into what has been proposed in regard to administration, enforcement and the relation between local and State Codes.

Philosophy Behind the Code

Prior to the time that the preliminary draft sub-committee of the building code committee of the Ohio Program Commission interviewed and engaged a code writer or coordinator, a thorough study had been made of the existing code and conditions of building regulations in the State. Out of this study came the conviction that the present code was out-moded and drafted along lines that did not permit rational revision or maintenance in an up-to-date condition even if such revision were practicable. The committee had therefore concluded that the new building code should be a performance code rather than a specification code.

A performance code is one which establishes required minimum end results in terms of performance and prescribes the requisite tests for materials, or construction systems by which to determine that the required performance results will be fulfilled. It therefore makes adequate performance for the task intended, as determined by these tests or in practice under condition of controlled use, the criteria for acceptance of any material, material assembly or construction system.

This eliminates specifications controlling the materials, material assembly or construction system, which would tend to restrict the acceptance of other materials or systems of construction not specified, even though the latter may be equally as good or in some cases better than those specified. It must be noted however, that in certain fields and to some extent certain minimum specifications may be necessary in order to define the required performance results.

The basic function of a building code is to produce buildings that are safe for the use for which they are intended. The requirements therefore must be the minimum that will produce:

1. Life safety
2. Structural safety
3. Health safety
4. Fire safety to adjoining properties

The code must not be designed to protect special interests or to encroach on the rights and liberties of the designer and owner. By this philosophy fire protection of the building itself becomes a matter for the judgment of the investor until the omission of such protection begins to create a hazard to the occupants of the building or to adjoining properties.

A survey of available building codes in a search for the possibility of accomplishing a scissor and paste job revealed that there existed several local metropolitan building codes of considerable merit, as well as several nationally recognized model codes of equal merit. A study of these however, soon revealed that they were not suitable for use as a state code verbatim because they were written for the problems existing in a metropolitan area with concentrated properties and the other hazards resulting from such an area, which are not the same as exist in the rural areas of a state.

Because of these differences it was concluded the state code should comply with the following general principles:

1. Be broad enough to cover both metropolitan and rural conditions without hardship on either or relaxation of safety requirements;
2. Be minimum requirements—a safety level based on the best authority available, below which it is considered inadvisable to go in constructing buildings or structures although the level may vary by reason of the affect of contributing hazards;
3. Be universal enough to permit new developments capable of being measured for safety and stability;
4. Be rational and practical—theory must meet practice;
5. Be unbiased and unselfish—not reflecting personal opinion or desire for preferential consideration of any one product or system over another, but based on equality of consideration measured by performance;
6. Be positive in its approach rather than negative—a permitting instrument rather than a prohibiting one—seeking to encourage progress rather than discourage it.

This last provision represents one of the basic philosophies underlying the new state building code as it is now being readied for presentation to the legislature. It has sincerely been our effort in preparing this code to make it as broad and as positive as possible, commensurate with maintaining recognized basic safety requirements. We have schooled our minds to think in positive terms of how to draft the code so that it will open up to you the broadest avenue and sphere of activity for your imagination and ingenuity, within the limits of minimum safety requirements.

Promulgation Procedure

At the very outset of the program I advised the committee as code coordinator that I could not hope to do an adequate job of drafting a building code alone. I recommended that a technical advisory committee con-
GOOD MODERN TAILORED TO FIT

By HELEN WARREN, Staff Writer Dayton Daily News

It's no longer merely a question of choosing between modern or traditional style for your home. There is also the question of which type modern you want.

The choice lies between run-of-the-mill modern and modern that makes sense. The modern home that makes sense is custom-tailored to suit the owner's family living habits, tastes and above all — budget!

Two examples of sense making modern are the John H. King home and the J. D. Dawson home designed by Max G. Mercer of Yellow Springs.

A different problem was presented by each of the two homes.

"We looked for years for a two living room plan that we could afford to build, before we finally found one that makes sense for our family and our budget," Mrs. King says as she tells part of her family housing problem.

With three children and another expected soon, the Kings stressed indestructibility as a quality equal in importance to the need for privacy.

They also wanted permanence and general quality in their home at not too high a cost per square foot.

Selection of building materials contributed greatly to solution of the last two problems — indestructibility and quality at reasonable cost.

"It's all designed for hard play," Mrs. King says, pointing out that their home also makes sense for one who is not particularly fond of housework.

Going backward, we come to the size of the King family and the parents' desire for privacy.

"We started with a family room," Mrs. King explains this phase of the planning. "The children will end up in the living room, anyway, so why not give in to it?"

Therefore the main living room was planned for family recreation. Large windows add the dimension of a private lawn to the inside area of the house.

A wing off the living area houses individual bedrooms and a bath for the children and one for their parents. Also a second living room.

This living room is the parents' stronghold. No child is allowed to put his foot inside. A storage wall holds a folding bed for guests.

When guests occupy their private living room, the Kings can pull folding doors to cut the library space off from the family room as a retreat from the patter of little feet.

Another budget saving, sense making feature of the King's contemporary home is that it proves you don't have to buy all new furniture when you build a modern house.

The Kings adapted their old furniture to the new home.

The Kings plan to purchase contemporary furnishings as their budget allows. In the meantime, simple lines of older pieces suit the house.

In planning the Dawson home, Mercer was confronted with an entirely different set of problems.

A shrinkable, rather than an expandable home was called for in the Dawson's case. The Dawson offspring being somewhat older than the King children, could reasonably be expected to strike out on their own in the foreseeable future, thus shrinking the number of people to occupy the house.

Evan, the oldest Dawson boy, is already away most of the time at college. John is in high school and Darrell goes to junior high.
The Kings at ease in "family room." An old dining room table was cut down to coffee table height. Room divider is behind couch and allows light from window over entrance to come into area. Fireplace setup avoids monotony.

In the meantime, the Dawsons need sufficient space for six people of differing generations (the youngster's grandmother is included in the six), to say nothing of a car and a vacation trailer.

Family living habits to be considered include fondness for reading, music and—as in the case of the King home—privacy.

Another consideration was orientation of the structure on the property so as to take full advantage of southern exposure and to leave sufficient space in the rear for a private garden, while allowing ample room at the front for maneuvering the family car and trailer. Solution can be seen in the sketch of the floor plan on page 8.

Allowance for future shrinkage is provided in the boy's wing. Plumbing and heating in this wing are so arranged that it may be used as a self-contained rental apartment if the owner so desires.

Two sleeping units at opposite sides of the living and dining areas also serve to separate the quieter generations of the family from the more exuberant.

The living room provides six comfortable spots for family members to sit and read, at the same time being adequate to hold large numbers of people. Dawson, personnel director of Antioch college and an active member of various civic and religious organizations, holds meetings of these groups in his home.

Bedrooms are large and isolated enough so other family members may retire without being disturbed by the meetings.

One end of the living room is designed to hold a piano and other musical instruments. Built-in shelves hold books, games and playing cards.

The Dawsons had no preference as to style of architecture when they decided to build. Having lived in a sense-making contemporary home, they now cite its advantages over the New England colonial they formerly occupied.

"I was tired of running up and down stairs closing and opening windows in rainy weather," Mrs. Dawson happily explains that with modern ventilation methods she doesn't even bother to close the windows when it rains.

Her modern home does away with the necessity for glass curtains and she says she now has the strength of mind to throw away attic and basement.

Mercer, former president of the Dayton chapter of the American Institute of Architects, explains advances in building ideas as a new philosophy of architecture suited to today's uses and utilizing today's knowledge.

The Kings and the Dawsons just say "it's so easy to live in."

Vivid water colors lend warmth to the King home study area. Room can be partitioned by use of folding door.

Spot lighting units in Dawson home have indirect effect for conversation and spot lighting for reading. Room divider is behind couch.
Mindful of the great need for G.I. homes, Cleveland Architect, Michael Boccia has long visualized a basic home which could be adapted to suit the needs and desires of individual buyers but which would require no great expense in the adaptation.

Recently, Boccia had a golden opportunity to put his idea to use. He was commissioned to design a home for Mr. and Mrs. Uno Ekstrand on a 35 x 100 ft. lot at 1502 Ardoyne Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio. Since Mrs. Ekstrand is the daughter of L. D. Cornell, and since Architect Boccia has designed a great many homes built by Builder Cornell, he requested permission to make the Ekstrand home a "basic home."

As Mr. Boccia sees it, basic homes are those having similar dimensions and similar outlines but whose interiors may differ as much as night and day. To create these internal differences, placement of doors and windows may be varied; a dinette substituted for a dining room—making way for an additional bedroom; the position of the fireplace changed, increasing the wall space for furnishings; and the heating plant located in a utility room, closet or garage instead of in a basement.

The Ekstrand home is a ranch-type structure with five rooms—living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath, five generous closets and a two and half car garage. With a few changes, maintaining its present outline, this home could have been designed with three bedrooms and dinette, or with a large L-shaped living room instead of the present long living room.

