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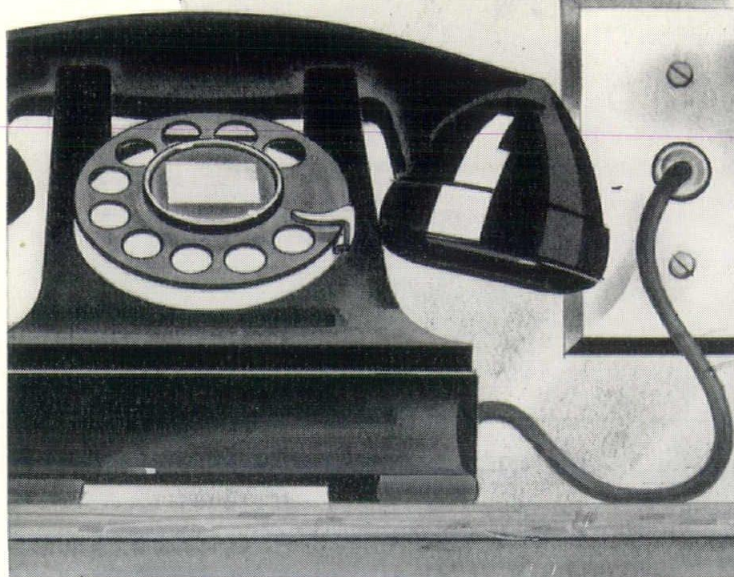
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NOVEMBER, 1956

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November, 1956

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CONTENTS

Ohio Building Code— Schools and School Assembly Halls	5
By David A. Pierce, AIA	
Ohio Architects' Designs	7
Bowling Green Music Hall	9
Architectural Education: A Seminar	12
Points of Interest	16
Advertisers in <i>Ohio Architect</i>	6

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OHIO ARCHITECT publishes educational articles, architectural and building news, news of persons and the activities of the Architects Society of Ohio.

OHIO ARCHITECT

Schools and School Assembly Halls

By David A. Pierce, AIA
Technical Editor, OHIO ARCHITECT

The following is a brief of Public Hearing Draft of Chapter 1236, School and School Assembly Halls. Each AIA Chapter Secretary has received 15 copies of the 40 page Public Hearing Draft and architects are encouraged to study and make comments about the



Pierce

Chapter to the Ohio Board of Building Standards. The ASO Building Code Committee, chairmanned by Mr. Ed. Ramsey, Columbus, is also studying the Chapter. The Public Hearing has been set for 9:00 A.M., December 19 and 20, 1956 in Hearing Room #2, State Departments Building, Columbus. Remember, if you don't study and make comments on this Chapter, either by mail or at the public hearing, forever hold your peace.

Location on Lot

Type V Wood Construction School Buildings and schools of non-combustible materials with walls of less than one hour fire rating shall have a fire separation of 30 feet or more.

Elementary secondary school buildings shall cover not more than 75% of a corner lot or 70% of an interior lot.

Advanced school buildings shall cover not more than 95% of a corner lot or 90% of an interior lot.

Ceiling Height and Rooms Below Grade

Ceiling heights shall be not less than 8'0" in the clear except for minor projections not less than 7'0" at the walls.

School rooms with their floor level below grade shall have not less than one-half of their height above the adjoining finished grade, except where areaways, etc., are provided.

Height and Area Limitations for Type

Constructions

See table 1236.07, Page 5, of Public Hearing Draft.

Daylighting Media

Skylights, glass block, flat glass, and plastic are permitted for use as daylighting media subject to building type and location (1236.10 OBC).

Exit Facilities

Elementary and secondary school buildings of type III, Heavy Timber, type IV, Ordinary, and type V, Wood Frame Construction, each schoolroom shall have two separate and independent means of egress, these required exit ways shall not lead through other schoolrooms.

Schoolroom doors shall have a clear width of not less than 34", toilet room doors shall have clear width of not less than 28". For rooms of an occupancy of more than 25, the doors shall swing in the direction of the egress.

Revolving, double acting, rolling, accordion, or sliding doors shall not be used as exit doors, except revolving doors may be used on advanced schools only.

Hardware for Exit Doors

Type A hardware (1223.27 OBC) is required for exits of public use (for exceptions see 1236.13 OBC).

Aisles, Corridors, and Horizontal Exits

Aisles in classrooms with fixed seats as per table 1236.14 (A).

Corridor width shall be not less than six feet. Doors, when opened, shall not reduce the width of corridor less than six feet. Each corridor shall have two exits.

Stairways and Ramps

Stairways used by other than employees of school buildings shall be Class A Stairs (1223.43 OBC). Stairways used by employees shall be Class A, B, or C. Monumental stairs in Type I Fireproof and Type II Non-combustible Construction (1223.06 OBC) may be used through one floor only.

Width of stairways for public use shall not be less than 37" between handrails.

Ramps may be used in corridors, etc., where less than 3 risers would be required.

Fire Escapes

Fire escapes shall not be used as a required means of egress from school buildings.

Exit Signs

Required from rooms seating over 100 persons, at exit stairways, and exits from corridors serving rooms that serve more than 100 persons.

Interior Walls and Partitions

For schoolrooms, etc., where mostly noncombustible materials are found, walls and partitions shall have a fire-resistance of not less than that of unprotected noncombustible materials in buildings of Type I or Type II Constructions; doors shall be Class D.

In chemical labs, etc., and rooms for combustible materials, walls and partitions shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours and be of noncombustible materials. Openings shall be protected with Class C protectives.

Structural Design, Excavation, Construction and Repair

See appropriate Chapters of OBC as outlined in 1236.22 OBC.

Plumbing Fixtures

See Table 1236.24 ORC.

Heater Room

All furnaces, low pressure boilers ie 15# pressure or less shall be enclosed in walls having a fire-resistance rating of not less than two hours. Openings to building shall have Class B protectives. High pressure boilers ie over 15# pressure shall not be located within school buildings; walls and open protectives must have 3 hour fire rating.

Light and Ventilation

The area of daylighting medium shall be such that the light transmitted is not less than that transmitted by an area of polished plate window glass equal to that required for the daylighting media for the type occupancy of the room.

Classrooms, etc., daylighting media shall have an area of not less than 10% of floor area. Not less than 50% of this requirement in clear glass as a vision area, and not more than 50% may be in clerestory or skylight.

(Continued on next page)

Ohio Building Code (Continued)

Laboratories, etc., daylighting media shall have an area of not less than 10% of floor area. Required daylighting may be windows, clerestory or skylight.

Libraries, offices, lecture rooms, etc., daylighting is not required.

