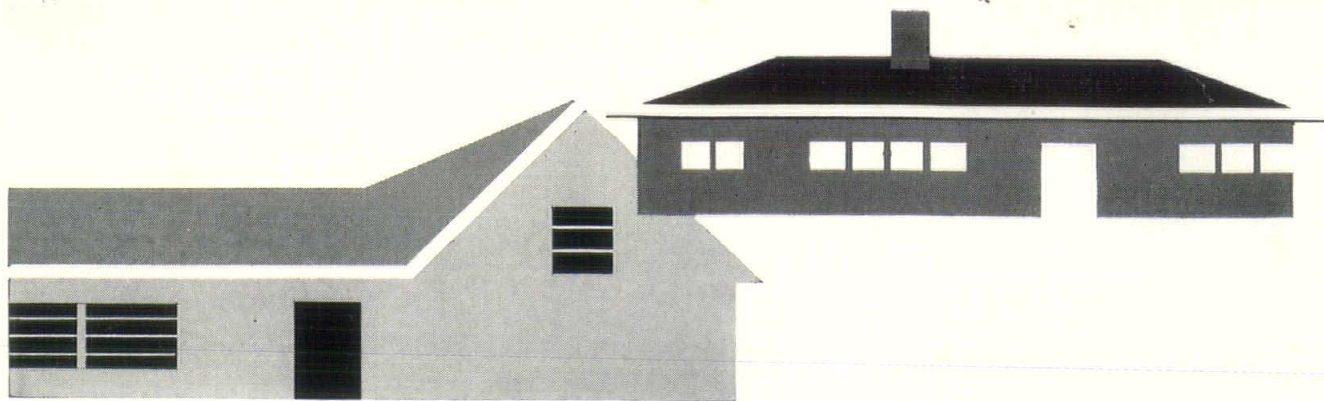


JANUARY, 1957

OHIO ARCHITECT



SCHOOL ISSUE



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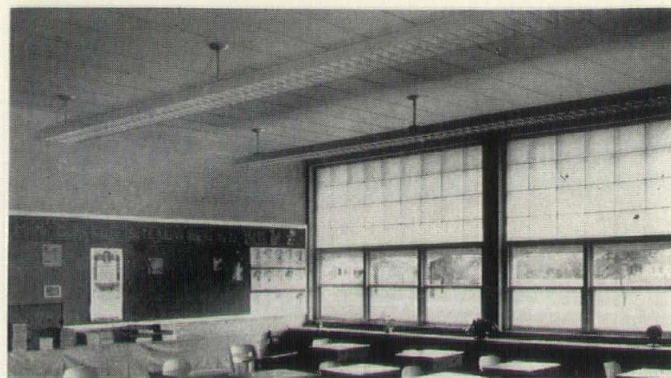
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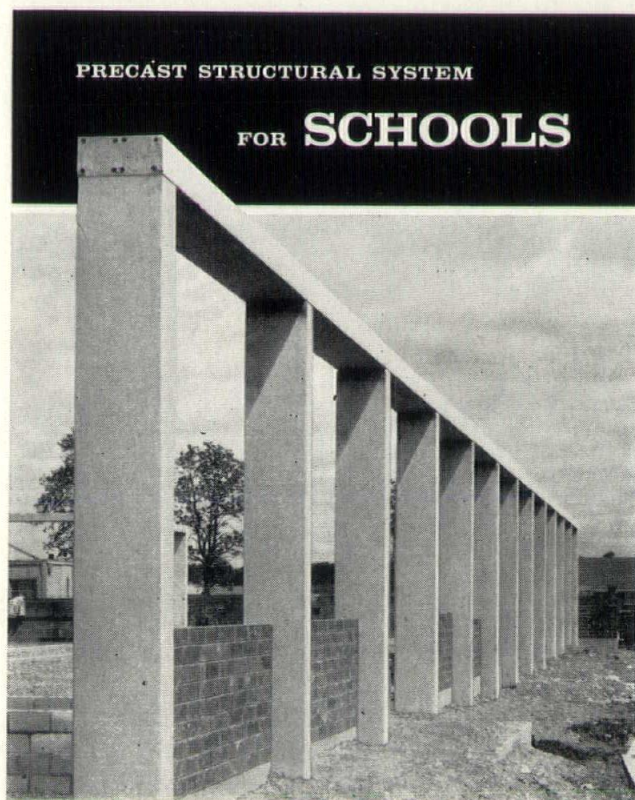


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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The year 1957 has dawned amidst world tensions, international unrest, sordid domination of defenseless peoples by ruthless military powers, precarious juggling of moral principles by individuals and by nations, stark misery for some, abject poverty for others, and economic uncertainty casting its ominous shadow even over our American prosperity. This, indeed, is a sobering prospect which, in this atomic age, could so easily lead to disaster.

There are many compensating factors, not the least of which are the potentialities inherent in the United Nations Organization. Much is yet to be accomplished, however, before those potentialities can effectively function. The clay is there if it can be properly moulded.

You may wonder why, as President of the Architects Society of Ohio, I should paint this gloomy picture of our contemporary world. It is, on the one hand, to indicate how insignificant are our problems as compared with the vast, restless, unsolved problems of the world in which we live, and, on the other hand, to indicate what a grave responsibility rests with each and every one of us to do our proper share in the planning and building of a better world.

Every Architect must realize that the details of a sound foundation pier are as essential to the proper design of a huge structure as are the proportion of mass or the delicate tracery of an ornamental window. We, as individuals, must mould the clay which lies before us to the best of our respective abilities.

Speaking of clay reminds me of a quotation which may be familiar to some of you: "Latent abilities are like clay. Clay can be mud on shoes, brick in a building, or a statute that will inspire all who see it. The clay is the same. The result is dependent on how it is used."

All of which gets us down to brass tacks and what each of us can do to further the Architectural profession as a whole and the Architects Society of Ohio in particular, and, thus, by carrying out our individual task, to build a better profession, integrated into a better community, in a better world.

The aims and objectives of the ASO have always been to further the best interests of the Architects of Ohio. By continuing to further these interests, within the established framework of professional ethics, your present administration feels that we are best serving, not only the individual Architect and the Architectural profession, but the community, the state and the nation as well.

We have come a long way during the past two years in our new shoes, under the leadership of Mel Frank and Leon Worley, with the able assistance of Clifford Sapp, our first Executive Secretary. Those new shoes (direct management and publication of *Ohio Architect*, and establishment of Executive Offices in Columbus) did hurt quite a bit for a while and still bear down pretty hard on our corns and bunions; but slowly, yet surely, I believe we are growing into them and they are, in turn, adjusting to us. A lot of hard work still lies ahead and in that work the Executive Committee needs the help and co-operation of each and

every one of you.

The response to our committee appointments has been most gratifying and with a recently drafted set of specific committee objectives, as a guide for committee action, we hope to clarify some committee work which has heretofore been somewhat nebulous.

Our Building Code Committee, under the chairmanship of Ed Ramsey, and our Liaison Committee to the State Board of Education, under the chairmanship of Franklin G. Scott, have already rendered valuable assistance to the Ohio Board of Building Standards by reviewing in detail the School Occupancy Chapter of the new Ohio Building Code and submitting many constructive criticisms at the public hearing on December 19th and 20th. As a member of said Board, your President can properly express the appreciation of the Board for this excellent co-operation in the interest of formulating a good building code for the State of Ohio.

