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DECEMBER
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO
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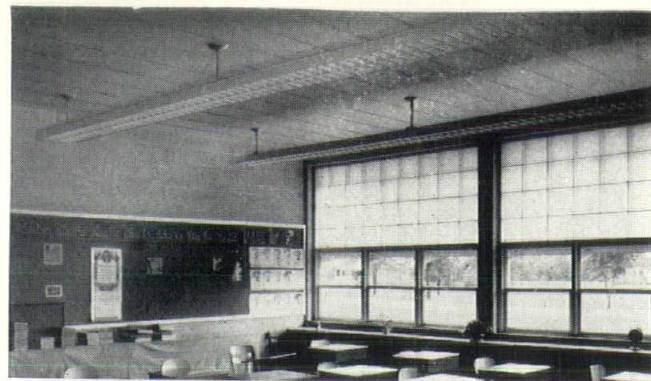
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DECEMBER, 1957

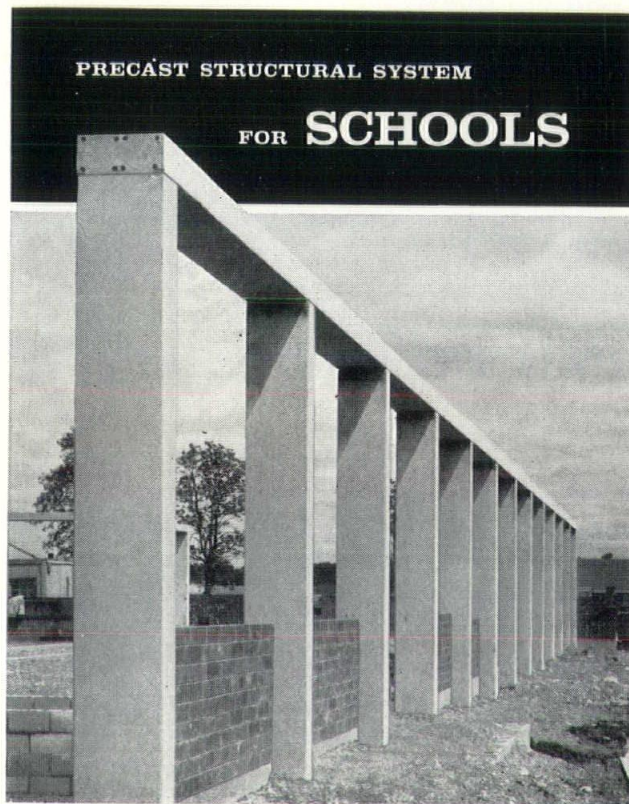


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OHIO ARCHITECT

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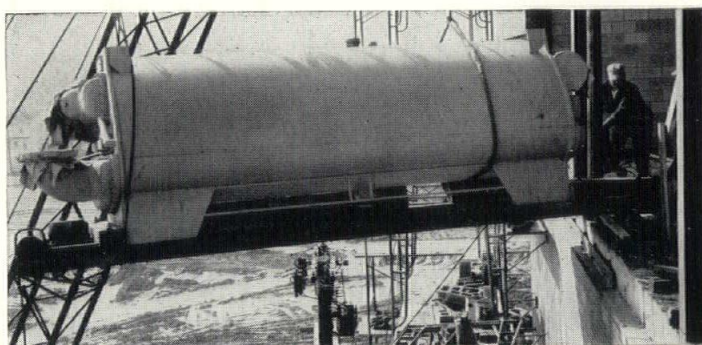
The beautiful new two-and-a-half acre May Company Store in Cedar-Center was planned to make shopping more comfortable, more enjoyable . . . for years to come! Customers will find it pleasantly warm in winter, fresh and cool on the hottest summer days. And the May Company can offer this permanent comfort because its architects specified modern GAS air conditioning that gives uninterrupted service, needs little maintenance, automatically adjusts to the temperature needs of every floor.

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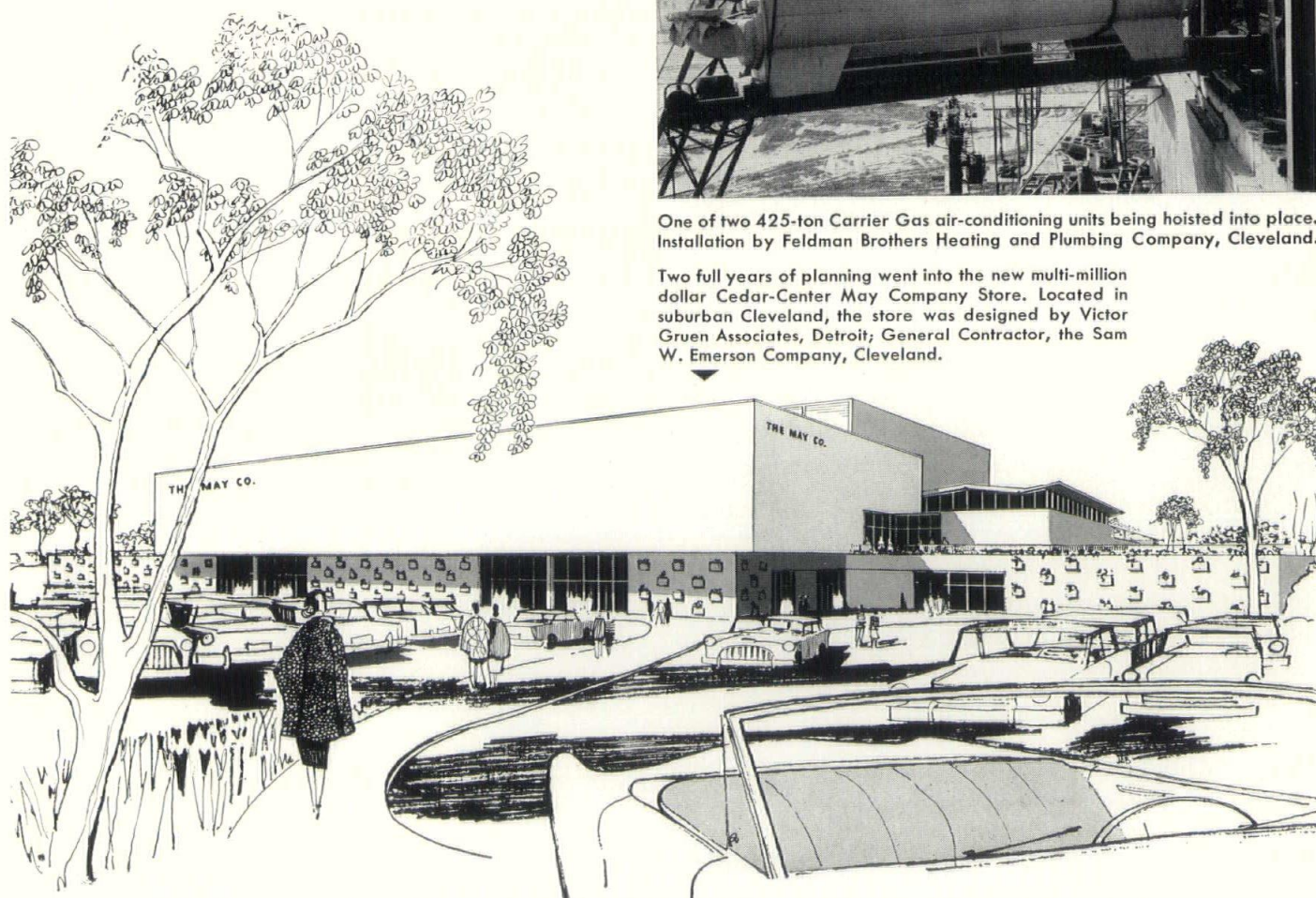
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Two full years of planning went into the new multi-million dollar Cedar-Center May Company Store. Located in suburban Cleveland, the store was designed by Victor Gruen Associates, Detroit; General Contractor, the Sam W. Emerson Company, Cleveland.



EDITORIALS

For three years Zoyd M. Flaler has served Ohio as Director of Public Works. During this time his Department has been responsible for the construction of buildings in Ohio totaling millions of dollars. This includes remodelings, additions and completely new structures for every phase of state government.

The task before the Director of the Department of Public Works has never been an easy one—nor, in all probability will it ever be so. It is the opinion of the many architects who have worked with Mr. Flaler during this period of tremendous expansion in public buildings that he has served the people of Ohio faithfully and well. His honesty and sincerity, as well as his diplomatic approach to many of the complex and perplexing problems, have served to command the respect of architects, among others, throughout Ohio—and we wish him continued success.

The Congress of the United States has before it a Bill that is highly important to every architect, professional or self-employed person.

It is the Jenkins-Keogh Bill (H.R. 9 and 10) which allows a self-employed person to deduct from gross income each year a limited amount of self-employment income contributed by him to a restricted retirement fund or paid in as premiums to purchase an insurance policy with retirement features.

He can deduct annually up to \$5,000 or 10% of self-employment income, whichever is less, but not more than a total of \$100,000 during his lifetime. There is a five year carry-over of unused deductions, subject to certain limitations.

An individual who has reached age 50 before the effective date is allowed to deduct an additional amount, to help him build up an adequate interest in the fund or obtain more than a token annuity. In his case, the normal deduction limit is increased by one-tenth for each year of age over 50 and not over 70.

The contributions, plus accumulations, become taxable when distributed, and may be withdrawn at any time. However, where withdrawals take place before age 65 the tax is 10% greater than otherwise payable, but the payment is treated as having been received pro rata during the taxable year and the four preceding years. Lump sum payments after age 65 are given special treatment.

The importance of this measure to professional people is self-evident. The Executive Board of the Architects Society of Ohio publicly endorses the Bill and requests that each individual architect write, wire or telephone his Congressman urging support of the Bill.

The Executive Board and Staff of the Architects Society of Ohio extend Season's Greetings and Best Wishes for a Prosperous and Happy New Year to the members of the Society and to the advertisers in the Society's official publication, *Ohio Architect*.

\$2500 ARCHITECTS SCHOLARSHIP APPROVED BY ASO BOARD

by Clifford E. Sapp

Executive Secretary
Architects Society of Ohio

The Executive Board of the Architects Society of Ohio has approved the establishment of a five-year architectural scholarship worth \$2500. The Education Committee will develop the entire program starting in 1958.

The Scholarship has been made possible by the large increase in *Ohio Architect* advertising revenue and the tremendous interest in the official magazine and the ASO by the architects of Ohio.

Also, the Board approved the expenditure in 1958 of approximately \$2200 for enforcement of the architects registration law in Ohio. Active and aggressive enforcement of this law will assure the people of Ohio that their buildings are being designed by qualified and competent architects in the interests of health and safety.