Levels of Artificial Illumination

(See Table 1236.28 (F) OBC Page 18) For ventilation requirements see 1218 OBC. Doors may not be considered in requirements for ventilation of classrooms, etc.

Levels of required artificial illumination may be lowered if adequate natural daylighting is provided.

Interior Finishes

See Table 1236.30 OBC Page 19.

Fire Alarm and Fire Extinguishing Equipment

Every school building of more than two classrooms shall have a "local alarm system," as per 1221.09 OBC.

Emergency Rooms

Elementary and secondary school buildings containing 4 and not more than 8 schoolrooms an emergency room shall be provided, for schools of over 8 schoolrooms, 2 emergency rooms shall be provided. These rooms to accommodate a cot and first aid supplies and be convenient to toilet and lavatory facilities.

School Assembly Halls

Conform generally to standards of rest of school.

Ceiling height shall be not less than 9'.

Shall have separate toilet facilities when not convenient to regular facilities provided for the regular school occupancy.

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D 4 S

A lot of unusual things, sometimes very amusing and sometimes quite on the serious side, happens to specification writers especially if his own spelling is poor and his hand-writing very poor. On the amusing side, more amusing if all the circumstances could be cited, took place recently as follows: In describing an oak base to go under some unusually heavy office equipment the term or symbol D 4 S was used. As the matter was being presented to a layman, it was the spec. writer's opinion that perhaps said symbol should be explained, which was done thusly—(*dressed four side.*) Because the stem of the "d" was short and the "paren" mark "(("looked like a "C", the explanation came typed "Caressed four sides."

Perhaps our friends in the lumber business could and do meet such unusual specifications as sometimes, inadvertently of course, appear in the "books" by architects.

ASO Executive Secretary Speaks To Indiana Society

Clifford Sapp, ASO Executive Secretary, spoke to the Executive Board of the Indiana Society of Architects at the Marrot Hotel in Indianapolis recently.

Mr. Sapp was invited by ISA President James Turner, Hammond, Indiana, and Joe Ledlie, *ISA Bulletin* Editor, to outline the history and growth of the Architects Society of Ohio. He also explained some of the problems the ASO encountered during its recent expansion and development program and how these problems were solved.

The ISA is considering launching a magazine type publication and hiring an Executive Secretary.

OA PUBLICATION DATES TO CHANGE SOON

The dates of issuance of OHIO ARCHITECT will change in the near future from the third week of the month to the first week of the publication month.