The help of both of the above committees along with the essential activity of the Legislative Committee, under the chairmanship of Mel Frank, can do much in the coming weeks to inform the New Legislature of the importance of extending the authority of the Board of Building Standards beyond the 1957 deadline established by House Bill No. 580, to whatever extent is necessary to complete and activate the new Ohio Building Code.

Your President will have a few words to say from time to time as 1957 rolls along; and, we hope that the excellent organizational start which has been made, due in great measure to the alert activity of our Executive Secretary, will bear fruits of accomplishment of benefit to all of us.

DODGE REPORTS

The F. W. Dodge Corporation has reported that contract awards for future construction in Ohio in November, 1956 totaled \$149,941,000 or four percent below November, 1955.

According to Dodge Reports, individual November awards by major construction categories showed total building classifications at \$113,866,000, up one percent over November, 1955 and heavy engineering at \$36,075,000, down 17 percent from the like month 1955.

The cumulative total of awards for the first eleven months this year amounted to \$2,090,611,000 or 12 percent above the comparable 1955 period.

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OHIO ARCHITECT

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OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

January, 1957

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Number 1

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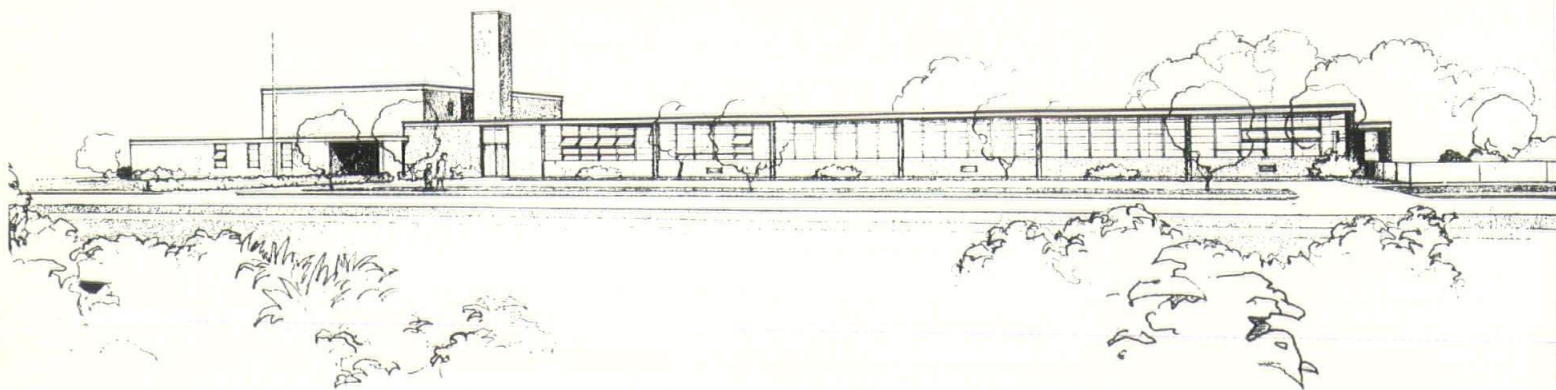
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Architect David Schackne, Jr.

BERWICK ELEMENTARY

On a bitter cold January day, 1956, Lloyd Manley and I, architectural survey in gloved hand, braced ourselves against the wind and trudged across the fairways and roughs of Berwick golf course in Columbus. After much searching for pins, stakes and identifying landmarks, we found our site complete with green and sand traps—8 acres plus, recently purchased for a little over \$21,000.00.

There were no roads, no sewers, no gas, light or water. And there was no question about the fact that come September we would have about 400 children to bring to life a building that didn't even exist on paper.

The challenge was present—the need, the budget and the time—and we dared not allow ourselves to think of failure.

Following preliminary approval by the Board, working drawings were prepared and contracts totaling just over \$300,000.00 were let in early April.

I'm not sure how wet the Spring was, but I am conscious to this day that the rainy weather occupied much of the conversation in building circles. Later on, however, "steel strike" threatened to dominate construction talk.

Both Leo and Ervin Wagenbrenner brought the job along with their usual great care, always doing their best to achieve the results we wanted.

By early summer, streets and utilities had been engineered, the City of Columbus had let contracts, and the whole golf course was jumping with activity.

Along in August when the building appeared like so many handball courts devoid of roof, the steel deck failed to arrive as scheduled because of a general strike in the steel industry.

Frustrating as this was to all who had labored to meet the completion date of September 1, 1956—and there was much wailing and many furrowed brows—this almost complete work stoppage of eight weeks acted as a catalyst to our morale. Only ten days after other schools opened, fourteen classrooms at Berwick School were able to house children and teachers. Now not quite a year later, the building is about ready for final inspection. Since opening day, people in all phases of school work have passed a critical eye over Berwick. Architect Michael Radoslovich of New York City's Board of Education paid us a visit with the express

purpose of appraising our effort. He was candid in his comments: "... form is good; exterior tends to be drab; interior very lively; looks as if you had the children in mind with those low glass panels in the entrance doors."

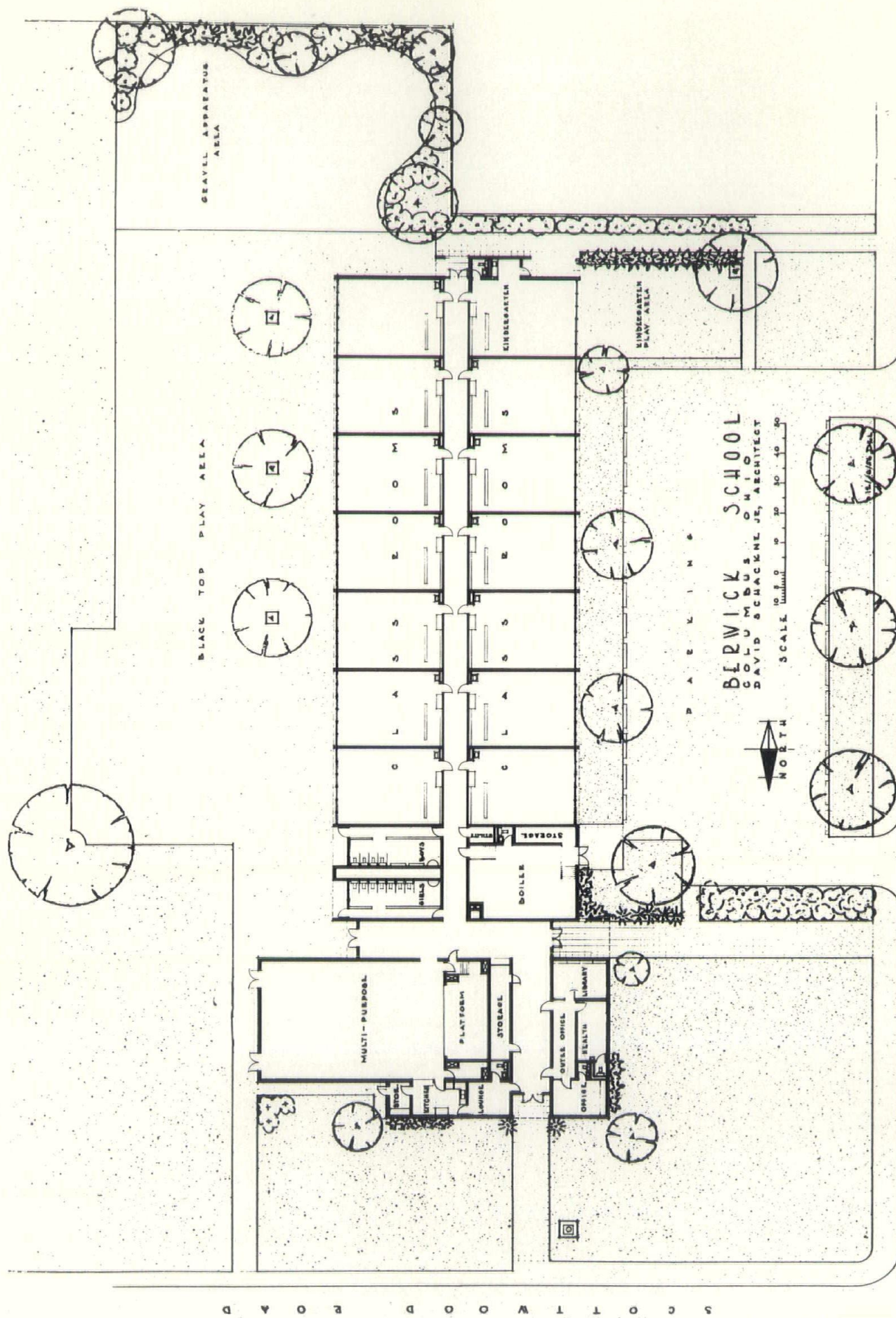
To all criticisms I wish to add that in spite of any comments we might have, the building speaks for itself (and us), and I hope there are many happy listeners.