To your Executive Secretary, these two actions by the Executive Board have demonstrated, again, that the ASO and *Ohio Architect* are putting their combined forces to work for the people of Ohio and for the profession.

The following editorial prognostication which appeared in the August, 1955 *Ohio Architect* seems to have become a reality.

"This magazine is destined to be the work horse of the architectural field. Its profits from advertising will not only support itself but will also substantially support the ASO in its broader fields of work. The Architects Society of Ohio and its official publication are geared for service to the public, to the profession of architecture and to the building industry."

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OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

December, 1957 Volume XV Number 12

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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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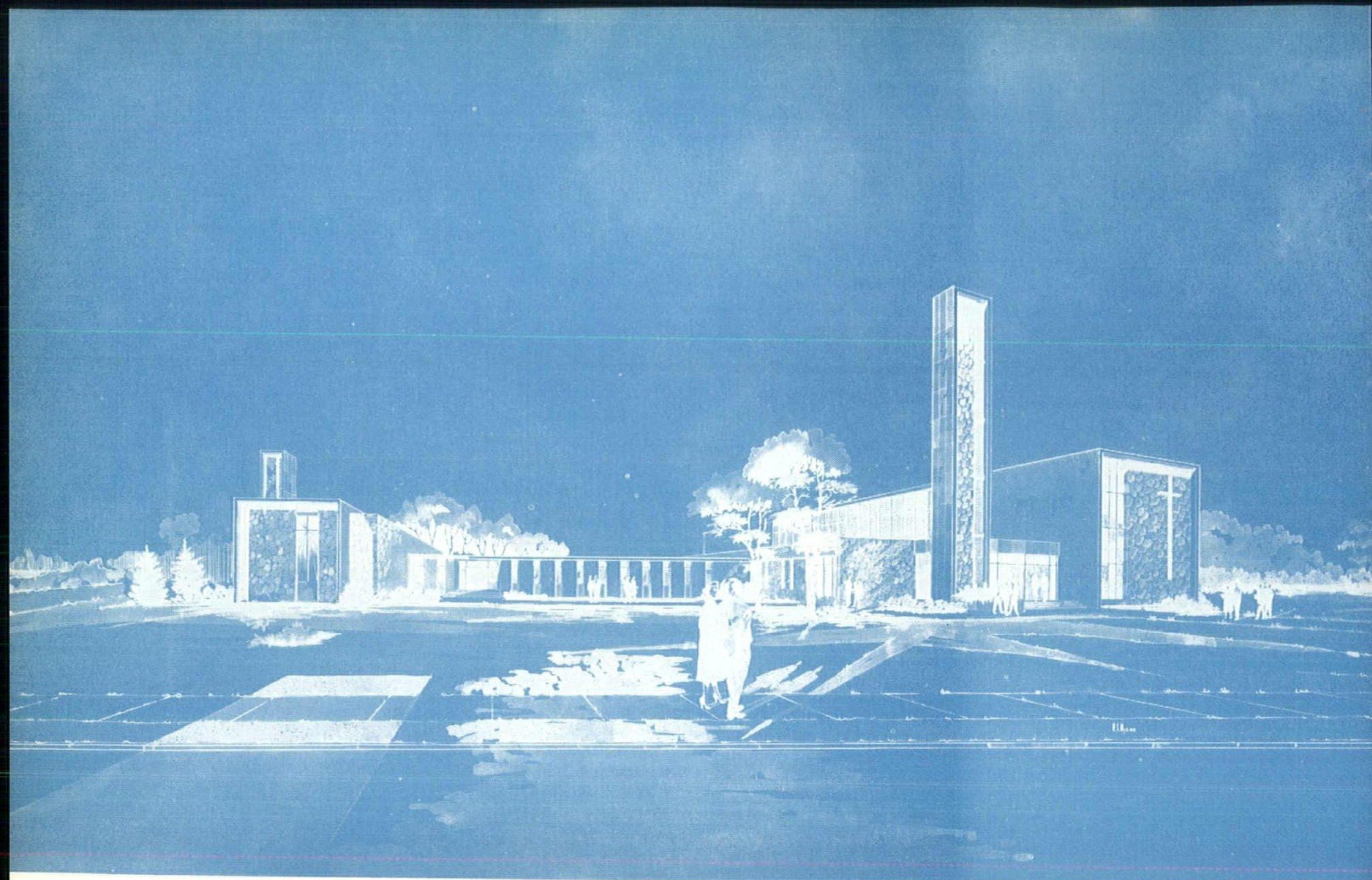
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SHADY LANE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In April, 1956, the Committee of National Missions of the Presbytery of Columbus placed the first worker in the field to establish the Shady Lane Presbyterian Church. The first service was held the following month.

The Presbytery, in establishing the church, reacted to the urgent needs of the community created by its phenomenal growth. The population of the area had increased in recent years over two-hundred per-cent. It is predicted that 8,000 additional homes will be built within this area by May, 1962.

The congregation of 109 members, led by Rev. J. Mervin Hess, was officially organized on March 3, 1957 and immediately appointed a building com-

mittee under the direction of Chairman George Bliss. The first step was to select and purchase a three acre corner building site.

The architects were selected in May, 1957 and a program to collect data on the probable growth of the community and congregation initiated. The building committee working with the architects gathered the population data from reliable sources and with the use of this information was able to arrive at what has proved to be a conservative prediction of the growth of the congregation. Today there are approximately 200 members with a church school enrollment of 385 children. The congregation is composed almost entirely of young families.

Since it is a new congregation with a limited budget, it was determined that the architect prepare the preliminary design based on the predicted needs in 1962 with the provision that it be possible to construct the project in four stages. The first stage was to meet the needs of the congregation through 1959.

The architects and the building committee decided that the architecture of the church should be simple and fundamental but that it should retain the symbolism and atmosphere that is traditional to the Presbyterian Church.

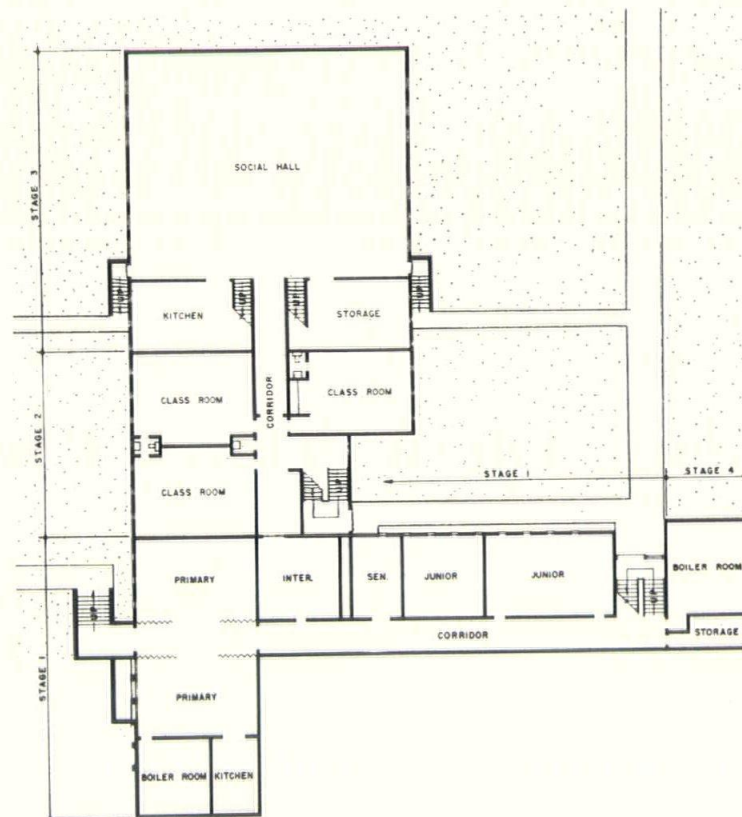
It was determined that the first unit built should contain a permanent chapel in order to satisfy the need for

a religious setting conducive to worship. This chapel, seating 120 persons, is located on the northeast corner of the building and a future classroom to the rear is to provide overflow seating for an additional 100 persons.

In the sub-grade level below the chapel there is a multi-use space which, by the use of folding doors, will provide two large classrooms for the church school as well as fifteen hundred square feet for a social hall with an adjoining domestic type kitchenette.

The balance of the first unit is devoted to Christian education. The structure is such that the dividing walls between classrooms are non-

(Continued on Page 10)



GRADE FLOOR PLAN

(Continued from Page 9)

bearing and will offer the flexibility necessary to adjust to future needs.

Due to the expected growth of young families in the congregation it is expected that Stage II of the facility will be in the form of six additional classrooms to provide for nursery and kindergarten age children thereby relieving the original education unit which then can provide the space necessary for children in the upper age groups.

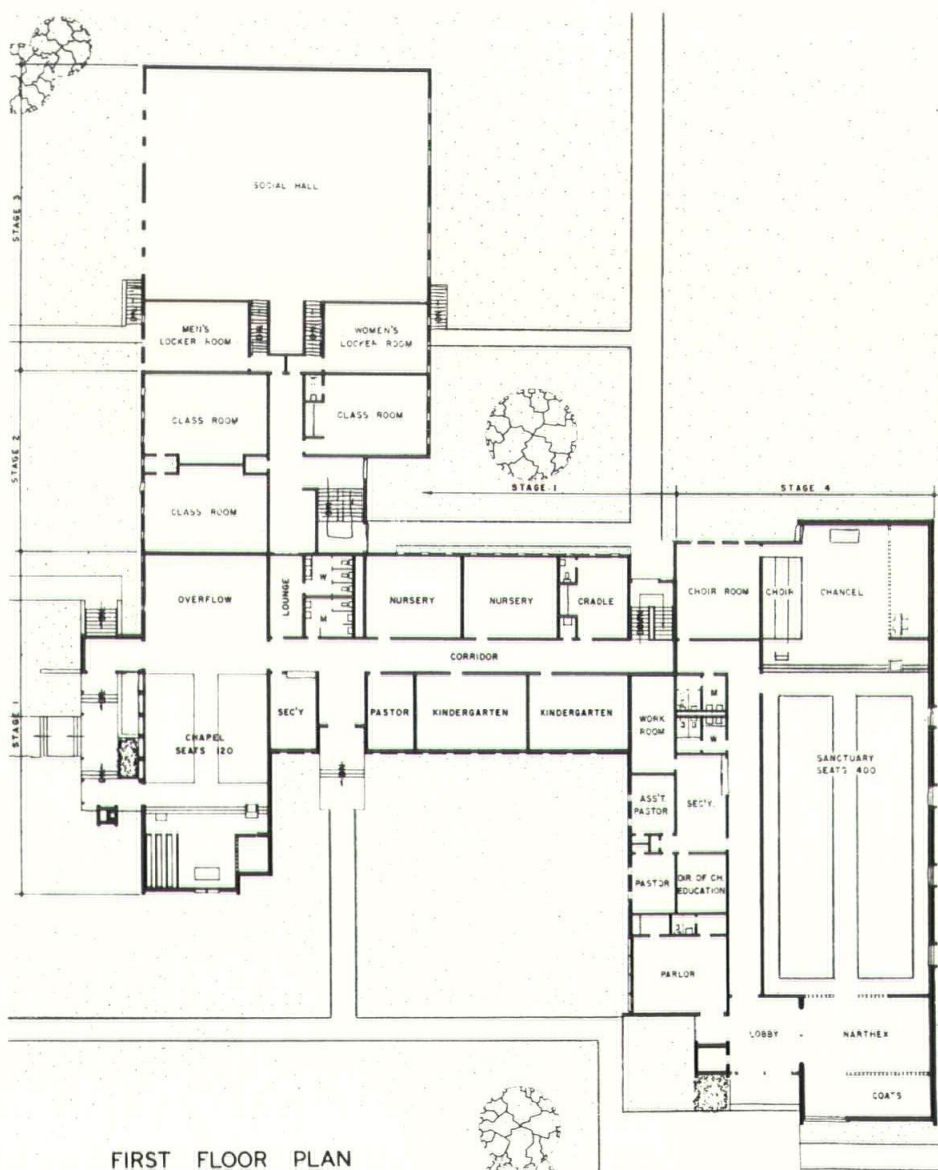
The building committee predicted an active youth program and requested that the architects provide a large social hall that could also be used as a gymnasium for intra-church athletic programs. This unit is tentatively set

