CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL (VOCATIONAL) AT CINCINNATI, OHIO
Harry Hake and Harry Hake, Jr. Architects, Cincinnati. See article on page 8.

IN THIS ISSUE...

Optimism Key to 1954 Building ........................................ 6
Authoritative Survey Shows Business Continues to Build in 1954 ........................................ 7
Flexibility in Planning and Design Feature Cincinnati Vocational High School ........................................ Cover, 8
Registration of Architects in Ohio — A Report ........................................ 11
Columbus Chapter Report on Education ........................................ 12
..."improved overhead doors"...

Barcol OVERdoors

Attractive Appearance PLUS

Special design sections to match the architectural theme will make Barcol OVERdoors an attractive part of the house. In the mechanism, a pair of tailored springs provide easy working through accurate counter-balancing. Ball bearing rollers and other friction-reducing devices add to easy working. An exclusive cam closing action insures no sticking of the door, through its free-running operation, and also is principally responsible for snug and weathertight closing all around the frame. Finally, long life is achieved by good engineering, well-made parts with plated finish, and skilled installation.

DISTRIBUTED IN OHIO BY

SPECIALTY MFG. CO.
1324 Waynesburg Rd.
CANTON

G. J. STROVER
4435 Bridgetown Rd.
CINCINNATI

CARL D. HIMES, INC.
317-319 South Main
DAYTON

BARCOL OVERDOOR OF TOLEDO
2802 Wayne St.
TOLEDO

G. J. NEWLIN CO.
3815 Brookpark Rd.
CLEVELAND

HOWARD S. STERNER CO.
30 East Broad St.
COLUMBUS

BRIGGS-JONES, INC.
2616 Mahoning
YOUNGSTOWN

THE OHIO
Community-Builder Goudreau to Invest $1,200,000 in Construction of Mutual Ownership Homes

Homes Feature Electric Laundries, Attract 15,000 People in Two Weeks

C. J. Goudreau & Company is “building a city” in southeast Cleveland.

With structural steel already in place for Goudreau's giant Meadowbrook shopping center, the company plans to start construction of 76 mutual ownership (cooperative-type) homes in the immediate future. The entire commercial and residential development will cover 171 acres just south of Route 17 near Bedford.

Four of Goudreau's Meadowbrook homes have already been built and sold. "They were sold almost as soon as we opened the doors," says Bert S. Taylor, assistant to Mr. Goudreau.

The three-bedroom two-story homes offer a wealth of features (including an all-electric laundry) for a total price in the $12,000 range. More than 15,000 people inspected the homes during a two-week period last May.

"We found the electric dryer and washer were definite sales attractions," Taylor says. "Most people associate electrical appliances with the latest in modern living. That's why we'll equip all our residential units with electric laundries."

ALL-ELECTRIC LAUNDRIES can help you sell and rent the units you design, build, or own. For further information, call The Illuminating Company's Residential Sales Department, CHerry 1-4200. There's no obligation, of course.

SOLD during the first four days homes were on display, these Goudreau residential units at 424 Warrensville Center Road have natural finish colonial kitchens, built-in TV antennas, perimeter heating and many other features. Goudreau will start construction of 76 additional units in immediate future.

ANOTHER EXTRA. Each home has own carport with storage wall. Taylor says homes attract large number of young professional families. Homes are financed over 40-year period. Monthly payments are under $100, which includes all maintenance and service facilities.

STIMULATES SALES. "Electrical appliances offer housewives—and especially the younger women—a definite inducement to buy," Mr. Taylor says. "Electric dryers are also better for the builder. They're less expensive to buy, easier to install."

The Illuminating Company
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE IN THE BEST LOCATION IN THE NATION
No Ceiling Plaster Used on Precast Slabs

Flexicore’s floor and roof system saved 18% on the total cost of this Loveland, Ohio, commercial building. Comparison was with poured construction and plastered ceilings. Smooth underside of second floor and roof slabs required only painting for a pleasing ceiling finish. Flexicore reduced on-the-job time and labor because it goes up fast (normally 330 sq. ft. an hour).

Long Span, Lightweight Construction

Flexicore slabs, precast to your load specifications, provide clear spans up to 22’6” or 26’8”, depending on cross-section. Hollow-casting gives you structurally sound floors and roofs with about half the dead weight of a solid slab. For full information, write any of the three Ohio manufacturers listed below.

ARROWCRETE CORPORATION
816 McKinley Ave., Columbus
Fletcher 3859

PRICE BROTHERS COMPANY
1932 E. Monument Ave., Dayton
Hemlock 7861

TRI-STATE FLEXICORE CO.
3533 Cardiff Ave., Cincinnati
Redwood 9705

Catalog in Sweet’s Architectural
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

Mr. Architect: Never underestimate the power of a woman——

or the selling power of Hamilton the original automatic CLOTHES DRYER and now its companion piece the Hamilton WASHER

...a satisfied woman is a satisfied client
...smart women want Hamilton because
- Hamilton is the modern way to wash and dry clothes
- Hamilton saves work, time, clothes
- Hamilton gives "Sunshine-and-Breeze" freshness
- Hamilton brings the sunshine indoors...eliminates weather worries

Hamilton AUTOMATIC CLOTHES WASHERS AND DRYERS

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

HAMILTON DISTRIBUTORS IN OHIO

- CLEVELAND
  Tecza Distributing Co. 4501 Prospect Ave.
- COLUMBUS
  Leuthi and Welsh, Inc. 73 East Naghten St.
- DAYTON
  V. J. McGranahan, Inc. 117 S. Perry St.
- TOLEDO
- CINCINNATI
  The Johnson Electric Supply Co. 317 Sycamore St.
**Optimism Key to Building in 1954**

Planning and building for 1954 and beyond is no job for the pessimist, said G-E V. P., Chester H. Lang recently, in a talk chiding those predicting a business recession, this year.

Everything—our economic system, growth in population, people's wants—points to more production. More production and more creation of these goods leading to still more production are needed to satisfy the desires of American people, he said.

Mr. Lang pointed out that anything is possible, even a slight dip or two. But the dips won't dig deep and they won't last long, if we the people—not government—plan the nation's economic future. The danger in government planning is that it leaves us with no system of checks and balances on human error.

"Our elected leaders in government, as mortals, too, can make mistakes. In that case, the whole state and its economy can be committed to error. Historically, the errors of collectivist and totalitarian planners have resulted in destruction of the state itself. Competitive private enterprise is much safer for mankind," he said.

"Fortunately, the seemingly never-ending expansion of Federal government has stopped for the time being. I think Ike will slowly succeed in shrinking the size of the Federal machine."

"The challenge to American industry," the G-E public relations vice president said, "is to be ready to produce the goods and services which this growth in population and prosperity will demand. Over the years and for the long pull, the percentages have always favored those who planned big for America's future. Only the people and companies that have had the ability to grow have lasted very long."