Lloyd Manley, of our office, was responsible for the drawings and we are especially pleased with the simplicity of the details. Also from our office, Daniel Weiny performed extremely well as job superintendent.

Along with the fourteen squarish type classrooms (850 sq. ft. each), Berwick has the necessary toilet rooms and a boiler room with provision for an additional gas fire boiler. Office space consists of a health room, library, outer office and principal's office. The teachers' room is located adjacent to the small kitchen which serves the 40' x 60' multipurpose room.

Off street paved parking and paved play areas are provided separately. The

(Continued overleaf)



SCHOOL ROAD



View of a third grade classroom

site planning was done in collaboration with Landscape Architect Marion Packard, and it was with his blessing that we located the parking lot next to the street separated by the building from the play area. Our only concern here might be termed nasal aesthetics, and in this instance we are waiting to see what develops.

Over \$12,000.00 was spent to furnish the school with moderate priced equipment.

Samuel R. Lewis and Associates designed the hot water unit ventilator system.

The lighting is generally fluorescents; some trolley duct is used where a need for flexibility was felt. Gould Ayres and Associates are responsible for any success we claim for our electrical engineering.

Temporarily unique perhaps is the long span steel roof deck painted white on the underside and left exposed. Thus far this deck has proved very satisfactory, and we plan to use it again.

Generally the construction is painted, light weight concrete block; brick exterior; asphalt tile on concrete floors on sand fill and pipe tunnels; Fiberglas

insulation on steel deck all dead level and topped with tar and gravel roof.

The Wagenbrenner Construction Company was awarded the general contract for Berwick School. Plumbing and heating were done by Grif M. Lewis. The total cash value of all contracts let amounted to \$300,978.00.

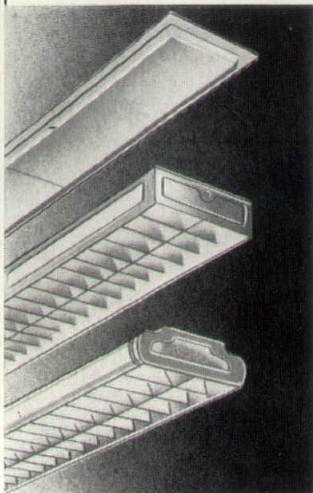
The building, when completed, housed fourteen classrooms, multi-purpose room (40' x 60'), stage, principal's office, outer office, health room, library, storage rooms, teachers' room, kitchen, toilet rooms, and a boiler room.

Other pertinent details in the construction program included the following: heating by hot water and unit ventilator; perimeter pipe tunnels; concrete slab on fill; concrete block (light weight) painted interior and brick exterior; Robertson long span steel deck painted and 2" Fiberglas insulation above.

Also, numerous site improvements were made. Parking and play areas were blacktopped. Concrete walks, fencing, sodding, shrubs, trees, and fine grading of the large playground completed this phase of the construction.

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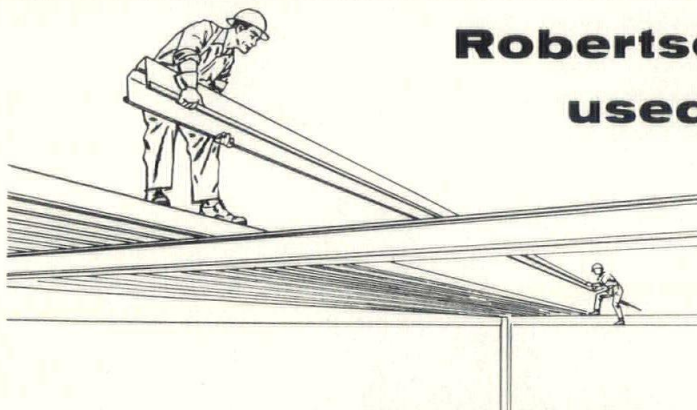
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Robertson Long-Span Q-Deck used on Berwick School

Architect David Schackne, Jr. specified Robertson Long Span Q-Deck for the Berwick Elementary School in Columbus because of its many structural and economical advantages. The extra length permits a reduction in the amount of steel required for the framing of a building, and since no intermediate supporting beams are required, several inches of headroom become available. Tight side laps become standing seams and are caulked and mechanically fastened at regular intervals to act as a vapor barrier. Any standard insulation and built-up waterproofing can be used. The fluted underside of Long Span Q-Deck acts as an effective acoustical surface—requiring no added sound-deadening treatment for average classrooms. It can be field painted to match any color scheme.

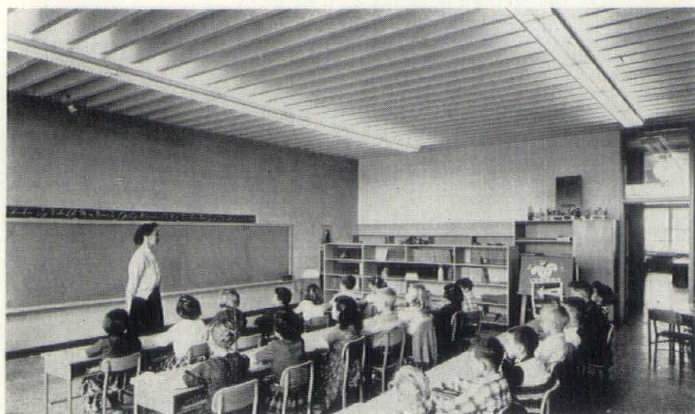
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Below: Exposed ceiling in one of fourteen classrooms in the Berwick Elementary School at Columbus, Ohio. David Schackne, Jr., Columbus School Board Architect; Russell S. Fling, Jr., Structural Engineer; Wagenbrenner Construction Co. Contractor.





Architect Arthur F. Sidells

PRIZE WINNING WARREN SCHOOLS

Arthur F. Sidells, Warren architect, has been notified that drawings of two area school buildings designed by his office have been accepted for exhibit at the 1957 School Building Architectural Exhibit at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on February 15 to 20, and that they will then be sent to the Twentieth International Conference on Public Education in Geneva, Switzerland next July.

Sidells submitted plans and drawings of the Bascom Elementary School, being built in Leavittsburg, and of the administration building of the Warren City Schools, which will be erected in Warren within the next year.

The Atlantic City meeting is sponsored jointly by the American Institute

of Architects and the American Association of School Administrators.

