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This Month's Cover
by Robert C. Gaede, AIA

The elements making up the cover design are chosen to remind us of two traditional, if not fundamental, qualities of church buildings, which are, unfortunately, not always remembered by the current generation of church builders nor given their due in the course of our critical appraisals of new church work.

These are, first, the church building as focal point in plan, as an integral part of the town center—a part of the "wall" to the square.

Then, second, the church building as focal point in skyline, as a measuring stick of distance and position, an identifier and form-maker.

To illustrate the former, the town centers of Independence and of Litchfield, both blessed by Western Reserve planning procedures in having a central green, are abstracted from U. S. Geological Surveys of the present and early 1900's respectively. It is clear that the church shared an important role in the sometimes formal, more often fortuitous relation of town-green-church which remains, generally, admired and respected to this time.

The latter is expressed in the sketch taken from an early view of central Cleveland, wherein skyline interest was dependent upon church towers, an example of which is a portion of the spire (now removed) of The Old Stone Church on the Public Square in Cleveland, a particularly impressive work of the Eclectic Revival.

Until the modern city cast itself promiscuously over the surrounding lands in the low-density suburbia which is so large an artifact of our time, vertical forms gave its heart and older precincts distinction and dimension.

The point is raised, then, to what extent can or must the contemporary church builders reinvigorate the character of the modern city by a renewal of these traditional planning concepts?

Cincinnati PR at Work

Photo shows the Cincinnati Chapter, AIA, booth at the recent Panorama of Progress at the University of Cincinnati. Spectators are viewing a continuous showing of film "Architecture—U.S.A." Literature was also distributed.
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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.

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The Church of the Gesu

The new Church of the Gesu in University Heights was planned to bring every member of the congregation close to the sanctuary and the main altar.

Rev. Seth S. Walker, S.J., is pastor of the Miramar-blvd. church.

The seating area is almost a 90-foot square. The sanctuary is the same width as the church, so that all may view the altar, and is 36-feet in depth. The altar, 12-feet wide and 5-feet deep, is free standing on a marble predella surrounded by three steps.

Behind the altar, a marble reredos rises to the ceiling. The crucifix is displayed against this and under a marble and bronze tester or canopy.

The altar is adorned with a rectangular tabernacle of bronze and silver, flanked by six bronze candle sticks five feet in height.

Forward of the main altar within the sanctuary, side altars are devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph. Each marble altar is 8-feet wide, with marble reredos and niche for marble figures 5-feet high.

Communion Rail

The communion rail extends the full width of the church and will accommodate 50 persons at one time. It is parted at the center with a pair of bronze gates, each 4-feet wide.

The design of the interior gives adequate and natural lighting during the day. Large windows, each 7-feet wide and 14-feet high, soar above the confessionals on the side walls.

The long windows are repeated in the sanctuary and gallery for a total of 18.

Both down and indirect lighting have been used. More intense lighting is concentrated in the sanctuary to bring out the importance of the Catholic liturgy ceremony.

The gallery, above the narthex, will seat 75 persons. Provision has been made for two organ chambers on either side of the triple windows above the main entrance.
Church Entrance

At the entrance of the church, a spacious narthex or vestibule extends the full width of the church. Five exit doors lead outside. From this narthex, doors lead to the baptistry and ushers' rooms on the right and to the mothers' and brides' rooms on the left.

Flanking the entrance doors are two stairways leading to the gallery.

Doors lead to the vestibules and exits at either side from the aisle at the communion rail. From the right hand vestibule, an entrance leads to the sacristy wing. It consists of a priests' sacristy, a boys' sacristy, a parish administration office, a record room, a flower room, and a furniture storage room.

Spacious Basement

Stairs also lead down from the vestibule to an assembly room that may be used for meetings, communion breakfasts, and similar events. Adjourning the assembly room is a kitchen, incinerator room, rest rooms, and coat room. A boiler room and air conditioning room take up the rest of the basement.