The basic design, as Mr. Boccia sees it, is ideal for homes in the $15,000 to $30,000 classification. But, to make it work, it is necessary that the heating system be integrated into the over-all plan with the utmost efficiency and with space-saving in mind. This is exactly what has been done in the Ekstrand home.

This particular type of heating installation is ideal for the type of home. A Perfection gas-fired "Hi-Boy" Furnace has been placed in a 20 sq. ft. utility room off the dining room. The furnace has been vented into the living room fireplace chimney—doubly constructed to serve the furnace as well as the hot water heater. Down-draft circulation from the attic is provided to supply air for combustion. Heat is carried overhead through ducts to each room, forced through duct work down inside walls to baseboard registers. The air circulates through the rooms and exhausts through cold air registers to a four inch chamber under the entire floor area and returns to the furnace. Thus, the cold floor problem is eliminated.

Special attention has been paid to creating a return-air plenum under the floor. First, six inches of one-inch slag has been used as a moisture barrier, topped with two inches of granulated slag over which has been poured a four-inch concrete slab. Two by four wood joists are located on 16-inch centers and raised to a clearance of ¾-inch under the entire bearing surface of the joists. This unique treatment is what makes it possible to convert the under-floor area to a return air plenum chamber. The sub-flooring has been placed on top of the joists, covered with saturated felt and surfaced with oak flooring.

For summer comfort, the furnace blower system can be used as an air conditioning system, the air being cooled as it travels beneath the floors and over the concrete slab. To completely eliminate blower noise, winter or summer, as the air travels through the duct work, a fire-proof canvas connection has been used between the furnace and the duct work.

The exterior of the Ekstrand home is of semi-brick spotted with art stone. Wide (Continued on page 31)
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COLLABORATIVE GROUP AT NELA PARK

Twelve two-man teams of budding architects and designers from WRU and CIA attended two lecture sessions at Nela Park February 16 and 19. The annual activity—this is the fourth year—is sponsored by Cleveland Chapters of A.I.A., I.E.S., and S.I.D. Joint Committee members (front row center) Joe McCullough, C.I.A.; Clyde Patterson, A.I.A., W.R.U.; W. D. Riddle, A.I.A., I.E.S., S.A.H.; Carl Droppers, A.I.A., W.R.U.; Dana Rowten, I.E.S.; K. A. Staley, I.E.S. The problem, written by Ernst Payer is a home. Prizes and award certificates will be awarded at the joint A.I.A.-I.E.S.-S.I.D. Dinner meeting April 15, at the University Club.

Feature speaker of the evening will be Dr. Ralph M. Evans, Director, (Eastman) Kodak Park Color Control Division. His subject is “The Expressiveness of Color.” Dr. Evans is author of the book, “An Introduction To Color,” and Secretary of the Inter-Society Color Council.

THE ARCHITECT AND PLANNER

The Cleveland Chapter A.I.A. heard one of the most interesting and informative talks given in years on Urban Redevelopment “The Architect and Planner” at their meeting on Wednesday, Feb. 25th. The speaker was Edmund N. Bacon, Executive Director of the City Planning Commission of Philadelphia. He is widely known for his work in Philadelphia and his Architectural training is of great assistance to him in this work. He is a most forceful and dynamic personality and all who attended were impressed with his knowledge and grasp of this most difficult subject.

This was the fourth meeting that this chapter has had this season on Urban Redevelopment. It was pretty well attended and many younger architects were in attendance.

The Chapter voted to ask the National A.I.A. Convention to visit Cleveland in 1958. This year the convention goes to Seattle, then Boston, Washington and Milwaukee. The Cleveland Chapter will provide the cocktail party for the delegates and visitors.

Architect Robert A. Little, First Vice President of the Cleveland Chapter, made an announcement of the Exhibit of the Chapter at the Cleveland Art Gallery, this coming October. It has been some five years since the last exhibit was held. He is chairman of that committee. Here they will use some of the “PROJECT NOTEWORTHY” started some time ago by architect Robert C. Gaede, now again in the service.

EASTERN OHIO

The February meeting of the Chapter held on Thursday, Feb. 12, at the Women’s Club, Akron featured a discussion on “Let’s Take The Mystery Out of Modular,” led by Mr. E. W. Dykes. After an excellent talk by Mr. Dykes, an interesting question period was held with active participation by the members.

The Convention Committee with Boyd Huff, chairman, and Walter Damon, co-chairman, announced that Youngstown has been chosen as the location for the 1953 State Convention. The committees for the Convention gave their reports.

An attendance of 70 at this meeting started the year 1953 with a higher attendance than at any meeting of the last two years. Let’s Keep It That Way!

President Trefon Sagadenczy opened the business meeting with the recognition of the 13 new registrants in the Eastern Ohio District.

Under new business came a lengthy discussion of the proposed new state building code, led by Mr. M. M. Kornarsi, who gave a report on the school section which he had examined. The action taken was a motion that the Eastern Ohio Chapter go on record as requesting an opportunity to review the New Building Code before it is presented for approval by the legislature. We suggest that other chapters take the same action.

The next meeting of the Eastern Ohio Chapter will be held in Youngstown, with Frank Smith, Jr. and P. Arthur D’Orazio as hosts on April 9th, 1958.
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Remodeling — A Potential and Profitable Market for the Architect

By DAVID SKYLAR (Continued from January 1953 Issue)

Remodeling our newly acquired house was actually a race with the stork. When we bought the place, our second baby was only three months away and Claudia, our daughter was only 16 months old. We had no choice, we had to move into our house and still do all the renovating that was needed. And much was needed.

Under these circumstances, it was only natural that we start with the kitchen. Baby food, formulas, and all the other daily chores that go with raising a flock had to be taken care of. Most important, we had only three months before the second baby would be home demanding constant attention.

The kitchen we started with was 18 feet long by 9 feet wide. A small 7 by 7 foot breakfast room branched off the kitchen, as did the downstairs bathroom. The kitchen windows were long and narrow, raising only 28 inches off the floor. A radiator was placed directly under these windows. The sink, which was built into the house in 1926, hung on the right side wall, surrounded by dark wood cabinets. Although these cabinets were quite large, they were not designed with super-market shopping habits in mind. They couldn't hold the supply of canned food we purchase bi-weekly.

The bathroom and breakfast room doors completely dominated the wall opposite the sink. The space remaining on that wall was taken up with another unsightly, dark cabinet.

The floor was covered with linoleum, perhaps about 10 years old. The walls and ceilings were papered. When this room was last decorated, about 15 years prior to our purchase, the job was done rather sloppily, and as a result, the job was more complex.

(Continued on page 22)
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CHARLES RIMER WINS SCHWEINFURTH AWARD

The School of Architecture at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, has named fourth-year student Charles E. Rimer as 18th winner of the annual Schweinfurth Travel Award for a summer of study in Europe.

Dean Francis R. Bacon of the Western Reserve architecture school has announced that Rimer will attend the nine-week summer session at the American Art School at Fontainebleau, France.

The annual grant for study and travel abroad is made available to Western Reserve architecture students through the Charles Frederick Schweinfurth Scholarship Fund, administered by the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Winners of Schweinfurth grants since the award was established in 1930 include some of Cleveland's leading architects. Early recipients included Carl F. Guenther, J. Stanley Ott, Joseph S. Freson, Joseph Ceruti, H. Lester Kinnear, James Trevor Guy, Jack Albert, Walker O. Cain, Edward A. Moulthrop and John Bonebrake.

Since World War II Schweinfurth awards have gone to Gerald A. Doyle, Jr., Donald S. Woodward, Gordon R. Canute, Arlyn C. Neiswander, Chalmer Grimm, Jr., Raymond S. Febo and N. Jack Huddle.

This year's award recipient holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Allegheny College, where he majored in mathematics. Rimer expects to complete requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture from Western Reserve by June, 1954. His home is in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania.

Rimer has been employed summers by the Cleveland architectural firms of Richard Hawley Cutting & Associates and Carr and Cunningham. He now is working part-time as a draftsman with Outcalt Guenther Associates.

Named as first and second alternates for the Schweinfurth award this year were Milan Srnka of East Cleveland, Ohio, and Edward L. Reimel of Stroudsburg, Pa.

Srнka expects to attend school at Fontainebleau this summer, although he won't be receiving Schweinfurth funds. A third Western Reserve architecture student planning to attend the school is Andrew J. Burin of Cleveland, also a fourth-year student. Together Rimer, Srнka and Burin will help maintain Western Reserve's record of having architecture students in each summer class at Fontainebleau since 1930, with the exception of the war years.

Recognition for Architects

Architects have observed that they usually are overlooked by history but this should not be, for their contributions to city life has been striking. Their monuments change the skyline, their buildings outlast most companies and individuals, they plan houses in which we live, the offices, stores, factory buildings in which we work, and many of the amusement centers in which we play, the schools in which our children learn and the churches in which we worship. Surely their functional importance to society deserves recognition.