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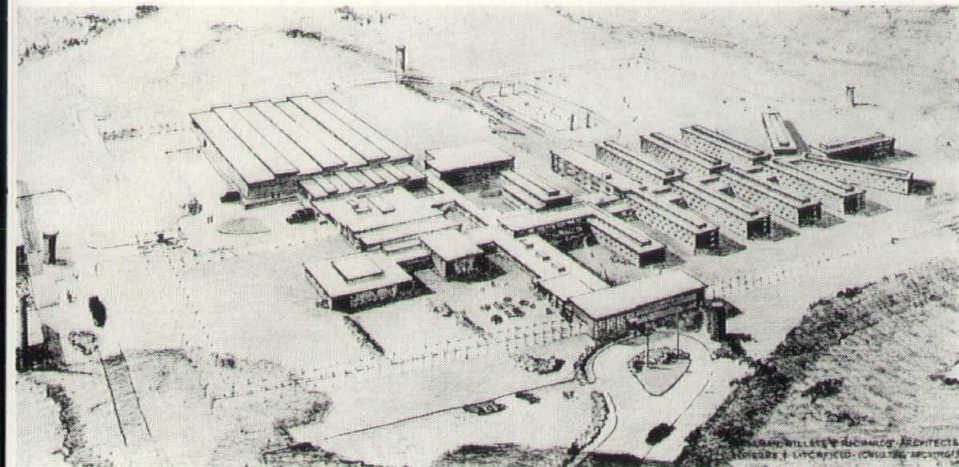
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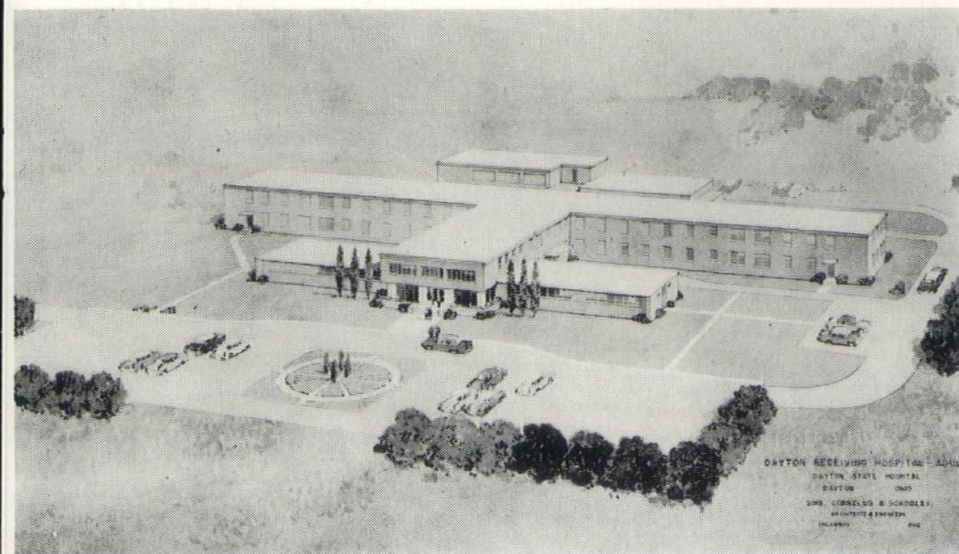
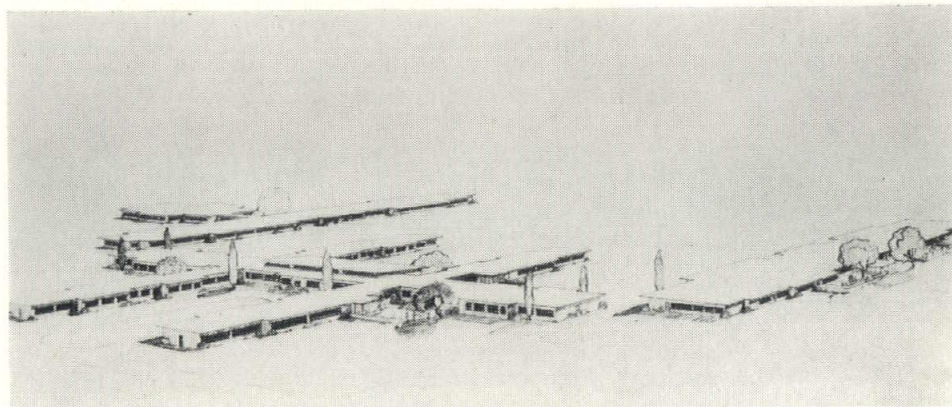
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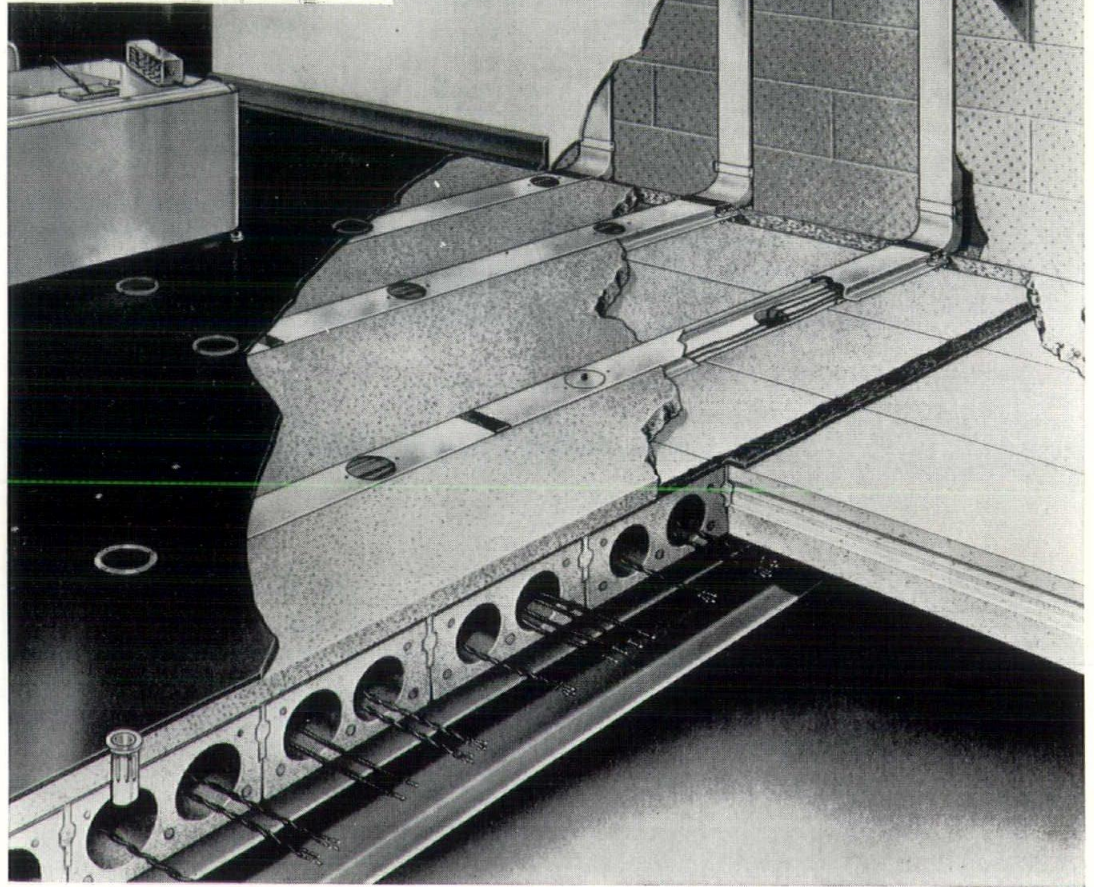
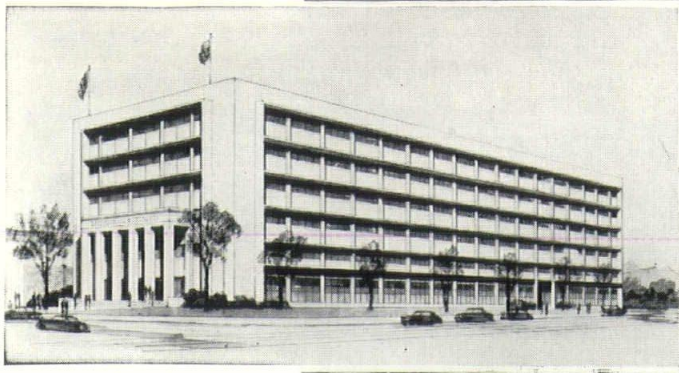
Architects & Engineers: Sims, Cornelius
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New 100-bed adult receiving hospital

Cost: \$1,000,000

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Architects Munger Munger and Associates

Bowling Green Music Hall

The new Hall of Music being constructed at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, O., is being built for sound. The building, which also includes a recital hall, will be soundproof. Each room of the building has been treated as an isolated "cage" literally suspended so that no unit transmits sound to the other. Nor is sound permitted to enter from the outside. The building itself is sealed with its large expanse of glass as inoperable windows.

The architects, Munger Munger and Associates, Toledo, H. G. Allen, Consulting State Architect, in cooperation with Bolt, Beranek & Newman, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., nationally known consultants in acoustics, have followed the philosophy in planning the building that "airtight is sound tight."

To obtain the isolation of each room there are air spaces between the walls, and thick concrete—second to lead in deadening qualities—stops sound upward and downward. Independent heating and air conditioning ducts are U-curved to act as baffles and stifle inter-unit sound.

Combination of Materials

The architects have adopted the

policy that complete use of acoustical absorptive material destroys "live" sound. The combination of flat and curved surfaces, absorptive and reflective materials, and controlled heat and humidity will act to produce the most perfect sound possible, whether vocal or instrumental. In the ceilings of most rooms a perimeter of acoustic plaster surrounds standard material as an ideal sound absorption-reflection combination.

No room intended for music studies or programs is squared. All ceilings and walls have been treated with the "askew" look leaving these areas without parallel or right angle surfaces. This is achieved by inserting false and slanting walls and ceiling baffles.

The 238 by 72 feet Hall of Music forms one side of Founders Quadrangle, also under construction. Munger Munger and Associates, architects of the overall project, have integrated a women's residence for over 800 students as the other three sides of the Quadrangle. It will include four separate living units in one unified building.

Basement — mechanical equipment (heating, air conditioning, etc.), instrument storage, bulk storage, lavatories, and 45 practice rooms.