Exterior Design

The exterior is in harmony with the present buildings of the Gesu parish. The same brick will be used and the trim will be of grey Indiana limestone.

The church is spanned with steel bents that rise from the floor of the nave, making it possible to have an unobstructed view of the main altar and sanctuary.

The lines of the Gesus church suggest a modified contemporary style because of the uniform low lines of the four facades. To offset this, the tower gives a striking note of height and slenderness. It dominates and completes the Gesu parish buildings and when floodlighted at night, will be visible from the many streets in the neighborhood.

THE ARCHITECT

John Edward Miller, A.I.A., 468 Hanna-bldg., Cleveland 15, has received many architectural honors. Among them are the Award of Merit, Architect's Society of Ohio in 1947; Calvary Cemetery Gateway, 4 First prizes; Treas. Small P.O. Competition, 1939; and 3rd Prize, WGN Broadcasting Station, 1934.

He is a native of Cleveland and now resides in Shaker Heights at 12850 Fairhill-rd. He received his education at the Fontainebleu School of Fine Arts, Paris, Catholic University of America; and the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design.

He is a member of the Fine Arts Advisory Committee, Cleveland City Plan. Mr. Miller is also a member of the Catholic Book Store Board, the Catholic University Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Serra Club.
Architectural Education: A Seminar

Architectural Schools
At The College Level

By Francesco Montana, Head
Department of Architecture
University of Notre Dame

By reason of all the experimentation that is going on in Architectural Curricula today, we are well aware that all are seeking the ideal curriculum for Architectural education. The subject has interested me very much ever since my graduation from N.Y.U. It was in state of flux then, and we're still hopeful of finding the ideal plan for the ever changing problems in Architectural education, one that will be flexible enough to adapt itself to a changing life. The practice of architecture today is more complex than ever and it follows, therefore, that demands on education become more complex. Because of the complexity, the architect has by force assumed the task of coordinating the various specialists to help him achieve his concept. He must be able to speak their language, and understand their capabilities. The one thing that the architect can give an architectural project is a well integrated design, with the proper selection of color and materials which will make the project outstanding. A technically well coordinated project without this design will fall completely flat. Consequently, one of the most important elements in any architectural curriculum must be the training of the student in architectural design, which must include a facility for expression, namely, good drawing, an appreciation and understanding of color which satisfies a human need, and a simple understanding of structure—enough to be able to discuss intelligently with the engineering specialists necessary for a project today. I have read with interest an article appearing in the May issue of Progressive Architecture entitled "Architecture Education — A Prediction" by Ernest Wright. I take exception to that portion of the article which deals with 3 dimensional education. In this article he wonders why when the student chemical engineer works with chemicals; the student aeronautical engineer works with air craft engines and wind tunnels, why the same pattern does not apply in architectural education. Scale and time are some of the reasons that this cannot be done satisfactorily. Test tubes can fit in one of the smallest spaces of a building. It would be a little ridiculous to build full size or large scale mock-ups of the various building solutions that are produced during the course of the study of a building. The very important understanding of materials and the feeling of these materials in a building, cannot in my opinion be obtained by models or large scale mock-ups. This must be done by job visits and actually seeing and feeling these materials in place, and, an architectural student will gain a great deal by visiting the fine buildings in his area to develop this feeling for scale and space. It is this experience that will prove more valuable than the experience of building a scale or detail mock-up. I am not trying to say that models are not important. Quickly executed models are important for mass studies but these cannot take the place of a good, well delineated two dimensional expression which will help the visualization of the actual work when viewed with the minds eye. Those of us concerned with the architectural curriculum always question the relative importance of each item in the general plan and are concerned as to which stage in the architects training each should be taught and how much. If we can simply give them a good start and open their minds, I feel we have done a good job. We must realize that he is always a student and a good architect realizes that he never "arrives".

