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# OHIO ARCHITECT





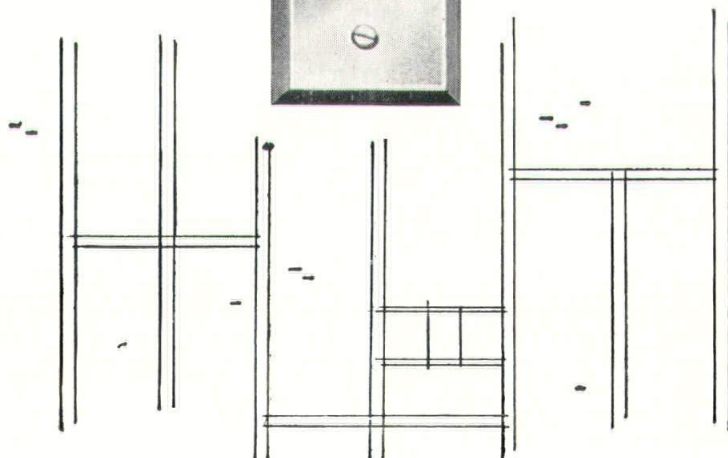
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# OHIO ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO  
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

October, 1956

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## CONTENTS

Do Architects Know Enough? .....	4
By Joseph Ceruti, AIA	
Albrecht Appointment .....	5
Advertisers In Ohio Architect .....	5
The El Dorado Drive-In .....	6
The High Cost of Poor Structural Design .....	9
(Last of Two Installments)	
By Dr. John B. Scalzi	
The Last 100 Years of Ohio Architecture .....	10
By Perry E. Borchers, Jr.	
Convention Report .....	12
Convention Committees .....	16
Exhibitors .....	16

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# Do Architects Know Enough?

By Joseph Ceruti, AIA



Joe Ceruti, Past-President of the Cleveland Chapter, AIA, addresses the Producer's Council. (Mr. Ceruti gave this talk before the Producer's Council in Cleveland on October 8, 1956—Ed.)

Architects are getting rich! They all drive expensive cars! They are taking the public for a ride. No wonder, look at the fees they charge. They're an expensive luxury! These are some loose statements made too frequently by the public.

Some builders say: You don't need an architect. You'll save a lot of money if you use our own.

Even professionals are concerned about architect's status:

The President of Architectural Association of Alberta, Canada recently stated "Architect's ideals are all too apt to wither, if not die, in the hurly-burly of modern practice." Wm. Zeckendorf, prominent real estate investor says, "too many offices turn out a great deal of mediocre work "baked buildings" which net maximum profit to the principals."

These are all familiar but to me alarming expressions coming from various segments of our society.

Before going any further it will be necessary to define the Architect. After an exhaustive search I could not find an adequate description so I will attempt to phrase one.

An architect is a professional person who by his special skill and knowledge is responsible for shaping the environment in which we live, work and play.

According to Pietro Belluschi, dean of MIT architecture and planning division, "to be an architect requires a person of many talents combining: Business man, organizer, technician, planner, economist, sociologist, surveyor, landscaper, engineer and artist. And a keen psychologist, too, if he is to understand what his client really needs." And I would add a keener psychiatrist to keep him sane.

Other attributes Mr. Belluschi feels necessary "equal parts of imagination, enthusiasm and common sense; practical experience but also a deep reservoir of culture."

That is quite an impressive prescription for one commonly known just as an architect.

Well, now how do we compare with these challenging requirements? And what are we now doing to encourage higher standards in architectural education? Are our schools of architecture good enough? Do they supply the profession with fresh talent? To transfuse the architect's "ideals which are too apt to wither" and thereby produce too many baked buildings."

On all these basic questions there are numerous and varying points of view by (1) the educator and (2) the practitioner.

As for the schools, since World War II, most have or are now in the process of reorganizing department structure and curricula. The majority have adopted a 5-year course. Is a 5-year course sufficient for the preparation of a profession which has grown so complex? I think not. It would be far better to adopt a 6 or 7 year course similar to law or medicine, where the first 4 years are devoted to liberal arts and the latter 2 or 3 years to the real study of the profession.

Immediately following graduation there should be an in-training program

for a period of about 3 years for the purpose of gaining the practical knowledge vitally necessary to supplement the formal or academic education. I am happy to learn that finally, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture is now experimenting with a "student-in-training-program" using a practical log-book for recording the initial office experience of recent graduates, to aid them in getting diversification for registration examination. This covers a period of three years. *This is on the right track but why stop at registration?*

Apprehension about the future among the profession has been so great that within the past two years two other national organizations have come into being. One, The National Institute for Architectural Education which has evolved from the Beaux Arts Institute of Design familiar to most practitioners of my vintage. Its primary objective is to encourage higher standards of Architectural education by means of interchanging information among schools nationally. The second, is the National Association of Students of Architecture which is brand new to the Architectural scene and was sponsored by the AIA. The first meeting was held in Washington in November - 1955. It is gratifying to note that 63 school representatives attended and a high degree of enthusiasm prevailed at the first Forum.

The purpose here is to integrate the architectural student with the AIA.

Other objectives are (a) to assist understanding between architect and student, (b) Interchange of ideas between students, schools and other countries and (c) Assist understanding between potential student and the public.

The growth of this organization should be a stimulating element for the profession as a whole.

Please note the similarity between these two organizations whose objectives have been formulated entirely independent of each other.

The long standing Department of Education and Research AIA has been developing better relation between the student and senior Chapters by means of holding joint meetings, sponsoring

*(Continued on next page)*



**KNOW ENOUGH?** (Continued)  
exhibits, inspection up to projects, social parties, seminars, and listing employment opportunities.

