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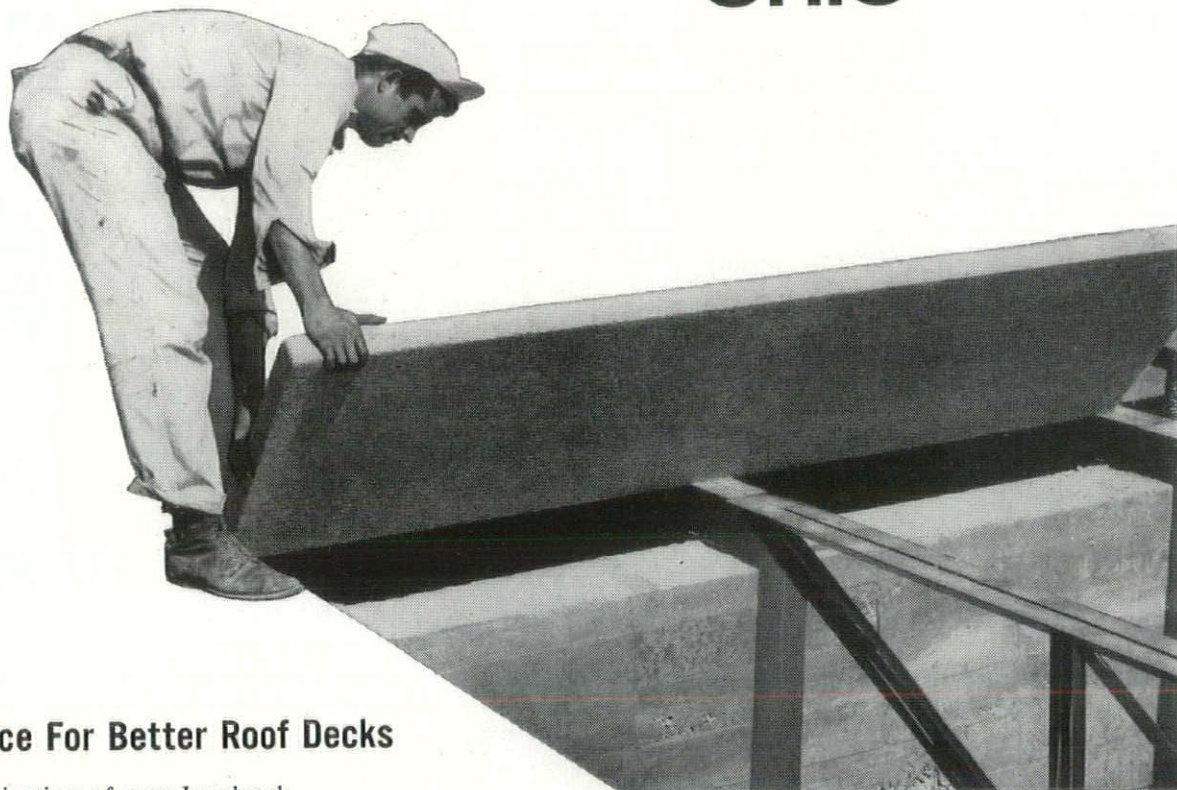
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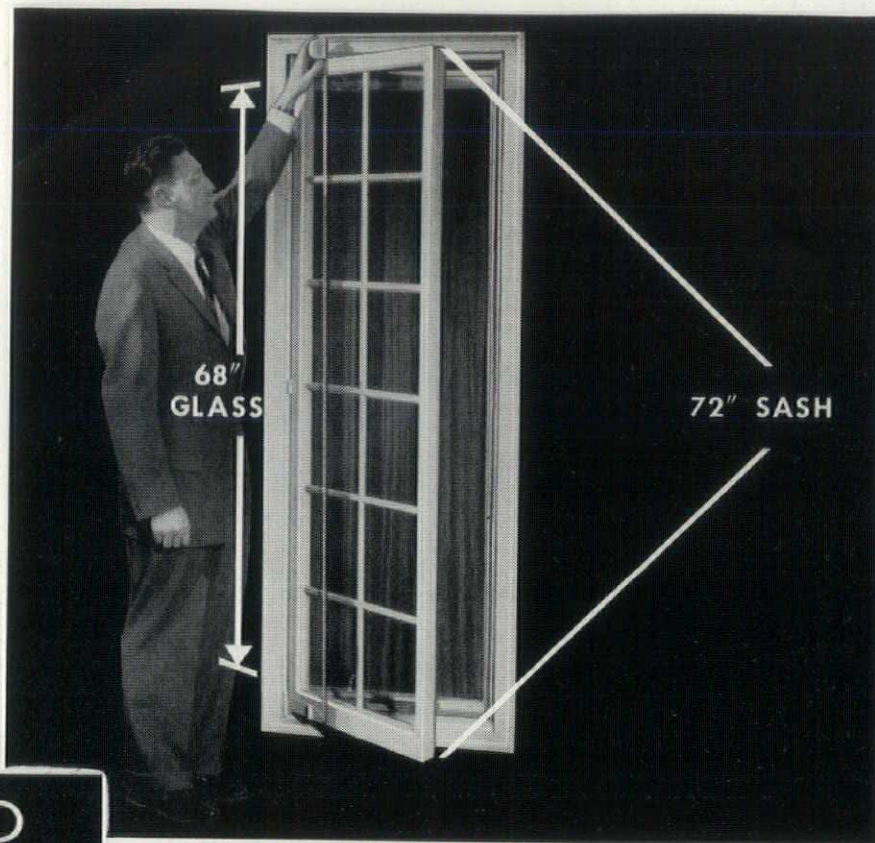
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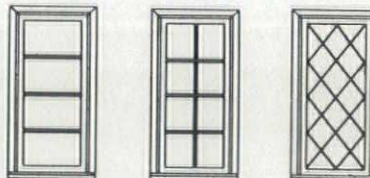
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OHIO ARCHITECT