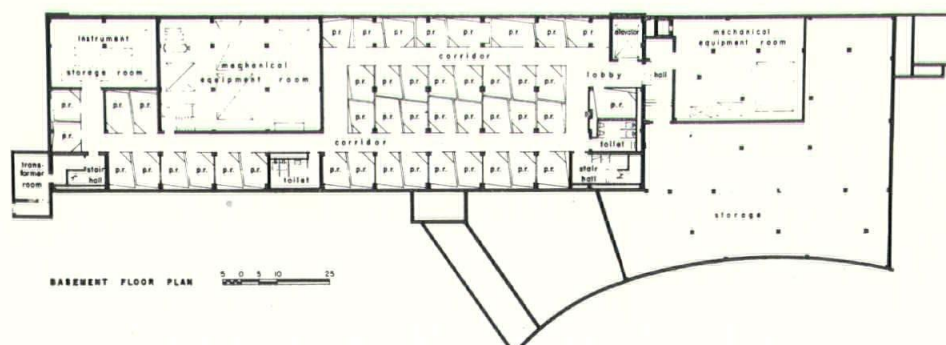
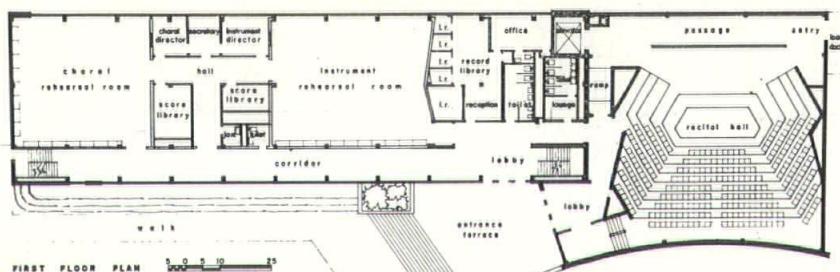
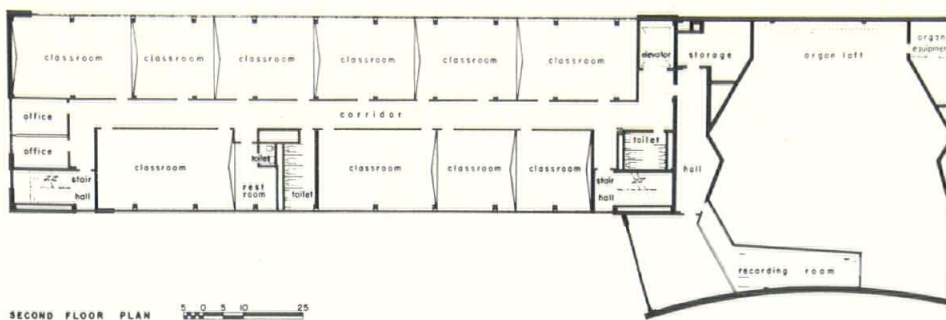
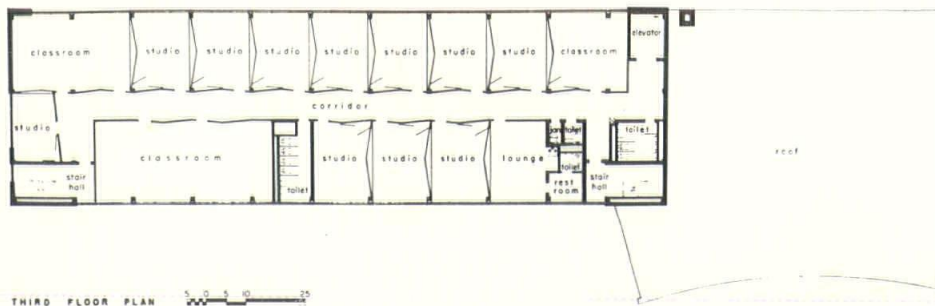
First—two large rehearsal rooms for vocal or instrumental groups, administration offices, private offices for various music directors, separate musical score and record libraries with adjacent small and large listening rooms, and lavatories.

Second—ten classrooms, two private offices, general office area, general storage, lavatories, and a recording and broadcasting control room for the recital hall. The classrooms are scheduled to relieve crowded conditions of other university departments, but will revert to music studies when possible by dividing each into two studios.

Third — three classrooms, faculty lounge and pantry, lavatories, and 12 studios.

Construction Items

Construction will be reinforced concrete columns, beams and slab floors and ceilings. The long north and south walls will be continuous glass with porcelain panel inserts. Brick will dominate the west wall and limestone will cover the exterior of the recital



hall at the east end. The roof will be flat steel trussed.

In addition to stairways at each end of the building, an elevator will serve all floors. Lighting will be direct with a maximum of fluorescent intensity. Floor finishes will be of three types: terrazzo for stairways and toilet areas, asphalt tile for rooms, and plastic tile for corridors. Areas will be treated with blending colors to attain the creative spirit for the musical products for which the building is intended.

The Recital Hall

Equally well-planned and an important part of the Hall of Music is its recital hall, considered the ideal in acoustics and musical listening without the aid of mechanical devices.

The windowless recital hall is designed for sound control, again using a combination of standard and acoustical materials, wood planking and cloth, all contrived for proper balance in sight and sound. Uneven surfaces, too, are part of this sound control.

The hall also has the unusual feature of being a "theater in the round," an aspect of Shakespearean days when the audience surrounded the stage. This feature will be available, however, for small vocal or instrumental groups only. As the size of the musical ensemble increases, the seating capacity decreases, but arrangements are possible for audiences of from 350 to 450 persons.

The huge room will have a tiered bowl appearance with both fixed and movable seating. Steps at the performance end of the hall will permit various levels to be used for the performance or performers. The walls will zigzag in pattern created by tall wood panels. The ceiling will have a corrugated appearance. The back wall will be curved and covered with wood panels and acoustic material as will the cantilevered balcony above formed by the projection and recording room.

A leading organ builder in Cleveland, Ohio, has perfected plans for one of the finest electric instruments ever built in this country. The organ would be elevated eight feet above the top tier at the front of the hall, and backed by a curtain. The organist will have to climb into the instrument itself to play its console.

The single microphone which will be installed near the center of the hall will be used only for recording or broadcasting purposes. The attending audience will be able to hear "live" sound anywhere in the theater.

The recital hall is considered the most ideal for programs of music either vocal—solo or group—or instrumental—band, orchestra, string or solo. Operas which may require a minimum of scenery also may be presented, modernizing them through the use of the multi-level stage area.

When speaking of group presentations, as many as a 120-piece orchestra and a 100-member chorus would be able to appear on stage at one time. Solos presented by either group would receive the same perfect acoustical treatment to allow the audience perfect listening from anywhere in the hall.

With a minimum of reference material for planned music buildings available, the architects turned to other sources in creating the Hall of Music at Bowling Green. A great deal of research was accomplished and should serve as a basis for other similar structures, the architects and university officials believe. The building was constructed with state funds.