At this point I would like to mention a few of the things that I have discovered in studying architectural curricula and Education at the University of Notre Dame. When the Department of Architecture was first established there in 1898, the aims of the department were very simply stated as follows: "Those subjects that are not taught in the architectural office but which are necessary for an architect are especially insisted upon in this course. The work is technical and Freehand Drawing is thorough and the student is prepared for the expression of the architectural plans. The aesthetic part of the work, therefore, has a practical and exact basis." In those days architectural offices were very willing to help train the apprentice. The tremendous load and responsibility placed upon the schools is greater today because the practitioner will not take the time to do the things that used to be his obligation. Today most practitioners expect a graduate to be able to do the things it has taken him years of actual practice to learn. It is impossible for schools to teach that experience and the reactions resulting there from—but they can condition one to understand, think and analyze. The architect must be a philosopher, a sociologist, a psychologist. His understanding of people, so necessary to do a good Architectural job, is most important, more so than the technical know-how that may be had through a consultant. This ability (Continued on next page)
to understand people and to organize space for them is his best contribution. As we all know, some very bad architecture, an architecture without feeling, without a soul has resulted from the purely structural and analytical approach. Man is not a machine.

The ideal architectural curriculum therefore must present a more theoretical approach. It should not try to simulate that of a trade school. We must try to develop the imagination and skill, the knowledge of aesthetics as well as social and economic understanding. We must coordinate and reduce the number of courses. We must not make too many demands upon our students. I am afraid we are trying to give our students 50 years of experience in their five years at a University. All one can do in an undergraduate curriculum is to expose the students to good planning principles. There should be a great deal of emphasis on all phases of design, graphics, philosophy and the arts. The student should have more doses of English, History, Latin, Greek, Philosophy, Poetry, Public Speaking, Drama, Painting, Music, and only enough Mechanical, Structural and Electrical Engineering Theory to understand, guide, and work with the specialists and fully coordinate the job. Art, which to me is as necessary to the comfort of people as air-conditioning, sanitation, and good lighting, must be integrated with architecture from the start. We certainly would not design a building and later worry about the necessary mechanical comforts—then why just add Art and color later???? It certainly is as important. This must be done at the start and the students must be made aware of this.

A good general architectural education would be far better than one that is heavy on the technical side. Architectural planning and aesthetics must never be sacrificed at the expense of engineering subjects. An engineer can do a better job of engineering than we can.

A good architectural curriculum must expose the student to all the problems of architecture and major him in Architectural design, a design which is a part of human environment.
Architect and Engineer Wefel and Wefel

Bethel Lutheran Church

The congregation of the Bethel Lutheran Church in Middleburg Heights, Ohio, requested the architect and engineer to develop an over-all plan for their future expansion for the next 25 years. Such a plan meant that unit construction was to be incorporated. The first unit was to include enough space to enable them to maintain a seven-day week program. Along with this first unit, relationships were to be so established that future building could be accomplished without unnecessary demolition. With these basic requirements in mind the architect and engineer developed an over-all plan with the following units, square footage, cubics, and costs.

A chapel seating 195 people, Narthex, Parish Hall (28' x 16') seating 280 people in chairs and 170 people at tables; Stage; Kitchen; Table and chair storage; Meeting Room (24' x 16'); Pastor's Study; Church Office; Men's and Women's Toilets; Boiler Room; Lounge (20' x 38'); Narthex (14' x 32'); Nave, seating 350 people; Chancel; Sacristy for Altar Paraments; Choir Gallery seating 60 people; and a parking lot for 200 cars.

The square footage for Unit No. 1 Chapel and Hall was 8,450; for Choir Gallery was 500; with a total of 8,950. For Unit No. 2 Church and Lounge it was 6,446; for the Choir Gallery 968, with a total of 7,414. The Cubic Footage for Unit No. 1 Chapel and Hall was 158,880; and Unit No. 2 Church and Lounge was 150,620, with a total of 309,500. The costs for Unit No. 1 Chapel and Hall were $159,000; the Church and Lounge $140,000 estimated, with a total of $299,000.