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COVER AND FEATURE MATERIAL

Feature material for this issue of OHIO ARCHITECT was furnished by the Cleveland Chapter, AIA, and includes a transcribed report of a panel discussion on the architect's registration law and its enforcement.

This feature will be concluded with the July issue,

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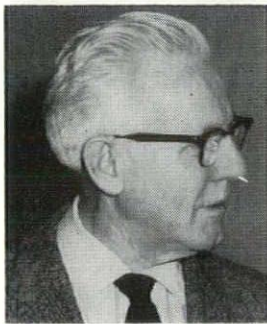
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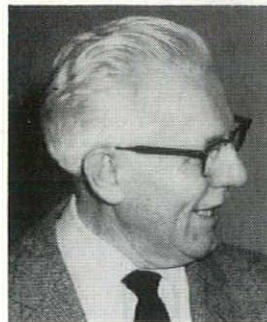
THE LAW AND ITS ENFORCEMENT



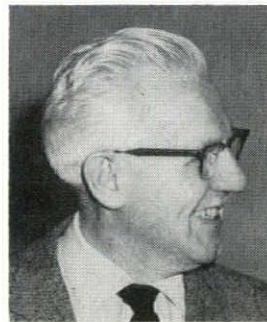
... the object of the whole thing is to give all of us a better understanding of our law and to help the people of Ohio for whom the law was actually established ...



... I am encouraged a great deal by the amount of enforcement we have done in the last four years ...



... I mentioned it at the beginning - - - that the architect's registration law just as the lawyer's and doctor's, is for the benefit of the public - - - not the architects ...



... we could keep this up all night ... every one of us has gotten a lot out of it, but it has come to the time ...

On May 1, a distinguished panel of Ohio architects and a learned attorney sat down and discussed openly and without restraint Ohio's law dealing with the examination of aspirants to the profession of architecture and the current enforcement of this law. A small intensely interested assembly of Cleveland architects listened, learned, and asked questions.

OHIO ARCHITECT brings you this exclusive forum pertaining to the practice of architecture and the law in a two part series.

Participants were Harold Goetz, AIA, Middletown, ASO First Vice-President, Moderator; George Schatz, AIA, Cincinnati, Member, State Board of Examiners of Architects; R. Franklin Outcalt, AIA, Cleveland, President, Board of Examiners; Ed Conrad, AIA, Cleveland, Chairman, Judiciary Committee, Cleveland Chapter, AIA, and a Past-President of the Board of Examiners; Ralph C. Kempton, FAIA, Columbus, Executive Secretary, Board of Examiners; and Maurice J. Leen, Jr., Dayton Attorney.

CHAIRMAN HAROLD W. GOETZ: This meeting, as I understand it, has been called to consider our architect's registration law, its administration and its enforcement. I think that the object of the whole thing, what these fellows are going to say and the questions you are going to ask, is to give all of us a better understanding of our law and to help, if we may, the people of Ohio for whom the law was actually established, and certainly not for architects. They just happen to be in the way. If we both understand it better, especially we architects, I think that the meeting will certainly have been worthwhile.