The Architects

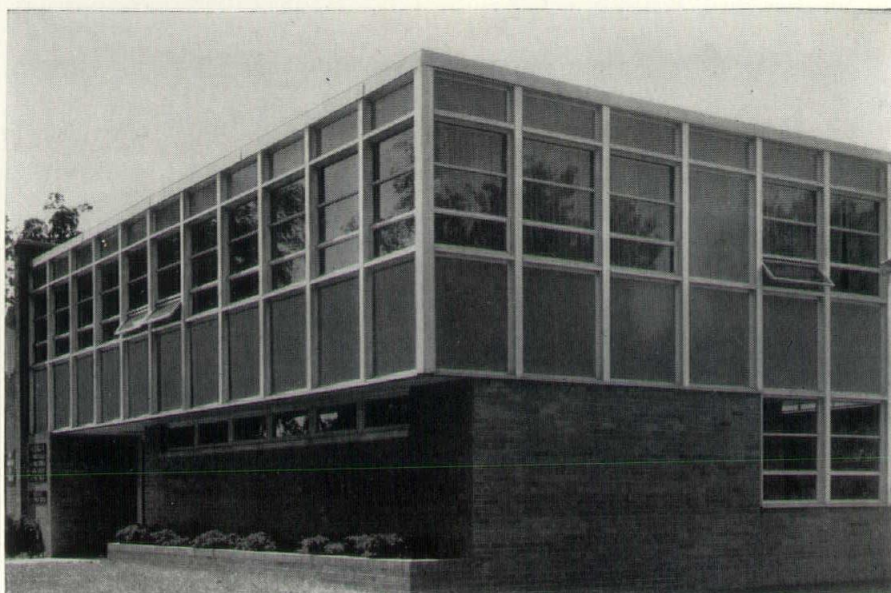
Harold C. Munger, AIA, and his father, H. H. Munger, FAIA, partners in the firm of Munger Munger and Associates, have created contemporary and practical college and university buildings of all kinds. The firm is also noted for primary and secondary school buildings, having designed more than 60 for use in northwest Ohio.

The younger Munger has created a dormitory room for the student residence at Bowling Green State University which meets requirements at low cost, yet achieves maximum space, different furniture arrangements, and a homey atmosphere for privacy in community living.

He is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame, a corporate member of the Toledo Chapter, AIA, and associate editor for the Ohio Architect.

Harold H. Munger is a fellow of the AIA and has served with distinction for many years on the State Board of Examiners of Architects.

NOVEMBER, 1956



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Architectural Education: A Seminar

(This is a series on Architectural Education presented before the 23rd Annual Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio in Toledo on October 11, 1956. Because of time limitations a discussion period did not follow the panel member's presentation. It is the hope of panel members and Moderator Charles Firestone that this discussion published in series form will elicit comments from readers—Ed.)

Remarks By Moderator Charles E. Firestone, FAIA

Fellow Architects, Exhibitors and Guests. I was selected by the A.S.O. Convention Committee as a Moderator for this Seminar on Architectural Education.

I was indeed honored, but astounded, that I should lead a panel with such distinguished Educators in the Field of Architectural Training. The panelists have not edited my opening remarks, nor have the panelists discussed their particular



Firestone

subject with each other. No doubt, in the field of Architectural Education, the remarks of the Panelists may be controversial. I hope so, because that will lead to a lively discussion and a very interesting afternoon.

Many of you have read the article in the September issue of the Journal of the A.I.A. by Elliot Chisling of New York. He began his article by saying: "Old Architects like old soldiers never die, they just fade away." This comment made as he was retiring after 47 years of the practice of Architecture.

He said, "We rely to a great extent on our draftsmen and our drafting rooms to produce efficiently the work that comes into our offices, but I have felt for many years that the quality of the men applying for positions as draftsmen has fallen to a new low level. This is the result of inadequate training in our colleges and universi-

ties and to the lack of contact architects have with their staffs."

Then he went on to tell of the good old days. He compared those days by mentioning men who worked in Goodhue's office in New York, such as: Raymond Hood, Wallace Harrison, Ralph Walker, Carlton Winslow, Ernest Jago and others. Well, perhaps the good old days are like the "horse and buggy days" . . . gone forever . . . and replaced by the motorized age of our present day. This might be a challenge to the Architects of today and may provoke some comments.

Then he commented, "Design then was completely supervised by these Architects and in the Goodhue office, the lowliest Junior received the same attention from Mr. Goodhue as he gives his best men." Now, the challenge to the Educators, "Draftsmen come to our offices today upon graduating from colleges seeking positions as Architects.

THEY ARE NOT ARCHITECTS, NOR ARE THEY WORTHY OF THE TITLE OF DRAFTSMEN. THEIR TRAINING HASN'T EVEN BEGUN AT THAT POINT. "MAY I REPEAT" — THEIR TRAINING HASN'T EVEN BEGUN AT THAT POINT.

They have so much more to learn. If a survey could be taken of the offices today regarding the quality of men employed in the drafting rooms, it would be found that each office must carry a large number of new and highly paid draftsmen that represent nothing more than a loss to the firm and an additional cost in overhead."

Then he goes on with his solution. I leave this to you in the September issue of the Journal. Today, we have the top Educators in the Schools of Architecture in this Great Lakes District, to discuss "Architectural Education."

Architecture at The High School Level

by Elliot L. Whitaker, Dean

School of Architecture & Landscape
Architecture
Ohio State University

As Architects, what is and should be our concern with "architecture" at the pre-university or secondary school level? Should we continue to leave to chance the young men and women who enter the profession of architecture; or, should we actively seek out and advise potentially capable young persons before they show up at the universities for formal training?

Unfortunately, our history does not include any great degree of concern



Whitaker

for an adequate system of recruiting or advising young potential architects at the secondary school level; in fact, many architects in practice today point with pride to their own particular spot in the sun and let it be known that without advice, they started on their own at the bottom of the architectural ladder and, in many cases, working for nothing to get themselves started. Today, hardly a single person starts his architectural career on that basis, and nothing points to a reversal of this condition in the near future. We are presently riding the crest of the greatest architectural building wave in history and perhaps the immediate problem of getting the job done looms most important; however, if there is to be an architecture of the future and architects to create it we must discover now the ways and means to encourage more qualified and talented replacements to enter our profession.

Before attempting to set down any recommendations to implement this thesis, it would be well to examine how architecture is practiced today in 1956. We are working within a constantly changing pattern with more and more emphasis on the "complete building." In addition, each building dollar spent in 1956 must include approximately thirty to fifty or sixty percent of that amount for structural systems, mechanical equipment, and special

building services unknown or even undreamed of by the architects in practice fifty years ago. The complexity of these services and the successful knitting of them into the completed structure demands not the rugged individualism of the one man office of yesterday but careful, orderly and efficient teamwork employing many talents.