The importance of planning around automobile transportation was considered a major factor. The site plan was developed so that most members would have easy access to the building.
from the parking lot. The rear entrance is conveniently located to the Narthex of the Main Church and to the Corridor leading to the Chapel or Parish Hall. An in and out driveway is provided so that car traffic can circle the building, making an ideal place to form funeral or wedding processions completely off the highway.

To help the Chapel serve the Congregation as it expands, overflow seating is provided in the Narthex and Parish Hall. The Narthex screen between the Hall and Chapel have plate glass panels that slide to one side to create a large clear opening so those seated in the overflow will be able to hear and feel a part of the service. In the gallery of the Chapel is the position for the Choir.

The Parish Hall, which is placed "L" shaped to the Chapel, serves the Congregation for dinners, program affairs, recreational work, and Sunday School. At one end an ample stage will serve the Hall while at the opposite end a modern kitchen with two large sliding windows open to the Hall. The cabinet work will be birch finished and the counter tops stainless steel. Incorporated off the Hall will be adequate storage space to take tables and chairs out of the room when it is used for basketball or volleyball. Large wood windows will naturally light and ventilate the Hall.

Across the Corridor from the Parish Hall are located the Pastor's Study and Church Office. Next to these is a meeting room which can serve the Pastor for Confirmation Class purposes and small group meetings. Men and women's rest rooms in the first unit are of sufficient size so that they will serve the future Main Church when it is built. The rooms are finished with walls of glazed tile, metal toilet stalls and metal shower stalls. There are two shower stalls in each unit. Enough locker room space was provided for a limited heavy physical program in the Parish Hall.

Adjacent to the Rest Rooms is the Boiler Room. Here was concentrated the whole mechanical core of the building for the first and second stages of construction. The Boiler Room was sized large enough that a second Church boiler could be placed in it, thus creating economy in boiler size in the first stage of construction.

The second stage of construction will come when the Congregation has grown to such a point that the Chapel is no longer ideally serving for the Church service worship center. The new Nave can seat 410 and up. The back drop for the Chancel will be a large mural stained glass wall. This mural will dominate and set the atmosphere of the whole Nave. Adjoining the Nave is a large Narthex which will have entrances from the outside. Opening on to the Narthex will be a spacious Lounge which will have a fireplace centered on one end wall. This room will be used for informal meetings during the week and as overflow seating during festival days.

The exterior of the building will be a combination of brick and limestone trim. The low flat roof areas will have two foot overhangs that will protect the walls and windows. The higher pitched roofs of the Chapel and Church will have heavy Ludowici tiles. Flanking the main entrance will be a large Granite slab etched in gold leaf with the church name and appropriate Bible passage.

Generally interior structure of the large rooms will be laminated arches, concrete block walls, concrete floors, asphalt tile flooring, precast concrete beams for floor structure, and oak trim throughout. The Study, Office and Meeting Rooms will have heavy beam construction supporting the roof of fiber slabs (Insulrock). This roof structure will provide acoustical absorption, heat insulation, and a pleasing finish.

Radiant heating is planned throughout the entire structure. This system of heating is ideal for Church structures. The pipes will be placed in the concrete floor slabs. This will make comfortable floors for the Church and the crawl space will provide for easy pipe access.

The architects endeavored to design a practical and economical structure with pleasing lines and a feeling of spaciousness. Ease of maintenance was kept in mind throughout the design, incorporating sufficient religious artistry to give the structure that sense of being "God's House."
THE ARCHITECT

Walter J. Wefel, Jr., AIA, received his architectural training at Miami University, graduating in 1946. He is a veteran of World War II, serving as an Air Force Bomber Pilot.

He has been a trustee of Grace Lutheran Church, Cleveland Heights, for five years. In 1954 he was elected to the Church Architectural Guild of America. Mr. Wefel is a member of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Architects Society of Ohio.