All of the efforts mentioned i.e. by the ACSA, NIAE, NASA and AIA Department of Education and Research are aimed at the same target, namely, to produce better architects.

But more has to be done because the needs of our Society are already making more and more demands on our profession.

The architect of the near future will only be as good as the student in school today. The educators have already given you a glowing picture of what to expect from future architects. From the activity going on in the nation previously referred to you can gather that much is being done.

But what can be done with the practitioner who is dying on the vine and starving for fresh dynamic ideas. You hear of many multi-million and even billion dollar projects in process and many more to come. We cannot meet the challenge of rebuilding entire cities in the second half of the twentieth century with training that was obtained a generation ago.

On this I have two proposals to suggest:

One, that the AIA and the schools of Architecture set-up the machinery required to provide refresher courses for the practicing architects, and two, that the practicing architect recharge his staff with part-time students and recent graduates on some regular schedule and in proportion to the size of the office.

That is our professional obligation. To assure our clients in the community that we are giving them the best possible professional service.

We may not get rich, but, will have the satisfaction of knowing that we *really* are helping people to work, live and play together for the better life.

To summarize:

- (1) More education for the student, 6 or 7 year course and interchange of information on a national scale.
- (2) In-training period 3-5 years.
- (3) Refresher courses for the practitioner.
- (4) Using constant flow of new fresh talent in architectural offices.

## Dr. Albrecht Appointed State Dept. Head



Dr. Albrecht

Dr. C. Earl Albrecht has been appointed by Governor Frank J. Lausche as Acting Director of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction to replace Dr. John D. Porterfield, who recently resigned to join the U. S. Health Department.

Dr. Albrecht recently spoke at the Architects Society of Ohio Convention in Toledo.

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City Blue .....	3
Cleveland Gypsum .....	20
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Russwin .....	19

## LAYNE ELECTED

Neal Layne, field engineer of Region 4 — Structural Clay Products Institute, has been elected president of the Columbus Chapter of Producers Council, Inc. He succeeds Howard Groetzinger. He was also elected Chairman of the Ohio Association of Producer's Council Chapters during the recent ASO Convention and Exhibit in Toledo. The Columbus chapter is one of 28 such groups throughout the United States, with membership made up of the local representatives of leading manufacturers of building products.



A registered architect and a graduate of Ohio State University, Mr. Layne previously served as vice president, and secretary and treasurer of the Columbus chapter. He has directed Columbus-area operations of the Structural Clay Products Institute for the past three years. Prior to coming to Columbus, he directed SCPI activities in Charleston, West Virginia.

## Iuen Acquires Hargrave Firm

Richard R. Iuen, 3828 Woodford Road, Silverton, Cincinnati, Ohio, acquired the business accounts and retained offices of the late John W. Hargrave, architect and food service equipment consultant, 9394 Montgomery Road, Montgomery, Ohio.

Mr. Iuen was formerly with The John Van Range Co., kitchen equipment manufacturers; chief draftsman and specification writer for Harry Hake and Harry Hake, Jr., architects, and more recently an associate of E. C. Landberg, specializing in schools and hospitals. He was graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1934, is a member of the American Institute of Architects and The Technical and Scientific Societies Council of Cincinnati.



Iuen





Architects Damon-Worley-Samuels

## The El Dorado Drive-In

The new Eldorado Drive-In Restaurant in suburban Cleveland has proved to be everything the owner, architects, and food service designers hoped for. It is located at the busy triangular intersection of routes 8 and 43 leading to Ohio's new east-west turnpike.

Designed in the shape of a door key, the structure serves its customers in a small dining room, a lunch counter, and a covered drive-in area.

The carport was attached to the restaurant building because of the numerous rainy and snowy days in the Cleveland area during the winter months. In addition the carport adds to the appearance, size, and attractiveness of the building.

### **Illuminated Sign**

The building is easily visible from the east and south. Vision from the north is cut off by an underpass beneath a railroad track. However, a large vari-colored neon sign was erected that can be read for a quarter of a mile from all three directions.

The air conditioned dining room is its own advertising medium. Passing motorists can look directly into the lunch counter and dining rooms through their large all-glass walls.

An attractive mural, painted by one of Cleveland's well known artists—Fred Newman, decorates the wall above the booths in the dining room.

### **Hot Rod Shrimps**

The mural depicts shrimp and chicken driving El-

OHIO ARCHITECT



dorado Cadillacs up to the Elorado Drive-In. The coral red and blue-green of the booth and chair coverings is carried out in the mural.

Lighting fixtures are modern and are supplemented by indirect lighting through the egg crate ceiling above the booths. Walls are oak panelled or salmon colored brick, which is carried through the window-walls from the exterior.

### Fissured Ceiling

A new, fissured, motified acoustical tile has been used on the ceiling. It is composed of a galaxy of various sized circles and patterns sandblasted on the tiles.

Planted areas immediately outside the window-walls of the dining and lunch counter rooms produces the illusion of bringing the outdoors inside.

Landscape architect Victor Sheldon has also used great care and ingenuity in landscaping the remainder of the lot. Permanent evergreens, shrubs and perennials, and seasonal flowers such as tulips, petunias, tuberous begonias, geraniums, dahlias, and chrysanthemums have been used.

At the entrance, the flower box carries continuously from the outside directly through the window and on into the inside. Open areas have been provided through the overhanging roof above the planting beds to allow natural rainfall to reach the beds. They also add an air of charm

OCTOBER, 1956



Photo Credit—R. Marvin Wilson

View of dining room



Photo Credit—R. Marvin Wilson

View showing the counter and illustrating ease of maintenance.