According to Mr. Lang, some "economic soothsayers" are pointing out in "mournful numbers" that there is no single budding industry on the horizon today powerful enough to lift our economy single-handedly out of a depression, a feat widely attributed to the auto industry after the first world war.

"They forget," he emphasized, "that in their number, and in their potential lifting power, all the leading growth industries of today—ranging from air conditioning, through the alphabet of chemicals, to the all-encompassing field of electronics—without doubt surpass that of their counterparts of a generation ago by a very sizeable margin. Our portfolio of stock in the future has been diversified."

Mr. Lang cited the electrical industry as one which tripped the "experts."

"A couple of years ago," he said, "it was predicted that by 1970 the electrical output of this country would rise to a trillion kilowatt hours per year. Now it is a practical certainty that by 1965 or 1967 the trillion mark will be reached.

"America's multiplying needs and capacity to use electric power have a way of confounding even the experts. Seven years ago, General Electric was breaking ground for a turbine plant that was to have a floor area greater than the base of the Great Pyramids of Egypt. I remember that Mr. Wilson (electrical-Charlie not engine-Charlie) was afraid at that time that the plant might come to be known as "Wilson's folly." Well, today we have just completed an expansion of that plant to meet the demand in this country for machines that average 90,000 kilowatts in capacity and cost close to a million dollars apiece."

The catalyst of American economy is our rising standard of living, he pointed out. Telephones are being installed at the rate of 200,000 a month and were expected to pass the 50 million mark last month. Car registrations almost equal the number of telephones. In 1950, to mow lawns, beat eggs, cut whiskers, agitate compounds, and to do all the other tiny chores of home, industry and recreation, the nation manufactured 28,000,000 small engines and fractional horsepower electric motors. In the last three years, he stated, even more were manufactured. It is quite possible that U. S. fractional horsepower exceeds the total power output of some underdeveloped countries.

"General Electric Company's expenditures for new plant and equipment since 1946," Mr. Lang said, "will reach approximately $818 million by the end of this year. Electrical machinery and equipment, including General Electric, will total an estimated $2.5 billion by the end of '53.

"The nation's power companies and the Federal government will have spent over $22 billion for postwar expansion of the nation's utilities by the end of the year. This totals $25 billion, a sizeable investment in the future, and a key to progress and productivity. When you realize that a considerable proportion of that investment will be used to broaden, and deepen the stream of current-consuming apparatus and devices for industry, commerce and the home, it is obvious that the electrical industry must continue to grow," he pointed out.

Mr. Lang stated that he did not want to minimize the problems, particularly the sales problems that industry is confronted with today.

"No matter how difficult they are, I know of few, if any, that with the application of ingenuity and determination we cannot lick," he said.

He pointed out that the rate of population growth in the U. S. today is greater than that of the world as a whole, and even greater than India. He cited the legend on the census clock, an electrically-driven U. S. population recorder in the lobby of the Department of Commerce building in Washington, which hit the 160-million mark this August, which read:

- One birth every 8 seconds.
- One death every 21 seconds.
- One immigrant every 2 minutes.
- One emigrant every 17 minutes.
- Net gain—one every 12 seconds.

"The babies who come into the world today," Mr. Lang declared, "won't want smaller slices of the world's goods and opportunities. Or even the same slice. They'll want more. Wait and see. Nothing less is worth planning for by the people who must organize for the future. It's no job for pessimists."
Authoritative Survey Shows Business Continues to Build in 1954
American Business Plans to Invest in New Plant and Equipment in 1954 Almost as Much as it Did in 1953

A recent survey of a representative cross-section of manufacturing companies conducted by the McGraw-Hill publications established the fact that American business now plans to invest in new plant and buildings during 1954 almost as much as it did in 1953 and 1953 was a year of record expansion. A response of close to 100% indicated the importance given this survey by industry.

Blow to the Pessimists

So far as it concerns the outlook for business in 1954, the survey knocks out one major source of pessimism. That is the fear that once the defense boom was over, American industry would drastically curtail its expenditures for new plants and equipment. The survey shows that business had no present intention of doing any such thing.

The defense phase of the business boom now is six months behind us. During that period, manufacturers have been made sharply aware of the fact by cancellations of orders for military equipment. And in major industries such as steel, oil, chemicals and machinery, the build-up of extra capacity, especially to meet defense needs, has been nearly completed. Some of this capacity, so necessary in an emergency, now is idle. The pessimists have figured that manufacturers, observing these idle plants, would now decide to cut back severely on new investment, and so bring on a general business recession.

But it hasn't turned out that way. Despite the end of the defense boom, and despite the first signs of idle capacity, American industry now plans to go ahead with a vast program of plant expansion and improvement in 1954. The manufacturers report that they will spend only 8½% less than in 1953. In the process, they will increase capacity by about 5%. They are meeting the challenge of a recession head-on. They are going to invest in more and better equipment to turn out products at lower prices, and so create the potential for higher consumption.

These investment plans have great significance for the future of private enterprise over the long pull. They mean that business is learning how to stabilize the one element that always has been the most unstable in our economic system, and a major cause of recessions and unemployment. They mean that capital investment is no longer conceived as a cycle of booms and busts.

These plans for 1954 do not represent a haphazard expansion such as those that marked our earlier and more speculative booms. In the great majority of cases, the 1954 plans for plant improvement are in line with carefully worked-out, long-range goals that the companies have developed by many months of planning. These expenditures are connected with plans to enter new markets, diversify production, and modernize facilities that the same companies reported to McGraw-Hill, as tentative plans, almost a year ago. In a surprising number of cases, the amount of investment now projected falls within 10% of those earlier estimates.

Moreover, these are not speculative investments with borrowed money. By far the greater part of the companies are financing capital expenditures by ploughing back their own funds. They are doing this because they believe that the stockholders of American business, and the nation as a whole, will be well served in the long run by this continuing investment in capital equipment. These plans express the confidence that, whatever short-term adjustments may lie ahead, the long-term needs of this country for more and better products will justify additional productive capacity. It is a development of highest importance that 80% of all manufacturers surveyed now report some plans for investment more than one year ahead.

Vital Role of Research

The plans reported indicate the dynamic vitality of research and product development in American business. They are a tribute to the industrial engineers who find new ways to cut production costs by better equipment, and to the product engineers whose genius for creating new products demands continuing expansion of plant facilities to keep pace. The plans for capital spending demonstrate also that management is putting these engineering developments to work, and is not holding back in fear of the financial risks.

This is the effective answer to pessimism—the answer of American business management. The managers of industry are not dismayed by the talk of a business recession. They are planning carefully, but confidently, for the future; and they are investing money in that future. In so doing, they are assuring a reasonably high level of employment in the capital equipment industries, which employ nearly a third of our industrial workers. They are proving that American business can and will assume its share of the responsibility for steady progress in expanding our economy.

In reporting to the President in January, 1953, the Council of Economic Advisers set forth this challenge for business: "What may private business on its own initiative do to bring about the fullest realization of private investment opportunities, both for growth and stabilization purposes?" The McGraw-Hill survey provides impressive evidence that this challenge is being met, and the responsibilities it carries are being fulfilled.