The major subject of the 1957 Geneva Conference will be school buildings, and about seventy-five countries will participate. The exhibit will remain on display in the Geneva Exhibit Hall until July of 1958.

To select the outstanding school buildings now being constructed in the United States, all entries were submitted for anonymous preliminary judging at AASA Headquarters in Washington, D. C. The jury was composed of three members of the American Institute of Architects specializing in school design and three educators representing the National Council on Schoolhouse Construction. Following the judging of en-

OHIO ARCHITECT

tries by the jury, the accepted projects were viewed by Dr. Ray L. Hamon, chief of the School Housing Section, U. S. Office of Education. From this group, entries were selected for the International Exhibition of School Buildings in Geneva.

The administration building is the last project of the Warren school's expansion program, voted in 1953. It will be constructed on the Monroe NW site of the old Central Junior High School building which has not been in use since 1951. The school will be demolished.

The new administration building will be two stories high with the first floor line five feet below grade, and the second floor line five feet above grade. The public entrance and lobby and the employee and service entrances are

at grade, midway between the first and second floors.

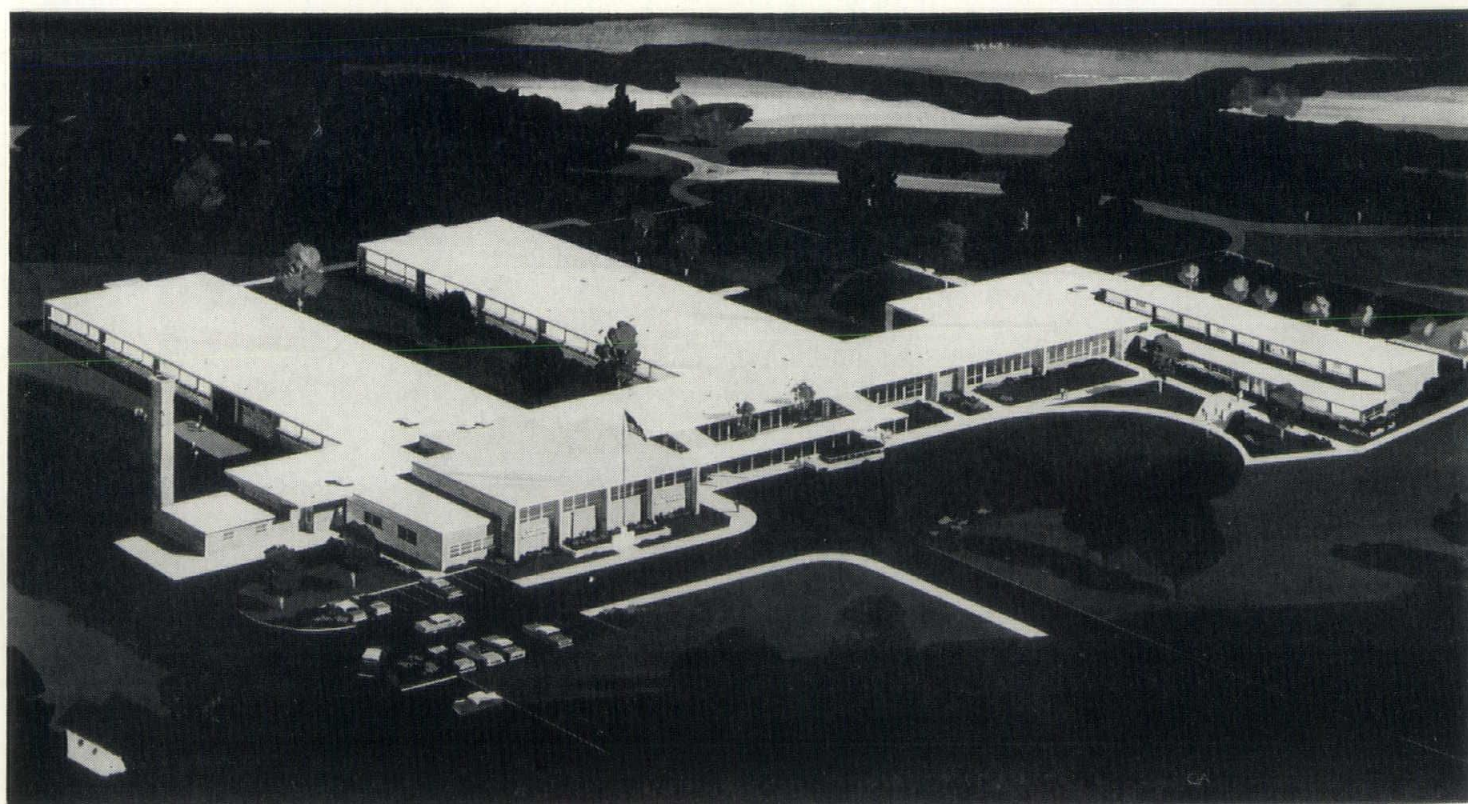
The existing Central Grammar building on Harmon NW, Warren, will continue to serve as a central warehouse. Bids from contractors for demolition, site improvements and construction of the building were received by the Board of Education on December 14.

Bascom Elementary School is located on North Leavitt Road, about one-half mile south of Route 422. The original building, as constructed in 1953, was programmed by the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University. Nine more classrooms were added in 1955, and the final construction phase is now under way with two additions which will be completed for occupancy next September.

At completion, the school will contain a primary wing with eight classrooms as well as a lower and an upper elementary wing each of which contains nine classrooms, making a total of twenty-six classrooms having a capacity of 910 pupils.

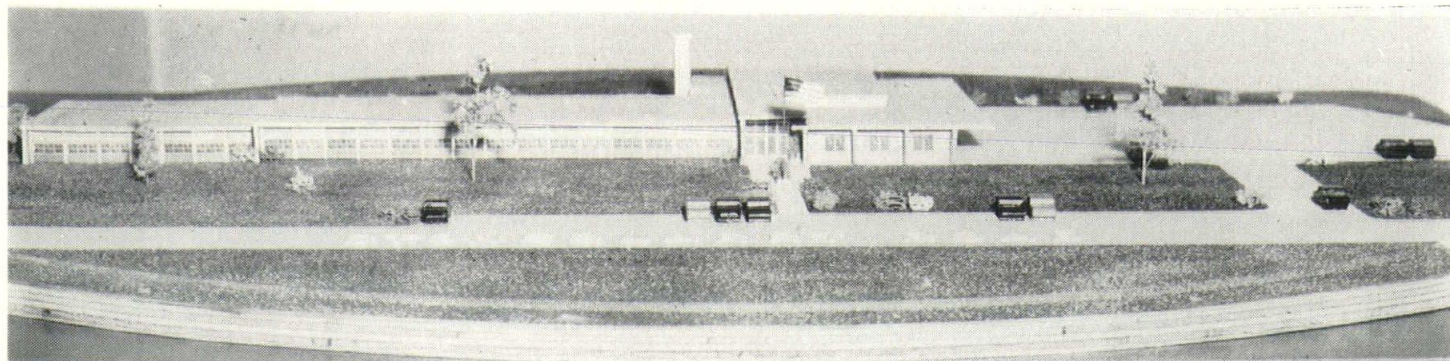
The school is named in honor of Arthur Bascom who has been superintendent of Warren Township Schools for over twenty-five years.

A previous exhibit of a Warren school building was made at the AASA convention in Atlantic City last February. This was the Jefferson Elementary School, containing twelve classrooms and a kindergarten, which opened for classes in September, 1955. This project was also designed by Sidells' office.