From a talk by E. T. Heald, Secy. of Stark County Historical Society over WHBC on Oct. 17, 1952.
“WE’VE CHosen KELVINATOR FOR 20 YEARS”

Take it from these prize-winning builders...

The Strausmans have been among Long Island’s most successful builders for over 20 years. They are finishing 135 homes in Westbury, L. I., including the double award winner shown above. Half of them were sold on two weekends.

One factor in this sales record is the installation of kitchen equipment that prospects know and trust. The Strausmans use Kelvinator refrigerators and electric ranges exclusively. As Vice President Edward Strausman writes: “We want to tell you that it has been a real pleasure to do business with your firm for the past 20 years. Your merchandise has always proved satisfactory. We hope our relationship will continue for many years to come.”

In the new Kelvinator appliances, you will find features that will make buyers happy... that will keep tenants satisfied. For instance, there’s “Magic Cycle”* defrosting and cold-clear-to-the-floor design in the Kelvinator refrigerators... and super-sized ovens and 7-heat cooking on the Kelvinator electric ranges. Complete Kelvinator Kitchens including “Pantryettes” with exclusive sliding glass doors and “Contour-Front” base cabinets... the world’s most beautiful. For detailed information on all Kelvinator appliances, write Dept. PB-3, Kelvinator, Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit 32, Michigan.

*Patent applied for.

IT’S TIME TO GET

Kelvinator

...AND BE YEARS AHEAD

Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit 32, Michigan

Refrigerators • Ranges • Freezers • Water Heaters • Dehumidifiers • Kitchen Cabinets & Sinks • Garbage Disposers • Room Air Conditioners

Cleveland Zone: NASH KELVINATOR SALES CORPORATION • 1435 East 17th Street • Phone MAin 1-9680
THE STATE REGISTRATION LAW

As is always the case, the status-quo of any situation offers opportunities for suggested changes, which in the minds of the proponents are improvements. Such a situation prevails with regard to H. B. 256, introduced into the House, to rearrange certain boards and bureaus into groups under certain existing administrative heads of state government.

This bill provides that the Accountants, Architects, Professional Engineers and Real Estate Boards be made a part of the Department of Commerce. These changes will of course be given a thorough review by the Board involved, and when the bill comes up for hearing, their findings and conclusions will be presented.

The full effect cannot be fully determined until the context of the bill is available in the printed bill which should be off the press the second week in March. Just as soon as these copies are available, a supply will be sent to each chapter with perhaps some explanation as to what the bill is expected to accomplish and some views of some of the provisions which might not work out as well as they should.

B. S. Hubbell, 85, Architect, Dies

Benjamin S. Hubbell, architect and designer of the Cleveland Art Museum, the Ohio Bell Telephone Building and many other Cleveland landmarks, died February 21st at his Kirtland estate.

Mr. Hubbell was born in Leavenworth, Kan, 85 years ago. He used to deliver papers there by horse in the Jesse James bandit days. He witnessed the falling of "The Great Comet" in 1879 in Missouri.

He moved to Cleveland as a young man and started to design houses and smaller buildings there. He decided he needed more formal education and went to Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1893. He received his master's degree in architecture there in 1894.

Graduates, Starts Firm

After completing his studies at Cornell, Mr. Hubbell started an architectural firm, the Hubbell & Benes Co., 4500 Euclid Avenue. He married Bertha M. Tarbell of Ithaca, N.Y., in 1896.

The Art Museum was designed by him in 1915-16 and the Ohio Bell Telephone Building in 1926. The original buildings of St. Luke's Hospital were set up under his guidance in 1927. Mr. Hubbell built the Masonic Auditorium in 1917-18 and completed the Masonic Temple in 1920-21.

Planned Art School in 1907

In 1907 he drew up plans for the Cleveland School of Art, and in 1909 he went to work on the West Side Market House.

Last year William M. Milliken, director of the Cleveland Art Museum, paid Mr. Hubbell this tribute: "With all of the new art galleries erected in the last 35 years, the Cleveland Museum in its essential plan is the most functional and successful that I know of."

The Ohio Bell Building was judged by Nation's Business magazine one of "the 15 best designed commercial buildings in the United States."

A member of many clubs and civic organizations, he was a former fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a former president of the Cleveland Architectural Club. He was, at one time, president of the Colonial Club and architectural adviser for the University Improvement Co.

He was a member of the Prospect Ave. Assn., Mid-Day Club and Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

---

MR. ARCHITECT ... MR. BUILDER

Concealed Wiring is a MUST in Modern Homes

- Concealed telephone wiring is an important feature that adds an extra selling point to new homes. Many home buyers ask for this nationally advertised feature in new home construction.

Most important, concealed telephone wiring is a BIG extra feature that adds little to your costs. Ohio Bell's Architect and Builder's Service will help you plan telephone outlets and concealed wiring at no charge. Call our Business Office and ask for this service.

THE OHIO BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
The Youngstown Jet-Tower Dishwasher has completely modernized dish washing!

Let our men discuss your building plans with you. Let them see the plans of houses now building or still to be built, and we'll show you how the Youngstown Jet-Tower Dishwasher will not only make that home modern but stay modern.

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

Complete your kitchens with the Youngstown Food Waste Disposer

CLEVELAND ....... DUGE DISTRIBUTING CO. .......... 2168 W. 25th St. — CH. 1-1445
COLUMBUS ...... THOMPSON & HAMILTON, INC. .... 211 N. 4th St. — MA. 2363
DAYTON ......... THOMPSON & HAMILTON, INC. .... 118 S. Terry St. — MI. 9051
CINCINNATI ....... GRIFFITH DISTRIBUTING CORP. ......... 2410 Gilbert Ave. — CA. 4300
TOLEDO ......... V. J. McGranahan DISTRIBUTING CO. ......... 1920 N. 13th St. — AD. 5266
We adapted a Youngstown cabinet into our laundry chute by simply cutting out a portion of the cabinet top. Ideas such as this save countless hours in running our house.

We went ahead though it meant knocking out these walls, removing a radiator, breaking out all the cabinets, laying a new floor, re-routing the plumbing, adding new lines for the clothes washer, closing off the bathroom door and breaking through a new one, building a breakfast bar, and finally repainting, repapering and completely redecorating the entire room.

We had decided on metal cabinets because of their easy maintenance and chose the Youngstown line because they were well built and moderately priced. Youngstown also offered us a wide assortment in styles and sizes, and gave us the opportunity to “customise” our own kitchen.

We started this project by first removing two interior walls, the archway and all the cabinets. Here again, the use of an architect enabled me to save money. This house was originally designed and built by Mr. Dalton. I asked Mr. Dalton to come out to our place and he was good enough to oblige. I told him what I had in mind, what we planned to do and asked him for location of wires, pipes, etc. The original blue prints of the house had been lost and I had to depend on Mr. Dalton’s memory for assistance. This was particularly important since I planned to do much of the work myself.

Throughout the entire house, I called on professional
You Can Rely On and Specify with Confidence...

Every Rheem Automatic Water Heater is PRESSURE-PROVED!

The inner tank of every Rheem Water Heater is filled with water and fully tested at a pressure twice as great as ever needed for normal use. The tank is 100% perfect — assurance of complete reliability and satisfaction. It has built-in draft hood which gives more ceiling room. Lower opening saves 5 inches.

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THE PALMER DONAVIN MFG. CO.
575 OLENTANGY RIVER RD., COLUMBUS • 674 NORTH UNION ST., LIMA

ARCHITECT [March, 1953]
This new West Side office of the Ohio Savings and Loan Company was designed and decorated by Irvin and Company, Inc., around the theme of "customer service". The walls are a soft copper color, the rugs a deep copper color. All railing work is aluminum, with wood furniture blond, upholstered in green.

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.

This mural, painted by Owen Coghlan, Irvin designer, shows the evolution of money in North America and Britain.

assistance whenever needed. I did the manual labor, and called in specialists for such jobs as plastering, papering, part of the plumbing and some electrical wiring.

We conferred frequently with Mr. Duge and his assistance saved us considerable time and dollars. For example, we had a problem with those low windows, Mr. Duge suggested that instead of going to the expense of new windows, we cut these off and make a well for the window to slide into. We did this and moved the sink in front of the window where adequate natural light was available.

We actually spent more time designing this room than we did building it. After I had ripped out walls and cabinets, I called in a plasterer to dress up the room again. We then had our base and wall cabinets delivered and I did the installation work. I had a plumber do the sink installation and was very happy to turn this job over to him.