President Eisenhower in his talk to the American people of January 4th indicated that his administration is determined to use all the forces of the government to protect against the "boom and bust" type of economy previously experienced and his "State of the Union" message to Congress, given on January 7th, presented a pattern that has the enthusiastic support of business men everywhere.

It is improbable that we shall see another great depression or even a depression of moderate severity like that of 1921. Three offices set up since the economic collapse of the thirties should help immensely to prevent another such disaster. The Securities and Exchange (Continued on page 8)

(Architect)
Cincinnati Vocational High School

The requirements for the Central High School (Vocational) as set up by the Cincinnati Board of Education, included a number of complex problems. Our main objective was to try to arrive at a solution which would allow for a flexible plan and design and yet, would meet the many uses for which the structure was intended.

The several units required were to be under one roof—all units of the project had to be accessible to roads—all units, except the auditorium, were required to be naturally lighted. A gymnasium and swimming pool were requirements to fit into the scheme. Shop portions of the project had to be at the end of a plateau and near a main road. Access to public had to be from Central Parkway (the street visible in foreground of photograph) and the gymnasium required direct access to athletic field and stadium. It was necessary to have exit facilities for the public assembly area so as not to interfere with the circulation of the other units. The structure must also be designed so that future additions could be made to the present scheme and still be able to maintain maximum flexibility. Due to the location of the building on the property, it was necessary to satisfy the neighboring home-owners by having the building practically with no main front—all sides being equally important. We should like to mention the different departments which are now occupying and using the five units of the structure; designed with a high degree of flexibility. The one-story wings include the large shops of mechanical trades, such as: automotive service shops, the internal combustion and Diesel engine shops, the machine tool shops, welding shop, carpentry-millwork and cabinet shops. The adjacent three-story unit houses the trades requiring relatively finished shop spaces, with recreation classrooms and related facilities for all trades.

The central three-story unit comprises administrative offices, physical education departments, gymnasium and natatorium, both with folding bleachers—the gym seating 2,700 and the pool 500; together with library, cosmology, distributive shops, and classrooms.

The remaining unit is equipped for lunch rooms, assembly rooms, schools and arts, food shops, and a few classrooms on the first floor. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,300; cafeteria will seat 1,000 and the faculty dining rooms are from 150 to 200. Parking space, (seen in foreground of photograph) is for the use of the faculty, with a space for 200 bicycles for students.

Roadways are designed so that all units could be serviced. In connection with roadways, fire hydrants were provided for fire protection and located opposite all required exits, as approved by the Cincinnati Fire Department. The entire premises are lighted by standard street fixtures.

The fill of the deep hollow from the excess dirt, cut from the top of the main piece of property, made a very satisfactory athletic field at the least cost.

The concrete stadium on the location of the site shown in the upper portion of photograph has a seating capacity of 10,000; future addition to the stadium is planned behind the present structure, as the area on the opposite side of the field is impractical for a concrete structure as it is all filled area; but it can be used, if and when desired. There are two main entrances to this field—one from the Parkway, and one from Ludlow Avenue. At this point the H. C. Treichler Memorial Monument is located.

(Continued on page 15)
ARMY'S 2nd LARGEST BUILDING NEARS COMPLETION

The Army Finance Center, a 14½-acre, three-story structure is nearing completion at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. It is second in size only to the Army's Pentagon in Washington. It will, when completed, house the payroll records of a million and a half soldiers, to be filed in an estimated 57 miles of filing cabinets.

To provide sound deadening, as well as an additional margin of fire protection, the world's largest machine placed acoustical plastic job is underway using Zonolite Co.'s vermiculite acoustical plastic.

A labor force of 30 plasterers and 47 helpers sprayed more than 48 thousand bags of the plastic at a rate of 2,100 to 2,250 square yards a day in this huge operation. One bag of plastic, when mixed with ten gallons of water, covers four square yards, 1⁄9 inch thick.

Scratch and brown coats were blown directly to the undersides of concrete ceilings, with darbies used only to even up the brown coat, and troweled the day after application.

The surfaces were then painted with one coat of water-soluble paint, in pastel shades of green, yellow, blue, pink, and cream. The finished texture was obtained by going over the entire surface with a fine spray of acoustical material applied at higher pressure than used with the scratch and brown coat.

Approximately 90 per cent of the ceiling, which provided the largest surface for the acoustical plastic, is concrete. The remainder is suspended metal lath covered with a scratch coat of gypsum-sand plaster, over which the acoustical material was applied.

Water pipes were covered with brown paper during the plastic spraying, which was removed when the plastic was set.

ROBINSON CLAY PRODUCTS EXECUTIVES HONORED

Seven veteran executive officers and employees of the Akron office of The Robinson Clay Products Co., Akron, Ohio, including W. E. Robinson, president, were honored recently for long and continuous service with the pioneer clay products firm. Robinson received a 35-year pin award.

MODERN CHURCHES WIN

Contemporary Designs Sweep Prizes for Architecture

Church buildings of contemporary design swept awards announced Jan. 5th at the opening session of the Church Architectural Guild of America convention in Knoxville, Tenn.

Henry L. Kaempfoefner, dean of the School of Design of North Carolina State College, said the prize-winning churches cost less to build than Gothic and Colonial styles and reflect a search for designs that better express the religious. Kaempfoefner was chairman of a six-member jury which selected the winners.

Mount Zion Lutheran Church of Minneapolis, designed by Armstrong and Schiliting, architects of Minneapolis, won first place among completed churches with a seating capacity of more than 500.

Start New School Building at Bedford

Contracts totalling almost $400,000.00 have been let for a new 12-classroom elementary school at Caryl Drive and Broadway in Bedford. Charles Bacon Rowley and Associates are the architects and Alger-Rau and Associates, general contractors.

The school will also contain space for library, all-purpose room, kitchen, office room, rest rooms, bookroom, teachers' rest rooms, clinic room and boiler and storage rooms.

ARCHITECT
COLUMBUS CHAPTER 40th ANNUAL MEETING

At the 40th Annual Meeting of the Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held at the Seneca Hotel on the night of December 15, the following officers were elected:

For President: John P. Schooley, of the firm Sims, Cornelius & Schooley.

For Vice President: Emil C. Fischer, a Professor in the School of Architecture at Ohio State University, elected to a second term.

For Secretary: David A. Pierce of 4501 N. High St., Columbus, who was selected to succeed Henry M. Abbot.

For Treasurer: Albert F. Tynan, 387 E. Broad St., Columbus, who was selected to succeed Leon Seligson.

The retiring President, Edward A. Ramsey, carries over for one year as a member of the Executive Committee.

There was an excellent turnout, no doubt influenced by the promise of a free dinner, and the opportunity to hear Glen Massman, a Hoosier from Dayton, who spoke on the subject of Human Engineering. It was a provocative presentation, creating a lot of sober thinking, together with considerable laughter, and ending on a very serious note of very fine advice, on what to do with the arch-enemy of peace and prosperity today—FEAR.