BASCOM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - WARREN TOWNSHIP, OHIO

STONEQUARRY ELEMENTARY



In the Dayton area there are five school buildings under construction which are framed and roofed with precast concrete members. Plans are being completed for a sixth to be bid soon. Cost of these buildings averages about \$12 per square foot for structure, site work and classroom fixed equipment. All are one-story buildings on slab floors. Walls, both inside and out, are concrete masonry with an exterior of face tile brick.

At one of these, Broadmoor School in Madison Township, Montgomery County, only eleven days were required to erect the concrete framework and roof. From there on, it was easy going. The contractor broke ground late in April. The building was completed in time for school to open in the new building on September 10.

In this method of construction, only the construction of poured concrete footers need be done before the complete framework is erected. Factory-made concrete columns are then anchored to the poured footers and equally spaced so that three bays make a convenient classroom size. Factory-cast concrete beams are secured to tops of columns and they, in turn, carry hollow-core concrete roof slabs that are factory-built. All the concrete units, columns, beams and core slabs are 8" x 16".

At one school, six days were required to erect the 92 columns and 26 precast beams. Placement of 28,000 sq. ft. of roof slabs was completed in another

five days.

Columns are held erect by base plate and angle shoes which are anchored to bolts cast into the poured footers. Steel plates in tops of columns and in beams are also joined by welding and the beams and roof slabs grouted in place.

Concrete masonry foundations are built to floor line height with jumbo size face tile exterior masonry of block back up. The entire area is then back-filled and a concrete slab floor placed. All these operations are uninterrupted by weather because the area is under roof before work is begun.

The roof is completed with rigid insulation and built up tar and gravel twenty year bonded roof. Early roofing of the entire building allows plumbing and electrical subcontractors to begin work before walls are completed. Utility lines are drawn through core tubes in the roof slabs, the ends of which are accessible to workmen in the corridors where open channel slabs are used in lieu of core slabs.

Masonry walls and core-slab ceilings are left exposed. They are sealed with an odorless white paint and decorated with an enamel lacquer coat sprayed on several colors at a time to give a mottled or texture effect.

A substantial saving in overall floor space and cost is gained by reducing corridor to minimum allowable code width. The placing of classroom doors in recessed entrances so that they do not swing into the corridor makes this possible.

Estimates for this type of school building were made a full year in advance of the bid date, but in spite of price increases that took place in the meantime, the low bid was within the original architect's estimate.

Experience with Broadmoor, Stonequarry and other schools of similar construction—many of them being built in a single season—demonstrates how the use of pre-constructed materials can perform a most valuable function for the school architect.

It can help keep costs in line; it can save valuable construction time; and it can help control quality and construction standards.



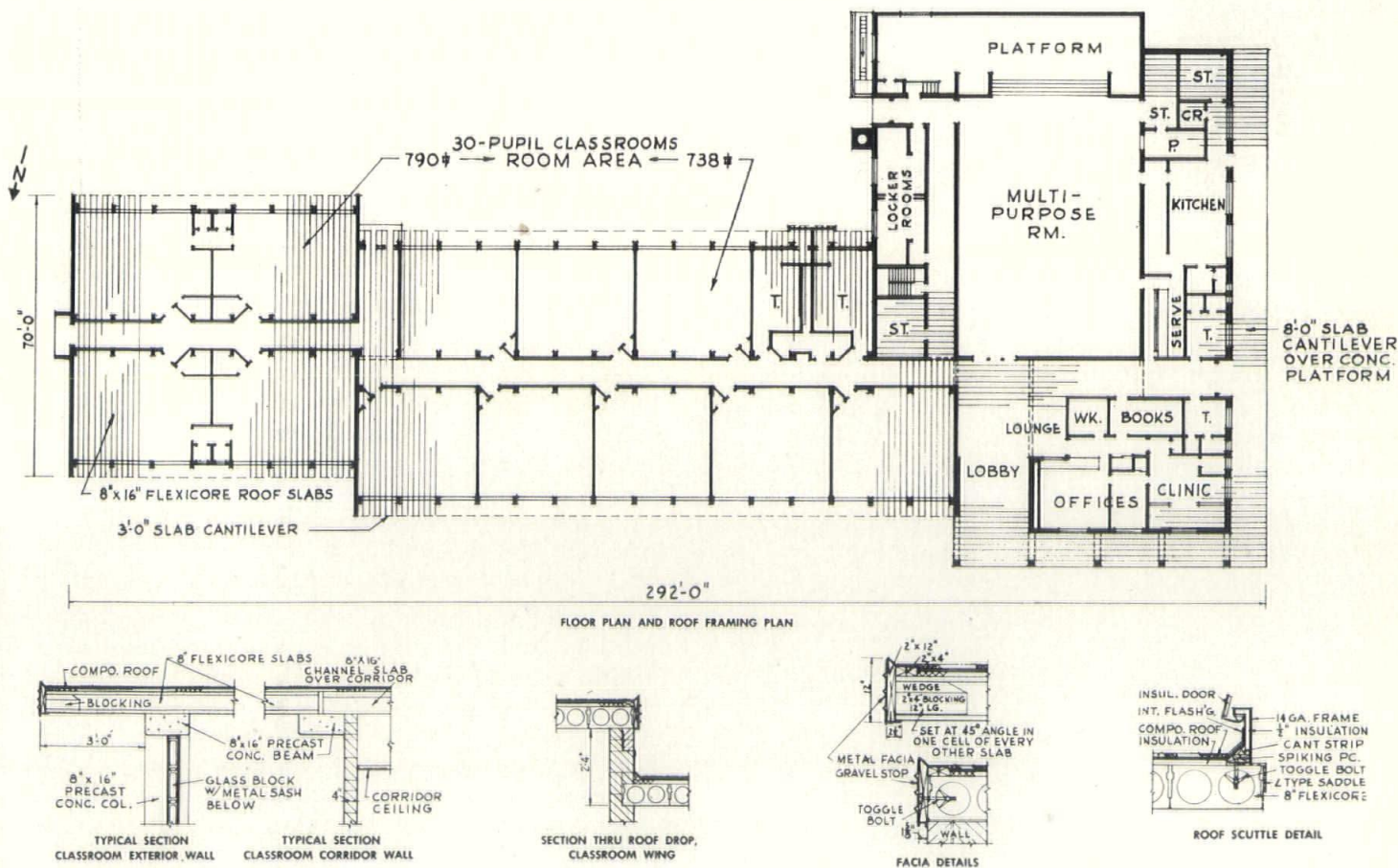
View of the Stonequarry Elementary School during construction period

STONEQUARRY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Butler Twp., Montgomery County, Ohio

Architects: Walker, Norwick & Associates, Dayton, O.

One-story, precast concrete frame, 8" Flexicore slab roof



Recommendation For Uniform Bond Act

By David A. Pierce, AIA

Research Architect, Ohio State Board of Education

The Uniform Bond Act, "Section 133.20 Revised Code Maturities and Bonds, Notes, or other evidences of indebtedness," has worked a hardship on school districts in that they are forced to use more expensive methods than is necessary for good construction.

The pertinent parts of the Bond Act are quoted here:

"The maturities of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any subdivision shall not extend beyond the following limitations as specified in the following classifications, the period to be measured from a date twelve months prior to the date of the earliest maturity if maturing in annual installments, or six months prior thereto if maturing in semi-annual installments, when issued for:

Class (A). etc.