When our Westinghouse "twins" arrived, they fitted into place. The washer was placed on the inside wall of what formerly was the breakfast room, and which now became our utility room. The plumbing was easily hooked up since we simply went right into the hot and cold water lines feeding the downstairs lavatory. I hooked up a special drain for the washer; I didn't think a small drain in the bathroom could adequately handle the fast, soapy discharge. The dryer was placed on an outside wall and vented so as to remove hot air and lint. In order to save steps I built a laundry chute into the kitchen by simply cutting out the top of a Youngstown cabinet and piping our clothes into it through an upstairs closet. The bottom shelf of this cabinet is now used for soap storage.

I also adapted a Youngstown cabinet into our ventilating fan. A piece of six inch stove pipe, a small rubber blade and a 1/20 horse power motor did this job. I placed the fan in the small cabinet directly over the stove. Thus all cooking greases and fumes are carried away and exhausted outside.

When it came to decorating the room I again called on professional help. Carl Wagenman recommended we use an oil cloth type of paper on the walls and ceilings. This material was practically stain proof and dirt resis-

(Continued on page 33)
New Special Purpose Threshold

Special thresholds that permit easy installation with various types of floor hinges are now available in the complete line of abrasive cast thresholds made by Wooster Products, Inc., Wooster, Ohio. Shown is type described as Wooster 115-SA. Additional safety and wear are features of the aluminum oxide grits integrally cast into the surface. The thresholds are supplied in aluminum and iron, also bronze and nickel when permitted. Complete details may be obtained by writing the manufacturer, Wooster Products, Inc., Dept. G, Wooster, O.

PERSONALS

Frederick Stritzel, architect, announces the removal of his office as of January 1st to 4100 Dublin road, Columbus 14, Ohio. Fred, that is a long way to come on Wednesday nights.

OPENS ARCHITECT OFFICE

Rudolph J. Orgler, architect and structural engineer has announced opening of a new office at 7113 Euclid Avenue. For the past five years, in addition to his own work in designing and supervising construction of commercial and industrial buildings, Orgler has co-operated with several other concerns in construction of many buildings, notably the Cleveland Hopkins Airport terminal building.

HARRY H. NUSSMEYER

The news of the passing of Harry H. Nussmeyer, a registered architect of New Bremen, Ohio, was a shock to his many friends and class mates. He was a graduate of Ohio State as an architect with the class of 1912. He started out in the offices of Dayton architects, later going with the American Bridge Co. at Pittsburgh for a time. He was called back home to help look after his family interests in New Bremen, and immediately became interested in civic affairs which included serving his home town as Mayor. During the thirties he assisted the Federal Agencies in Dayton and Columbus.

for your reference files...Data on Engineered Timber Construction

Factual material vital to the designer of modern buildings is contained in this authoritative 12-page booklet. It illustrates the uses of engineered timbers in the construction of buildings which combine the finest appearance with permanence, economy and adaptability.

Included in this booklet is the following:

- Beam and girder applications; recommended sizes and connections.
- Arch applications with recommended connections and tables of section dimensions for various spans and loadings.
- Bowstring and parallel chord applications with detail drawings and tables of truss dimensions for various spans.

To get your copy of the booklet, "Modern Construction," see your nearest Timber Structures office, or fill in and mail the coupon.

ARCHITECT

TIMBER STRUCTURES, INC.
535 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
Offices in New York; Chicago; Detroit; Kansas City; St. Louis; Minneapolis; Dallas; West Hartford, Conn.; Charlotte, N. C.; Seattle; Spokane; Portland, Ore.

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The Water Heater to Specify
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BURKAY
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Gas water heaters

Perform efficiently and economically as:

- **Instantaneous Heaters** — operate as self-contained units — for use in service stations, barber shops, beauty shops and other service businesses.
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- **Straight Recovery Heaters** — provide hot water in large volume when installed with a storage tank and circulating pump — ideal for apartment houses, hotels, motels, clubs and hospitals.
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A.O.Smith Permaglas®
AUTOMATIC WATER HEATERS

**LAST LONGER!**

Permaglas water heaters are completely protected from rust. Glass-surfaced steel tank can't rust because glass can't rust!

**COST NO MORE!**

You can specify both with complete confidence!

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  - THE BAIRD-FOERST CORP.
    5901 State Road, Cleveland 9
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  - THE H. BULLOCK CO.
    333 21st St., Toledo
  - CHARLES F. LENHART, INC.
    125 McMicken Ave., Cincinnati 10
  - RADIANT CO., INC.
    743 Kiser St., Dayton

NEW "WALLPAPER" HEATING PANEL

An electrical radiant heating panel only 1/16 of an inch thick which can be cemented to the ceiling like wall-paper is United States Rubber Company's newest contribution to home heating. The new panel is a sheet of conductive rubber that is the heating unit, sandwiched between layers of thin plastic and aluminum foil.

Complete radiant heating for an entire house or for a single room is possible with the panels. They are particularly useful for homeowners who add a new room or who want to supplement existing heat in such places as a den, expansion attic, or garage.

The panels are called Uskon, and are extremely light, weighing only 6 ounces per square foot. They are bonded to ceilings of plaster, sheetrock or similar smooth material by means of a special adhesive. Occasionally, molding is used in conjunction with the adhesive. The number of panels required is determined by climate, insulation, and other factors, but generally, Uskon does not cover the entire ceiling.

Where electricity is available for 1 1/2 cents a kilowatt hour or less, the cost of operation is comparable with that of other fuels.

Three sizes of panels are available. 4' x 6', 4' x 4', and 3' x 4', and both outer surfaces are covered with aluminum foil to keep out moisture. The panels are rated at 22 watts per square foot (75 BTU's) and are available for either 115 or 230 volts. Due to the absence of abnormally high temperatures at concentrated points, hazards from burns and scorchings are eliminated.

Homes with Uskon heating panels have much more living space, because there are no radiators, wall heaters, chimneys, furnaces, boilers, ducts or valves. Walls and floors are left completely free, and there is extra room for furniture and decorations.

Scientific analysis indicates that radiant heat in the ceiling is comfortable and healthful because of its uniformity and freedom from drafts, and because it is the nearest approach to the natural heat of the sun. Surface temperature of the ceiling panels averages about 100 degrees, and the heat rays warm the floor and other objects in the room without heating the air.

Excessively dry air is avoided, and the humidity approaches that of the outdoors. There is no fuel soot, no fumes, and virtually no dust in circulation. Individual room heating may be operated by thermostat control, if desired. (Continued on page 27)
Panels can be attached to ceilings, without any cutting, rebuilding, plastering, or structural changes. They are then painted with conventional flat interior decoration.

The new type panel is ideally suited for expansion attics that are to be made into living quarters. An installation in a Levittown, Long Island home with an expansion attic of about 400 square feet, cost approximately $300. The attic had been converted into two rooms and a bath. A home now being completed in Milan, Tenn., gives an idea of the installation cost where Uskon panels are used as the sole heating source. This two-story home is in the $25,000 price bracket, with three bedrooms, and two baths. Cost of the Uskon installation in this frame building with a stone and brick veneer will be about $1,200 for 36 panels.

Greaseproof Tile Flooring Folder

A new 4-page folder describing their new Vinyлизed Asphalt Greaseproof Tile, beautifully printed in color, has just been issued by Uvalde Rock Asphalt Co. of San Antonio, Texas. A copy for your file on "Floor Covering" may be had by writing.

PLEXIGLAS EXHIBIT TOURING 17 CITIES

A traveling exhibit which demonstrates new uses and design techniques developed for Plexiglas acrylic plastic will pay successive three-day visits to four-midwest cities during April and May. It will be on display in Ohio on April 21 at the Wade Park Manor in Cleveland and on May 12 at the Sinton Hotel in Cincinnati. Show hours are 3 P.M. to 9 P.M., the first day, 12 noon to 9 P.M. the second, and 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. on the final day.

The exhibit is sponsored by Rohm & Haas Co. of Philadelphia, manufacturer of Plexiglas, to demonstrate scores of new developments to retailers, architects, lighting engineers, product designers, plastics fabricators and molders, and sign manufacturers. It will display examples of store fronts, lighting fixtures, luminous ceiling installations, indoor and outdoor signs, merchandising and display equipment, glazing material, and molded parts. Specialty products such as chalkboards for schools and shower enclosures, will also be featured.

In order to bring new developments in Plexiglas to widespread audiences, the manufacturer of the product is presenting the exhibit in 17 cities from coast to coast.

ARCHITECT
REPORT OF JURY
Producers' Council Display of Advertising Material
This report was made to the joint meeting of Producers' Council and Columbus Chapter, A. I. A., at Columbus Builders' Exchange, January 26, 1953.

Part I
Material Presented by the Producers.
Advertising literature was presented by approximately 75 different companies—in four classes. Three classes had been established by the Producers' Council.
Class I. Literature concerned primarily with basic technical information.
Class II. Literature offering technical information confined to the particular products of a single manufacturer.
Class III. Literature of primarily promotional nature.
Class IV. Space advertising directed primarily to the architect.