So, without losing any time, I am going to turn it loose. George, I shall ask you to start.

MR. GEORGE F. SCHATZ: Mr. Goetz has asked me to say a few things about the procedures that we used in Cincinnati on the enforcement of the registration act. I thought it might be well to do this as a matter of report on the procedures which we went through from the beginning to the end of the case.

The case which we had in Cincinnati was the case of Mr. Robert J. Redwine. About the latter part of July, 1958, the Cincinnati Chapter was notified by one of its members that the St. Paul Lutheran Church in Reading, a village on the outskirts of Cincinnati, was in the process of erecting a church building, and although they had commissioned an architect, he, for one reason or another, was dismissed and they were proceeding with the building on plans which were prepared by this Mr. Redwine, who is a builder of small market-type homes.

It was determined that Mr. Redwine was not a registered architect in the State of Ohio, and his only qualifications were that three years prior to this he had finished a four-year evening course at the University of Cincinnati. It was further determined that he had received a permit to construct this building which was issued by the Division of Factory and Building Inspection in Columbus.

The Chapter notified the State Board of Examiners of these findings and requested advice. Mr. Kempton visited the office of the Division of Factory and Building Inspection and reviewed the plans which were on file. Mr. Kempton informed the building inspector that there were some twenty-six violations of the Ohio State Building Code on these plans.



... there were 26 violations of the Ohio Building Code on these plans ...



... The profession received a very poor press in Cincinnati on this case ...



... Judge Niehaus declared: "The practice of architecture is a very responsible profession. The laws requiring certain qualifications to persons practicing architecture, especially in connection with the designing of assembly halls and meeting places, are intended to protect the public. Regardless of the ability of the defendant to draw plans and supervise the construction of buildings, he was practicing architecture without having a certificate as a registered architect and it must, therefore, be concluded that he is guilty of the unlawful practice of architecture as charged."



Incidentally, the plans did not show any planning, details, or whatnot of any structural work, mechanical or electrical.

The building inspector's office then immediately revoked this permit and advised the congregation in Reading that they would require the services of a registered architect to prepare proper plans for this building before the permit would be re-issued.

Mr. Redwine then negotiated with Mr. —, a Cincinnati architect, to make the necessary changes in the plans and they were then re-submitted and the permit was again issued.

Mr. —, when he drew the plans, had placed his seal on Mr. Redwine's drawings. However, he inserted a note in the title block to the effect that he assumed no responsibility for the plans other than the work which he inserted on them.

On receiving this information, the Board asked that I personally call on Mr. — to determine his status in this case. This meeting resulted in receiving a copy of a letter from his attorney, that is, Mr. —'s attorney, advising the Division of Factory and Building Inspection that Mr. — withdrew from any connection with the building and went on record that his signature and seal on the drawings be of no further significance.

No further action regarding revocation of the permit was taken by the Building Inspection Department in Columbus. The Board of Examiners then contacted the Hamilton County Prosecutor's office, and on evidence produced by the Board, the prosecutor started proceedings against Mr. Redwine. The charge was practicing architecture without registration.

The case was tried in the court of Judge Maurice J. Niehaus and Mr. Redwine was found guilty.

In a carefully prepared written opinion, Judge Niehaus declared: "The law involved in this case is an exercise of what we call the police power of the State which allows the legislature to pass legislation and to make regulations in the interest of the public health, safety and morals. The practice of architecture is a very responsible profession. The laws requiring certain qualifications to persons practicing architecture, especially in connection with the designing of assembly halls and meeting places, are intended to protect the public. Regardless of the ability of the defendant to draw plans and supervise the construction of buildings, he was practicing architecture without having a certificate as a registered architect and it must, therefore, be concluded that he is guilty of the unlawful practice of architecture as charged."

Mr. Redwine was fined the minimum fine of \$50.00 and Judge Niehaus suspended the fine and remitted the costs on the condition that the defendant would not practice architecture in the future until he had obtained a certificate to practice as required by law.

The profession and the Cincinnati architects, in particular, received a very poor press in Cincinnati on this case. The Cincinnati Post Times Star ran front-page headlines such as "Law Grips Good Samaritan; Saved \$100,000, Say Elders;" "Builder who broke law to aid church would do it again."