Class (C). The construction or improvement of fireproof buildings or other structures other than those in connection with general water-works improvements, widening, opening, extending, or changing the line of roads, highways, streets or alleys, sanitary and storm sewers, sewage disposal works, and bridges, twenty-five years;

Class (D). The construction or improvement of non-fireproof buildings or other structures, electric light equipment, and police and fire alarm and telegraph systems, fifteen years;

. . . to Class (I)."

The word "fireproof" and "non-fireproof" are too broad for an accurate definition of construction types as defined in the Ohio Building Code and Local Building Codes. These words are used in this law as adjectives and are descriptive of the word construction. Used in this manner, there is no clear definition or deliniation as to what is intended in the law. To my knowledge, there is no truly "fireproof construction," only varying degrees of fireproofness, and, also, there is no classification such as "non-fireproof construction." Therefore, it seems there is a need for clarification to better define the limits of the construction standards desired. The various types of construction are named and defined in detail in the Ohio Building Code as follows:

TYPE I—FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION—

CHAPTER 1204 OBC

Fire Resistance Ratings	Bearing	Non-Bearing
Exterior Walls	2-4 hours	Non-combustible materials
Interior Walls	2-3 hours	1 hour
Structural Members	1½ hours to non-combustible	
Roof Coverings	Class A and B	

TYPE II—NON-COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION CHAPTER 1205 OBC

Fire Resistance Ratings	Bearing	Non-Bearing
Exterior Walls	2 hours	Non-combustible materials
Interior Walls	2 hours to non-combustible	1 hour to non-combustible
Structural Members	2 hours to non-combustible	
Roof Coverings	Class A, B or C	

TYPE III—HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION—

CHAPTER 1206 OBC

Fire Resistance Ratings	Bearing	Non-Bearing
Exterior Walls	2 hours to non-combustible	1 hour to non-combustible
Interior Walls	2 hours to non-combustible	
Structural Members	Combustible or 1 hour non-combustible	
Roof Coverings	Class A, B or C	

General Note: There are various degrees of fire resistance within the above types of construction also completely defined.

Buildings of these types of construction have been used for 50 to 70 years. The criteria for length of use of a building is not necessarily its fire resistance, but the design of the building as it fits its usage. Some schools that were built at the turn of the century are still in use. Although they have been subjected to repeated modernization remodeling, they are still operating and serving their purpose within the limits of their original basic design. Many that were poorly conceived, even though the ultimate in fireproofness, have been obsolete for some time and are not economically feasible for continued use.

Under the Ohio Building Code, the exits from a building are designed to allow the building to be evacuated in 3 minutes or less, and with one of the exits closed off, the building should be evacuated within 5 minutes. This allows a margin of safety to the occupants as well as to the firefighters who are trying to save the structure.

Finally, because of the excessive costs required for buildings financed with Class C Bonds, it is felt that the following changes in the Uniform Bond Act will make this law consistent with good practice. This more definite delineation of building requirements will give local school boards and school designers an opportunity to use more economical construction.

Recommended changes:

"Class (C). The construction or improvement of Type I Fireproof Construction, Type II Non-combustible Construction, and Type III Heavy Timber Construction, as defined in Ohio Building Code, or other structures other than those in connection with general water works etc. . . . twenty-five years.

"Class (D). The construction or improvement of Type IV Ordinary Construction and Type V Frame Construction as defined in Ohio Building Code or other structures . . . fifteen years."

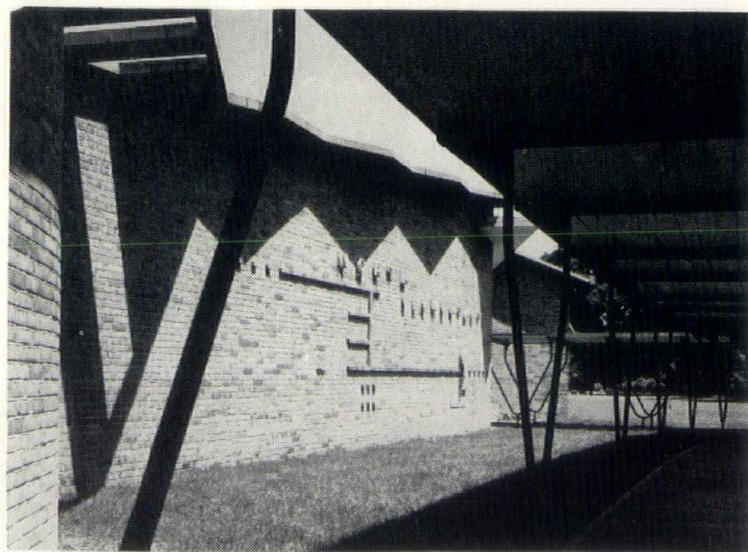
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Schools



Orrville High School (above), Orrville, Ohio; Architects: Firestone & Motter, Canton.
(Below) North Elementary School, Newark, Ohio; Architects: Joseph Baker & Associates.



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ASO AND CHAPTERS PLAN CENTENNIAL FETES

The Centennial Celebrations of the American Institute of Architects currently planned all over Ohio promise to be something to be remembered by architects, members of the building industry and the public.

Chapters are planning banquets commemorating the Institute's one-hundred years of service. Name speakers will be heard, and persons from allied organizations, civic groups and governmental groups will be invited to join in the celebration of this event.

The Architects Society of Ohio will publish a special issue of *Ohio Architect* which will include a pictorial feature of the best in Ohio architecture in the past one-hundred years as well as a brief history of the AIA. This official magazine of the Architects of Ohio will be distributed at each banquet in addition to the regular circulation.

State-wide publicity of the events will acquaint the public with the contributions that the profession of architecture has made during the past century.

CAIN APPOINTED

Architect Howard B. Cain, Cleveland, has been appointed Secretary of the Architects Society of Ohio by the Executive Board at its January 5, 1957 meeting in Columbus. The appointment was necessitated by a vacancy in that office; and under the provisions of the Constitution, a vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the Executive Board.

Architect Cain has been active in ASO affairs as well as in the Cleveland Chapter. He served as Representative to the ASO from his Chapter and participated in the activities of several important committees. At present he is also Chairman of the Publication Committee.

President Macelwane praised Howard for his loyal service to the profession and ASO, and the Board voted its thanks for his acceptance of the important position of Secretary.