as Stage III of the program.

Stage IV, which will complete the entire church facility, will provide for a sanctuary to seat a minimum of 400 persons, permanent administration offices, the church parlor and additional rest room facilities.

The church will face on what is planned to be a limited access arterial street and there is provided on the church property to the south and rear of the building off street parking for approximately 200 automobiles.

Construction of the first stage of the program is expected to begin in 1958 at an estimated construction cost of \$175,000.00. The complete building program based on 1957 costs is estimated at \$600,000.00.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



NEW

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Architect David A. Pierce

MOUNTVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH

There has long been an expressed desire of Baptists in Columbus to establish an American Baptist Church in Upper Arlington, the most rapidly growing residential area in Metropolitan Columbus.

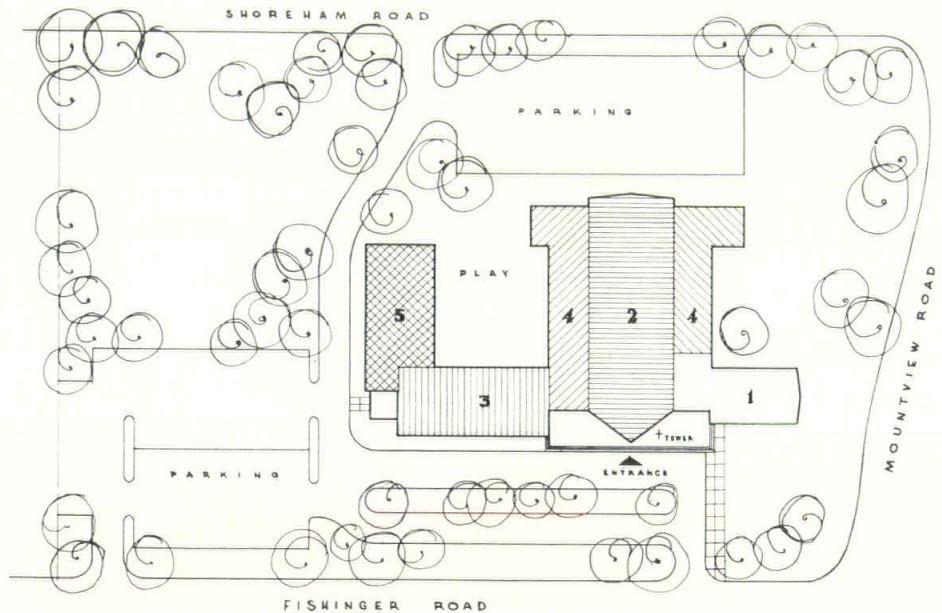
In response to requests from people of the community and as a result of the efforts of the First Baptist Church of Columbus and the Columbus Baptist City Mission Society, a congregation was formed in October of 1955.

Services were held in the Lane Theatre for the first eight months of the new church's existence. Later, the membership established a place of worship in the Tremont Elementary School.

A Building Committee was organized and a four acre site in the heart of Upper Arlington was selected for a new church, to be known as Mountview Baptist Church. The Building Committee adopted a program calling for five distinct steps in the construction of the new building.

The Chapel, or Step #1, was the immediate goal and the first unit to be erected. When completed, the church will include a Sanctuary and a Christian Education Building.

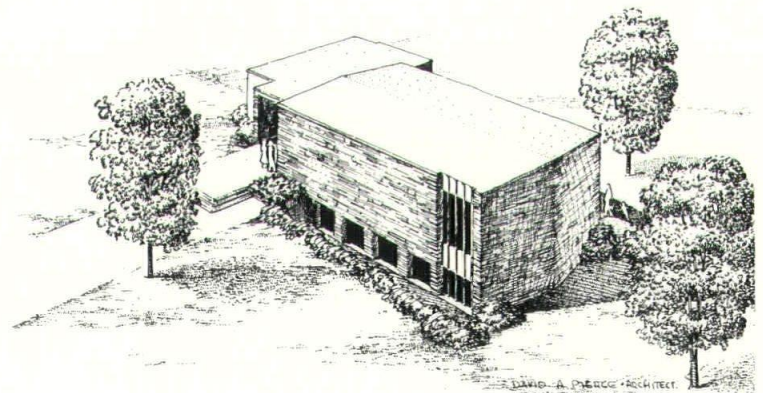
Mountview Baptist's Minister Bennett Lee Owens and his congregation have called their church of the future "A Church of Great Tomorrows" in the belief that the finished structure will facilitate great tomorrows of Christian service in a new and growing community.

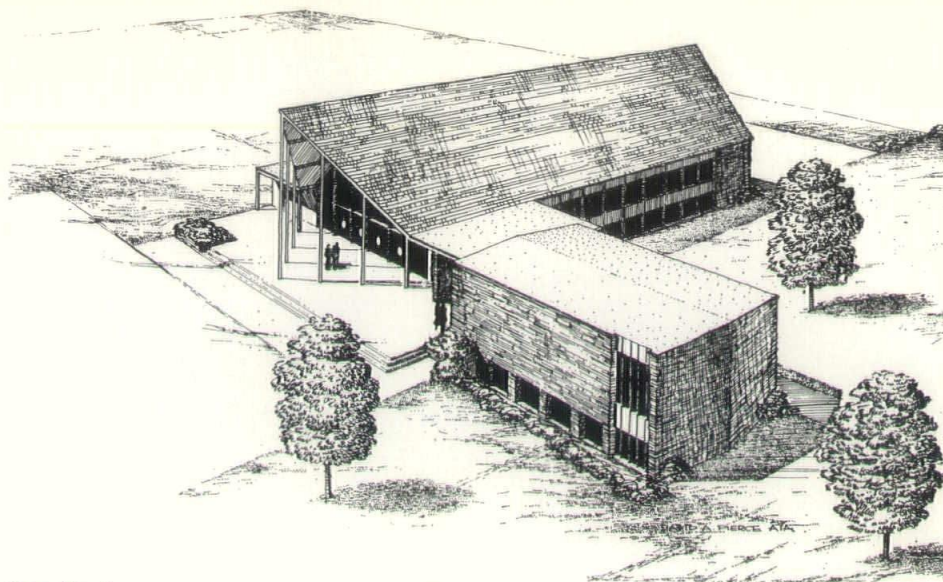


Plot plan of Mountview Baptist Church showing five steps in the construction.

Step No. 1

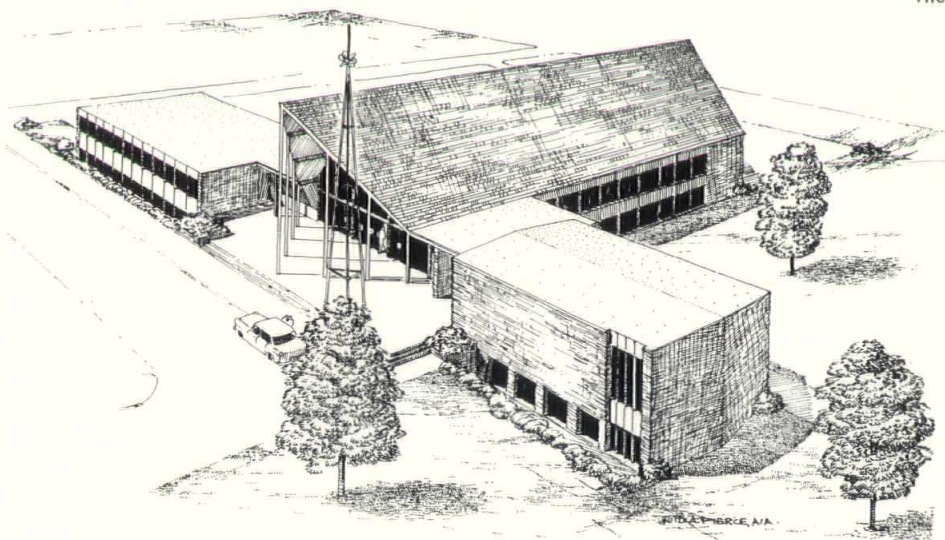
The Immediate Goal—The Chapel and Educational Facilities