Photo Credit—R. Marvin Wilson

View showing kitchen facilities arrangement





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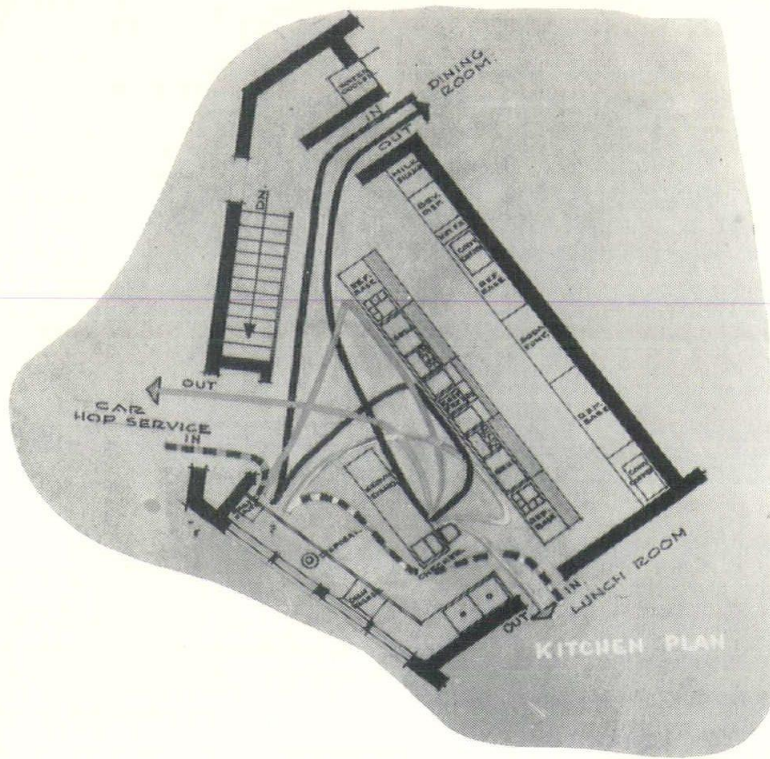
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and beauty when the sun filters through the openings.

### Spotless Kitchen

Bee and Bee, Inc., furnished the food service equipment. All exposed surfaces are of stainless steel. Refrigerators, work stands, and dish tables were custom made to serve the requirements of the restaurant.

The kitchen serves all three eating areas. Two complete preparation stations, each independent with a grill, sandwich preparation table, french fryer, coffee maker, toaster, etc., fulfill the needs of both peak and slack periods of operation.

A pantry girl serves the car hops and waitresses at the soda fountain. It is located at one end, separate from the chef stations during the peak periods.

Only dining room and lunch counter dishes require washing. All food service by the car hops is in disposable containers.

### Basement Storage Area

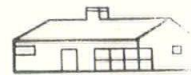
The basement is used for storage and food preparation. It includes a walk-in cooler, baker's oven, vegetable preparation sink, and meat cutter's table.

Every effort was made by the architects to design a building which would be easy to clean and that would require little or no maintenance. The dining room, lunch room, and rest rooms floors are finished in terrazzo.

The kitchen is floored in oxychloride magnesite which is insect and rodent repellent, grease proof and very attractive. The walls of the kitchen and restrooms are faced with a new material—Cement Enamel.

A small room was provided for temporary storage of garbage cans and other rubbish.

FOR HOMES



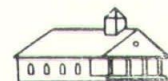
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# The High Cost of Poor Structural Design

Dr. John B. Scalzi

Associate Professor of Structural Engineering  
Case Institute of Technology

## Specific Cases of Economical Design

In designing steel structures, consideration must be given to minimum thicknesses for the particular member. Generally a *one-quarter inch thickness* is regarded as a minimum for interior steel, and *five-sixteenths* as a minimum for exterior uses. There are special exceptions to both of these but the qualifications for exception must be followed in order to warrant the smaller thickness. A three inch pipe column has a thickness of .216 inches but should be used only if it is properly sealed against moisture and change of air. In our haste and interest of economy we may neglect to specify a concrete fill for these columns. A consideration of the maintenance problems may also dictate a larger thickness than is usually specified.

Concrete structures are usually a custom built design and a certain latitude exists with the designer in proportioning sizes of beams and columns. The usual practice is to design an economical beam with respect to the concrete and steel to be placed in the beam. However, a little thought should be expended in designing the beam to reduce the cost of the entire structure by varying the width and depth dimensions and the steel required for each. A shallow beam may be more economical in this respect. At this point, do not be too hasty. Deflections may become a major consideration and may alter the beam size. Shallow beams have less rigidity than deeper beams, since the stiffness is a function of the depth cubed.

Concrete structures have an inherent continuity which we all accept in our designs, but are we making the most use of it? For continuous floor slabs and beams it is advantageous to design the thickness for the most prevalent moment over the interior supports and adjust the steel for larger moments in

the exterior spans. The cost of the extra steel required is more than offset by the saving in concrete over the entire floor. The same saving is present in continuous beams.

Now that welding is becoming more of the usual thing on the construction scene, it may be advisable to think in terms of continuity in steel. The same savings that are present in concrete are also present in steel. Continuous beams in steel may have the same coefficients applied to them as in the design of concrete beams. Rigid frame bents for buildings may be designed as conveniently as those in concrete. A few minor detail changes are needed to add a considerable amount of reserve strength to the structure. Thus in one easy design it is possible to save steel, increase rigidity, and increase the collapse strength of the frame all at a saving in material and cost. The design of steel frames by the new plastic theory methods will produce economical and rigid structures.

In using manufacturers' products, such as steel bar joists, it is important to review the conditions of design as specified by the manufacturer. In general, joists are used for assumed uniform live and dead loads. Therefore, it is up to the designer to check the joists when heavy concentrated loads are applied to them. The shear on the truss bars may become too large for the particular joist. Any deviations from the initial conditions of design should be carefully investigated.