RENDERINGS

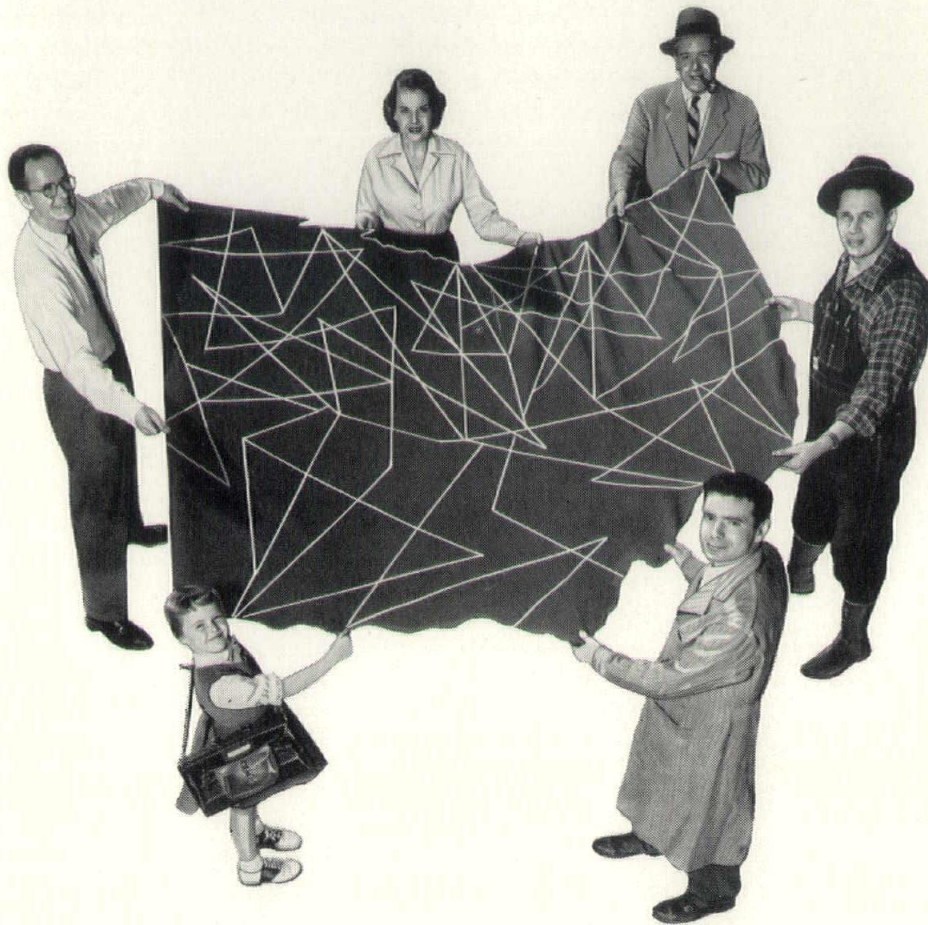
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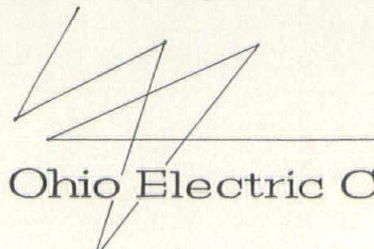
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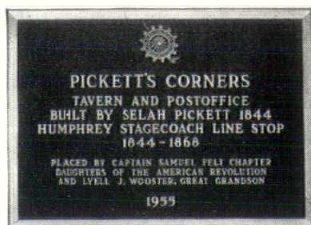
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School Architects And The Heller Report

This report represents conclusions as to Ohio's five-year public schoolbuilding requirements and recommends procedures for granting state aid to districts unable to finance all their needs—i.e., those who cannot finance all their classroom requirements within the legal debt limit.

Summary of Principal Results

1. Enrollments are expected to increase to 2,022,590 pupils by 1960 from an actual enrollment for the school year 1955-56 of 1,575,850 pupils.
2. There are a total of 3,845 schools with 62,141 satisfactory classrooms available at present. The construction of 9,707 classrooms will be required by 1960.
3. A total of 382 gymnasiums, auditoriums, and multi-purpose rooms will be required as additions to existing structures.
4. The total cost of required construction is estimated at \$324,366,368.
5. State aid is needed by 115 school districts out of a total of 1,249 districts.
6. The amount of state aid needed is estimated at \$49,532,695.
7. Consolidation of districts is recommended. Those suggested result in a reduction of 152 in the total number of school districts.
8. A new, simplified priority plan is proposed for measuring relative urgency of need among districts.
9. It is recommended that the State sell classroom facilities to needy school districts on a deferred payment arrangement.

School Districts Qualified for State Aid

In determining building needs, no district was considered to qualify for State aid unless it met the State Board's minimum criteria for a permanent high school center. These criteria are that the district have at least 240 pupils in grades nine through twelve and a tax duplicate in excess of five million dollars. Special consideration was given, however, to districts having problems of location, terrain, road conditions, and distances.

Building Cost Factors

All estimates in the report were based

on average cost data furnished by school architects from various areas of the State.

Federal Building Aid

Allocation of Federal Building Aid to "Federally affected" districts under the provision of Public Law No. 815, as recently extended, could reduce the amount of State Aid needed.

Change in Pupils-per-Classroom Standards

If present standards of 30 pupils per elementary classroom and 25 pupils per high school classroom were revised, building requirements and need for state aid would be affected.

General Description of Proposed Plan

The amendment to the Ohio Constitution which authorized the issuance of \$150,000,000 of State bonds provided that when such funds are used for public schools, the State is to acquire or construct classroom facilities and lease or sell them to public school districts.

The law, as recommended above, provides that the State shall administer the funds from the Bond Issue; therefore, the State or its duly appointed agent, in this case the State Board of Education, will have complete control of the disbursement of this money. This gives the State Board of Education the obligation to hire the architect the same as other Departments of State are now doing in the disbursement of their funds. The money from the Bond Issue is in addition to other funds allocated from State and Federal Sources in order that the needy districts can "catch up" with population growth.

The legislation required to implement this proposed recommendation is in preliminary draft and is being considered by the Legislative Committee of the State Board of Education.

(Ed note: The above represents preliminary legislative thinking. Final agreement does not appear imminent. The situation is being followed by the ASO. As developments occur, they will be reported to the architects in Ohio by this publication.)

3

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Points of Interest

Cincinnati Chapter

Benjamin Dombar
2436 Reading Road
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Few architects can supervise construction from a hospital bed. That's what Ed Landberg is doing at Booth Memorial Hospital in Covington. Our president suffered a broken leg and some nasty bruises as a result of an automobile accident near Cynthiana, Kentucky. From his hospital room, Ed can inspect the major additions under way at Booth Hospital by E. C. Landberg and Associates. A speedy recovery, Ed!

Gov. Lausche appointed Hubert M. Garriott to the Board of Examiners of Architects, filling the vacancy due to the resignation of Russell Potter. The letter endorsing Hugh portrays him as a "gentleman of keen intellect, friendly manner, and wide architectural experience." We all know that the Board is fortunate in having Mr. Garriott within its membership.

Doan R. Houck of Cordes, Pressler, Houck & Assoc. has recently been elected a Corporate member of the Chapter. James Edgar Steed of Hamilton, Ohio and Mrs. Marcia Weller are new Associate members.

The Cincinnati Chapter plans to have a booth in the coming Home Builders Show in March at the Cincinnati Gardens. This presents a great opportunity in our public relations efforts. Incidentally, the Chapter has a new set of photos — the 1956 AIA Awards of Merit — to be used for exhibitions locally.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* tells of one Farmer C. Thomas, a convicted counterfeiter who designed a chapel for the Lorton, Virginia Reformatory. Mr. Thomas, an inmate, studied architecture at San Quentin. Does anybody know if San Quentin is an accredited school?

Cleveland Chapter

Charles Rimer
Ward & Conrad
226 Hanna Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

The annual party at the Play House for the Cleveland AIA members, wives, and friends was held on December 7th. The group enjoyed the play, "Time Limit." Refreshments were served after the play in the Green Room.

The Executive Committee has announced approval of a contribution of one hundred dollars by the Chapter to support the Architectural Alumni Drive of Western Reserve University. The Alumni funds for the school will be used to bring a well known architect to Cleveland as a speaker and to conduct an informal seminar. Also, the California architects were sent one hundred dollars to help them in their fight against legislation to establish politically controlled bodies to do the work of the individual professional architect.

Recent appointments within the Chapter include the following: James M. Goncher, Committee on Chapter Affairs; Charles W. Darling, Committee on Relations with the Construction Industry; John Kornick, Committee on Education and Research; and, Russell A. Silliman, Committee on Membership.

Two new members have been added to the Cleveland Chapter. They are Edwin L. Larson, Associate, and George H. McFerron, Junior Associate. Advancement in classification has been made by student associate members, Ernest P. Nesi and John L. Vargo, to Junior Associates.