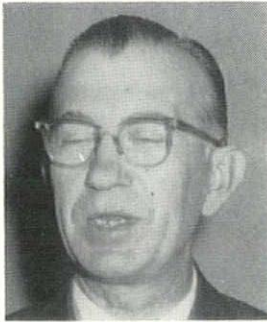
That, I think, is a concise report of exactly what happened. I think if anyone is interested in the details, we could go into that in the question period.

CHAIRMAN GOETZ: Now I think I would like to ask next the President of the Architect's Registration Board to tell us something about what he thinks about the registration law and what difficulties he is having in administering it and, if he likes, any suggestions he may have.

MR. R. FRANKLIN OUTCALT: Thank you. I would like to take a minute to tell you that the Board, in accord-



... we spend too much time trying to find out whether someone can be an architect and not anywhere enough time in trying to stop people from practicing architecture illegally . . .



... I have no objection to putting in time, but I do object to wasting it, and I resent deeply sitting and wasting time grading papers from applicants who never should have taken the examination and not have enough time to enforce the law of the State of Ohio . . .



... is there anything wrong with saying that the profession of architecture is a serious proposition . . .



... the "State Board of Examiners of Architects may, by three concurring votes, revoke any certificate of qualification to practice architecture issued or renewed" . . . "if proof satisfactory to the Board is presented in any of the following cases" . . .

ance with the law, is charged with the responsibility to conduct examinations as to the qualifications of applicants to practice architecture in the State of Ohio. The law also says very specifically that the State Board of Examiners of Architects shall enforce Sections 4703.01 to 4703.19, inclusive, of the Revised Code, and may incur such expenses as are necessary, providing that such expenses shall not exceed the revenue derived from the fees for examination, registration, and other sources.

I want to re-state the word "enforce." *We are charged with conducting the examinations and we are charged with the enforcement of the law.*

Now, as I look back on the time that I have served on the Board and have had the experience of grading the work and writing the examinations and attending the meetings, it seems to me that if I were to make any suggestions relative to our law, and I would like to inject that my respect for our law has certainly been improved in the last two or three years, for which I will give Mr. Leen quite a bit of credit, but if you asked me what I would think might be done, it would seem to me that in the twenty-seven years that the Board has been in operation that most of the time the Board has been so busy writing examinations and conducting examinations and grading examinations that there has been no time left to fulfill the obligations of the law which says they must also enforce it.

Now, we are also, all of us, running offices, and we are busy. We have nothing to sell but time, gentlemen, nothing but time. It seems to me that we spend too much time trying to find out whether someone can be an architect and not anywhere near enough time in trying to stop people from practicing architecture illegally.

What would I do about it? Well, number one, the condition has improved in the last several years in which we have made the determination among ourselves — whether it is right or wrong — that in our judgment to qualify for taking an examination one should have a degree in architecture from an accredited school and at least three years of experience in an architect's office. And that does not mean in a contractor's office or an engineer's office or anybody else's office. It means an architect's office.

You know we have to do this for good reason, but I think our right to do it is somewhat questionable in strict terms of the law. If you ask me what I would do to discuss the law from the standpoint of the Board, I would say that point should be clarified. We should clarify our right as a Board to determine: When is an applicant eligible to take this examination?

Now, I am talking about time. Outside of Ed Conrad and those of us who are presently doing it, I don't think any of you begin to understand the time involved to grade 135 in design, 80 or 90 examinations in most of the other subjects, and to sit hour after hour until midnight and find that you have passed maybe ten or eleven per cent and that seventy-five or eighty per cent of the papers that you are reading are papers written by people who never should have been permitted to take the examination in the first place.

Now, I submit to you, this is silly. I have no objections to putting in time, but I do object to wasting it, and I resent deeply sitting and wasting my time grading papers from applicants who never should have taken the examination and not have enough time to enforce the law of the State of Ohio. That, to me, is just plain foolishness, and I think we should do something about it.

Gentlemen, we have gone for twenty-five years without enforcing a law which, in my opinion, today is completely enforceable. We have done this because we have not been able to devote the time to it and because, secondarily, we have been afraid that you can't enforce it. I have no fear.



... Of cases submitted to us, the majority deal with violations of the practice of architecture unlawfully under the guise of some cover up like designing service...



... our objective is to make it impossible for these men to perform a service for the public which almost always could be proven unsafe for the public...



... it is the duty of every Chapter member to report such violations of the registration law or violations of the standards of practice to the qualified committee...