"FAITH, ENTHUSIASM, AMBITION and RESOURCEFULNESS—Add 'em up—and the result will be most surprising"—so advised Mr. Massman in a most convincing and entertaining manner.

Certainly there was some business, including Reports of Committees. President Ramsey had requested type-written reports from each Chairman, to be presented and filed—Well, he got 'em, and had to listen!—Some of them were pretty good, so the President finally admitted, even suggesting publication in the "Ohio Architect."

When it came time for the President to read his "Swan Song," a kind friend, hoping to do Ed a good turn, moved for adjournment—However, exercising his dictatorial prerogative as President, Ed persisted in reading the said "Swan Song," which in fact, and fortunately was not too-oo-long, and was a good report. It reflected a busy year for the Columbus Chapter President, in which positive actions were the rule, even though some of the problems were highly explosive and exceedingly controversial.

TOLEDO CHAPTER NEWS

The Toledo Chapter were guests of the Kuhlman Builders and Supply Company of Toledo at the Chapter's December meeting.

Toledo Chapter members and their wives are shown enjoying the dancing at their annual Christmas dinner party December 10, at the Toledo Edison Club in Toledo.

The party was a gala Christmas affair for the architects and their wives with cocktails, steak dinner and entertainment and dancing afterwards.

Delightful dinner music was provided by the Musical Notes and after-dinner entertainment was furnished by Gregory & Cherrie, nationally famous comedy team of stage and television.

The pictures show highlights of the very enjoyable evening.

Seek Location for State Office Building

Very recent news items point out that Senator William Deddens of Cincinnati, Chairman of Ohio State Office Housing Commission has started to function in the search for a site for a new state office building somewhere in Columbus. The survey showing the need indicates that a building approximately ten stories high that will provide 400,000 square feet of office space will be required. With reasonably adequate parking space for about 25% of the workers, this site will have to be about 6 acres or more. The estimated cost of the project is $6,500,000 to $9,000,000.

At its December 11th meeting, the Commission asked their Executive Director, John Skipton, for recommendations in a building code report by the old Ohio Program Commission. The consideration of what can be done about the state building code is one of the projects which the legislature put into the hands of the Legislative Service Commission. It would seem quite proper for the building industry of the state to keep in close touch with this situation.
Registration of Architects in Ohio and Some Problems
Submitted to Columbus Chapter at Annual Meeting on December 15, 1953

By RALPH C. KEMPTON

1. As it is a little difficult to establish a clean line of distinction between the role of Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Columbus Chapter, as well as my duties as Executive Secretary of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, and as there seems to be no apparent necessity for such a separation, the following report will reflect that dual capacity on the part of the Chairman insofar as it seems to be practical. The report will be largely factual, leaving out opinions on which there are, of course, many variations, and will try to avoid expressions of undue prejudices.

2. Registration for Architects started in America shortly before the turn of the century, Illinois being the first, in 1897, with all states and territories having adopted such laws by 1931.

3. The Ohio Architects insofar as available records show, made their initial attempt toward such legislation in a joint Bill with the Engineers in 1923 with very little success. The idea was again revived in 1927 by Walter R. McCracken of Cleveland, the President of the State Association of Architects, who introduced the matter to your Chairman and requested his cooperation.

4. In this attempt we worked with the Engineers again, but each profession had a separate (but uniform as far as possible) bill. Not too much progress was made chiefly through lack of experience, state-wide disinterest and the positive opposition of many of the larger and more influential architectural firms in the State.

5. In the fall of 1928, the Toledo Chapter became particularly aggressive on this objective and sparked other efforts along with the Engineers in the 1929 Legislature. This experience again reflected a lot of apathy on the part of the profession and considerable lack of legislative know-how. Also, at about this time there was the beginning of a lot of opposition to boards and bureaus on the part of the Legislators. We also found out that there were several major components of the building industry that did not look with favor on our proposed legislation.

6. However, in 1931, with the determination for which the Toledo Chapter is famous, and with the help of the Lucas County Legislator, Harry Hanson and Senator John Lloyd of Portsmouth, and about 20 of the faithful few from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Portsmouth, Springfield, Lima, Youngstown, Columbus and Mansfield, our efforts to secure a registration law in Ohio, were finally successful in the spring of 1931 when Lester Redding of Mansfield was influential in having Governor George White sign the Bill which we had worked through the Legislature.

7. Aside from the help of our friends and the hard work put forth, the fact that Ohio as the 33rd State to get such legislation was entirely surrounded by states with such laws, was a very strong influence in our favor.

7a. Since that time we have attempted Amendments on three occasions, only one of which was successful. Our opposition in these attempts were some of our lawyer friends on the legislative committees who did not believe in our raising the standards above what a candidate for the legal profession would have to meet. Here also the Retail Lumber interests were extremely demanding in the size of the structures that should be exempted.

8. The Board Members are appointed individually by the Governor for a term of five (5) years, and from the very beginning of the law in 1931, the recommendation of the local Chapter in the area involved has been the beginning of each appointment, and without exception, the other five (5) Chapters have invariably concurred in these recommendations.

9. As originally conceived and carried out, the Board has been operated on a strictly non-partisan basis with politics entering into the appointments very slightly only on one or two occasions. However, that situation may now be changed somewhat, due to the fact that all Board appointments after October 23, 1953 will be subject to review and concurrence of the Senate. This will mean, of course, a little more careful preparation, and better and closer relations with the legislature.

10. With regard to the meetings of the Board, they are usually held in Columbus covering two or three days, and six or seven times a year. At these meetings, the Board reviews the applications and passes on all business involving the administration of the Board's affairs. A portion of each meeting is invariably required to cover the applications of many non-resident architects, which, due to their respective state laws, become extremely complicated at times.

As most all reciprocal registrations involve personal appearance before the Board, several such audiences are always being processed and in so far as circumstances will permit are scheduled for alternate meetings.

11. The Ohio Board has attempted at all times to maintain complete and equal reciprocity with all states in carrying out their duties in conducting the state examinations. The Ohio Board members have established an enviable record in the past twenty-two (22) years of having prepared, conducted and graded all of their own examinations. Examinations in scope and standard have been in keeping with the national standards, and are so accepted at their full-face value.

12. As the number of candidates for each semi-annual examination has jumped from seven during one of the war years to more than one hundred and seventy, it can well be appreciated just what increases in actual time and effort have been created. As all of the candidates for examinations are given a number which they are to use in all of their papers, all the grading is conducted strictly anonymously, with every paper receiving at least two grades, and all the design problems being graded by the entire Board.

13. To date, your Chairman, first as a member and Secretary of the Board and then as Executive Secretary, has conducted forty-three (43) state examinations for the Board, all of which, with one exception, have been conducted here in Columbus. This arrangement has been made possible by the fine cooperation of the School of Architecture at Ohio State University, where the Board has been granted the use of the drafting room facilities between semesters.