The design of foundations and footings always presents a problem. Not that the design of the foundations is difficult, but the question of soil properties arises. Just how good is the soil? Is it uniform throughout the area of the building? Before any design is attempted a soil survey should be made to establish the correct properties to be used in the design. It is a mistake to

wait until the excavation is made before a soil survey is taken. This usually means a quick redesign of the footings, causing a loss of time and expense to the project. Actually the design of the entire building may depend upon the soil conditions. It may mean the difference between a steel structure and a concrete structure, and therefore will affect the total cost.

## Field Inspection

As a final check, the structural designer is in a better position to inspect and supervise the construction of the main structure and should be entrusted with this duty as a part of his responsibility. He will be more familiar with the details of the design and can "spot" them quickly on the job. He can concentrate on the important items and knows when and where the intricate workmanship is necessary. He shouldn't be *out for coffee* when the reinforcing steel is being placed. A knowledge of the design and its essential details will enable him to do a careful and thorough job of field supervision. The net result of this procedure should be a saving in time and money.

## Summary

In brief, the suggestions mentioned above may be itemized as follows:

1. Use the recommended loads, codes and allowable stresses unless you have a reasonable justification to digress.
2. Design for the economy of the entire structure, not just for a local member.
3. Think in terms of repetition of dimensions and sizes for structural components.
4. Alternate designs provide a good basis for cost estimates.
5. Be reasonable when specifying clearances and tolerances in structures.
6. Take advantage of continuity in concrete and steel.
7. Be careful when using manufactured components.
8. Soil borings before designing may be more economical.
9. Field inspection by the structural designer is usually advantageous.
10. Have your structure satisfy the conditions of the theoretical analysis.



## The Sixth Decade: 1907-1917

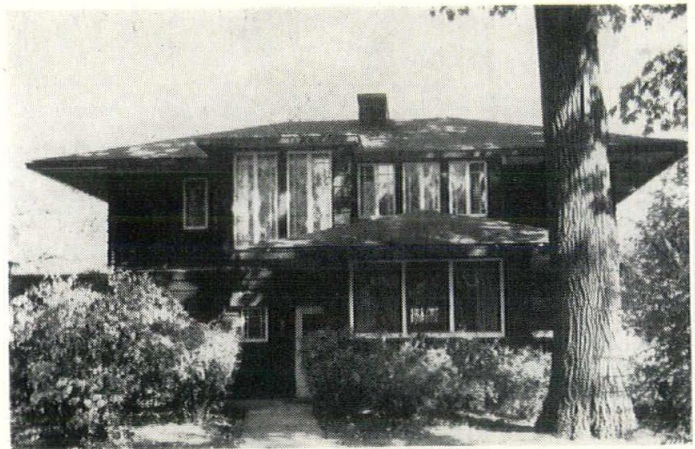
By Perry E. Borchers, Jr., AIA

In Ohio architecture of the second decade of the twentieth century two contrasting inspirations persisted. The native "Chicago School" is represented by residences such as the Dr. Calloway house in Marysville by Frank Lloyd Wright and W. W. White, Architects, 1911, and by tall buildings of individual character such as the Cleveland Athletic Club building by J. Milton Dyer. However, the trend was to classicism and eclecticism in popular architecture.

One of the most attractive of the classical buildings of this decade in Ohio is the Allen Art Gallery in Oberlin, 1916, designed by Cass Gilbert, originally from Ohio, who had already at this time a national reputation from the design of the Woolworth building in New York City, in which the soaring lines of the American skyscraper were terminated with Gothic detail.

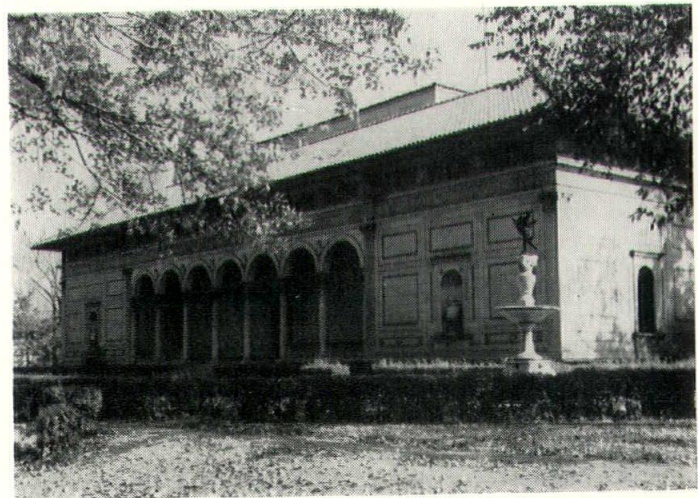
The most satisfying Ohio architecture of the decade, however, is the work of an architect who was declining in prominence and popular success. Louis H. Sullivan was born 100 years ago this September and died 32 years ago, yet his architecture is timeless in appeal. Of the two buildings he designed in Ohio, the Home Building Association Company building in Newark, Ohio, 1914, has suffered major remodeling to become a jewelry store. Earlier, it was for a time an impressive butcher shop following the failure of the company for whom Louis Sullivan designed the Building.

Sullivan's other design in Ohio is the bank building of the Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association, 1917, in Sidney. This small building is an exquisite gem of architecture, delighting one with its proportion, color, texture, ornament and functional design. It has been maintained in almost its original state with a care that deserves the appreciation of our profession. This building is convincing evidence of the genius of Louis H. Sullivan. As he himself wrote in *The Kindergarten Chats* . . . "Why argue when the buildings are here, If the buildings were not here, we might argue; but the buildings are here, and they are the court of first inquiry. It is to them we go—it is not to the architect. For a building records with naked candor what the architect has done to it. It does not equivocate, apologize, explain, circumlocute, hedge, dicker, divert, or conceal. It simply tells . . ."