Without teamwork, the architectural profession might well lose its place in the building world to the "complete service" or "package deal" experts who operate now in every known field from home building, school plants, hospitals, factories and even churches. The schools of architecture have recognized this need and collegiate training in most institutions is aimed specifically towards the "team effort" while at the same time encouraging the student to develop his individual talents and abilities.

On the other hand, and unfortunately so, the architectural profession of 1956, in general, lags behind the times in accepting the university graduate as a draftsman only instead of a potential, full-fledged member of the building team. Figures released on the graduating class of June 1956 from the College of Engineering of the Ohio State University indicate that the engineering graduates were wooed and sought after months before graduation. Employed as "engineers" immediately upon graduation the *average* starting salary accepted for the Bachelor's degree in engineering was \$457. The *average* starting salary accepted by the graduates in architecture was \$361. Money alone is not reason enough to choose or not to choose architecture for a career, but in a materialistic age and in an inflated economy, it must be a consideration to a capable young person trying to decide between one profession and another.

Many architects *assume* that young people everywhere are clamoring to get into the architectural profession. True, the number of students presently enrolled in schools of architecture is increasing but, are we attracting in the new entering students, those with the best potential for future growth and development? We are in a highly competitive market for the really talented student. It follows that many talented students, who might conceivably make excellent future architects, are being seduced by other talent hungry groups as the Doctors, Lawyers, Engineers, Scientists, Business and other professionals.

On the drafting boards and in preliminary stages are hundreds of Redevelopment Projects of the scale of Fort Worth, Texas and many new, complex buildings even more intricate

and involved than the United Nations group. Also, there are projected for the immediate future new towns and cities including in one project alone a life time of building experiences for many architects. If the architect is to contribute in these gigantic, projected building operations, he must be recognized not only as a member, but also as a *leader* in the building teams. To insure this kind of a future for architecture and the architects, the profession must act immediately!

I have enumerated in the following, several obvious and possible steps that can be taken now; other possibilities will undoubtedly occur to the alert few who want to work for their own future and to continue the traditions of a rich and rewarding profession:

1. GUIDANCE MATERIALS

Already there exist two publications worthy of comment, the AIA booklet, a neat dignified pamphlet "So You Want to be an Architect" which may be secured without cost from the AIA Octagon; also the career pamphlet "Should your child be an architect" written by Pietro Belluschi and published without charge by the New York Life Insurance Company.

There is a constant need for two *new* publications: one, an enlarged and complete book on architecture as a career for use in school libraries for reading and reference and the other, an inexpensive series of short, career pamphlets written by outstanding practitioners for wide distribution in high schools and even in junior high schools.

Both these proposals are now being actively implemented through the Education Committee of the AIA. This is in response to recommendation R-4 of the Survey Commission's report, *The Architect at Mid-Century*: "The Commission recommends that The AIA, in conjunction with ACSA, cause to be prepared and circulated an up-to-date manual which will present to vocational counsellors and students of secondary schools the opportunities, nature, and qualifications of careers in architecture. Such a manual might also serve as an introduction for beginning trainees in schools and offices."

2. CAREER DAYS

Wherever possible and practicable representatives from AIA Chapters on an organized basis should take an active part in Career Day programs found in most high schools today.

The practitioners taking part should be *eminently qualified* to speak about the architectural profession and also know the collegiate requirements, scholarships available, tuition and cost of attendance and entrance requirements of the schools of architecture which the young student might reasonably ex-

pect to attend. Universities are always willing to send catalogues and other useful information for use at Career Days. (Recommendation R-5 from the *Architect at Mid-Century*):

"The Commission recommends that The AIA urge each of its chapters to maintain a committee charged with cooperating with secondary schools in its area for the purpose of presenting general information to secondary-school students regarding careers in architecture, advising interested students as to their probable suitability for such careers, and arranging trial experiences in architectural offices. The operation of such a program will require a chapter guidance training manual to instruct the committees as to the proper performance of their duties."

3. EXHIBITS OF COMPLETED ARCHITECTURE

Frequent exhibits in the secondary schools of fine, creative and complete projects and especially at the time of Career Days will tend to arouse student interest and especially if the building is one familiar to the students. In the case of Career Days in new or recent schools, an exhibit of the architect's preliminary sketches, progress studies, blue prints and other documents for the actual school plant can familiarize the students with the work and contributions of the architect in their own school building.

4. TRIPS TO ARCHITECTS' OFFICES

As a result of or in conjunction with the activities of Career Days, an organized trip to observe the "behind the scenes" activities in an architect's office can stimulate considerable interest and enthusiasm. A well organized office turning out creditable work could not help but be an inspiration to a young hopeful.

5. PERSONAL CONTACTS

The best person to "sell" the profession to a student in the secondary school is the architect who has and maintains continuous contacts with the secondary school, with the student and with the university where he will study. Summer or other vacation employment while a student is still in the secondary school could well be the spark that ignites his ambition for the profession.

Also, a few short minutes on the part of an architect to introduce a potential student at the university where he might study could be an important part of the "continuing" contact process.

6. APTITUDE TESTS

A serious shortage exists in adequate and reliable tests for guiding young students *into* architecture. Fortunately, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and the AIA have com-

mitted themselves through a joint budget of \$25,000 over a four year period to the task of developing adequate tests. Working this year in conjunction with the Educational Testing Service at Princeton, New Jersey, preliminary testing is being carried on in several schools of architecture throughout the country.

These tests, if found reliable, could be of tremendous value in counseling programs in both the secondary school and university levels. (Recommendation R-3 from the Architect at Mid-Century):

"The Commission recommends that The AIA, in conjunction with ACSA, investigate the development of a reliable aptitude test to discover those who may be suited for professional training. Such a study should include consultation with successful testing agencies, preparation and validation of experimental tests, and the eventual promotion of such tests if they prove trustworthy."

7. ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTS AND WORKBOOKS

Recommendation R-6 from the Architect at Mid-Century:

"The Commission recommends that The AIA investigate the feasibility of preparing project workbooks for use in elementary and secondary school classes, designed to familiarize all such students with the importance, influence, and appeal of good architecture in community life. These workbooks should also explain the work and contributions which architects provide in attaining a convenient and attractive community. Besides the establishment of architecture and architects in the minds of all students, such workbooks would cultivate in some students an interest in architectural careers."

This project is highly commendable and certainly worthy of execution, however, in addition to workbooks, there exists another unfilled need in the area of "school projects." It is common educational practice to learn traditional subject matter in geography, history, civics, etc. through the project method. At one time or another while each of my three children has progressed through the elementary grades into junior high school, I have been invited to talk to their respective class groups, once on the architecture of Greece, once on the architecture of Medieval Germany and once on contemporary house planning. True, these contacts are of necessity non-technical but the opportunity for similar contacts exists for architects in many secondary and even primary schools.