Step No. 2

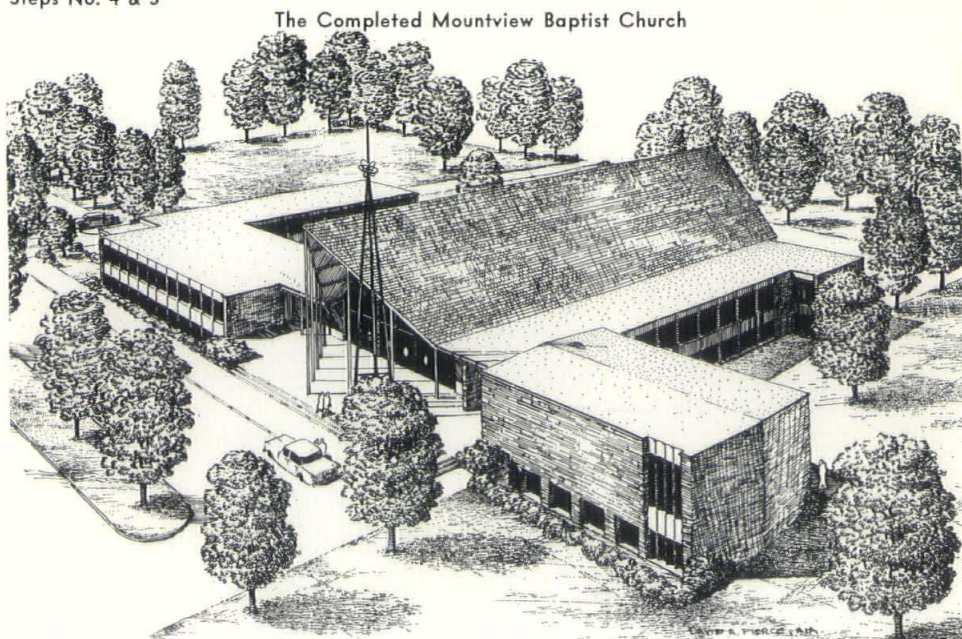
The Sanctuary



Step No. 3

The Christian Education Building

Steps No. 4 & 5



The Completed Mountview Baptist Church

Some Thoughts on Prestressed Concrete — Part II

by R. M. Gensert

Gensert, Williams & Associates
Consulting Engineers
Cleveland

In this article, concluding a two part series on Prestressed Concrete, Mr. Gensert will discuss the following aspects of this subject: stability, transportation of concrete units; use of highly skilled craftsmen, erection of prestressed members, building code requirements, anchoring devices, aggregate in prestressed work, training of designers and limitations in final building.

Prestressed Concrete Exhibits the Quality of Built-In Stability. Conventional concrete beams require lateral support at the top flange in order to resist buckling. To maintain a prescribed head room, it is necessary to build higher walls in structures since the beams cannot be upset. Fig. 2 shows the relationship that exists between the conventional and prestressed concrete roof structure. Of course, this ability of prestressed concrete to remain stable and develop a built-in resistance towards buckling must be treated with caution and provided for in the design.

Fig. 3 shows a comparison between conventional thin-shell roof structures and prestressed thin-shell roof structures. Conventional shells often require heavy edge beams in order to take the lateral displacements at the free edge. By prestressing the edge beam, its size can be cut down to the point where one could get the visual effect that it has been eliminated. It is possible to go still further and actually prestress the entire shell. Once this is done, the edge beam can be eliminated entirely. Prestressing of thin shells is something that should be weighed at the start of the job, particularly insofar as construction and costs are concerned. Present practice is to prestress the edge beam—the shell being prestressed only for extremely long spans. Of course if the angle of springing with the horizontal should be over 45° , the edge beam may be eliminated even with conventional concrete construction.

One should not recognize only the advantages of prestressed concrete when considering it for a project, since actually there may be disadvantages. These should be clearly defined so that all future users of the material will be cognizant of its shortcomings, which are shortcomings, for the most part, of construction techniques rather than of the material itself.

If Precasting is Done in the Plant, Transportation to the Site May be Expensive. The cost of transportation of the small roof and floor slabs widely used today is not excessive, but when longer members are involved, one

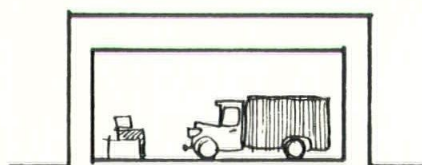
may find that moving through congested areas of municipalities may make such transport prohibitive.

Tensioning of Poured-in-Place Concrete Construction May Sometimes be Uneconomical in that the Highly-Skilled Craftsmen are Working in the Field, Where They Are, Perhaps, Less Efficient than in the Fabricating Shop. Along with this possible disadvantage, there is also the added disadvantage of introducing secondary stresses into a structure due to the shortening of a member from prestressing and the resultant displacement of columns at their tops, which induces stresses in the columns that may not have been considered in design.

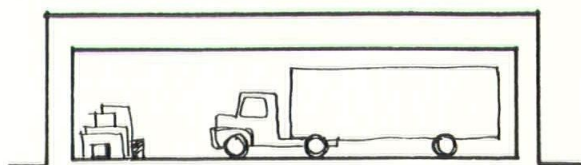
Erection of Heavy, Precast, Prestressed Members May be an Expensive Operation Since These Girders Will Weigh Many Times More Than Structural Steel Girders. This problem is further aggravated by the possible existence of small tensile stresses in the top of a member under prestress force alone, and it is often necessary to handle these members with two cranes rather than one as is done in erecting structural steel beams.

Another Stumbling Block Can Very Well be the Building Codes and Specifications Which We Have to Work With Today. There is available in this country a specification by the Prestressed Concrete Institute that applies to pre-tensioned but not to post-tensioned concrete. There is also available a bridge specification written by the Bureau of Public Roads that is not applicable to building construction, and which serves at best as a guide. It is possible that designers can get by without a particular specification or code, but this requires considerable judgment and experience.

Perhaps the American Concrete Institute has postponed for too long a time the writing of a specification for the design of prestressed concrete structures. As a result of this hesitation, some building departments have found it necessary to adopt certain specifications, mainly that of the Bureau of Public Roads, for the design of prestressed concrete structures in their cities. It is only natural that they do this, and yet it presents a very difficult situation insofar as designer, building owner, and prestress concrete contractor are concerned, since the limitations that a bridge specification place on the design of a building member are extremely severe. To begin with, this specification was written for bridges, not buildings, and it was written several years ago, when prestressed concrete was in its infancy in American practice and experience. The results can be awkward. As an example, cables are limited to $3/8"$ maximum, when most manufacturers are using



Conventional Conc. Beam



Prestressed Conc. Beam

Fig. 2

Constant Depth — Variable Span

7/16" cables. Another handicap presented by the Public Roads specification is that certain factors of safety are demanded that are appropriate for bridge work where fatigue and impact stresses are encountered, but for buildings, particularly roof structures, the bridge factor of safety is very unrealistic.

Further, specifications for buildings must not become design manuals. This has been done with conventional concrete, and in my opinion has been a danger and even a threat to public safety, because quite often these design manuals are used by inexperienced and adventurous designers feeling over-confident with a table of previously-designed beams and slabs waiting merely to be picked out of the handbook and placed upon a drawing. In so doing, many of the design considerations normally traversed are omitted, and the result can sometimes be dangerous.

Another Disadvantage of Prestressed Concrete is the Current Number of Anchoring Devices, Almost All of Which Are Patented. Designers tend to look at patented devices with some skepticism, since public work must remain open for competitive bidding. As a result, the designer will generally go through a complete analysis and set of construction drawings with a certain method of anchorage in mind, after which a contractor with the winning bid will propose a different system not compatible with the original design. This requires a re-design and perhaps even a change in shape of structural member to accommodate the new system. Perhaps it would be wise for manufacturers to standardize at least their anchorage systems insofar as accommodating basic designs so that any one of the many devices on the market today might still be employed without appreciably affecting the original design.

Standard Stone Concrete That is Employed in Most Prestress Work is a Heavy Material That Handicaps Many a Design. A lighter material is needed for the larger spans to reduce the weight of the beam and the weight on the columns and footings of the structure as well. Lightweight concrete such as Haydite would be the material to consider. However, the small amount of research that has been done with lightweight concrete in prestress building design has indicated that it is somewhat unpredictable, and a lot more difficult to control than standard concrete. This does not mean that lightweight concrete should not be used in prestressed work, but it does mean it should be used with caution. There are several precast concrete systems that use lightweight concrete very successfully. However, their use is confined to the prestress plant where the control of the concrete may perhaps be a little more precise than in the field.

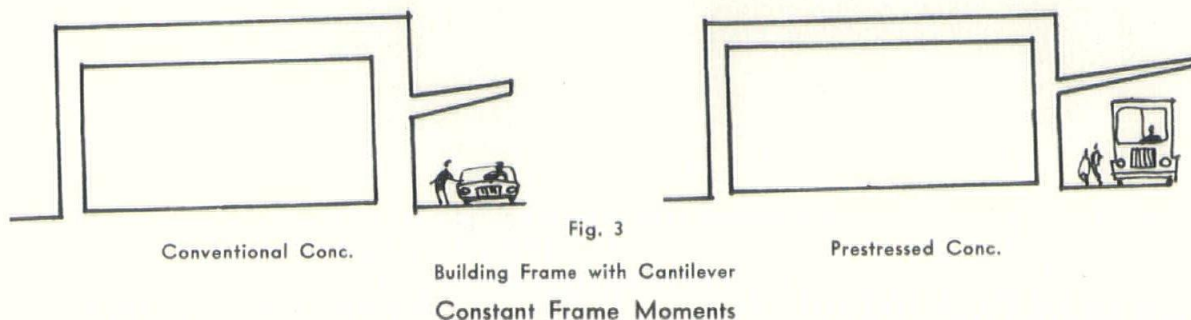
Another Problem is the Lack of Understanding of Prestressed Concrete by Today's Designers. The knowledge of stresses and strains to produce an analytical design for a prestressed beam is not sufficient in itself, there

are other items that come into play and are very important. Construction problems may arise that restrict certain designs or at least alter them up to a point where it would be necessary for the designer to be aware of other factors that may come about, such as the relationship of the prestressed member to the rest of the structure. For instance, one of the biggest factors that caused a recent building failure was the employment of very flexible slabs in a structure where the bearing walls were too thin for their height. The deflection of the member rotated the wall and caused the collapse of the entire structure. Items such as the inter-relationship of building components must be taken into account by the designer, and he must probe deeper than the mathematical determination of stresses and strains within a single member.

Prestressed Concrete Should Not be Pierced After It Has Been Constructed. Prestressed concrete is critical in the sense that a smaller amount of steel is carrying a heavier force over that usually encountered in ordinary concrete construction. The accidental severing of a prestress cable would present some serious and adverse affects on the structure. For this reason it would be dangerous to prestress a floor slab when the openings for services such as plumbing and mechanical ducts are not clearly defined and located. However, it is very possible to penetrate a prestress member at predetermined points providing all the openings in the concrete are taken into account during the design. One should never attempt to penetrate a structure or pierce it after it has been constructed unless a thorough review is made of the problems that may come about.

Besides construction limitations, there are certain design limitations, and it might be necessary to deviate from building codes in order to accomplish what the specific structure must do. For instance, in determining a factor of safety, it is not enough to base the factor on certain ratios of live load, dead load, and overload. One must concern himself with the question "shall this be a factor of safety based on failure, or should it be based on the cracking load, or should it be based on deflection?" Once the decision is made, the design may proceed in a more positive manner.