Dr. Calloway House, Marysville, Ohio  
Architects Frank Lloyd Wright and W. W. White, 1911

Allen Art Gallery, Oberlin, Ohio, by Cass Gilbert, Architect, 1916







Bank Building of the former Home Savings and Loan Association, Newark, Ohio, by Louis H. Sullivan, Architect, 1914

Bank Building of the Peoples Savings and Loan Association, Sidney, Ohio, by Louis H. Sullivan, Architect, 1917.



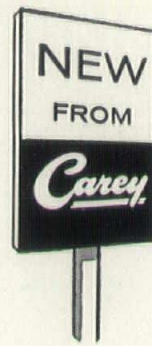
### In Memorium

W. Lawrence Jaekle, 76, of 115 Livingston Avenue, life-long Dayton resident, active Catholic layman, and noted local architect, died at 12:30 Sunday, October 14, 1956, at St. Elizabeth Hospital.

Among the local buildings he designed are: Holy Family's new school, Holy Rosary church, St. James church and school and St. Anthony school.

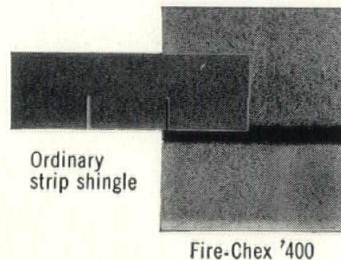
He was a charter member of the Dayton Council 500 of Knights of Columbus, the Father Kuhlman Fourth Degree assembly, the Third Order of St. Francis, the Holy Family Holy Name Society and the St. Anthony Guild. He also was a lifelong member of the St. Joseph Orphan society and belonged to the American Institute of Architects and the Architects Society of Ohio.

OCTOBER, 1956



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## Keynote: Education-Information-Relaxation

The 23rd Annual Convention and Materials Exhibit of the ASO, in conjunction with the Fall Meeting of the Great Lakes Region of the AIA, started out with a bang at the Annual Ice-Breaker Party in the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo.

More than 400 persons attended the three day convention which was keynoted to Education, Information, and Relaxation. Attendance breakdown is: Architects and draftsmen, 151; ladies, 93, and exhibitors, 174, with a grand total of 428.

### Wednesday, October 10, 1956

The Ice-Breaker Party, sponsored by the Producer's Council, set the tone for the contagious spirit of the meeting. Architects, wives, P-C members and Exhibitors discussed business and pleasure and, in general, enjoyed the sensational music of Tate's Night Club Orchestra provided by the Sherwin-Williams Company.

### Thursday, October 11, 1956

This day was highlighted by the serious side of business with architects bringing themselves up-to-date on new materials and processes by viewing the Materials Exhibit housed in 49 Booths around the Patio Room and the Ballroom.

The ASO Business Session was based on reports of the year's activities and accomplishments by officers, committees and the staff. A proposed dues increase to \$30.00 per year for corporate members and to \$10.00 per year for associate members was presented and passed by the members unanimously.

Thursday's luncheon was highlighted by a talk from Zoyd M. Flaler, Director of the Department of Public Works, State of Ohio. Director Flaler related the accomplishments of his department and the part the architects of Ohio had played. He also outlined some necessary improvements that would benefit the state's building program.

A Seminar on Architectural Education followed the Great Lakes Region Business Session. The text of this Seminar will be printed in a series in subse-



Convention opens with a bang! Tate's Night Club Orchestra and Floor Show entertain more than 350 architects, wives, and members of the Producer's Council at the Annual "Ice Breaker Party." The party was sponsored by the P-C and the orchestra sponsored by the Sherwin-Williams Company.

Speaker's Table at Thursday luncheon. Toledo Mayor Ollie Czelusta extends greetings to the architects and exhibitors. Seated left to right; C. C. Britsch, Convention Chairman, Bergman Letzler, Great Lakes Regional Director, Leon Chatelain, Jr., AIA President; speaker Zoyd M. Flaler, Director of the Department of Public Works, State of Ohio; Charles Barber, Toledo Chapter Prexy; Mayor Czelusta; Leon M. Worley; now Immediate Past President ASO; John P. Macelwane; newly elected ASO President; Alfred H. Samborn, President, OSPE; Orville Bauer, Convention Co-Chairman; and Raymond Kastendieck, AIA Treasurer.





quent issues of OHIO ARCHITECT.

The evening Social Hour was sponsored by Toledo's glass companies, Libbey-Owens-Ford, Owens-Corning Fiberglass, and the Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

John Macelwane presided over the evening dinner. The featured speaker was National AIA President, Leon Chatelain, Jr., who spoke on "The Institutes Coming Centennial."

Friday, October 12, 1956

An early morning breakfast brought out more than 50 exhibitors and officers of the ASO. This 2nd Annual Exhibitors Breakfast, under the sponsorship of Charles Marr's Public Relations Committee, gave the exhibitors an opportunity to suggest ways and means to improve ASO Conventions from the exhibitors viewpoint.

The morning Business Session, presided over by President Worley, was devoted to election of officers for 1956-57 and other Society business. The slate of new officers presented by Nominating Committee Chairman Mel Frank was as follows:

*President*

John P. Macelwane, AIA  
Britsch, Macelwane & Associates  
2450 Sylvania Avenue  
Toledo, Ohio

*First Vice-President*

Charles J. Marr, AIA  
Marr, Knapp & Crawfis  
138 Ray Avenue, N.W.  
New Philadelphia, Ohio

*Second Vice-President*

Hermon S. Brodrick, AIA  
Walker, Norwich & Associates  
12 W. Monument Avenue  
Dayton 2, Ohio

*Third Vice-President*

Harold W. Goetz, AIA  
56 South Main Street  
Middletown, Ohio

*Treasurer*

David A. Pierce, AIA  
4501 N. High Street  
Columbus, Ohio

The candidates were elected unanimously by the membership.