Paul S. Wefel, NSPE, received his engineering training at Valparaiso University and Ohio State University, graduating in 1940. He was associated with the Arthur G. McKee Company for several years and then entered into partnership with Mr. Wefel, Sr.

Mr. Wefel has been deacon for six years at the Grace Lutheran Church, Cleveland Heights, and has served as Vice President of the Cleveland Lutheran Federated Vestry Board. He is a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers.

Engineer Wefel and Architect Wefel look over model of Bethel Lutheran Church.

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Ohio Architects' Designs
For Department of Mental
Hygiene and Correction

Architect: Carr & Cunningham,
Leavitt & Speith, Cleveland
HAWTHORNDEN STATE HOSPITAL
Macedonia
New 200-bed patient building
Cost: $1,000,000

Architect: Tibbals, Crumley, & Musson, Columbus
COLUMBUS STATE SCHOOL
New 150-bed reception and diagnostic center
Cost: $1,165,000

Architect: Benham, Richards & Armstrong, Columbus
BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
Lancaster
New Security Building
Cost: $200,000

DECEMBER, 1956
One hour of color slide travelogue featured the November meeting of the Cincinnati Chapter. E. C. Landberg carried us across the green lawns and through the restored buildings of Colonial Williamsburg, Va. Fred Grau continued under the Spanish Moss and into the French Quarter of New Orleans. Joseph Lyle flew us through the Petrified Forest, the Grand Canyon, and northward into the Lake Country and Iron Ore Pits. Charles Strong delved into the Canadian wilds, and headed homeward through Maine, Massachusetts and back to the Engineering Society Bldg. in Cincinnati.

Recently admitted to corporate membership in the Institute are: Woodward Garber, Richard H. Wheeler, Richard Twedell, Jr., and John M. Garber. Harry Hake III is now an Associate Member.

Letters have been mailed to the mayors of Cincinnati, Hamilton, Oxford and Middletown to proclaim “Architect’s Week” February 17 to 24, 1957, to coincide with the national celebration of the A.I.A. Centennial. The Cincinnati Chapter is planning an elaborate exhibition showing “Cincinnati Architecture—1857 to 1957”. Send photos for the exhibit to Carl Strauss. The expenses of the celebration are being met by an excellent response to the solicitation of Chapter members, plus the Chapter treasury.

The Home Building Caravan stopped in Cincinnati Nov. 2 and was enthusiastically greeted and appreciated by local Architects. The Producers Council sponsored this event and furnished refreshments of the solid and liquid type.

I. M. Pei, Architect associated with the Zeckendorf organization, spoke at the Contemporary Arts Center, in conjunction with the exhibit “Built in

The October-November meeting of the Cleveland Chapter was a joint meeting with the Northeastern Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Planners and the Ohio-Kentucky Chapter, American Society of Landscape Architects.

William Stinchcomb, director and secretary of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board introduced the guest speaker, John Simonds, Pittsburgh Landscape Architect. It was the concensus of opinion that Mr. Simonds provided the combined audiences with one of their most impressive meetings.

The group enjoyed a change in atmosphere by holding its meeting in the Hickory Grill in downtown Cleveland.

National Convention—Cleveland

Joe Ceruti has been appointed chairman of the Convention Committee for the Cleveland Chapter. Joe has a big job ahead of him and will appreciate all the cooperation that the chapter members can give him.

Program Schedule

January 8, 1957—Joint meeting with the Cleveland Engineering Society at the Engineering Society Building, East 9th Street. Speakers include Albert Christ-Janer, educator and Victor Christ-Janer, architect. Mr. A. Christ-Janer is the Educator and Director of Art, Music and Drama at Pennsylvania State University.

February 1957—Joint meeting with the Illuminating Engineering Society. It will be held in the auditorium of the new Cleveland Institute of Art Building. John Price, director of the Music carnival will speak and entertainment will be provided by Mr. Price’s staff.