Although Europe generally serves as a proving ground for building techniques that eventually become daring new concepts in this country, we should not overlook the research that is being carried out in the United States today. This research consists primarily of building test models and loading them to destruction. The measured stresses and strains are analyzed and developed into the analytical processes of design. Other laboratory studies are determining the physical properties of the materials of prestressed concrete. From these laboratory and field tests we will learn many things that should further our knowledge in design and construction whether it be concerned with prestressed or conventional concrete.



LARIMER IS NEW PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

Richard M. Larimer, registered architect and engineer, has been appointed Director of the Department of Public Works by Governor C. William O'Neill.

He succeeds Zoyd M. Flaler who has transferred to the Engineering and Construction Division of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction.

In an interview Mr. Larimer said

that he "did not anticipate any drastic changes in Department policies that would affect the architects."

Mr. Larimer has served as Assistant to the Director since last August 22 and will officially take over the top post on January 1, 1958. Prior to that appointment he was Chief Engineer for the Knowlton Construction Company, Bellefontaine, for 22 years. He was graduate from the Ohio State University in 1933.

He resides with his wife and two daughters in Columbus.

CSI LEADER MOVES TO COLUMBUS

John P. Davey, past National Director of the Construction Specifications Institute with offices in Washington, has accepted a post with the Ohio State Health Service, with offices in the State Capitol.

Davey, one of the pioneers in the establishment of CSI in Washington, ended a lengthy federal government career when he retired early this year from the U. S. Public Health Service. He is a well known authority on legal phases of architecture and specification writing.

As a part of his activities in connection with CSI, Davey has written many articles for the *Construction Specifier*, the Institute's quarterly technical journal.

HUDDLE NAMED ASSOCIATE IN CLEVELAND FIRM

N. Jack Huddle, architect, has been made an associate of the office of Robert A. Little and Associates, Cleveland architectural firm. Mr. Huddle, a graduate of Western Reserve University in 1953 and winner of the Schweinfurth Traveling Scholarship, has been with Robert A. Little and Associates since 1955, where he has been active in the design of housing and school projects.

SUCH IS LIFE

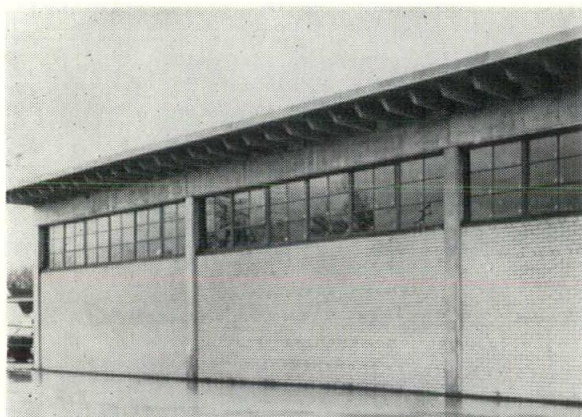
Life, to man, is a series of contrasts—he comes into this world without his consent, and leaves it against his will. If he makes a lot of money he is dishonest; if he is poor, he is a bad manager. If he needs credit, he can't get it; if he is rich, everyone wants to do something for him. If he is religious, he is a hypocrite; if he doesn't go to church, he is a hardened sinner. If he gives to charity, it's all for show; if he doesn't he is a stingy old miser. If he is affectionate, he is a soft specimen; if he doesn't outwardly demonstrate love, he is cold-hearted.

If he dies young, there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age, it was a wasted life. If he saves his money he is a tightwad; if he spends it he is a spendthrift.

Only one thing is clear—he'll never get out alive.

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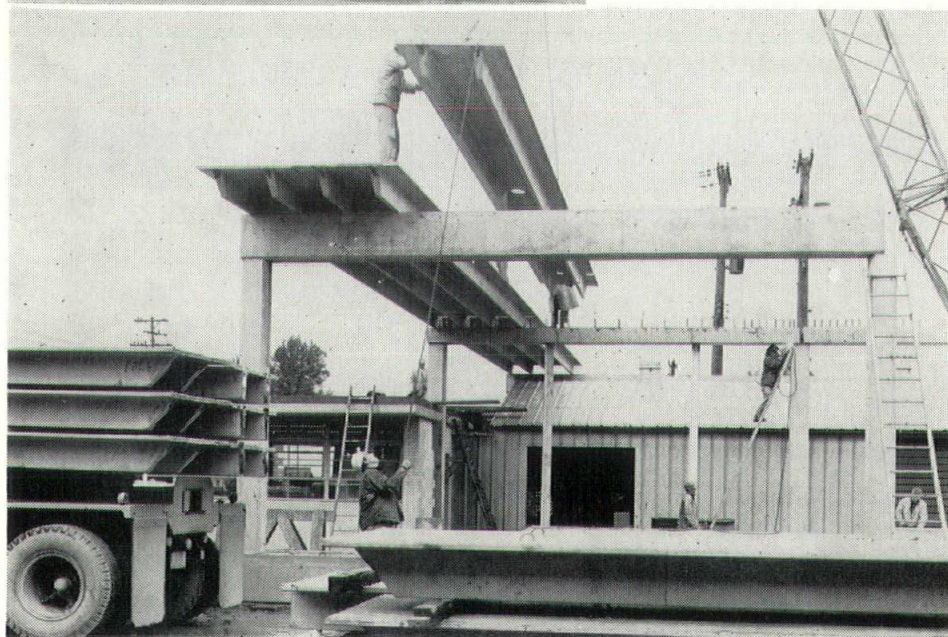
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Tichy-Ruzsa-Oley
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Structural Engineers:

Gensert-Williams Assoc.
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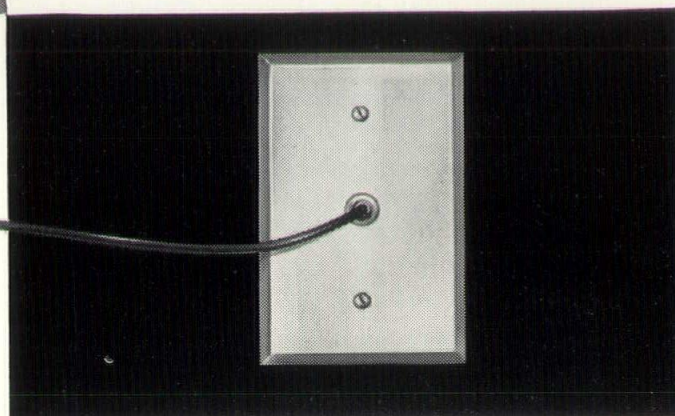
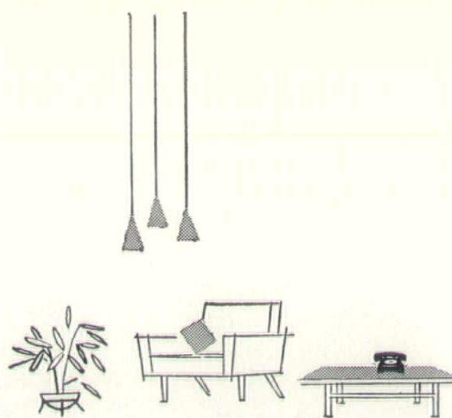


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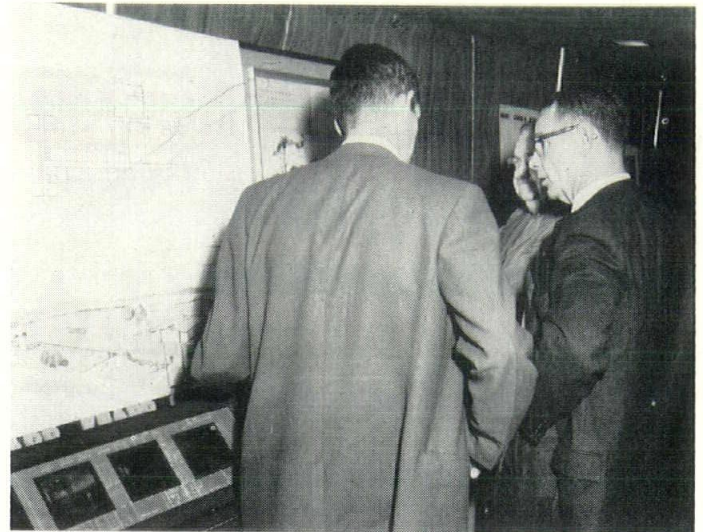


THE OHIO BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

OHIO ARCHITECTS IMPRESS SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS



Architects Hermon S. Brodrick (second from left), Dayton, and James J. Foley (extreme right), Columbus, participate in a panel discussion on "Economies in School Construction" at the OSBA Convention.



Architect James Crawfis (back to camera), Marr, Knapp and Crawfis, New Philadelphia, explains a feature of one of the school buildings designed by his firm.

More than 2,500 Ohio school board members and administrative officials viewed the school work of 39 architectural firms at the Second Annual Convention of the Ohio School Boards Association. The Architectural Exhibit, limited to members of the Architects Society of Ohio, was the highlight of the show. Working in cooperation with Lewis E. Harris, Executive Secretary of the OSBA, Architects James Foley, Robert Myers, H. James Holroyd and ASO Executive Secretary Clifford Sapp produced the stand-out exhibit.

Plans are underway to make next year's exhibit bigger, better, and more informative for board members and administrators.

Following is an excerpt from a letter written by Mr. Harris to the ASO.

"Our association is deeply grateful for the interest by the many architects who displayed their plans and scale models at the exhibit. Countless persons have confirmed the value of your exhibit by their comments since the convention. Our association is indeed happy at the relationship which exists between our two groups and we are looking forward to its continuation. We hope to be making plans for the 1958 exhibit in the early part of February. At that time we will want to talk with you about any changes you may desire in the plans for 1958.

"Your active cooperation and that of Jim Foley as chairman of the planning committee, is deeply appreciated by me personally."

Architect G. F. Schneider (right), Ward and Conrad, Cleveland, talks with Medina County Board Members A. E. Noah and W. C. Mellott. They are standing in the ASO booth which illustrates to Board Members the complete service an architect performs from initial conferences through supervision of the project.



Architect-In-Training Program

The American Institute of Architects' sponsorship of the Architects-in-Training program is an answer to the unmet need to regularize and organize the training of the architect in the period between graduation from a professional school and licensing for practice.

The program carries the endorsement of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture as well as the Institute. All three organizations are in accord in the view that practical experience is necessary as a supplement to collegiate training and a prerequisite to the registration or licensing of architects.

The program is not mandatory and the State licensing or registration of candidates is not dependent upon it. AIA sponsorship and administration of the program is a service to the profession at large. Membership in the Institute is not necessary for participation, though the candidate is eligible for enrollment as a Junior Associate in the

local AIA Chapter.