Appraising the Material.
The Columbus Chapter, A.I.A. was requested to appraise the material. For this purpose two separate committees or juries were appointed.
One jury appraised the technical and practical value of the literature for the use of the architect and the engineer. This jury consisted of:
B. W. Cornelius, Mechanical Engineer of Sims, Cornelius and Schooley; Edward Kromer, Architect, Columbus Board of Education; Elliott Whitaker, Director, School of Architecture, Ohio State University.
The second committee and jury appraised the artistic value or so-called "eye appeal" of the literature and its value to the architect in his general practice. This jury consisted of:
Paula Schatzman of the office of Pettit, Oman, Meinhardt and Cleland; Gilbert Coddington, of Brooks and Coddington; Howard Dwight Smith, Ohio State University Architect.

The criteria considered by the juries included:
For Class I. Completeness of data; Usefulness of subject matter to Architects; Format.
For Class II. Completeness of data; Organization of Material; Convenience of Reference; Format.
For Classes III and IV. Attention arresting quality; Informative or educational value to Architects; Format.

Part II
After the consideration given by the committees referred to in Part I specific examples were chosen. These are listed in the following schedule:
In Class I. Basic Technical Information.
(a) Chosen by the jury on technical qualifications.
First. The Otis Elevator Company's interesting booklet gives information of general application, with intelligible layout and installation data for all types of elevator projects.
Second. The Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute's Design Handbook is concise, but fully sufficient for architect's and engineers' use.
Third. Brick and Tile Engineering Handbook of Design is a compact but adequate compendium of technical data in their field.
(b) Chosen by the jury for "eye appeal."
First. Design of Insulated Buildings for Various Climates is a publication for the Insulation industry in a series published by the Architectural Record. It is highly artistic and its presence on any library shelf lends dignity and grace.
Second. Group of five pamphlets by the Structural Clay Products Institute under these titles:
Color Engineering
Terra Cotta and Ceramic Veneers

Mr. Architect: Never underestimate the power of Hamilton the original automatic CLOTHES DRYER!
...a satisfied woman is a satisfied client
...smart women want Hamilton because
- Hamilton is the modern way to dry clothes
- Hamilton saves work, time, clothes
  - Hamilton gives "Sunshine-and-Breeze" freshness
  - Hamilton brings the sunshine indoors...eliminates weather worries

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

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  The York Supply Co.
  2624 Colerian
- CLEVELAND
  Tecca Distributing Co.
  4501 Prospect Ave.
- COLUMBUS
  Leuthi and Welsh, Inc.
  73 East Naghten St.
- DAYTON
  The York Supply Co.
  531 East 3rd St.
- TOLEDO
  McCranahan Dist. Co.
  1920-30 N. 13th St.

28 [March, 1953]
Bonds and Mortars in the Wall of Brick
Two pamphlets on Facing Tile Details

Class II. Technical Information from Individual Manufacturers.
(a) By the jury on technical qualifications:
First. Two pamphlets; Vertical Transportation by Otis and Dumb Waiters by Otis.
Second. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Manual. This piece of literature is particularly well indexed.
Third. Two pamphlets by Reynolds Metal Company; somewhat complicated and detailed data but well organized for use.
(b) By the jury on aesthetic qualifications:
First. Fenestra Industrial Windows, a series of four monthly pamphlets in striking colors and with excellent photography.
Second. Anderson Corporation's Window Walls is a large collection of working drawing details presented by superb draftsmanship.
Third. Literature by Celotex under titles, Structural Insulation, Gypsum Products and Acoustical Materials, is dignified and attractive in its composition and presentation.

Class III. Promotional Literature.
(a) By the technical jury:
(2) Armstrong Corkboard and Cork Covering.
Third. Two pamphlets on Armstrong Cork Insulation; Fruit and Vegetable Storage; Dairy and Ice Cream Plants.
(b) By the jury on aesthetics:

Class IV. Space Advertising.
(a) By the technical jury:
(b) By the jury for artistic and dignified presentation:
First. Overly Manufacturing Company on Aluminum Roofing. This form of space use is particularly commended for the consistent repetition of the same page composition and the use of an interesting variety of architectural subjects month by month in similar scale of presentation. Published in Magazine of Building and in Church Property Administration.
Second. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's "Design of the Month" for a Store Front.

The juries wish to emphasize to producers and advertisers two very important details in presentation of material for architects' use:
I. Pamphlet and catalog material should be $1/2"x11".
II. For architects' files all material should be marked with the approved American Institute of Architects' file number.

The official file for odd-sized and for unmarked material is usually the waste-basket, after they have made their initial advertising impact.

Gilbert Coddington
B. W. Cornelius
Edward Kroner
Paula Schatzman
Eliot Whitaker
Howard Dwight Smith, Chmn.

NOW Thermopane FOR ANY PRICED HOME WITH THERM-O-PANEL

ONE of the most wanted features in home construction is now available for homes in any price range—"Thermopane" glass windows! THERM-O-PANEL Window System makes it possible—and profitable—to incorporate genuine "Thermopane" throughout, even in homes selling for $10,000 and less!

9 BASIC UNITS of standard 45" x 25" glass provide unlimited combinations of fenestration—from shoulder-high horizontal bedroom windows of one, two, three or more panels, to big, modern window walls that are so popular today.

ANY PANEL VENTILATED. As many panels as desired may be ventilated by top-hung sash equipped with quality hardware, including roto operators and sill lock. Aluminum frame screens available.

THERM-O-PANEL will provide one of your strongest selling points. Write for full details.

ARCHITECT
BEFORE SPECIFYING
ACOUSTICAL TREATMENT
INVESTIGATE

HUSHKOTE®
Sound-Absorbent Plaster

- HUSHKOTE, an efficient and attractive sound absorbent plaster, provides permanent sound control at extremely low cost per unit of sound absorption.
- At its usual thickness of 1/2 inch, HUSHKOTE has a coefficient of sound absorption of .52 at 512 frequencies, an a noise reduction value of .60.
- HUSHKOTE has a pleasing, no-glare surface texture with high light-reflection. It is available in a variety of decorative pastel tints as well as white.
- For full details see Sweet's Catalog or write THE CLEVELAND GYPSUM COMPANY

IT PAYS TO USE MID-WEST'S
3 way
ACOUSTICAL ANALYSIS by skilled consultants!
ACCURATE DEPENDABLE Cost Estimates!
EFFICIENT ERECTION that saves Time—Money!

AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS FOR . . .
National Gypsum Co. Simpson Logging Co.
Certain-Teed Products Corp. Kelly Island Lime & Transport Co.

THE MID-WEST ACOUSTICAL & SUPPLY CO.
Sound Conditioning Engineers & Contractors
General Offices, 20001 WEST LAKE RD., CLEVELAND 16, OHIO

Kelvinator Announces Many New Lines of Interest to the Architect

Kelvinator announces a broad expansion program that will enable it to offer complete kitchens and laundry equipment during 1953, in addition to its lines of refrigerators, electric ranges, home freezers and electric water heaters.

E. L. Stalnecker, Cleveland Zone Manager said Kelvinator's 1953 products will include:

1. The first full line of kitchen cabinets to bear the Kelvinator name, featuring unique wall "pantryettes" with sliding doors of translucent, rippled glass, a broad selection of cabinet sinks and base cabinets, and a garbage disposer.

2. A complete new line of refrigerators, highlighted by a special series of five models in a new size, only 28 1/2 inches wide, with a full choice of features, including self-operating push-button-controlled "Magic Cycle" defrosting.

3. New electric ranges with single and double ovens, offering a wide choice of standard or deluxe features in both 40 and 30-inch widths, and a new low-backguard 40-inch model with built-in toplight and automatic clock oven control, designed to give a full-size deluxe range.

4. Room air conditioners in 3/4 and 1/2 h. p. sizes.

5. Home laundry equipment, to be introduced early in 1953.

"Kelvinator's expansion reflects our confidence in the value of complete kitchen installations" Stalnecker said.

Here is an old proverb well worth remembering: "If you wish to be happy, we'll tell you the way: Don't live tomorrow until you have lived today."

* * *

We do not stop playing because we are old; we grow old because we stop playing.
ARCHITECT PLANS “BASIC HOME” (Continued from page 12)

siding offers attractive contrast. In the $18,500 class, this attractive home is the first owned by the Ekstrands. It was built by Pearl-Fulton, Inc., which is operated by Mr. Cornell. Mr. Julius Egyed, of the Better Heating & Sheet Metal Co., was responsible for the heating installation.

It so happens that the fireplace which warms little Terry Ekstrand could have been located at either end of the room instead of being placed in the center. Design of the home makes variations possible. with an assist from Perfection Stove Company’s furnace division.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Uno Ekstrand are well pleased with their “basic home.” Skillful design has made it possible for them to get the feeling of massiveness from their five rooms; location of the gas “HI-Boy” Furnace in the utility room saves running up and down basement steps; the compactness of the home makes it extremely easy to heat and assures low fuel costs; and, best of all, should the Ekstrands someday wish to make interior changes, such as adding a third bedroom, the job will be an easy one because this home was designed with expandable qualities in mind.