The Cleveland Chapter was sorry to lose the membership of William A. Gould, Associate member, who left Cleveland for additional study at Cranbrook Academy of Art; Richard E. Dittmer, Associate member, who opened his office at 412 Main Street in Zanesville, Ohio; and Willard C. Pist-

lar, Jr., who has become associated with his father in the firm Pistlar and Pistlar at 4 West Seventh Street in Cincinnati.

Books are being requested for the Cleveland Public Library collection. In connection with the Chapter's Centennial Celebration, the collection will have its formal establishment in 1957. Few books have been forthcoming to date, and George Mayer is reminding the Chapter that any books, new or old, on architecture and the allied arts and sciences are welcome. The Executive Committee has approved an allotment for the purchase of some new books each year.

Members of the Cleveland Chapter are requested to contact Bascom Little if they wish to be listed in the 1957 AIA Home and Flower Show Brochure as architects interested in doing work in the residential field.

Eastern Ohio Chapter

Joseph Tuchman
777 W. Market St.
Akron, Ohio

The annual Christmas meeting of the E.O.C. was held in Alliance, Ohio, on December 13. The Elk's Club was decked out in bunting and the greenery abounded. The hosts for the evening's cocktail hour were the Pella Door people, and they put on a good show.

Leon G. Miller, Interior Designer, was speaker of the evening. Mr. Miller, since organizing his own industrial design firm in Cleveland in 1947, has been designing products and interiors for business institutions, hospitals and numerous shops and stores. He is also a designer of furniture, fabrics, lighting fixtures and specialized types of equipment. Trained in engineering and the fine arts as well as design, Mr. Miller has taught on both undergraduate and graduate levels. He is a frequent lecturer on design subjects and has appeared on radio and TV and before business, professional and civic groups throughout the mid-west. His published articles have appeared in numerous professional and trade publications, including *Modern Hospital*. Mr. Miller is President of the Ohio Valley Chapter of the Industrial Designers' Institute and V. Pres. of the

National I.D.I. We were presented with the vast multitude of specialized phases of interior work. He went on to the proposition that, to do a good job, the use of an interior designer is as important as the mechanical engineer in assuring comfort and the usability of the buildings we create.

With us as guests we had the new registrants of our Chapter area, and they were given their certificates by President Stevens.

The next meeting of the Chapter is our joint student meeting in Kent, Ohio, on February 21, at which time we hope to have Percival Goodman, AIA, as our speaker.

The Akron Area Architects are now conducting a series of Small Home Conferences to aid the area's citizens in getting better homes, whether they are buying or building. The sessions are picking up momentum and should be well worth the effort in making Akron's citizens ARCHITECT conscious.

Toledo Chapter

Harold Munger
601 Security Bldg.
Toledo, Ohio

Architects Orville Bauer and Mel Mull attended the architect-educator conference, October 31 and November 1, at the University of Michigan. The theme of the conference was "Planning Together for Better School Buildings." Architects and educators from various parts of the country gathered under the joint sponsorship of Michigan Department of Public Instruction and the National AIA School Building Committee to discuss problems of mutual concern. Mel Mull reported that several excellent lectures, among them "Community School 1980" and "Education's Dream of Tomorrow's School Plant," were exceptionally fine.

Many Chapter architects were present at the annual convention and trade show of the Ohio School Boards Association in Columbus on November 12-14. Exhibits were well done.

Adam Loos Company played hosts to the Toledo Chapter for its November meeting. Cocktails and dinner were

served at the Sylvania Country Club, Tuesday, November 13.

Schedule and topics of future meetings were presented by Frank Poseler for the remaining seven meetings of this 1956-57 year. A resolution was passed thanking the convention committee for the excellent job done on the 23rd annual ASO convention here in Toledo.

Our President, Charles Barber, gave a report of the Master Plan for Toledo, announcing the names of members appointed to various committees and how the Toledo Chapter intended to approach and administer this problem. A proposal was presented to the Downtown Toledo Associates which stated that the architects would offer to act as consultants if this proposal were accepted, and they would select a director, a Draftsman and a Secretary at a cost of \$20,000 to the D. T. A. Also, all members of the Toledo Chapter would play an active part in preparation of the Master Plan.

Discussion of dues to the ASO was directed by John Macelwane. A short presentation on Dwyer Compact Kitchens was made by Mr. John Loos and his staff.

After the meeting was adjourned, the Planning Committee for the Downtown Master Plan met with the Executive Committee of D. T. A. Mr. Max Wehrly of Urban Land Institute spoke to the group, and further study was given to the proposal submitted by the Toledo Chapter to the D. T. A.

Toledo architects were invited to the Open House party sponsored by the Kawneer people in celebration of their new warehouse and district office in Cleveland.

On November 28, the George J. Haase Company, Toledo, invited the architects to dinner at the Park Lane Hotel and there made an advanced announcement of the new Brunswick line of Flexible School Equipment which will be introduced and first shown to the trade at the A. A. S. A. Convention in Atlantic City in February.

Trane Company, Toledo Branch, announced the appointment effective December this year of Mr. John E. Michael as Manager. He succeeded Mr. J. W. Robitzer.

From all indications, several Toledo

architects will be present at the American Association Administrators Convention on February 16-20. This convention is always very inspiring to architects who are doing school work.

Announcement has been made of Toledo Chapter's participation in conjunction with the National AIA in the latter's centennial observance. An architectural exhibit on March 6-26 in Toledo Museum of Art will feature one-hundred years of progress in architecture in Ohio. Basically, it will be limited to Northwestern Ohio, but Museum Director, Mr. Otto Wittman, feels that some earlier material found in Northwestern Ohio will add interest. Time is limited for preparation, and much involved study and work will be necessary to prepare for this exhibit. A special committee has been appointed by President, Charles Barber, with Carl C. Britsch serving as chairman. Mr. Britsch will be assisted by Mark Nickerson, Huber Beuhrer, Harold C. Munger, Robert Lutz, Richard Troy, Robert Howald, and Thaddeus Hurd.

The recent circular received from AIA requesting names of architects willing to accept foreign architects in their office received pleasing acceptance.

It is hoped that Toledo Chapter architects will enter their work in the Ninth Annual Program of National Honor Awards and also that someone in the area will take part in the Fourth Annual Journalism Awards.

Set Trade Show

The Electrical Manufacturers Association of Central Ohio, in connection with the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company is sponsoring an apparatus and supplies trade show, identified as the 1957 Electrical Manufacturers Exposition. This Exposition will be held in the new Franklin County Veterans Memorial Building from 2:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. daily on February 26, 27 and 28, 1957. In this first Central Ohio apparatus Exposition, there will be over one-hundred exhibits of electrical products. All interested members of the ASO and their friends are invited to attend, so stated H. H. Trumbo, Research Director, Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company.

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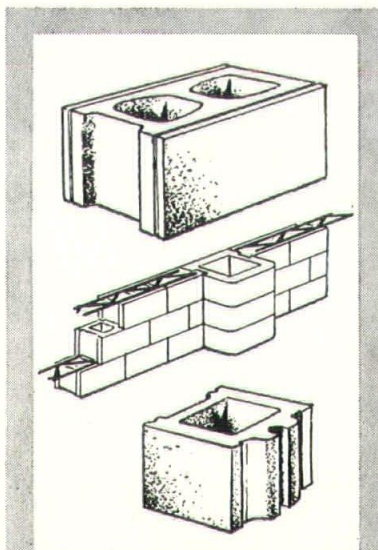
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