March 26, 1957—Joint meeting with the American Institute of Landscape Architects. The speaker will be George Mayer, acting chairman.

April 25, 1957—Joint meeting with the Ohio-Kentucky Chapter of the American Institute of Landscape Architects. The speaker will be Jose Luis Sert, Chairman of the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University. The program subject will be urban design, and will be held at the University Club. This will also be student night for the Architectural Department of Western Reserve University.

May 1957—Annual Business Meeting.

June 1957—Annual Picnic.

The Western Reserve University alumni executive council at their last monthly meeting made plans to have four well-known architects come to Cleveland to lead seminars for the Reserve students and Cleveland Architects.

Eastern Ohio

The Building Code Committee reports that our suggestions have been received favorably in Columbus, with resulting code changes to the architect’s liking.

The Executive Committee has acted favorably on applications for associate-ship from James J. Montalto of
Cuyahoga Falls; Donald A. Newland of Dover; and Nader Hamed of Ravenna, who has been a junior associate; also Junior Associates William F. Kinkoph of Cuyahoga Falls; and Donald Lee White of Warren.

Public Relations Committee: The 1956-1957 Public Relations Campaign, initiated by the Eastern Ohio Chapter recently, is picking up momentum. Thus far, our Public Relations Counsel has released two feature articles to all daily newspapers located in Eastern Ohio. WHAT IS AN ARCHITECT? was released on October 25; and FUNCTIONS OF THE ARCHITECT, on November 12. While the returns, publicity-wise, are not yet complete, acceptance of the feature articles by editors is becoming more and more pronounced.

The organization of the Speaker’s Bureau also is taking shape. Meanwhile, the Public Relations Committee is soliciting full participation from members of the Eastern Ohio Chapter. The Speaker’s Bureau can succeed only with your cooperation.

Remember, the 1956-1957 Public Relations Campaign is being conducted with the interests of all members of the Eastern Ohio Chapter in mind. The Public Relations Committee has been extremely active—meeting monthly to formulate and coordinate the program—but it needs your full cooperation. Your comments are welcome.

Annual Dues: The Executive Committee has instructed the Secretary to inform the members that it is recommending an increase in dues as follows: Corporate Members from $7 to $10; Associate Members from $3 to $5; and Junior Associates to remain at $3 and Student Associates to remain at $1. This matter will be brought before the group at the December meeting for action.

Dayton Chapter

The Dayton Chapter held an evening meeting at the Biltmore Hotel on Tuesday, December 11, 1956. This was the Christmas party meeting which brought many of the members who have here-to-fore been conspicuous by their absence. A cocktail hour was held before the meeting.

The business session of the meeting was brought to order and reports from all of the committee heads were heard. The public relations committee presented to the chapter the proposition of purchasing the film “Architecture, U.S.A.” The chapter unanimously approved the purchase of the film and a discussion of the limitation of the use of the film by outside organizations was tabled.

The committee for the centennial celebration of the American Institute of Architects gave their ideas to the assembled meeting and held an open discussion for the members of the chapter to vent their opinions on all of the planning for the February 17-23 week of next year.

The chapter wishes to thank Mrs. William Wertz for the excellent decorations and special pieces which brought the Christmas theme to our gathering.

BSI Convention

The Building Stone Institute will hold its 1957 annual Convention at the Hotel Roosevelt in New Orleans, February 21st through 23rd. Prominent speakers on the subjects of architecture, economic research as applied to building, and sales and sales management will address the members and their guests.

YOUR INQUIRY FOR INFORMATION ON ANY OR ALL THESE PRODUCTS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.
A Dollar A Second

Most all of us can think of a humorous experience that we have had or witnessed on the job in about 5 seconds. In a new series Ohio Architect will pay you $3.00 for your description of a humorous incident. Confine these experiences to the building industry.