The luncheon, presided over by Bergman Letzler, Great Lakes Regional Director, was of interest to architects



Group photo of AIA and ASO officers taken at the pre-dinner social hour. Mrs. Leon Worley and Mrs. Hermon Brodrick are seated in the foreground. Standing left to right are Mrs. William Wertz; Orville H. (one-eye) Bauer; William Wertz, Dayton Chapter Prexy; Leon Worley, Eugene Schrand, Hermon Broderick, Edward Wilson, AIA Secretary; John N. Richards, AIA First Vice-President; Mrs. Eugene Schrand; Berg Letzler, Carl Britsch and John Macelwane.

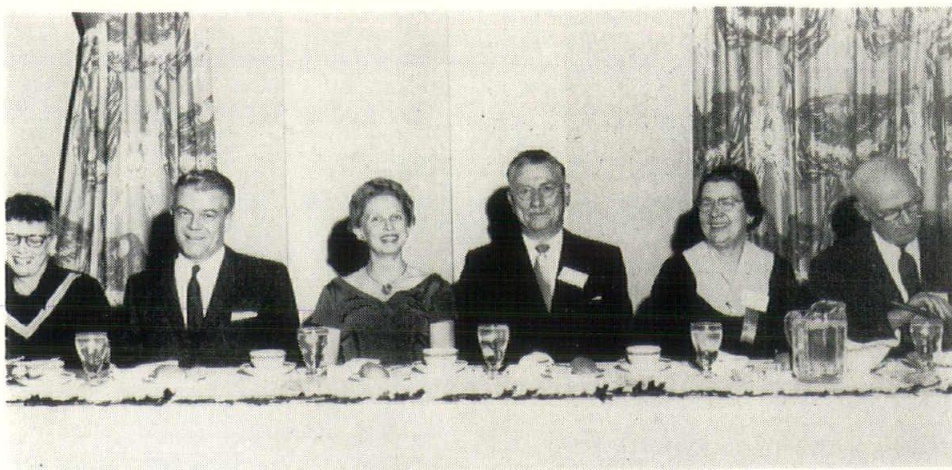
Director of Public Works for Ohio, Zoyd Flaler, outlines some accomplishments of the state in the new building program and indicates where and how the architects of Ohio have aided and can be of additional service.



Friday's Seminar on Architectural Education is introduced by Charles Firestone, moderator. Seated left to right are Frank Montana, University of Notre Dame, Ernest Pickering, University of Cincinnati, Walter Taylor, American Institute of Architects, Elliot Whitaker, Ohio State University and Wells Bennett, University of Michigan.







Part of Speaker's Table at Thursday's Dinner. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barber, Toledo Chapter President; Mr. and Mrs. Leon Chatelain, Jr., National AIA President; and Mr. and Mrs. John Macelwane, newly elected ASO President.

of the Region because the featured speaker was Mr. Leslie Thal, who spoke on "The St. Lawrence Seaway and It's Impact on the Great Lakes Region."

More than 100 architects spent the afternoon touring the Flat Glass Division of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

The President's Reception was a gala event and set the stage for the Annual Banquet.

President Worley presided over the Banquet and awarded Honorary Memberships in the ASO to AIA President Leon Chatelain, Jr., Edward L. Wilson, AIA Secretary; and James Turner, President, Indiana Society of Architects.

A moment of silence was observed in memory of recently deceased ASO Past-President John Hargrave.

The featured speaker, Dr. Tennyson Guyer, captivated the audience with his wit, charm, and philosophy of life and living.

The newly elected officers were formally installed in office by Mr. Worley, who paid tribute to the fine cooperation he had received during his administration from the Executive Board, ASO committees and members.

John Macelwane, newly installed President, outlined briefly a program for progress during the coming year.

The 23rd Annual Convention was then adjourned by President Macelwane.

Immediately following the Banquet the new Executive Board met for the reorganization meeting — which indicates the seriousness with which Society affairs are viewed by the Board.

View showing part of the reception line at Friday evenings President's Reception preceding Annual Banquet. Left to right are Mr. and Mrs. Hermon Brodrick, Dayton; Mr. and Mrs. C. Melvin Frank, Columbus; Mr. and Mrs. Leon Worley, Cleveland; and Mr. and Mrs. John P. Macelwane, Toledo.

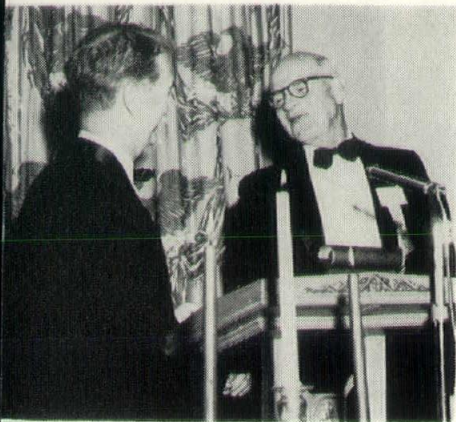


Architect Edward Wilson, Ft. Worth, Texas, AIA Secretary, receives his Honorary Membership in the ASO from President Worley. National President, Leon Chatelain also received this award.

President Worley awards Honorary ASO Membership certificate to James Turner, Hammond, Indiana, President of the Indiana Society of Architects.







President Worley hands the ASO gavel and reins of leadership to incoming President Macelwane at Friday's Banquet.