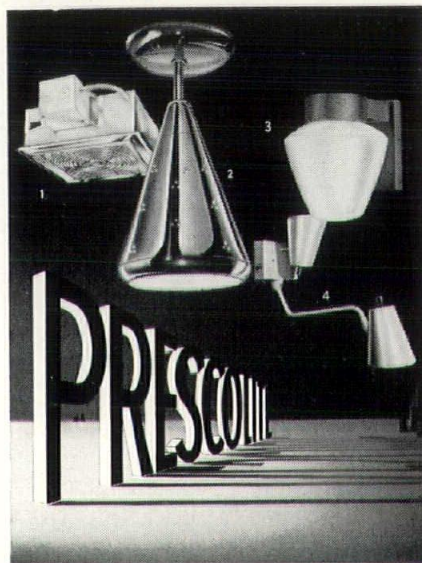
8. THE COMPLETED BUILDING

Perhaps, the most significant contribution the architect has to make at this

level is to be able to show to a group of students, a completed, well-executed building; one which by its very nature would be a source of inspiration. This fine piece of architecture is possible only from a professional who has complete charge of the entire building operation including design, construction, control of costs and budgets. There is no place at this stage for displaying a building for which the architect is only partially responsible, and who has availed himself of "free" product and mechanical equipment services, steel layout and design and other dubious methods of professional practice.

Each of the above suggestions has merit if considered as a part of a continuing operation to reach, and to encourage new and capable talent at the secondary school level into the architectural profession. However, when all is said and done, in a world of constant competition, there is nothing that breeds success as success. All of the parts of the program outlined depend upon *successful* architects taking some precious time from an already overcrowded schedule to share with others *enthusiasm* for their profession.

(Next month *Ohio Architect* will publish the remarks of Francesco Montana, Head, Department of Architecture, University of Notre Dame.—Ed.)



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TERM SCHOOL BOARDS CONVENTION SUCCESS

More than 2,000 school board members, administrators, business managers, architects, and exhibitors attended the First Annual Convention of the Ohio School Boards Association in Columbus November 12-14.

One of the high points of the convention was a Panel Discussion on Economies in School Construction. Architects participating on the panel were David A. Pierce, AIA, Columbus, Joe Baker, AIA, Newark, and Claude W. Youst, Columbus.

The Architects Society of Ohio was among the more than 125 exhibitors who showed their services or products to the school people. The ASO booth emphasized Architects public service to Ohio and showed some excellent examples of recent Ohio schools.

Dr. Don Clippinger was elected President of the OSBA. He is Dean of the Graduate College of Ohio University at Athens, Ohio.

Fred Heinold, M.D., President of the Cincinnati Board of Education, was elected 1st Vice-President and Don Simmons, Perrysburg Board of Education, was elected 2nd Vice-President. Dr. Lewis E. Harris, Columbus, was re-elected OSBA Executive Secretary.

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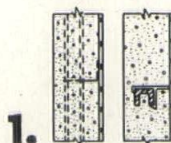
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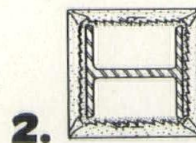
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Points of Interest



Cincinnati Chapter

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Richard C. Taylor and George E. Porter, Jr., have announced the termination of the firm of Taylor & Porter, Architects. Mr. Porter will enter the School of Theology in Long Island, N.Y. to prepare for Priesthood in the Episcopal Church. Mr. Taylor will continue the practice of Architecture at the present address.

The name of the Cincinnati Modern Art Society has been changed to The Contemporary Arts Center.

Mr. Russell S. Potter, of Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth, has resigned from the Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects. Russ has been a faithful member of the Board for the past eight years and deserves a vote of thanks.

Recently admitted to corporate membership in the Institute are Woodward Garber, Richard H. Wheeler and Richard Twedell, Jr. Chapter membership now stands at 103 members or 50% of the Registered Architects in Cincinnati.

Rudolph Tietig has retired from the active practice of Architecture. His firm of Tietig & Lee, founded in 1902, recently completed the Taft Sr. High School and the American Red Cross building.



Cleveland Chapter

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Cleveland, Ohio

At the June 6th meeting of the Chapter a change in the By-Laws of the Chapter affecting the dues of the various classes of membership was presented. This dues increase was to be

retroactive to July 1st of this year and if approved by the Institute the membership was to be billed for one-half of the new annual dues. The membership of the Chapter approved the dues changes in a ratio of 5 to 1 and these changes were subsequently approved by the Institute. Since that time 50% have paid the increase in dues, about 50% have paid no dues for 1956. If the collection of the increase continues favorably, the Executive Committee anticipates opening an executive office by January 1st, 1957.

New annual Chapter dues for the various classes of membership are as follows: (no including dues to the Architects Society of Ohio).

Corporate	\$80.00
Associates	40.00
Junior Associates	15.00
Student Associates	2.50 per semester

Public Library Collection

George Mayer has contacted a number of Cleveland Chapter members who agreed to provide books for our Collection at the Library. None have been received to this date. This is a fine opportunity for the Chapter and should receive its cooperation.

Dayton Chapter

Robert

Makarius, Jr.

216 Harries Bldg.
Dayton 2, Ohio



The Dayton Chapter of The Architects Society of Ohio held its annual outing this year in connection with the women's organization and made it a family affair. This year's outing was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Rosser and was quite a successful affair. Mrs. Rosser was an extremely good hostess and had the evening planned for the group. The announcement and invitation to the party was accompanied by a map showing the location of the house in relation to the Dayton downtown area.

The Executive Board of the Dayton Chapter of the A.S.O. set up a list of committee heads for numerous committees within the chapter to further promote the activities of the chapter. Numerous new committees were formed and the chapter was broken down to obtain the proper workers for each of the committees.

The City of Dayton is now receiving somewhat of a face lifting. The old Court House has been cleaned through the efforts of Mrs. Doris White and her free services in activating a citizens group to donate and collect money for the cost of the work. The Chapter has donated some of the chapter funds to this organization for the cost of the cleaning and waterproofing of the Court House. With the cleaning of the old Court House, the old "new" Court House stood out like a sore thumb and the County Commissioners finally appropriated enough money from the County Treasury to clean only the front face of the building and what little return shows from Main Street.

In addition to the public buildings which have been cleaned the local building owners are taking up the idea and numerous office and theater buildings have also been cleaned. All in all the face of Dayton is beginning to take on the welcome look of cleanliness which makes all architectural work show to a greater advantage.