The series of cartoons that will appear in Ohio Architect the next few months was conceived and is being executed by two Cleveland men—Ray Febo and Tom Cole. Send your ideas to them at 1620 Harwich Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Here’s an easy way to earn $3.00 and at the same time contribute to your own professional magazine.

ZURN INDUSTRIES NAMES JOHN SHREYE VICE PRESIDENT

John E. Shreve has been appointed Vice President in charge of Sales for the J. A. Zurn Mfg. Division of recently formed Zurn Industries, Inc. In his new capacity, Shreve will direct the marketing and sales activities of the division’s plumbing, industrial and marine products through the firm’s 65 Sales Offices located in major cities in the United States, Latin America and Spain.

Currently John Shreve is Managing Director of Canadian Zurn Engineering, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, a position he has held for the past three years. Prior to that time he was associated with the local headquarters of Zurn Industries for nine years in various engineering and sales assignments.
NEW TOLEDO MOTEL

Construction is now in progress on this 50 room motel designed by Herman H. Feldstein, AIA, Toledo architect.

Located at Summit and LaFayette Street in Toledo, the structure will include a Coffee Shop for 50 people, expandable to the Lobby for a capacity of 75. The exterior will be of brick and stone with porcelain enamel signs and trim.

Each room will be equipped with telephone, television, individual controlled heating and air conditioning. Floors in dressing and bathrooms will be of tile with carpeting in the bed rooms.

HOME BUILDERS ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR 1957 CONVENTION

The National Association of Home Builders has announced its 13th annual Convention and Exposition will be held in Chicago, January 20-24, 1957.

Both the convention and exposition are expected to match or exceed past records in size and attendance, according to Leonard L. Frank, chairman of the association's convention committee.

Frank, a Hicksville, N. Y., builder, reported that his committee has already developed much of the 1957 program. Convention events will include sessions of special interest to the smaller volume builders as well as meetings of primary importance for the big builder, plus many sessions covering subjects of common interest to all members of the home building industry.

Exposition facilities for the January 20-24 show have again been expanded to accommodate a list of manufacturers that reads like the "who's who" in the building materials and home products industry. A total of 778 exhibit spaces will be available for this year's exposition, an increase of 55 over the previous high.

Included in the 1957 Exposition will be displays of nearly 60 manufacturers who will be exhibiting their products for the first time at the annual show, according to Paul S. Van Auken, convention-exposition director. Long before the first space assignment, more than enough exhibit applications were on hand to insure another sell-out exposition, Van Auken reported.

Convention program activities and exhibits will be about equally divided between the three convention centers — the Conrad Hilton and Sherman hotels and the Chicago Coliseum. Free bus service will be provided to shuttle delegates between the three centers.
Regional Meeting Dates Set for Louisville

The Spring Meeting dates of the Great Lakes Region, AIA, have been announced by Bergman Letzler, Regional Director. They are Friday and Saturday, March 29 and 30, 1957 at the Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky. Ohio Architects are urged to hold these dates open and attend.

The Program will be the first Research Forum staged by the AIA Research Committee. C. Melvin Frank is the region's member on this national committee.

SCPI Supports Hiring of Architects at OSBA Convention

The following message was included in a brochure handed out to school board members at the Ohio School Boards Association Convention in Columbus by Region 4—Structural Clay Products Institute.

"You, of course, are well aware of the many variables that complicate today's fast-moving school planning — variables that include location and terrain — community finances — operating budgets — the number of classrooms needed — those extra facilities required such as auditorium, cafeteria, music room, etc., etc., etc., etc.

It is in such realistic planning that your architect can be of so much help. By the nature of his training he is skilled and experienced in solving the basic problems that confront every one responsible for the progress of the school system. He can customize the local situation far more effectively than can be done by stock plans or prefab units."

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President of OAAMM

Herbert Baker, vice president—treasurer, Kenton Structural and Ornamental Iron Works, Kenton, Ohio was elected President of the Ohio Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers at the Association's November 16 meeting at Columbus, Ohio.

Ohio Architect
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