ROOF TRUSSES by CARTWRIGHT & MORRISON, INC.
HOLCOMB, NEW YORK

Typical Modified Bow-string trussed rafters. Span 50', spacing 2'. Trusses assembled ready for erection. Building 50'x240' constructed for Irona Creameries, Champlain, N.Y. This type of construction is often used if ceiling is desirable. Furnished as shown by Cartwright & Morrison, Inc. Contractor handled his own erection.

EASTERN OHIO REPRESENTATIVES
GORDON BRANDY INDUSTRIAL SALES
1657 STATE ROAD
CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO
NEW STATE BUILDING CODE

After several attempts to revise the State Building Code, much of which is of 1913 vintage, a bill H. B. 285 has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Roger Cloud of Logan County to bring these statutes up-to-date and in step generally with improvements of old ideas and materials and many entirely new innovations in the building construction field.

The present H. B. is not perfect—that is readily admitted by the makers, but it does represent more than 2 years time and effort by a committee set up under the Ohio Program Committee, all of whom have given their time and talents to the end that a very desirable progressive step will have been consummated, when this bill has passed both houses and is signed by the Governor. There is no assurance that any or all of these steps will be completed but the profession, represented by the Architects Society of Ohio, is so intimately connected with and so often their work is affected by code rulings and edicts, that every assistance should be provided by every registered architect in the state to push this effort to a successful conclusion.

Certainly there are some provisions with which some individuals and groups do not agree. Many of these opinions and differences have already been reconsidered and for those still in question, the normal procedure of the legislature will provide opportunities for the proponents to be heard.

When a bill is introduced in the Senate or the House, that is termed its first reading. Normally the second reading takes place the next or early succeeding sessions, at which time the Bill is assigned to a committee. It is then the function of the committee to set a date for the hearing, which is public, at which time all persons interested in the bill have the opportunity to be heard. If the committee is convinced of the merit of any of the pro and con arguments presented it may prepare and adopt amendments which must be later presented on the floor of the House or Senate.

The committee may defer its own action until later or it may call for another hearing. Sometimes the bill is deferred temporarily, with instructions from the committee to groups or individuals with different views to get together and return with agreed recommendations.

When the bill has been acted upon by the committee, the secretary of the committee prepares a report on the bill, including any agreed amendments, which report is signed by the members of the committee, following which it is the duty and responsibility of the secretary to present the report on the floor of the Senate or House, where it is accepted and referred for third reading.

It is when the bill is up for third reading that the question is presented by the presiding officer "Shall the bill pass?" Following the presentation of the merits of the bill by its author or authors, the question is open for debate and amendments. Some times there is little controversy, depending quite often upon who the author is and how well he has done his ground work with his fellow legislators.

If the bill is given a favorable vote, the title is agreed to by another vote and it is ready to be sent to the other legislative body where it again follows in general the routine herein before outlined, and if passed by the second body is ready for the consideration of the governor. The governor has ten days, during which time he may approve or veto this measure. If he does not act during this period the bill becomes a law, and unless specifically provided otherwise, becomes effective at the end of ninety days.

(Continued on page 33)
Some bills because of the nature of their contents and purpose may not follow exactly the outline as presented. As the session progresses and work begins to accumulate, the "Reference Committees" sometimes known as the "Rules Committees", or committees set up with similar authority, start to exercise the great power they have to step up procedure, reduce some of the procedure to a minimum and to select the bills that will be put on the calendar for consideration. This last procedure is about the last hurdle and the action of these committees is a strong indication of how a bill stands.

All of which is stated here to show at least two things. First, that our legislative procedure does provide for ample hearings for the public to be heard. This opportunity however, diminishes as the legislature draws to a close as quite obviously, there is a reasonable limit to which the lawyer, doctor, farmer, druggist, merchant, manufacturer legislators can be expected to stay away from their own personal affairs.

The second thing in mind is to briefly point out just what kind of a job your legislative committee has on its hands and to give some idea of the time and continuing effort that must be put forth.

Certainly there are others including the professional engineers who are also interested in this legislation, all of whom can be depended upon, at least we can say that now, to do their share. Just as soon as the bill has been printed, copies of same will be promptly furnished to the six local chapters, where immediate attention and consideration must be given, so that our views may be presented in good time and our united support of the measure can be given wholeheartedly.

The co-ordinator for the Code Preparation Committee is Paul Baseler, whose architectural background and experience has kept architectural thinking and approach in all the work to date. The A.S.O. representative on the committee is C. Melvin Frank, a registered architect of Columbus, who is currently 2nd Vice Pres. of the Architects Society of Ohio. The A.S.O. legislative chairman is Harold Goetz, of Middletown, who is going to expect every registered architect to be prepared to do his "bit" the minute he is told the what, where, when, and how. The first order of the day is to get acquainted with your own senator or representative now. His name and address is in this copy of the "Ohio Architect." (See pages 39, 40 and 41 and article on page 8)

Remodeling — A Potential Market

(Continued from page 24)

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Remodeling — A Potential Market

(Continued from page 24)

A professional paper hanger did this job. After three months of living in this new kitchen I can see that both Mr. Wagenman and Mr. Duge were right. This room now requires a minimum of upkeep, and for a kitchen, that's saying a good deal.

The dining room is also an excellent example of what care in choosing materials can accomplish. We felt this room should be gay and lively and yet be easy to take care of. Because youngster's hands are seemingly always dirty I built a wainscoat and painted it with Wagenman washable paint. I also carried the Dodge Vinyl coated cork into the dining room, and this proved to be a smart move. After a meal we simply sweep away the crumbs thrown around by our daughter and the room is clean and neat. We don't get concerned if she spills anything because it's easy to wipe up. With a minimum of fuss and bother we can restore this house into a livable condition after our youngsters have played in it all day.

In the next installment, I'll cover the living and bedrooms.

(Continued from page 24)

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ARCHITECT

[March, 1953] 33
DUN'S REVIEW

Architect Designs for the Client's Profits

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The reprint above from DUN'S REVIEW is being distributed by the American Art Metals Company, of Atlanta, Ga., and is of such merit as to deserve space in "Ohio Architect."

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WITH THE EDITORS

Glad to receive "Skylines" the official publication of the Kansas City Chapter, A.I.A. and find it most interesting and refreshing, taking a lot of time and considerable preparation. It is quite a fine and very creditable chapter publication and we can go along with Howard Eichenbaum's—(Director, Gulf State Region A.I.A.) letter as published in the November issue that it is one of the best being distributed throughout the Institute. We will be expecting Frank Grimaldi in Seattle in June, to tell more about "Skylines."

The Arizona Chapter A.I.A. Bulletin was a pleasant surprise and the next issues will be expected in due time. The identification on the back cover is quite proper and something every chapter publication should follow. We in Ohio feel that the 81/2 x 11 size has lots to offer from many angles. See you in Seattle in June at the Editor's meeting.

The "Empire State Architect" for January and February keeps right on being in the front rank of official publications for state architectural associations. They carry XIII as their volume index while the "Ohio Architect" has to content with XI. There was a war "in Ohio" in the early forties, which caused the "Ohio Architect" to miss a couple of years, otherwise we would be the same age, as the first "Ohio Architect" was published in 1939. Certainly glad to see the Board of Examiners mentioned and to congratulate the new Board Chairman Mr. James Wm. Kidney.

All the way from Texas we have the February issue of the "Texas Architect" full of good reading as usual. While it is small in one way it makes up for size by a lot of well selected material, in fact, it's so good we expect to use some of it in the April issue of the "Ohio Architect." We expect to see and perhaps argue a little with Editor Baer at the Editor's meeting in Seattle in June.

THE NEW STATE BUILDING CODE
(Continued from page 9)

sitting of representatives of the state chapters of the several professional societies involved in the construction field, be asked to propose representatives to form a technical advisory committee to review the various chapters of the code and comment thereon before any of such chapters were released for general review. Accordingly each of such societies was contacted and requested to name two representatives to this committee. Without exception these societies responded to our request, and thus a committee of professional men was built up to provide the background for review of proposed regulations before allowing industry, with its many and varied interests to review and comment thereon. The societies represented on this committee are:

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To establish background material for the building code, several model codes and the newer codes of the municipalities of the state were reviewed and compared with technical bulletins, standards, books and reports to determine the code having the closest application to conditions peculiar to the state of Ohio commensurate with the recognized National Standards. This painstaking survey resulted in the selection of the Basic Code of the Building Officials Conference of America, Inc. as the background for the proposed new Ohio State Code.