Toledo Chapter

Harold

Munger

601 Security Bldg.
Toledo, Ohio



Toledo Architects were invited as guests of the Toledo Edison Company to attend the showing of the Better Homes and Gardens' ideal home, built by the N. G. Bresky Company. This home dramatically demonstrated their slogan and concept, "live better electrically."

New Associate Members accepted into the Toledo Chapter are Harold Gertz and Steven Price.

Toledo Chapter Producers Council, Inc. presented their Home Builders Caravan at the Secor Hotel, September

13. A drawing was held and cocktails were served. Holder of the lucky ticket at the national drawing in Washington, D.C. will win a free trip to Europe for two.

The Armstrong Cork Company sent their company plane to Toledo Tuesday, September 18, to take the following Architects on a tour of their company factories, offices and research development center in Lancaster, Pa.: Lee Moree, Lee Smith, Bob Lutz, Orv Bauer, Al Hahn, Lavern Farnham, Tom Pugh and Byron Killinger.

We understand a few architects from Toledo attended the United States Chamber of Commerce Modern Masonry Conference. Some architects journeyed to Detroit's Hotel Fort Shelby to attend the Tremco Manufacturing Company's demonstration and luncheon, September 28.

The officers and executive committee have made the announcement of the standing committee chairmen. Public Relations—Herman Feldstein; Publicity and State Magazine—Harold C. Munger; Legislative—W. E. Tolford; Building Codes, Zoning and Regulations with construction and industry—John P. Macelwane; Membership—Charles Scott; Architectural practice and Contracts—Mike O'Shea; Education—Robert Norman; State License and Violations—Carl C. Britsch.

Special Committees and Chairmen: Constitution and By-laws—John N. Richards; Program and Entertainment—Frank Poseler; Civil Defense—Nelson Thal; Chapter Affairs—Orv Bauer; Producers' Council—Frank Poseler; Downtown Toledo Associates—Carl C. Britsch; Chapter Historian—Karl Becker.

Change of the regular meeting day from the first Tuesday to the last Friday of each month was also announced.

At the request of the Downtown Toledo Associates, (a special group interested in promoting a greater downtown section for Toledo) a special executive meeting was called Tuesday, October 16.

The D.T.A. proposed to have the Chapter Architects prepare a master plan of the downtown section, and have promised a nominal reimbursement to the Architects and personnel for their time and effort.

NOVEMBER, 1956

Architects—Engineers Joint Committee Elects Officers

Architects representing the ASO and engineers representing the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers met November 3 to discuss matters of mutual interest and to elect officers for 1957.

Engineer Paul Harlemert, Cleveland, was elected Committee Chairman to succeed retiring Chairman C. Melvin Frank, AIA, Architect Charles Marr, New Philadelphia, was elected Vice-Chairman. Clifford Sapp, ASO Executive Secretary, was elected Committee Secretary-Treasurer and Lloyd Chacey, OSPE Executive Secretary, was elected Assistant Secretary.

Attention was focused by the Committee on the new Ohio Building Code and a plan of action was adopted to see that the Code be approved by the Ohio General Assembly which convenes in January, 1957.

Hauserman Elected Producer's Council Head

Fred M. Hauserman, the 47-year-old president of The E. F. Hauserman Company, leading manufacturer of Prefabricated Movable Interior Walls, was elevated to a second important presidency, that of Producers' Council, Inc.—the national association of building products manufacturers and associations. In assuming this position, he accepted one of the most challenging jobs offered by the construction industry.

As president of the Council, Mr. Hauserman directs the activities of one of the few organizations which serves to tie together many of the diverse elements which make up the industry. (22,000 architects, 30,000 home builders, 12,000 manufacturers and innumerable contractors, subcontractors, engineers, retail dealers and others.) In such an industry, with its multiplicity of interests, the Council often provides the common meeting ground where solutions to industry problems can be reached.

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—Ben Dombor



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ARCHITECTS FIRM CHANGES

Fayne F. Freshwater, AIA, and Leslie D. Harrison, P.E. announced a change in their firm name and also a change in address. The new firm will be known as Freshwater and Harrison & Associates and are now located at 3763 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Associates in the firm are Alfred J. Friday, AIA, and Paul Snouffer, registered architect.

DODGE REPORTS

Contract awards for future construction in Ohio in September were six percent above September 1955, it was announced by Carl S. Bennett, regional vice-president of F. W. Dodge Corporation. The total was \$162,529,000.

Dodge Reports cumulative totals for the first nine months of 1956 showed awards of \$1,771,414,000 to be the highest on record for this period, and also 16 percent above the like 1955 period.

Individual September construction categories, compared with September 1955 showed: total building classifications at \$135,339,000, up 18 percent; and in addition, heavy engineering at \$27,190,000, down 30 percent.

Major construction categories for the first nine months, compared individually with the like 1955 period showed: combined total building classifications at \$1,433,918,000, up nine percent; and in addition, heavy engineering at \$337,496,000, up 58 percent.

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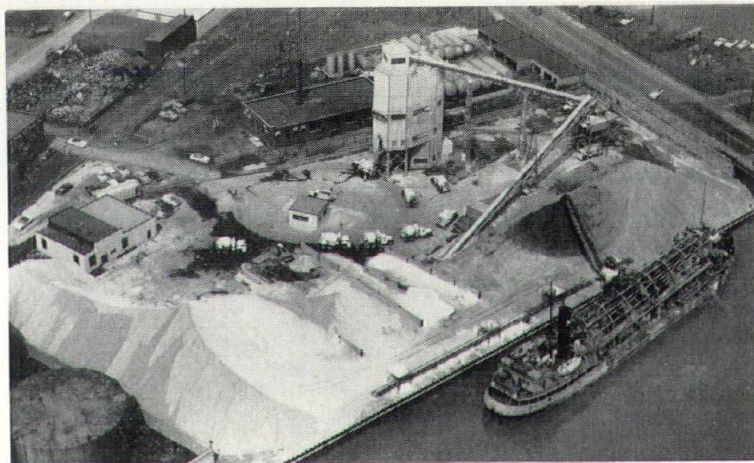
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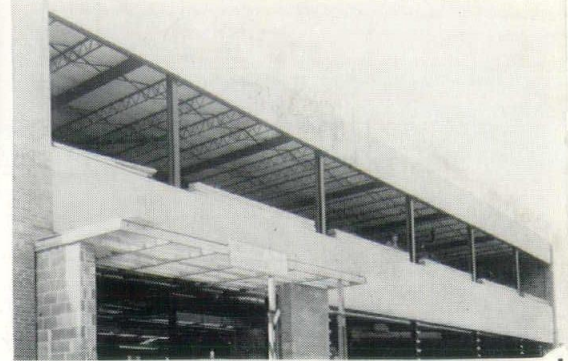
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