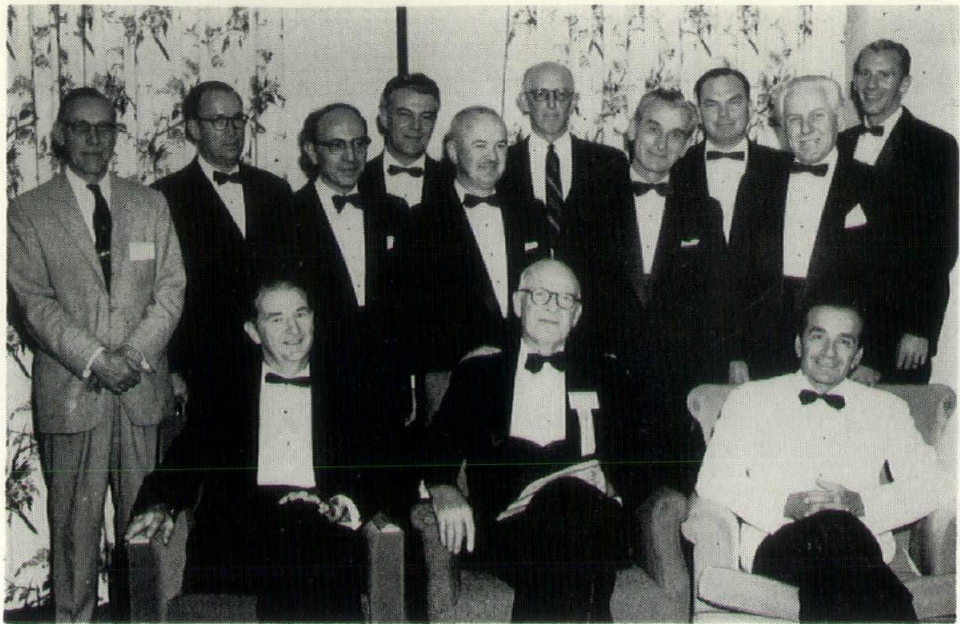


Photo of the new ASO Executive Board at the re-organization meeting immediately following the Annual Banquet. Seated left to right are: Leon Worley, Immediate Past-President; John P. Macelwane President, Charles Marr, First Vice President. Standing left to right are: Edwin Landberg, Cincinnati Chapter President; Eugene Schrand, retiring Secretary, Anthony Ciresi, Cleveland Chapter President; Charles Barber, Toledo Chapter President; Hermon Brodrick, Second Vice President; Burt Stevens, Eastern Ohio Chapter President; William Wertz, Dayton Chapter President; David A. Pierce, Treasurer; Harold Goetz, Third Vice-President, and Clifford Sapp, Executive Secretary.

Immediate Past President Leon Worley receives his certificate of Recognition and the Silver Gavel from Past-President Joseph Weinberg, Cleveland.



Charles Steiner (center) and other architects get information from exhibitor.







Wallace Teare (right), Cleveland architect, obtains some information from an Exhibitor at ASO Convention.

Architects view product exhibits at ASO Convention in Toledo.



## Convention Committees To Be Praised

The following architects devoted much of their time to insure a successful 23rd Annual Convention. Appreciation should be extended to them accordingly.

**GENERAL CONVENTION CHAIRMEN**—Carl Britsch and Orville H. Bauer.

**PROGRAM COMMITTEE**—John P. Macelwane, Chairman; John N. Richards and Horace M. Coy.

**PUBLICITY COMMITTEE**—Herman H. Feldstein, Chairman; Harold C. Munger and Karl H. Becker.

**REGISTRATION COMMITTEE**—Fred M. Morris, Chairman; H. Lee Smith and Huber H. Buehrer.

**CONVENTION HOTEL AND FACILITIES**—Horace W. Wachter, Chairman; Byron F. Killinger and Lavern Farnham.

**LUNCHEONS, Cocktail Parties and Annual Banquet**—Charles L. Barber, Chairman; Michael B. O'Shea, Harold H. Munger, Charles Scott and Richard Brown.

**WAYS AND MEANS**—Frank E. Poseler, Chairman; Newton F. Marvin and Wayne W. Tolford.

**EXHIBITS**—Willis Vogel, Chairman; John H. V. Evans and Charles H. Stark.

**COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS**—J. Robert Normand, Chairman; Marcus Nicherson, Aaron Rathbun and John P. Hayes.

**ICE BREAKER**—Nelson E. Thal, Chairman; Richard M. Troy, Ralph Zimmerman, Robert M. Lutz and Robert Stough.

**LADIES' PROGRAM**—Mrs. Nelson Thal, Chairman.

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The ASO Executive Board, members

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and staff extend thanks and appreciation to these suppliers whose spirit of cooperation and helpfulness made the Convention a great success from the viewpoint of the Material Exhibit. Also special thanks are extended to The Sherwin-Williams Co. for sponsorship of Tate's Orchestra; The Producer's Council for the "Ice-Breaker"; Libbey-Owens Ford, Owens Corning Fiberglas, and Owens Illinois for the Thursday Social Hour, and Kuhlman Builders Supply and Toledo Cut-Stone Co. for the ladies flowers for the Annual Banquet.