14. The duty or obligation of the Board towards enforcement of the registration law has created perhaps the most difficult part of the work involved. Enforcement has not been satisfactory to the Board, and from many comments there are many practitioners in the state who are of the same opinion. As this is an important phase of the Board's work, it has been given a lot of serious attention, and there are many and adequate explanations of why there has not been more activity in the court rooms. These explanations have been pre-

(Continued on page 17)
Columbus Chapter A.I.A. Committee on Education

ANNUAL REPORT for 1953

SUBMITTED AT ANNUAL MEETING ON DEC. 15, 1953

The Committee on Education, a special committee of the Columbus Chapter has concerned itself during 1953 with a study of some of the problems of Education at the University and Chapter levels.

Pre-professional or University Education

During 1953 the School of Architecture at Ohio State was visited officially and after careful examination was accredited for the maximum period of five years by the National Architectural Accrediting Board, which is made up of representatives of the A.I.A., N.C.A.R.B. and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. The official approbation of the curriculum brings with it new responsibilities, and obligations of increased participation in educational progress not only for the students but also for the practicing architects and others.

The Columbus Chapter has been very cooperative with the School in 1953 and attendance at events scheduled by the School indicates a real Chapter interest in educational matters. In addition, the members have cooperated with the School by serving willingly on juries to judge design problems and Senior theses.

At the joint meeting of the Columbus and Student Chapters of the A.I.A. held in April at the University the Annual Award of the Chapter of $75 was made to Eiler K. Dean as the graduating Senior student who had contributed most to the profession through his activities in the Student Chapter.

Chapter Educational Program

The closest tie with any other committee appears to be with the Standing Committee on Program; the duties of which include “to plan and arrange educational and entertainment features for meetings of this Chapter.”

However, the meagre average attendance at regularly scheduled Chapter meetings during 1953 indicates either the lack of an adequate program or an appalling lack of interest of the membership in the type of program provided. Moreover, it should be noted that whenever a program of educational interest is sponsored by an outside group such as the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the Telephone Company or the Producers' Council the average attendance by the Columbus Chapter is excellent. At the same time it might be stated that gratuitous meals and libations alone are not adequate inducements to encourage attendance—but it cannot be refuted either that free food and drink deter architects from attending.

The Committee on Education suggests that architects may be educated even after the formal University period if there is the proper vehicle provided by the Chapter in the form of a stimulating program.

There exists in the Chapter an ever increasing element of newly admitted young architects who have expressed time and again the desire to further their own knowledge and interest in the profession by participating in challenging discussions on architecture at the Chapter meetings.

Except for a few inspection trips the Chapter program has not in recent years at least, provided many opportunities for discussing the very essence of our profession—that of "building buildings," to the end that the membership might learn more about the profession and hence become better architects and create better buildings.

The subject matter for an excellent Chapter program lies right at our own doorstep in the many fine buildings of State and National note that have come out of the offices of Columbus Chapter architects in recent years. These include several fine hospitals, schools, churches, residential, civic, institutional and commercial buildings. Is it too much to ask for the architects to share these buildings through discussion with their fellow architects?

No one can read the reports of a medical meeting without realizing that the Medical Profession strengthens its own course both with the public and within its own ranks when fellow doctors share their medical discoveries with each other.

How can we really justify our profession to others and expect to get recognition for the architectural profession if we never find the time or the opportunity of discussing architecture?

The only way we will succeed in achieving real professional stature as a group is to insist that our own education be a continuing process after the formal University training period.

To this end the Committee on Education makes the following proposals to the new officers of the Columbus Chapter for 1954 and recommends a serious study of them in the hope that they may be implemented during the coming year:

1. Chapter meetings be set up as follows:
   a. December—Annual Meeting; dinner, reports, election of officers, etc.
   b. January — Organization Meeting for the Year's Program.
   c. March, May, July, September and November—Program meetings with cocktails and dinner and the sessions possibly extending from late afternoon through the early evening.
   d. February, April, June, August, October—short, business meetings only.

2. After the January organization meeting the program for the entire year be PRINTED and distributed to the membership.

3. The Program meetings include whenever possible one part devoted to the work of a particular Standing or Sub-Committee of the Chapter and a second part devoted to an active discussion of Architecture created by architects of the Columbus Chapter.

4. The Chapter officers especially in the Vice-President and President and possibly in the Secretary and Treasurer be chosen with the idea of continuity, so that the Programs suggested may be continuous.

5. The Chapter make itself better known to the building groups and to the public by making awards on their own initiative to contractors, sub-contractors and draftsmen for outstanding work performance in completed buildings.

Note: Proposals 1, 2, 3, and 4 do not appear to be in contradiction to the By-Laws and number 5 is specifically possible under Article 14—Awards of Honor.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

Elliot L. Whitaker, Chairman
Committee: Messrs. Benham, Foley, Musson, Whitaker, Chairman

12 [January, 1954]
$5,000 SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE AND TWO CASH PRIZE COMPETITIONS

Applications to participate in national competition for the Paris Prize in Architecture endowed in the memory of Lloyd Warren, must be made to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N.Y. before February 1, 1954.

The competition this year will be conducted as a 4-week problem from March 1st to 29th. Although the scheme and presentation must be certified to be the competitor's own effort and work, criticism may be received during the development period of the problem. This is a radical departure from the manner in which the competition has been conducted in former years.

This competition has been held continuously with the exception of the war years, since 1904. It is unique in nature in that there are no restrictions or curtailments on the successful competitor in pursuing his studies. The stipend of $5,000 is for study and travel abroad, for a period of 12 months and 6 months in North and Central Americas.

To qualify for the competition a candidate must be a citizen of the U.S. of America, under 30 years of age, unmarried, and either hold a degree in architecture or be eligible to receive one in June 1954, or have completed work equivalent thereto.

The winner of the 1954 Lloyd Warren Scholarship—41st Paris Prize will be announced in April.

1953 SETS ALL-TIME OHIO BUILDING RECORD

Dodge Corp. announces that Ohio construction contract awards at the 11 month mark continued to swell the state's 1953 total of Dodge Reports to $2,084,462,000 which already is ahead of 1952's final figure of $1,075,575,000.

Individual 11-month totals were: nonresidential, $1,094,429,000, up 211 per cent; residential, $530,546,000, up 14 per cent; heavy engineering, $459,487,000, up 218 per cent from 11 months 1952.

The November total construction figure was: $171,456,000, down 35 per cent from October but up 114 per cent over November, 1952.

Individual November totals: nonresidential, $88,327,000, down 51 per cent from October but up 135 per cent over November, 1952; residential, $34,558,000, down 30 per cent from October and down 14 per cent from November, 1952; heavy engineering, $56,371,000, up 10 per cent over October and up substantially over November, 1952.

Cleveland Construction Awards

Metropolitan Cleveland construction contract awards for 11 months 1953 totaled $376,153,000 or 53 per cent more than 11 months 1952.

Cleveland already has surpassed the entire award total figure for 1952.