It was necessary, however, to make some adjustments in order to fit the code for state-wide application and, at the committee's request, to make it somewhat more readily useable. In the course of the preparation of the new code all provisions and requirements were clarified according to nationally recognized standards of such organizations as ASA, ASTM, NFBEU, NFPA, NBS, and many others. In addition, conferences and consultations were held with the technical advisors on the particular subjects which they represented and with industry specialists in the various fields of the construction industry.

Out of this study a rough draft was prepared, edited, corrected and redrafted in preliminary draft form which was submitted to the sub-committee and the technical advisory committee for review and comment. Upon receipt of these comments, meetings with the committees were held for open discussion of the requirements, and out of this a tentative draft was issued and distributed to industry at large.

The construction industry supplied numerous comments, suggestions and recommendations, each one of which was carefully scrutinized, studied in relation to its effect upon other portions of the code and verified according to nationally recognized standards. Wherever these comments proved constructive and sound, changes were made in the draft. Those chapters where the time element permitted were revised and reissued for further study by industry. Following this study a public hearing was held in July of 1952 at which the chapters covering the types of construction and requirements based on type of construction and egress facilities were carefully reviewed and discussed.

Chapters covering occupancy classifications and requirements based on occupancy, basic materials, structural requirements, habitable areas, illumination and ventilation were issued in tentative draft form for review; and on January 22, 23, 24, 1953 a hearing was held in Columbus at which every chapter was reviewed and changes made in the previous drafts as issued were discussed. In addition to this review, numerous conferences with individuals or groups were held and areas of specific interests were thoroughly discussed and explained to any or all who inquired. From all of this review and many individual conferences on special subjects, many improvements in the code have been made. As a result of this, a draft has been prepared and is now being readied for presentation to the legislature in the very near future.

(Continued on page 36)
We can safely say without reservation that no one seeking information or desiring to comment or to discuss any section or proposed provision or requirement has at any time been denied the opportunity to do so or turned away from our office. In addition all comments received in writing have been carefully reviewed and most of them have been read and studied by more than one person. We are grateful to industry for its cooperation and have made a conscientious effort to show our gratefulness by extending every possible courtesy and consideration to industry and the public.

It has been our effort throughout the entire program to obtain the widest possible publicity and to keep every interested person, association or group informed of the progress and details of the new code. To accomplish this, releases have been made in the public press; all known building code and construction publications have been contacted and supplied releases and a large distribution list has been built up. The distribution has included public officer organizations in the state of Ohio, Trade and Industry Associations and Institutes throughout the nation and numerous individuals who have requested to be kept informed. These have all been circularized and many have indicated their specific interests. To the best of our knowledge no one has been denied copies of any portion of the code if copies were available or it was possible to make copies available.

Scope of the Code

At the outset of the program the committee discussed very carefully the form and division to be used in the new code. It was the committee's desire to make the instrument as workable as possible and yet have it clear in its requirements. Since the hazards incident to the use of a building vary according to the occupancy and the safety provided by the building varies according to the type of construction, these requirements are the backbone of the code and it was concluded that they should be grouped so that it would be possible in designing a building to determine the requirements by reviewing the chapter covering the particular occupancy for which the building is intended and the chapter covering the type of construction to be used. In these chapters will be found all the requirements and the particular variations permissible due to these factors. This posed a major problem in regard to those requirements which are common to all occupancies or types of construction. It was not practical to make each chapter complete in itself so that it might be lifted out of the code and used as a complete code for the specific occupancy or construction, but rather to set down in the chapter the requirements which must be complied with. Those requirements which were found to be universal for all occupancies or types of construction are covered by other chapters, cross referenced so that the applicable requirements can readily be found.

Though some criticism has been levied at the large amount of cross referencing, we sincerely believe that in actual use this will not prove cumbersome or undesirable, but rather will be found to be very positive and convenient. Of course it is necessary, as in any instru-
ment as comprehensive as this, to familiarize oneself with the format and general arrangement, particularly the numbering system used. A little time spent in the study of these details before attempting to plunge into the use of the code will prove well worth while. Such a study will reveal that much consideration has been given to arranging the sections in logical order and in a manner to correspond with one another, even in the numbering thereof. This in itself was no small task. To arrange the details in such a manner that section 1210.10 would be on the same subject as 1217.10 or 1221.10, required considerable study. As one works with the new code these things will begin to mean more and more and will eventually result in an ease of operation which will amply justify the time and effort spent in arranging such minute detail.

The present proposed draft of the code contains those chapters necessary to comprise a workable portion of the construction and structural phases of a building or structure. It does not contain the chapters covering the mechanical trades and service equipment incorporated as integral features of the building or structure. It is anticipated that these will be prepared as quickly as possible and subjected to the same review that the others have been before being presented to the legislature for consideration.

**Coordination of Municipal and State Codes**

The idea of establishing centralized administration of a state wide building code presents a staggering problem. Not only is it a serious administrative challenge, but it raises question as to the quality of service to the public. In consideration of this the recommendations of the committee have been such that details of this procedure have been left to the determination of the state building official within certain definite bounds.

Recognizing that many local subdivisions of government within the state have adequate building codes and competent enforcement officers and staffs, and guided by the principal that the state building code should be the minimum safety requirements below which it is considered inadvisable to go in constructing buildings or structures, and knowing that local conditions in a metropolitan area must dictate in some instances more requirements; provision has been made for the recognition and approval of local building codes whose requirements are at least as restrictive as the requirements of the state building code. Pursuing this policy to its conclusion, it is self evident that compliance with such a local building code automatically becomes compliance with the state building code and that therefore there is no justification for the overlapping of code enforcement within the territorial limits of any such local subdivision of...
government. The proposed state building code therefore clearly states that where a local building code has been approved, compliance with such local code will be considered compliance with the state code in all matters in which the local building code is as restrictive or more restrictive than the state building code. This means that you, who live in a city having a building code which in all major respects at least, is as restrictive or more restrictive than the proposed new state code, will continue your building operations as at present without serious concern as to whether or not there is a new state building code. In fact if the proposed state building code is passed by the legislature as currently drafted, and that could happen without you having heard of any such activity, I doubt that you would know in your everyday life that such an act had taken place. You would continue about your business without interruption or interference.

Yet under this code there will exist in Ohio a central building code authority to which you as an individual, municipality or political sub-division of government may appeal for advice, service and information to assist you in providing and maintaining safety in buildings and structures. It follows also that to make such a program effective the state building official must have authority to make such inspections as he deems desirable to determine that the minimum safety requirements of the state building code are being complied with.

These briefly are the fundamental philosophies, principles and procedures underlying the proposed new state building code and the basic principles of its application and affects on a community such as yours. While the utmost care has been exercised in the preparation, coordinating and editing, and much painstaking research has been made in an effort to eliminate errors, inconsistencies or inequalities, it is not claimed that the new code will be a perfect document from the start. It is our sincere and conscientious belief, however, that it does constitute a decided improvement over the old code.

Since it is founded on the best obtainable authority for building code requirements rather than on the antiquated specifications requirements of the old code, it is possible that in some respects costs of certain items may be greater than they were under the old code. In general however, there seems to be ample indication that in the overall picture savings will be possible so that construction work complying with the new code will be less expensive than work of the same character and quality under the requirements of the old code. It must be born in mind that no building code can in itself affect a reduction in construction costs. The most that can be done in this direction is for the code to open to you avenues and areas of benefit by permitting your imagination and ingenuity to have greater freedom. It is up to you to take advantage of the opportunities afforded to you by the new code if your clients are going to reap the benefits to be derived from it.

May we urge therefore your support of this code to the end that opportunities for progress may be afforded.

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<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 20</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1510 First Nat'l. Tower, Akron</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Champaign-Speaker</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanisburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin-Speaker</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>22 W. Gay St., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll-Clerk of the House</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Carl Gess, Carrollton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin-Asst. Clerk of House and Journal Clerk</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>44 12th Ave., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin-Engrossing Clerk</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>2507 Denning Ave., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulding-Message Clerk</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>217 N. Coupland St., Paulding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit-Recording Clerk</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>2507 Denning Ave., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery-Sergeant-at-arms</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>47 N. Perry St., Vandalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin-First Assistant Sergeant-at-arms</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>3711 Olentangy Blvd., Colum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union-Second Assistant Sergeant-at-arms</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clarence D. Geese, Sr., Plain City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas-Third Assistant Sergeant-at-arms</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>James Legree, 532 Pineview St., Toledo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 40)
MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO, 1953-54