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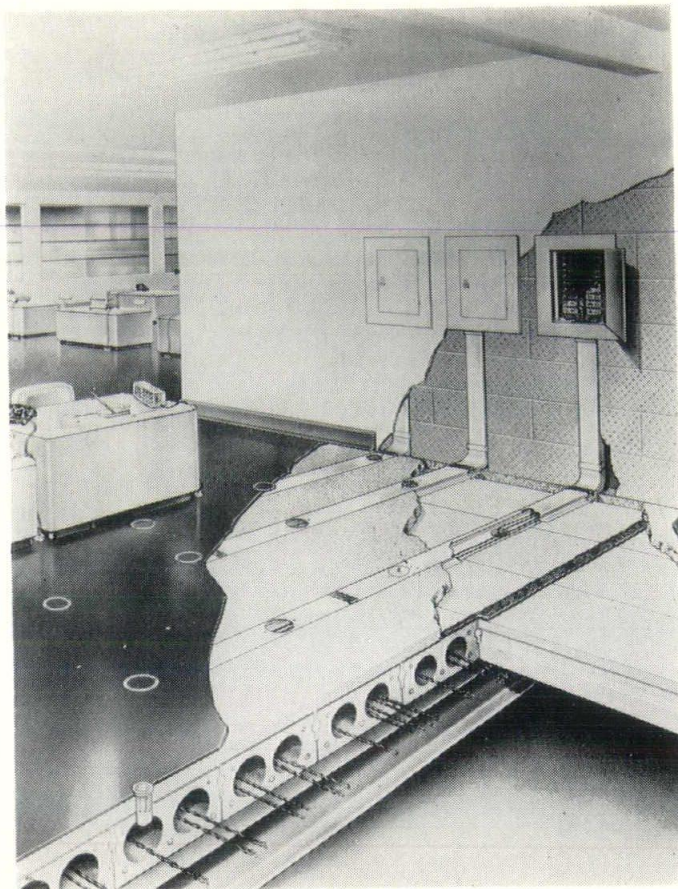
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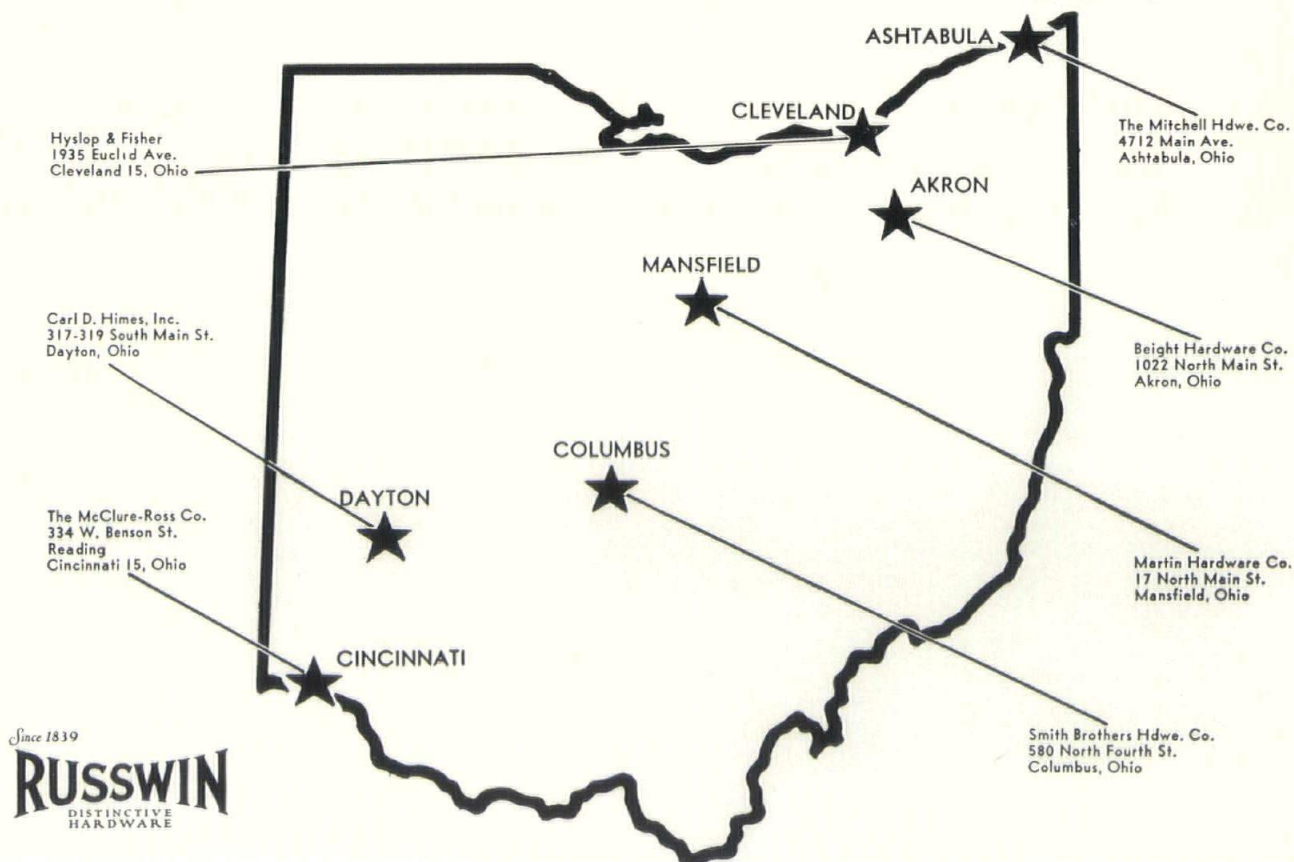
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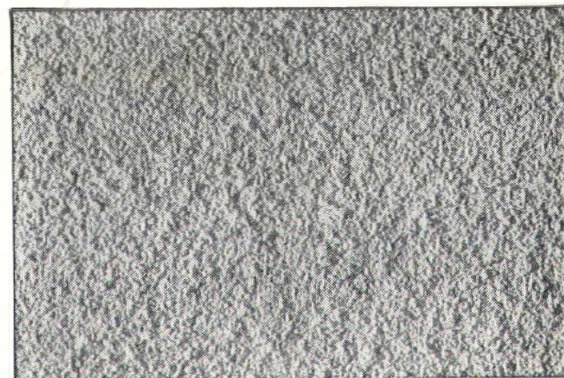
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