The candidate sends an application form to the Octagon (AIA Headquarters, 1735 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D.C.) along with a \$5.00 fee. He receives a Certificate, Log Book and Supplement; makes periodic reports to the Advisory Committee of the local AIA Chapter; fills in quarterly Experience Log sheets; arranges a conference at least once a year with the Chapter advisor; and fills in annual summary bar charts from the quarterly Experience Log sheets.

The Octagon receives and reviews applications; enrolls qualified candidates; sends identical certificate-registration forms to the candidate and the Chapter Secretary; sends additional material to the candidate as it is approved and available; and reviews reports on architects-in-training submitted by Chapter Secretaries.

The AIA Chapter Secretary assists in maintaining contact between architects-in-training with advisors and the Chapter and reports annually to the Octagon on forms provided regarding number, status and contacts of trainees

with advisors and the Chapter generally.

The employer initials and closes out the quarterly Experience Log sheets to indicate correctness of entries, advises with the trainee-employee regarding the experience he is gaining and arranges for a balanced variety of experience for the trainee.

Copies of the Architects-in-Training brochure and application forms are available from AIA Chapter offices, the Octagon and the dean or director of a professional school of architecture.

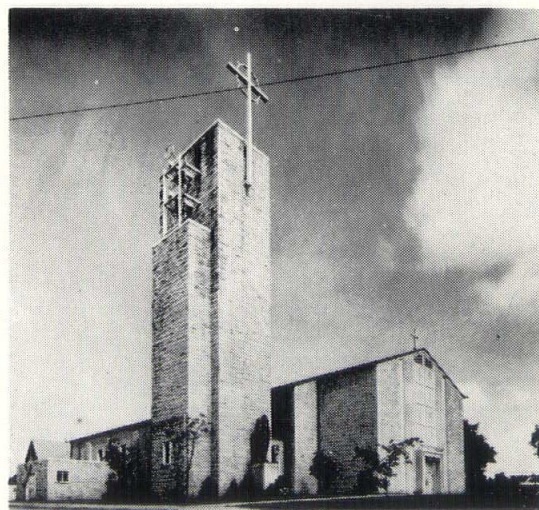
Cleveland Firm Announces New Appointments

The Johnson Service Company has announced the appointment of R. D. Wilson, Manager, and R. M. Rose, Assistant Manager, of the firm's Cleveland office located at 2142 East 19th Street in Cleveland.

The Company's main office and factory is in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Central District Office, which serves Ohio, is in Evanston, Illinois.

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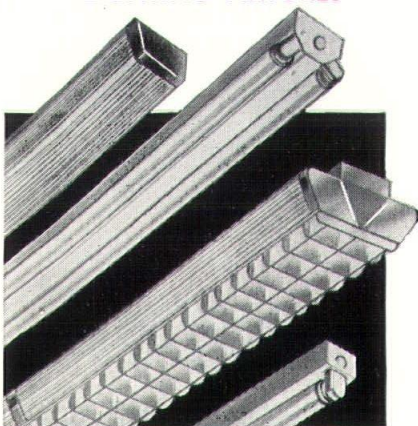
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Ohio Architecture—A Challenge

by Perry E. Borchers, Jr., AIA

Andre Malraux, in speaking of Man and his Art in *The Voices of Silence*, explains why every painter of genius feels that trying to write about his art is completely futile.

"His vocation and his quarrel with the past are not the result of looking at the world or reading books, but of looking at pictures. He does not necessarily want to change the world, nor does he seek to justify God's ways to man; he wants to challenge existing pictures with pictures that do not yet exist. His mental activity is limited to a specific field (how to change that yellow; with what color to render that light effect so as to harmonize it with the picture as a whole . . .) Thus, when Paul Cezanne wants to speak he imposes silence on M. Cezanne whose fatuous remarks get on his nerves, and he says with his picture what words could only falsify".

If it is in pictures, rather than words written about them that the painter feels and responds to the challenge of his contemporaries and the past, it is in buildings (not in pictures of buildings) that the architect, or that part of him which is an artist, finds true challenge and expression.

Let us realize that architectural criticism, architectural rendering and architectural photography are art forms in themselves. Their success can be independent of architectural reality, and they cannot encompass it. If they are useful to give us views of buildings we might otherwise never see, we must yet keep them from obscuring our architectural awareness of the buildings we may see. Architectural photography

in particular must not substitute for our sight and insight, for one art medium cannot express another.

It is a mistake for an architect to busy himself with the paraphernalia of photography to the extent that he does not see a building but only views it in enlargement or projection. He is in error to correct in pictures with flash bulb and time exposure the brightness contrasts which are part of the architectural reality of a room, to deprecate his own judgment of architectural effects which attract but then escape the camera, or to find approval of his design in the photographs that can be taken of it. The faults are widespread. Even the moving picture camera of *Architecture, USA* is backed immobile into the proper corners with the proper frames of architectural still photography when it might better turn freely and searchingly within enveloping space.

It is to escape the tyranny of interpretation through another art that brings existing Ohio architecture to our concern. Architectural awareness must come from contact with actual architecture. It may show in responses that defy past reason or prejudice, especially when reason can be expressed in words and prejudices are two-dimensional.

Ohio buildings are our contact with architectural reality. We should do well for our profession to look about and to speak for those buildings that can move and challenge us. So long as they stand, they offer insight and alternatives and means to freedom from the published dogma of each succeeding style.

Reynolds Award Planned

The American Institute of Architects has announced that, because of world-wide interest, extra time will be given to make nominations for the 1958 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award—the \$25,000 honorary payment to the architect making the “most significant contribution to the use of aluminum” in the building field.

Established a year ago by the Reynolds Metals Company in memory of its founder, R. S. Reynolds, Sr., the annual Award is administered by the AIA.

Edmund R. Purves, AIA Executive Director, explained that the first R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award attracted 86 nominations from 19 countries.

He said that the AIA will accept nominations until January 15, 1958 in order to give architectural societies overseas extra time to name their nominees. This will also allow AIA Chapters more time to designate their candidates.

The Reynolds Award may be given for any type of structure and is not

restricted merely to buildings. Prime consideration is given to the creative value of the structure and its potential influence on modern architecture.

To be considered for the Award, an architect must be nominated by a Chapter of the AIA, any architects society or group outside of the United States, or any college or university.

The Award and the aluminum sculptured piece will be formally presented at the annual convention of the AIA in Cleveland, Ohio, July 7-11, 1958.

Jud Lord Joins Day-Brite Representatives In Columbus

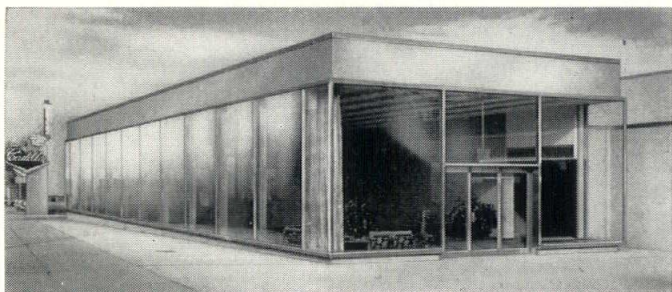
Judson H. (Jud) Lord has joined H. C. King & Associates, Day-Brite Lighting Representatives in Ohio for Day-Brite Lighting Inc., St. Louis 7, Mo., to service the Columbus area. A native of Columbus, Mr. Lord was educated at Ohio State University. He comes to Day-Brite after 6 years with Graybar Electric Company in Columbus as a lighting specialist and, most recently, 5 years as Manager, Lighting Sales, Ohio Valley District at Graybar, Cincinnati.

Fulbright Program Open to Students of Architecture

David Wodlinger, Director, U. S. Fulbright Program, has released information on openings abroad for graduate study and research available to American students in architecture under the Fulbright Scholarship Program.

The following participating countries have facilities for the study of architecture: Australia, Austria, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom. In both Australia and Chile there are opportunities for candidates in town and country planning. Candidates for Japan must know the language. For the non-English speaking European countries, it is desirable that some knowledge of the language be demonstrated.

More specific information about the requirements of the program may be obtained from the Institute of International Education, Inc., 1 East 67th Street at Fifth Avenue, New York 21, New York.



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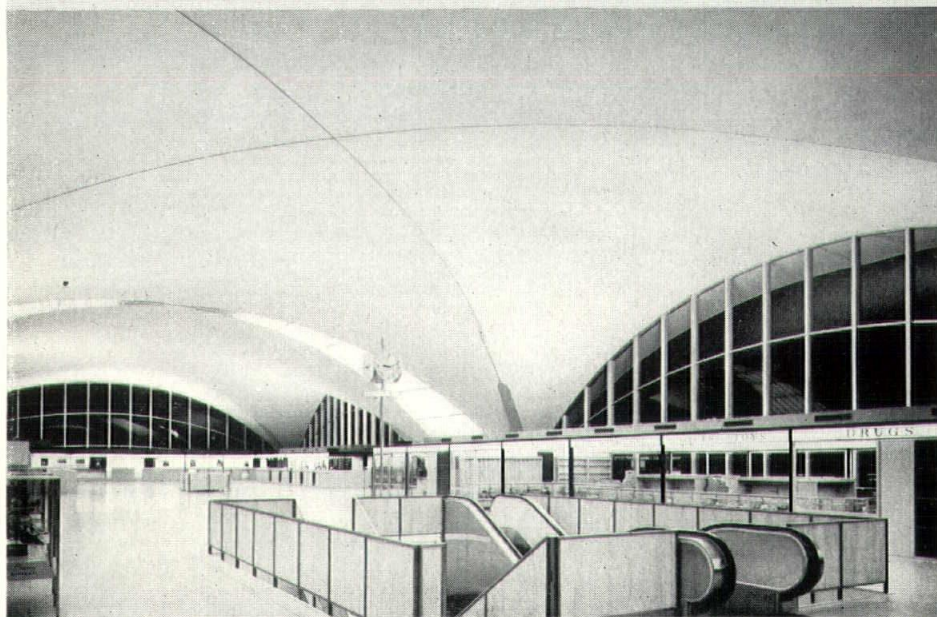
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BUILDEX, INC. BUYS OHIO PLANT

George K. Mackie, Jr., President of Buildex, Inc., Pittsburg, Kansas, has announced the recent expansion of his firm's operations into Ohio with the purchase of the Limestone Aggregate Corporation plant in New Lexington.

W. M. "Mike" Joyce has been appointed Sales Manager.

VALLEN, INC. PIONEERS IN CURTAIN OPERATING EQUIP.