Adams County—M. E. Hooper (R) West Union
Allen County—Floyd B. Griffin (R) 103 E. Third St., Spencerville
Ashland County—J. Frank McClure (R) 151 W. Main St., Loudonville
Ashtabula County—Howard V. Shaylor (R) R. F. D. No. 5, Ashtabula
Athens County—Don Campbell (R) Guysville
Auglaize County—Arthur C. Katterheinrich (R) 319 W. Main St., Crivitzville
Belmont County—A. G. Lancione (D) F. & M. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Belleira
Brown County—George M. Hook, Jr. (D) 209 North St., Georgetown
Butler County—James R. Sexton (R) 1300 Elmwood St., Middletown
Butler County—R. L. Longsworth (D) Augusta
Carroll County—Robert H. Longsworth (R) Augusta
Champaign County—William Saxbe (R) 17 N. Main St., Mechanicsburg
Clark County—Charles B. Mitch, 327 W. First St., Springfield
Clermont County—John Hayden (D) Felicity
Clinton County—San R. Nice (R) Cor. Broadway and Cherry Sts., Blanchester
Columbiana County—Delmar T. O'Hara (R) Perpetual Svs & Loan Building, Wellsville
Coshocton County—Kenneth F. Berry (R) 117 S. Fourth St., Coshocton
Crawford County—Terry E. Drake (R) 402 N. Union St., Galion
Cuyahoga County—James J. Barton (R) R. D. 1, Middlefield Heights, 7593 Pearl Rd., Berea
Cuyahoga County—William S. Burton (R) 2800 Terminal Tower Bldg., Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—Adrian F. Fink (R) N. B. C. Building, Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—Roy F. McMahon (R) 790 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—Richard H. Woods (R) Williamson Bldg., Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—Anthony O. Calabrese (D) 1875 Forest Hills Blvd., Apt. El, Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—John V. Corrigan (D) Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—Michael J. Crosser (D) 1945 East 66th St., Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—Frank M. Gorman (D) 1668 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—James Francis McCafferty (D) 1651 E. 78th St., Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—James J. Geppert (D) 308 Leader Bldg., Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—R. Miller (D) 1708 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—Andrew C. Putka (D) Union Bldg., 1985 Euclid Ave., Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—Eugene T. Sawicki (D) 418 Standard Bldg., Cleveland
Cuyahoga County—James D. Sullivan (D) 1485 Royalwood Rd., Broadview Hts., Brecksville
Cuyahoga County—Mike M. Sweeney (D) 16516 Claire Ave., Cleveland
Darke County—Chas. A. Longfellow (D) R. F. D. No. 1, Greenville
Defiance County—William L. Manahan (R) 751 W. High St., Defiance
Delaware County—Earl M. French (R) 92 Elmwood Dr., Delaware
Erie County—James A. Young (D) Kugel Bldg., E. Market St., Sandusky
Fairfield County—Dean M. Hickson (R) 239 E. Fifth Ave., Lancaster
Fayette County—Virgil Perril (R) 427 East St., Washington C. H.
Franklin County—John J. Chester, Jr. (R) 8 E. Broad St., Columbus
Franklin County—Samuel L. Devine (R) 702-710 Huntington Bldg., Columbus
Franklin County—Goldsborough Edgerton (R) 59 W. Division Blvd., Columbus
Franklin County—Kline L. Roberts (R) 22 W. Gay St., Columbus
Franklin County—Horace W. Troop (R) 361 N. State St., Westerville
Franklin County—Lytle J. Zuber (D) 295 E. Longview Ave., Columbus
Fulton County—Harold F. Zoster (R) Archbold
Galena County—O. Taber (R) Box 326, Kananuga
Geauga County—Newt B. Chapman (R) 137 Main St., Chardon
Greene County—Herbert P. Kanney (R) R. F. D. No. 1, Xenia
Guernsey County—John E. Henderson (R) 1301 Foster Ave., Cambridge
Hamilton County—Gilbert Bettman (R) 921 Dixie Terminal Bldg., Cincinnati 2
Hamilton County—James R. Clark, Jr. (R) 628 Provident Bank Bldg., Cincinnati 2
Hamiltone County—Al Glandorf (R) 4115 Oakwood, Deer Park, Cincinnati 36
Hamilton County—Robert F. Gronek (R) 18 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati 18
Hamilton County—Bruce McClure (R) 612 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati
Hamilton County—Robert F. Redman (R) 556 McAlpin Ave., Cincinnati
Hamilton County—Art R. Renner (R) 221 E. 4th St., Cincinnati
Hamilton County—Louis J. Schneider, Jr. (R) 6904 Bramble Ave., Mariemont
Hamilton County—James S. Simmons (R) 211 E. 4th St., Cincinnati
Hancock County—Mark W. Bennett (R) R. F. D. No. 1, Mt. Blanchard
Hardin County—Joseph E. Lady (R) 1006 N. Detroit St., Kenton
Harrison County—Arthur H. Milleston (D) Freeport
Henry County—Gilbert Thurston (R) R. F. D. No. 1, Custar
Highland County—Arthur H. Milner (R) R. F. D. No. 2, Leesburg
Hocking County—Roland Blackwelder (D) Court Park, Logan
Holmes County—Thos. D. Ginnis (R) Wooster Rd., Millersburg
Huron County—J. W. Vincent (R) 223 W. Main St., Norwalk
Jackson County—W. B. Duclo (R) 33 W. Main St., Jackson
Jefferson County—Earl D. Applegate (D) 1001 Sinclair Bldg., Steubenville
Knox County—Geo. H. Kirkpatrick (R) R. F. D. No. 2, Utica
Lake County—Ross G. Sweet (R) 105 Main St., Painesville
Lawrence County—Grover C. Kinley (R) 1528 S. Seventh St., Ironton
Licking County—Henry W. Deming (R) Box 299, Granville
Logan County—Roger Cloud (R) R. F. D. No. 1, DeGrass
Lorain County—Dr. George Maloney (D) 2714 S. Main St., North Olmsted
Lorain County—Russell N. Wade (D) 1618 East 14th St., Cleveland
Lucas County—K. G. Gehrke (R) Box 2, Station B, Toledo
Lucas County—W. W. B. Gunther (R) 2115 Allenby Rd., Toledo
Lucas County—Richard W. Taylor (D) 108 Brookside Rd., Toledo
Lucas County—Ira C. Reynolds (R) R. F. D. No. 1, Box 278, Sandusky
Lucas County—James D. Smissen (R) 1708 Sylvania Ave., Toledo
Madison County—Elton Kile (R) R. D. 3, Plain City
Marion County—James J. Barrett (D) 353 Carroll St., Youngstown

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OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Pot-pourri

The foregoing heading would indicate that what is to follow will be a medley forced through a sieve and that is exactly what it will be.

Everyone has had it and you're a nobody if you can't get it. The flu, I mean. A few Sunday's ago we took our 10-months old daughter to the doctor thus bringing the number of invalids in the family to three. The doctor commented on a report of the British Medical Society concerning the behaviour of the influenza malady. The British recently made a study of the prevalence of the illness among the shepherders of Australia who for months on end are out of contact with all people and whose outdoor existence tends to produce a rather rugged constitution. It was found that the incidence of the disease was almost the same as that among the people in the cities. Does this mean that as individuals we cannot live to ourselves?

The doctor gave us the pamphlets containing the articles by Dr. Walter Alvarez of the Mayo Foundation on "How to Live With Your Nerves," "How to Live With Your Ulcer," "How to Live With Your Heart Condition," "How to Live With Your Allergy," "How to Live With Your Arthritis," "How to Live With Your Migraine Headaches." I have not read them all but I suspect already that what we need in addition to those above is a pamphlet on "How to Live With Yourself & Others."

On my recent trip to Florida where I saw the garish glitter of Miami Beach I was much impressed by the bare unreality of the whole show and was inclined to say that there couldn't be that much honest money in this United States. The contrast between that and the cabin of the Georgia tenant farmer is too great and yet we apparently must have them both.

I am afraid that we Architects are wont to regard ourselves as a special breed and we too often sidestep certain responsibilities because we feel that we must be individualistic to be good. Mr. Hitchcock, director of Smith College Museum of Art, recently said in a lecture in Dayton, that "An Architect is a luxury." I take great issue with the gentlemen on that point and maintain that a good Architect is just as essential to the construction of a good building as a good engineer, a good contractor, a good plumber, an electrician or what have you. As long as his opinion is the popular conception of an Architect we will continue to lose ground to the engineer, the builder, the package firm and the blue print maker and we will still be the frosting on the cake or the Miami Beach of our Main Streets. We must learn to live together and realize that whatever shall benefit another will in some way benefit ourselves. That to be a sheepherder will not protect you against the flu.

My wife just 'phoned and said that our heart was now down in bed. Rollin L. Rosser

PERSONALS

Via U. S. mail, David A. Pierce, O.S.U., A.I.A., advised that the door to his new office at 4501 N. High St., Columbus 14, Ohio, would swing open at 9:00 A.M. on February 27 and 28, to receive guests and friends.

The neat brown ink notice also carried the figure 9:00 to 9:00, which indicates that Lt. Col. Pierce perhaps already appreciates the difference between employee and employer. Good luck, D. A. P.
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FOR THERMAL INSULATION

FOR FIREPROOFING

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The peaceful quiet so necessary for contemplation and prayer is now enjoyed by the congregation of the church pictured at right.

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