Individual 11-month totals compared with 11 months 1952 were: nonresidential, $188,816,000, up 174 per cent; residential, $131,664,000, down 14 per cent; heavy engineering, $35,673,000, up 129 per cent.

Dodge Reports totals for November, 1953 were $65,485,000, up 22 per cent over October and up 179 per cent over November, 1952.

Individual November awards: nonresidential, $51,192,000, up 88 per cent over October and 549 per cent over October but down 10 per cent from November, 1952; heavy engineering, $1,858,000, down 87 per cent from October but up 4 per cent over November, 1952.

ARCHITECT

JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING

The Architect-Engineer joint committee representing the two professions in Ohio met at the Deshler-Hilton in Columbus on Friday, January 8, 1954.

In the reorganization for the coming year Mr. Wm. B. Huff, an architect from Akron, Past President of the Architects Society of Ohio, was elected Chairman to succeed George W. Clark, Engineer. Marion H. Walters, an Engineer of Columbus, was elected Vice Chairman, with Lloyd A. Chacey of Columbus re-elected as Secretary.

This would establish the personnel of the Joint Committee for the year 1954 as follows:
Architects—Wm. B. Huff, Chairman; John Macelwane, Vice Chairman; C. Melvin Frank, John W. Hargrave, Rollin L. Rosser, and Leon Worley.

Engineers—B. W. Cornelius, Raymond A. Freese, Edward Larson, Allison C. Neff, Marion H. Walters, Vice Chairman.

Several items of mutual interest were discussed, one of major importance being the future of the proposed Building Code for the State of Ohio.

CLOUD ELECTED DIRECTOR

At the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Builders Exchange of Columbus the following officers were elected:
Chester E. Edgar of the Electric Power Equipment Co. as President. Edgar succeeds Frank J. Lorenz of the Lorenz Equipment Co., who was presented with a sterling silver tray in appreciation of his services as president in 1953. Lorenz will serve another year on the board of directors.

Robert D. Rush of E. Elford & Son, Inc., was elected first vice president, and Lee H. Hinder of Anderson Concrete Corp. was named second vice president. John A. Kight was re-elected secretary-treasurer for his thirty-second consecutive one-year term.

Elected Directors were Charles W. Cloud, architect, and George Sheaf, general contractor. Renamed to the board were O. H. Seeger of the Harry Wellnitz Co., Robert G. Kern of Columbus Builders Supply, Inc., Edgar and Hinder.


The election was conducted by voting machine and supervised by Ralph L. Anderson, M. R. Hausman, Edgar and Hinder.

Many architects have been members of the Exchange for quite a long time and have been doing their share in the job of working for and supporting the old but still growing and essential adjunct to the building industry in Central Ohio.

GEOGRAFICAL ROSTER OF OHIO LICENSED ARCHITECTS IN FEBRUARY "OHIO ARCHITECT"
George White, Former Governor Dies

It is particularly appropriate that the architects of Ohio note the passing of a true friend in the death on Dec. 15th of former Governor, George White at his home in Florida at the age of 81 years.

The passing of the former two-time chief executive of the State of Ohio was not unexpected but nevertheless was sad news to his host of friends throughout the nation. Governor George White will always be remembered by the architects as being most co-operative in the struggle for registration for architects in Ohio and as the Governor who signed the bill as passed by the Legislature as the last and final step in establishing those statutes in this state.

Final services were held in Marietta, his home town for many years, on Saturday, December 19th.

OWENS-CORNING ANNOUNCES NEW STRIA ACOUSTICAL TILE

A new product, non-combustible Stria Acoastical Tile, which affords many distinctive decorative possibilities in ceiling design, has been announced by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

Low in cost with exceptionally high acoustical values, the new tile face presents multiple striations or grooves, permitting great variety in ceiling patterns. The surface of the tile has a pleasing, soft-appearance which blends tastefully with modern or traditional interiors. It reflects more than 75 per cent of light striking it and affords installation in numerous decorative patterns.

(Continued on page 15)
Stria, like other Fiberglas sound control products, is dimensionally stable, firesafe, will not rot, absorb or give off odors and offers no sustenance to bacteria, termites or vermin. It will not warp, buckle, expand or contract under varying conditions of temperature and humidity. Dirt is easily removed from the tile with fresh wallpaper cleaner or by the vacuum method.

Light striking Stria Acoustical Tile provides an optical illusion of two basically different patterns although all tile pictured is identical. Light rays striking the vertical grooves are reflected onward while rays encountering the horizontal striations are turned back. This effect makes possible numerous attractive ceiling designs.

Other Fiberglas sound control products manufactured by Owens-Corning are textured, perforated and Sonofaced acoustical tile; textured and Sonofaced ceiling board; Sonocor pads for installation in metal pan ceilings; noise-stop baffles and jet cells to reduce noise of jet engines.

Fiberglas Sound Control products carry the Underwriters' Laboratories' label.

Cincinnati High School Flexible
(Continued from page 8)

As far as the size of the project is concerned, there are five inter-related buildings all under one roof, with more than sixty different departments. The structure contains 6,898,252 cu. ft. and costs approximately $1,900,000, giving a unit cost of 73¢ per cu. ft. The cost of stadium was approximately $480,000.00 including the memorial. The building can now accommodate 2,500 pupils with a possible future capacity of 3,900. The entrance for receiving and shipping is between the one-story wings. At this location a large freight elevator can distribute necessary appliances and materials for the use of the different departments.

Specially designed for the structure were the heating and ventilating units consisting of heating coils, filters, fans, and duct distributing systems for auditorium, gymnasium, and other areas. Complete systems of controls for boiler and stoker operation, together with complete automatic temperature control for classrooms, work shops, offices, auditorium, gymnasium, etc., were also specified. A complete control and operating room is located near the main entrance of the building for handling the public address system—separate systems are provided for the auditorium, gymnasium, and the natatorium.

ACOUSTICAL TREATMENT

should it be...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combustible?</th>
<th>Monolithic?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incombustible?</td>
<td>Tile Form?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perforated?</td>
<td>Fissured?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textured?</td>
<td>Suspended?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furred?</td>
<td>Cemented?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanically Attached?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MID-WEST's trained staff of consultants can furnish the latest information to assist you in your decision.

SERVING you with the products of these companies:

- Simpson Logging Co.
- Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.
- National Gypsum Co.
- U. S. Gypsum Co.

FROM any of these convenient offices and warehouses...

- CLEVELAND
- AKRON
- DAYTON
- SPALDING
- COLUMBUS
- SPRINGFIELD

The MID-WEST ACOUSTICAL & SUPPLY Co.

GENERAL OFFICES — 20001 WEST LAKE RD., CLEVELAND 16, OHIO

HOTSTREAM GAS WATER HEATERS

Automatic • Underfired • Insulated

RESIDENTIAL TYPES

A size and style for every home—cottage, bungalow, ranch house, medium 2-story or mansion, Table-top, 30 gallon, or round models from 20 to 80 gallon capacities. Types for kitchen, utility room or basement.