In Ohio and throughout the entire world, architects and builders are turning in increasing numbers to a 41-year old Akron firm for the answers to their curtain operating problems. The firm, Vallen, Inc., is a pioneer in the development of curtain controls, tracks and special operating devices.

Vallen has developed such units as the #11 Super Curtain Control; the #40 Junior Curtain Control; the Noiseless All Steel Safety Track; the Noiseless Rear Fold Track; the Vallen Curved Panorama Track; and the Vallen #175 Recess Track.

Vallen's Super Curtain Control provides closely controlled high-speed operation for large stages. It has a quick stop and start feature and gives the operator instantaneous, finger-tip command of large heavy curtains. It will draw curtains at speeds up to 225 feet per minute.

The Junior Curtain Control requires less than a cubic foot of space for installation. Despite its small size, it will provide safe, dependable operation of curtains at a speed up to 125 feet per minute and clear a proscenium arch at a rate of 250 feet per minute.

The Vallen Curved Panorama Track enables television program directors and School theater directors to use one curtain as two and to change stage dimensions and use corner sets more effectively. With the Panorama Track it is possible to divide one deep stage into two shallower ones so that up stage sets can be changed without interfering with down stage action. Using Panorama Track, the operator merely walks the curtain and trails it into position. Vallen Roll-O-Bearing

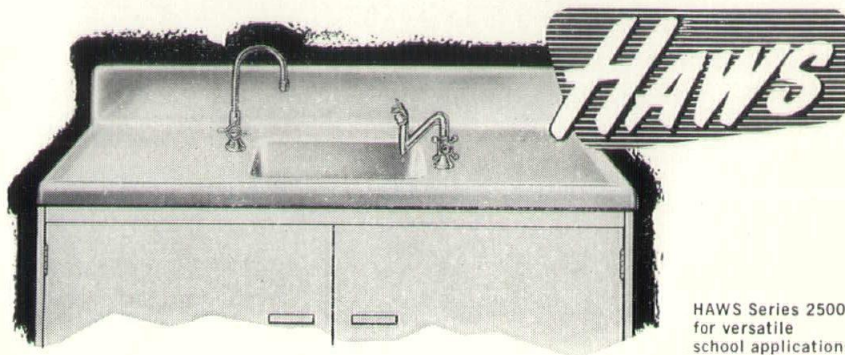
wheels make the curtain respond to the slightest pull.

The #175 Recess Track is one of the newest products in the Vallen line. It is designed to recess in ceiling construction but can also be mounted flush or suspended before and after plastering. This adaptable track can be operated manually or electrically and is ideal for the operation of draperies in schools and commercial buildings.

CAPITAL ELEVATOR'S FOUNDER DIES

It was with deep sorrow that The Capital Elevator and Manufacturing Company announced the death of William R. Edmister, Founder and Chairman of the Board, on Saturday, October 19, 1957.

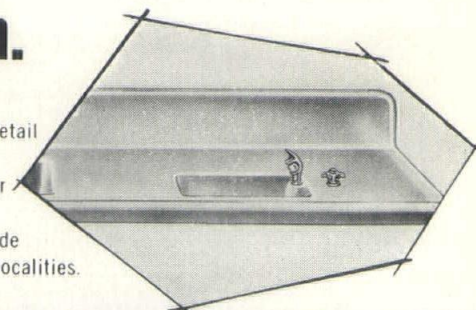
The architects of Ohio extend sympathy to the family of the deceased and to the Company in this time of their bereavement.



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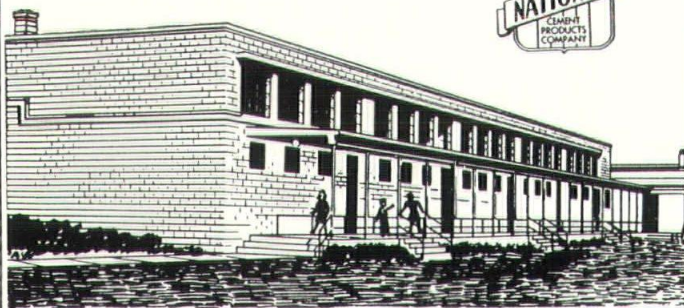
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BOX 68—STATION I... TOLEDO 9, OHIO

McKenzie Elected Chairman

Producers' Council Publication Committee

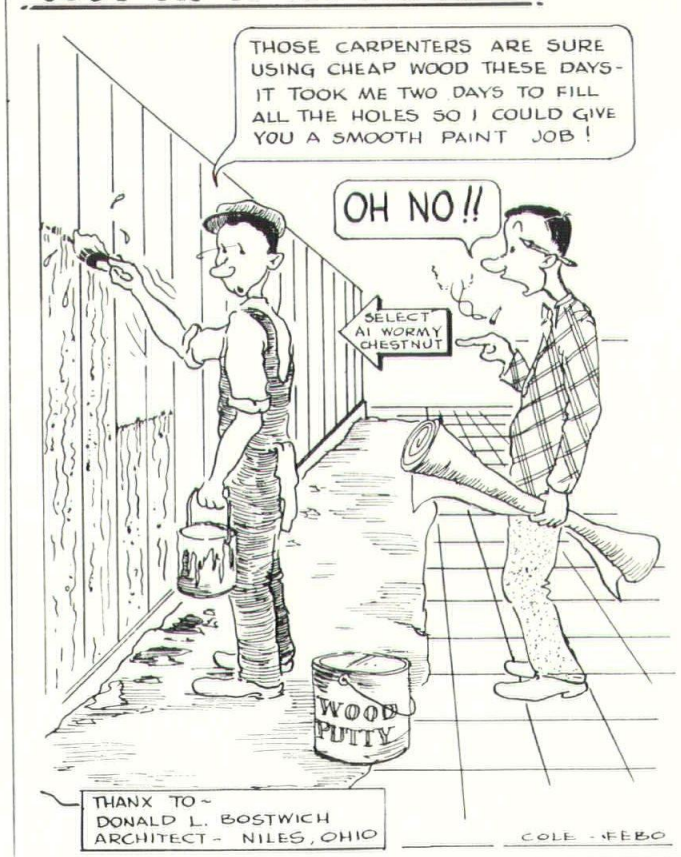
Ralph McKenzie, designer and advertising manager of Flour City Ornamental Iron Company of Minneapolis, has been elected chairman of the Publication Committee of the Producers' Council "Technical Bulletin."

In announcing the election of Mr. McKenzie, David S. Miller, vice president and merchandising manager of the Kawneer Company, and a director of Producers' Council Inc., said, "The Publication Committee will undertake an immediate idea study of the needs and desires of architects of AIA with the thought that basic principles should be established in promoting the betterment and modernization of the 'Technical Bulletin'."

Members of the Publication Committee include Don Poor, Ceco Steel; Don Guthrie, Dow Chemical; C. L. Ammerman, Ammerman Co; C. W. Reese, Portland Cement Association; John J. Schmitt, Celotex Corp; Dean Randall, Minneapolis Honeywell; J. D. Lentz, Crane; Wm. P. Markert, National Concrete Association; Jack McIntyre, New Castle Products; and Mike P. Komar, Inland Steel.



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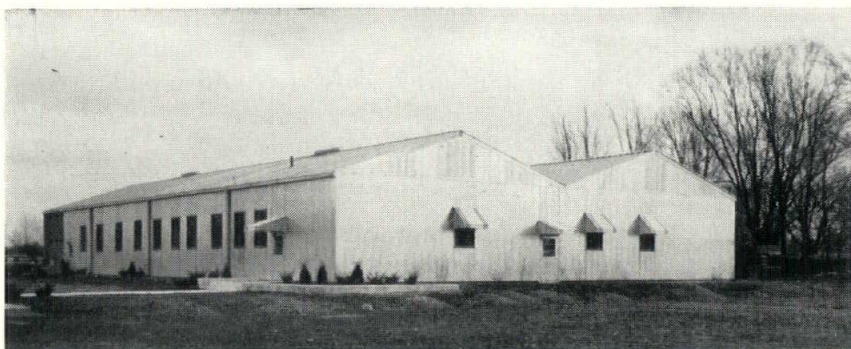
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The following is reprinted from West Virginia Chapter Chatter, who borrowed it from The Charette, who took it from a speech by Roger Allen,

to the AIA, Washington State Chapter. Be it ever so circuitous, there's no substitute for cleverness. — Ed).

Mrs. Neanderthal's Architect

When man came down out of the trees — and confidentially I consider this man's greatest mistake — it is probable that his first dwelling was a cave. After the first dwelling came the Improved Dwelling, thought up by Early Realtor who followed Early Man. Like Early Man, Early Realtor was descended from apes. But on him it showed more.

Early Realtor would say to Early Man, "I want to interest you in this modern cave engineered for Gracious Living. It is rapidly moving because it is right on top of a glacier. It is adjacent to schools."

"Schools?" asked Early Man.

"Schools of fish," replied Early Realtor. This dull conversation went on aimlessly for some years. Then women came along and things were different. I can say that again. I think I will. Then women came along and things were different.

It may sound incredible, but in this era of what we laughingly call civilization, woman had absolutely no effect on domestic architecture. Historians do not know why this was, but I know. It was because her costume did not include a handbag.

In fact, her costume did not include much costume, as far as that goes, and it didn't go far. But this is entirely beside the point.

Now if you don't have a handbag, how are you going to carry around a bale of clippings from our more refined 4-color magazines showing the kind of house you want? A dozen clippings to a room and three extra for the kitchen the whole thing to cost not more than so and so, because Sister Emily in Renton built an even bigger one for such and such . . .

But just then somebody invented handbags in which ladies could carry, in addition to the clippings, six keys

that don't lock anything, four handkerchiefs, an empty aspirin bottle, a snapshot of Mildred's oldest boy, six tickets for the Lady Rotarians' raffle she was supposed to turn in last Friday, a lipstick, and a mysterious message on the back of a bus transfer, reading — "See Geneva about luncheon cloth."

Right at this point domestic architecture started to pop up. Early Woman came home one night with an earful obtained from a neighbor Early Woman a couple of caves down the street. "She says her husband is very handy around the house," she reported.

This would have been a good time for her husband to trade her off for a Woolly Mammoth, but he muffed it. "She says they have found a lovely old abandoned cave, and husband is going to build a dinosaurproof door with a window in it, and then she is going to put tie-back curtains with ruffles on it."

So, not to be outdone, they went out and found an even more abandoned old cave, and they remodeled it so you'd never know it ever was a cave, and he built anti-dinosaur French doors for it, and she put tie-back curtains on them. She designed the whole thing herself. She knew exactly how she wanted it, so all her architect had to do was draw up the blueprints.