LARGE VOLUME HEATERS

Mr. "BIG" of the Hotstream line—for heavy duty, with high input. For restaurants, apartments, hotels and industrial plants. Also used for hot water space heating. Four sizes... with inputs from 90,000 to 230,000 Btu.

Free Complete Catalog on Request

THE HOTSTREAM HEATER CO.
2363 EAST 69TH ST.
CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

Manufacturers of a complete line of water heaters and Draft-O-Stats

ARCHITECT

[January, 1951] 15
ARCHITECTS AND LIGHTING
By H. M. LAZERSON, V. P., Solar Light Mfg. Co.

The role of architects with respect to lighting is a curious one. On one hand, no group has probably contributed more to the improvement of lighting design and the utilization of lighting than have architects. On the other hand, it seems to be almost standard procedure in the profession, for many architects to completely design an installation whether it be a new job, or a modernization job, and then worry about lighting. Too frequently, lighting is an afterthought and the result is make-shift lighting . . . At best, moderately good lighting that could be better.

Several of the large, alert architectural firms in the country have added lighting engineers to their staffs. Others are relying more and more on lighting consultants. There seems to be a growing recognition among architects, generally, of the importance of proper lighting, particularly in the planning of commercial and industrial installations.

But this recognition has been a long time a'coming! And there are still only a few architects who think about lighting when they are developing their original concepts of design. The fact that architects are busy, and they are, doesn't seem to be a good excuse because there are so many busy architects who realize their responsibility with respect to lighting. They recognize the need for specialized help in solving lighting problems of today, and they do something about it.

Lighting is too basic to modern architecture to overlook in modern day design. Lighting involves seeing. What we see, what the architect is trying to achieve in his conception of a design, is influenced by lighting. Successful architecture must take care of the activities that take place in a space, and there is nothing that does more to determine the character of materials, the proportions of the space, and establish the proper atmosphere, than lighting. Shadow effects, colors of light, direction of the light, the density of the light, and the nature of the lighting fixture itself — these are basic, not afterthoughts.

The addition of lighting engineers to the architect’s staff and the use of lighting consultants are both steps in the right direction.

Another step would be the re-examination of architectural courses taught in the universities. Is lighting receiving the proper emphasis?

Most important is the growing awareness of the average businessman, the consumer, outside of the construction and lighting field, that lighting is extremely important—from the standpoint of beauty, of efficiency, of morale, and of ultimate economy!
NEW AREA AND VOLUME CALCULATOR

Operating like a slide rule, but reading like a table, this pocket style calculator gives areas or volumes to the nearest square foot. As a result, the user can obtain instantly and accurately the areas of walls, ceilings, floors and windows. In addition, the device reduces to a fraction the time required in determining the cubic footage (volume) of a room.

By setting one dimension in the window and referring to the figure under the other known dimension, the user of the calculator reads directly the area figure.

Window areas—either by opening size or glass size—are found in a similar manner with the aid of a sliding sleeve on the device. This external runner is also used in finding volumes. The floor area is set under an arrow on the back of the calculator, and then the user reads directly on the same line the volume in cubic feet under a choice of ceiling heights.

Five different scales appearing along the edges make the calculator additionally useful. It measures 3¾ by 9 inches in size and is of lifetime vinyl plastic.

"Morton's Area and Volume Calculator" is available from Paul S. Morton Engineering Service, 609 Bangor Road, Lawrence, Michigan, at a price of $4.75 postpaid which includes a plain leathertette case.

REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS IN OHIO

(Continued from page 11)

Presented from time to time in various groups and have been accepted in part.

16. With no attempt whatsoever to place any blame upon any individual or group, it seems, however, proper and fair to state that the profession as a whole has not demonstrated that it is particularly interested, because a number of individuals who have taken the time and trouble to report matters to the Board, have done so only because someone has taken a job away from them,

(Continued on page 18)
and quite often the damage has been done before the Board hears anything about it. Quite often anonymous tips are received, which are quite often traceable to some architect.

17. There is another situation which deserves the attention of the profession and that is, that a court case in any locality must have the wholehearted support of local architects if we expect to win. This means that some architects must appear as witnesses in the court room, and this they have almost invariably refused to do.

18. In cooperation with the Architects of Ohio, the Board has embarked upon a program of enforcement, and has several cases in various stages of progress.

There is not a large community in the state of Ohio in which there are not some violations of the law, however by far the majority of these violations are in connection with very small structures and domestic buildings, and it has been the considered judgment that not too much could be gained by taking the planner of a residence into court, when such professional services are exempted in most of the other states of the Union.

19. However, in the field of public buildings, such as school houses, court houses, town halls, etc., there seems to be no excuse why steps should not be taken to see that professional services required are rendered by persons properly qualified before the law. In this expression "properly qualified before the law," we are referring to the activities of both the architects and the professional engineers, as the state law does make some provision whereby an engineer may legally perform architectural services when such services are incidental to his engineering work. In this connection it is only fair to point out that this reciprocal provision in the opinion of the board is being grossly overworked and efforts to work out an amicable and satisfactory solution have made little progress.

20. Another phase of the Board work has been an attempt to clarify the firm names to be used in the practice of architecture in the state of Ohio. The terms "and Associates" and the claim of two professional services by the use of both architect's and engineer's titles is creating considerable confusion, and very often covers up a partnership or other affiliation which is not in conformity with the law. This can become quite serious when it is understood that sometimes "Associates" have included Accountants, Stenographers, Superintendents, Field Representatives, etc., none of whom are registered.

21. Another problem of the Board is the lack of appreciation by the profession, and the value of the use of the Seal in signing drawings as required by the laws and rules of the Board. A close observance of this regulation by the profession would aid very materially in advancing the standing of the registered architect, not only with their client but with building officials and with the public in general.

22. As one of the six components comprising the Architects Society of Ohio, the Columbus Chapter is very definitely and irrevocably interested in all the matters hereinbefore mentioned, even though presented on a state-wide basis. In Columbus and the area comprising the territory of the Columbus Chapter, there have been and continue to be many violations of the registration
law. If an attempt were made to bring all of these cases into court, a lot of time and talent would be required, not only of the Board but also of the profession.

23. By far the greater number of these alleged violations are in the residential field, which field of activity most of the registered architects try to avoid, resulting in the work going into the hands of less qualified individuals to the loss of all parties concerned.

23a. This avoidance of residential work by so many good firms is one of the serious situations which would confront us in a court room and has made us worry on that point.

24. What is behind all this is of little value except as a guide. What lies ahead can be handled or taken care of to the extent of the aggressiveness and willingness of all interested parties doing their share. A visit to the offices of the various building inspectors, in both city and state, reveals a large number of plans being reviewed and approved by these officials, which plans do not carry any reference to either architect or professional engineer. Many of these plans have been so poorly prepared that it is difficult to understand how buildings can be properly erected from the information contained thereon.

24a. It is particularly fitting to note here that in all of our experience on this job we have been confronted by a lack of understanding and appreciation on the part of our legal friends—of what an architect is, how he functions, and just how really important he is in these modern days of collective living. This shows up in all the court cases in which we become involved. Such a situation certainly points to one definite and prime objective in our new public relations program. This can best be carried out at the Chapter level.

25. The future of the registration law in its present form is a little uncertain due in some respects to a great deal of opposition on the part of the legislators towards so many boards and bureaus. For this reason we may be faced with some early amendments to our law, which, based on past experience, would eliminate the requirements that residential work be done by architects, thus wiping out a potential source of fees that will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

26. In conclusion, it is only fair to state that the Board Members are fully cognizant of the many problems involved, and to emphasize this, desires to exercise all of the resources available in trying to bring about the proper solution to each and every one of these difficulties. Referring again to previous statements, only with the voluntary and full-hearted support of the profession can these aims be accomplished.

27. The law is intended first and last as a protection of life, limb and property and to accomplish this it provides for the limitation to practice architecture to those who are properly registered and just as those architects so registered cannot pass on to others many of their professional duties, they cannot pass on to others the full responsibilities to work for and support the profession of which they are a part and from which they expect the where-with-all to support their families, themselves.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,
Ralph C. Kempton, Chairman
FLAT ROOF DRAIN FOR TORRENTIAL RAINS

A new drain for installation on any type of flat roof and designed to handle extremely heavy downpours, for quick drainage, and deep sump to hold excess water before entering leaders, has just been announced by Josam Mfg. Co.

The Levelezee feature permits raising or lowering the roof flange to meet the required insulation thickness, even after the leaders have been installed and the roof laid.

The body of the drain without the clamp ring and gravel stop, can be installed in the roof slab or deck and connected to the conductor to serve as a roof drain during construction. When the roof construction has progressed to the insulation stage, the adjustable top collar with the integral clamp ring and gravel stop is installed and set to the proper height for insulation and roofing, locked in position by the set screw on the inside of the collar, and the roofing applied.

Also, where a finished roof level must be raised or lowered for any reason, formerly it was necessary to cut the roof finish, disturb the drain body and leader connection, undermining the strength of the roof deck.

With the Levelezee Roof Drain, all that is necessary is to cut the roof finish, raise or lower the adjustable collar to the desired height, and apply the new roof finish.

Also available is a companion type - Series No. 4580 Promenade Levelezee Roof Drain with the same adjustable features as Series No. 4570, except that the square flat top with round locese set grate is used for promenade decks.

For further information write Ed Gardner, 1302 Ontario St., Cleveland or Joseph Beglen, 307 E. 4th St., Cincinnati.

ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT

Mr. C. B. McGehee, General Manager of Sales, Truscon Steel Division, of Republic Steel Corporation, Youngstown, Ohio announces the appointment of A. B. Greene as Manager of Sales, Reinforcing Products.
A. B. GREENE,
Manager of Sales,
Reinforcing Products,
Truscon Steel Div.

Joining the Truscon organization in 1923 in Youngstown, Ohio, Mr. Greene subsequently served as sales representative in Truscon's Pittsburgh, Tampa, Miami and Cincinnati offices. In 1939 he was transferred to Atlanta as District Sales Manager and in 1947 was called to the Houston office in a similar capacity where he remained until his present appointment. Mr. Greene graduated from the University of Virginia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering.

GLASS FIRM NAMES ASSISTANT MANAGER

Sterling Basil has been named assistant manager at the Cincinnati, Ohio, branch of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Mr. Basil has been connected with Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company since 1939 when he started at the Columbus, Ohio, branch. Prior to his Cincinnati appointment, he served as sales representative, contract manager and glass manager.

A native of Elkins, West Virginia, he attended Capital University in Columbus.
Fiberglas-reinforced panels are today's most talked about building material! What else transmits light, has the strength of metal, yet weighs only eight ounces per sq. ft.? Composed of two-ounce Fiberglas mat, Resolite is the top-grade translucent structural panel.

RESOLITE, enthusiastically accepted as the finest industrial skylight, is becoming increasingly popular as a terrace or patio cover, awning, interior partition and decorative glazing.

RESOLITE is popular because it is shatterproof. Because it is quickly and easily installed with ordinary tools. Because it won't crack, rot, rust, warp or sag. RESOLITE improves transmitted light by softly diffusing harsh sun rays. It is available in eight beautiful colors and semi-clear.

For Complete Information and Free Literature Write:

RESOLITE CORP.
BOX 513
ZELIENOPLE, PA.

Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Basil is filling the position formerly held by Frederic C. Paffard, Jr., now assistant manager of Pennvernon window glass sales. Mr. Basil is a member of the Sertona Club International and past president of the Producers Council, Inc.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

When You Contact Our Advertisers Mention their Advertisement in "Ohio Architect"
The acoustical contractors listed at the left were selected by this pioneer forest products organization as worthy partners in the highly technical business of sound control. Already experienced, their engineers and their craftsmen are kept abreast of new developments in materials and methods through a continuing exchange of information among themselves, and through periodic meetings with Simpson's acoustical experts. Superior materials, plus superior installation, add up to superior sound control. For consultation and estimates, call the Simpson Certified Acoustical Contractor nearest you.

SIMPSON LOGGING COMPANY
WHITE BUILDING • SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON
ACOUSTICAL MATERIALS • INSULATING BOARD PRODUCTS • ALLWOOD HARDBOARD • PLYWOOD • DOORS • CALIFORNIA REDWOOD • FIR AND WEST COAST HEMLOCK LUMBER

Simpson's perforated woodfiber acoustical tile is Hollokore-drilled for cleaner perforations. Its bright-white finish is washable, bevels are painted, acoustical efficiency is high, and it is Biotox protected.

SCATTER-DRILLED
Same material, same finish, same clean perforations ... but scatter-drilled to create an interesting pattern.

FISSURED MINERAL TILE
The natural fissuring varies from tile to tile, creating a beautiful ceiling texture. This incombustible tile is available either beveled or square-edge.

METAL ACOUSTICAL UNITS
An incombustible, suspended ceiling treatment which provides easy access to electrical, plumbing and other utility installations.
Rely On and Specify with Confidence...

The New RHEEM COPPERMATIC
Automatic GAS WATER HEATER

with its tank of pure copper inside a tank of steel — adding years of service and priced for popular demand. The costly high replacement rate for automatic storage water heaters, due to the natural corrosive action of pure water on most metals, is cut dramatically, by the revolutionary new Rheem COPPERMATIC water heater.

With a completely new design — a tank of pure copper inside a tank of steel resists water corrosion many years longer than ordinary heaters and stops rust completely.

A product of Rheem Manufacturing Company of New York City, world’s largest manufacturer of automatic storage water heaters.

DISTRIBUTED IN OHIO BY

STERN BROS. PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.
733 WOODLAND AVE., CLEVELAND

THE MUTUAL MFG. & SUPPLY CO.
3286 SPRING GROVE AVE., CINCINNATI

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