Now, after all these thousands of years, women still go to architects and say, "I know exactly how I want this; all you have to do is draw up the blueprints." This statement has always had a morbid fascination for me. Nights when I can't sleep I lie there, picturing myself stationed before a large sheet of blue paper, getting chalk all over my vest as I draw on it.

This, then is how the Handbag started domestic architecture on its way and kept it going to spread ruin and desolation throughout the centuries.

Penn. Architects Told To Revise School Plans

Pennsylvania members of the American Institute of Architects were told in effect by a noted school architect and planner that their state's schools are in the "horse and buggy" era in design and construction.

Ernest J. Kump, of Palo Alto, Calif., as a speaker before the recent Pennsylvania Society of Architects' annual forum at Galen Hall, Wernersville, declared that the staggering need for new schools can only be met by a revolutionary, new approach to school design.

Innovator of many contemporary school design principles, Kump stated the solution is not through following costly present-day design and construction methods, but rather through building basic structural units or "space modules".

The 45-year-old architect emphasized that the need for school buildings will never be met by construction on a custom basis and by following antiquated practices.

He likened present day design and building practices to a tailor making a suit by hand, pointing out that few persons could afford such apparel.

He compared space module construction to a Pullman car, with its own heat, light and plumbing, which can be hooked on to other identically appearing cars to provide a train with a variety of services.

"These self-energized modules or cells, with a clear, unobstructed span of space within the unit, could be designed in any shape, size and to accommodate any type of school space requirement", Kump explained.

An entire school could be assembled by hooking together the necessary space units, side by side or one on top of the other.

Pointing out that this type of construction would call for a greater standardization of building parts toward more economic construction, he suggested that these school units could eventually be energized by atomic power.

Kump disclosed this basic design would give the school planner even "more freedom in design and expression". He cited that designers are now dictated to on the placement of water lines and other utilities.

Kump, who has utilized this concept in several California schools, said the principle could be adapted to all types of buildings from schools to those comprising an entire community.

He envisions most of the "parts" of buildings being standardized to a broader extent than presently applies to doors, windows and wall panels. He said that construction would follow more the assembly-line methods used in other industries.

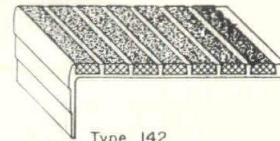
One of the nation's leading authorities in the use of color in industry, Howard Ketcham of New York, as another speaker at the three-day forum, told the architects that many of them "were behind the times in terms of color."

He suggested, in a detailed discussion on color's application, that a "bright new idea for hospitals" would be "polka-dot" type paint for both room interiors and room furnishings.

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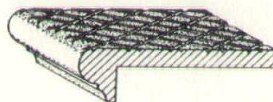


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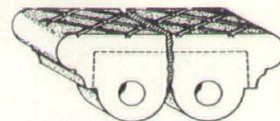


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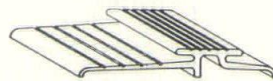
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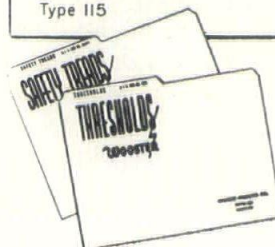
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WATER COLORS BY BRITSCH EXHIBITED IN TOLEDO

Over one-hundred water colors by Architect Carl C. Britsch, AIA, of the firm of Britsch, Macelwane & Associates in Toledo were displayed in Toledo's Town Gallery throughout the latter half of November.

"In painting for the sheer enjoyment of it," says Architect Britsch, "one relaxes with brush and colors in the mood of the moment, to express reactions to the inherent values of light and substance; not so much as to gain plaudits of the jury, but to improve one's technique in a medium and to give vent to one's innermost feelings."

Through his paintings, Mr. Britsch has told of interesting places, people and experiences encountered in his travels throughout Europe, Mexico and the United States.

M-W Lighting Folder Available

Now available for general distribution is a newly-printed folder showing lighting fixtures, lanterns and lamp standards—custom-designed and fabricated by Meirjohan-Wengler of Cincinnati. Included in the folder are many illustrations of recently completed designs—both contemporary and traditional—for offices, public buildings and churches. A copy of the new folder may be obtained by writing to: Meirjohan-Wengler, 1102 W. 9th St., Cincinnati 3, Ohio.

BROCHURE AVAILABLE

Werner F. Itzel, Manager, Ohio District, Timber Structures, Inc., has announced the issuance of a new Church Brochure by his firm. This pamphlet contains numerous photographs illustrative of structural timber engineering, details the procedure for designing the Tudor Arch, and brings up to date the standard Tim-Deck specifications available for use by the architect.

For further information write to Werner Itzel, P.O. Box 7472, Mid-Park Station, Cleveland 30, Ohio or telephone MEdina 2-7514.

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Ohio Valley Chapter, CSI

At a meeting held at Hotel Alms proceedings were initiated toward the founding of an Ohio Valley regional chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute. The Institute is national in scope having at present fifteen chapters in Metropolitan areas and the District of Columbia with a membership rapidly approaching two thousand in number. It is closely allied with the American Institute of Architects, Producers' Council and the American Society for Testing Materials but is separate in purpose and function from these old established bodies. The objective of the Construction Specifications Institute is to promote better, clearer and more concise specifications for construction through interchange of ideas and constant research of the ever changing fields of materials and methods.

The group initiating the founding action was constituted of representatives of eighteen architectural and engineering firms and of construction material manufacturers. J. Stewart Stein, Architect, of Chicago, and Vice-President of the national organization of the CSI, spoke to the group concerning the aims of the Institute and the problems facing a new chapter. It is hoped that Mr. Stein will return in October to present the charter to the founders provided favorable action is taken by the national body.

Acting as temporary chairman is Edgar D. Tyler, of Potter, Tyler, Martin and Roth, Architects; as temporary Secretary-Treasurer, Woodrow J. Bruner of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc. As temporary committee chairmen are Hubert M. Garriott of Garriott & Becker, Architects—Membership; William E. Wood, Architect—By-laws; and William N. Steinmann, Chief Engineer, Pollak Steel Company—Program.

The field of activity of the chapter will include Northern Kentucky and the neighboring Hamilton, Middletown and Dayton areas, with membership open to interested men in the Portsmouth-Huntington and neighboring Indiana zones. With this wide field in mind the charter when issued will be in the name of the Ohio Valley Chapter, CSI.

NEW WINDOW UNITS OFFERED

A new window consisting of a fixed upper sash and awning style lower sash in a narrow wood frame has been announced by Andersen Corporation, Bayport, Minnesota. It is called the Andersen Beauty-Line Window Unit. This new series of windows features slim lines, complete factory assembly and packaging, and a low per-square-foot cost that makes the window highly suitable for average built-for-sale homes.

A very narrow meeting rail serves both as the lower rail of the new window's fixed sash and the receiving jamb for the operating sash. This feature plus the detailing of the rest of the window produces an effect which Andersen officials describe as "the cleanest, most beautiful wood window ever manufactured."

There are five sizes of the Andersen Beauty-Line Window in three heights and two widths. They can be grouped with each other or with other Andersen Units.

Factory packaging and assembly includes frame, glazed sash, and hinging hardware. A choice of standard locks, Andersen Bar-Lock or Roto-Lock operators are offered. Other options are removable double glazings or glazing with Andersen Welded Insulating glass, also aluminum frame screens.

Packaging is designed both for convenience in stocking the windows by distributors and dealers and for protection on the job. Andersen officials indicate that the new product will be one of the most weathertight windows on the market.

The new Andersen Beauty-Line Window are nationally distributed through lumber and millwork dealers. Complete details and other information is available on request from Andersen Corporation, Bayport, Minnesota.

Davis Plywood Celebrates

The Davis Plywood Corporation of Cleveland, now enjoying its 25th year in the plywood business, was founded by E. F. Davis, Sr. who currently heads the company.

Mr. Davis first entered the Plywood Distribution business as a salesman with R. C. Clark Veneer Company in Chicago in 1921. He opened the Clark Company's first branch in Indianapolis in 1923. Their next expansion was in Cleveland in 1926, with Mr. Davis in charge. After Harbor Plywood Corporation assumed the Clark interests in 1929, he remained with the Harbor organization as Cleveland branch manager. In 1932, Mr. Davis acquired Harbor's Cleveland business, which was the start of the Davis organization.

This company has grown from the original four employees consisting of Mr. Davis, Georgia Ollerenshaw, Andy Gregor and J. G. Mengel to their present complement of over 100 employees. Of this group, all are still active in the business except Mr. Mengel, who retired this year.

The past 25 years have seen the Davis organization grow from its single operation in Cleveland to include branches in Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, and Rochester and Syracuse, New York.

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School Specs Manual Available

This cover and a typical page from the new School Specifications Manual, "Steel Doors for Schools", was developed by the Steelcraft Manufacturing Company, Rossmyrne, Ohio. This valuable 32-page guide offers for the first time, in one manual, all the information necessary for the specification of steel doors, steel frames and hardware for school buildings. By using this manual the architect can complete plan development, work out door and hardware schedules, write specifications and approve hardware templates much more quickly and efficiently.

The variety of standard doors and frames and coordinated hardware listed in the manual not only allows the architect a savings in time, but also a cost reduction generally lower than for custom work.

A limited number of these manuals, registered in the name of the recipient, are available to school architects through the Steelcraft Mfg. Co., Rossmyrne, Ohio.

Roth Appointed Plant Sup't. Ohio Structural Steel Company

Charles W. Roth has been appointed to the position of Plant Superintendent of the Ohio Structural Steel Company, Newton Falls, Ohio. Mr. Roth has been employed as a sales manager for Ohio Structural Steel Company since 1949.



Roth

Born in Newton Falls, Mr. Roth attended the Newton Falls schools and Ohio University. His college career was temporarily postponed when he enlisted in the United States Navy and saw service during World War II. After his discharge he resumed his classes at Ohio University.

Mr. Roth is married to the former Sara Gilbert and lives at 526 Charleston Road, Newton Falls. The Roths have two children, David, 8, and Diane, 6.

Writing Guide Offered

Availability of printed data sheets to assist in the writing of insulation specifications for heating and air conditioning duct systems is announced by the Baldwin-Hill Company of Trenton, N. J., manufacturers of semi-rigid, spun mineral wool duct insulation. The data sheets are offered as a reference aid to architects and mechanical engineers.

Three-hole punched for loose leaf filing, the two data sheets detail approved specifications for attaching and finishing semi-rigid duct insulation. Three methods of attachment and four finishing techniques are described. Specifications for applying plain, vapor barrier and coated duct insulation are included. The data sheets are available without cost from Engineering Dept., Baldwin-Hill Company, Trenton, N. J.



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