... we can't do anything unless we are informed specifically...

Now, the next point I would like to make in connection with the loss of time. If we can pass in the normal examination twenty-five or thirty per cent, we have done pretty well. Doesn't this sound sort of silly to you? You grade one hundred papers and pass thirty or thirty-five of them and you have sat there hour after hour and graded perfect nonesense, absolute asinine nonsense from complete nincompoops. This is the truth.

So do you know what we do? We sit year after year after year after year and grade design problems for the fourth and fifth time and the man will never pass that design examination.

Is this logical as a profession? Is there anything wrong with saying that the profession of architecture is a serious proposition; that if you want to be examined by architects to judge your qualifications that it is going to cost you \$50.00 or \$75.00 the first time? If you don't pass it the first time, you are going to come back and take it for \$150.00. If you have to come back the third time, it is going to cost you \$450.00, and if you don't pass it at that time, you are through. What is wrong with this?

I think there should be something done about it. I think there should be a positive limit on how many times you can retake an examination. It would seem to me that if I failed to pass the examination twice and it would cost me \$400.00 to come back the third time, and I said to you, "That is the last time you take it," I would think two or three times before I came back the third time to take it and I would be pretty sure I was well prepared and that I could pass it, wouldn't you? If you had to really lay it out on the line and that was your last chance, I think you would be sure you would pass it, and then I don't think five people plus a secretary, plus another secretary, would be wasting all of this time to the point where we cannot enforce the law.

I submit to you, in my opinion, the enforcement of the law is more important by far than testing whether or not you or anybody else can practice architecture in the State of Ohio. Thank you, Mr. Goetz.

CHAIRMAN GOETZ: Thank you, Mr. Outcalt. I think that if we had not heard anything else tonight, the exposition given by our President of our Examination Board has been worth the time and effort we spent coming up here.

We would like to have Mr. Ed Conrad's opinions on the Board, and I think I also asked if he might outline some of the cases in his area.

MR. CONRAD: I don't know when it was that I was appointed to act as Chairman of the Cleveland Chapter Judiciary Committee, but at that time, with Mr. Outcalt, we decided to pick out three or four men who would devote time to this job and really try to end the year with a report that meant something; the feeling that we had accomplished something.

To that end, Dick and I agreed to ask Jake Mellenbrook, Russell Peck and Merrill Barber to sit in with us on this committee. We have had a number of meetings and are keeping accurate minutes of what has taken place.

The material that we have to work with is submitted by chapter members, as you well know. This Judiciary Committee could well be called a "Target Committee" and we expect people to use their arrows and we want them to hit the bull's eye, because it is those cases that are most interesting and more likely to produce results.

Of twelve or fifteen cases which had been submitted to us, I would say that the majority deal with violations of the practice of architecture unlawfully under the guise of some cover up like designing service, or something of that sort.

In each instance these people have been contacted



... although I know of no Ohio case which actually says that the practice of architecture is a profession, I assumed that it was by reason of its historic growth and development - - you could use the injunctive relief as attorneys do to prevent the unauthorized practice of law . . .



... these are two cases in the Dayton area where this concept of injunction, as distinguished from a criminal charge, has been used. In my opinion, it can be used anywhere . . .



... all steps should be carefully planned and prepared before anyone goes to court . . .



... I feel there is more or less widespread violation of corporations practicing architecture . . .

either personally or over the phone or by letter and have been told what they are doing to be illegal. We have asked them to respond; if they had any case to present, we would be glad to talk to them, try to understand their problem, and in all instances encouraged them to comply with the law.

I think it is obvious why we have so many of these cases. They are people who realize that they are not qualified to pass the examinations and they are getting by just as long as they can.

We have three or four cases of reports concerning chapter members who have been cited for so-called violations of the standards of professional practice. They have been asked to respond and to be given a fair opportunity, I am sure, to explain the reasons for these accusations. In most instances, however, they are borderline cases. There is a doubt as to whether or not the accusation should have been made in the first place and again there is enough to warrant the Committee in following closely and pursuing it. I regret that many of the things that come to us are predicated on a basis of personal injury, you might say, that so and so is doing this and that and taking business away from me.

I don't believe this is the way to approach this problem. I think, of course, we should first of all keep in mind that our objective is to make it impossible for these men to perform a service for the public which almost always could be proven that it is an unsafe practice for the public. Their lack of ability to pass our law makes it obvious that they are doing work which cannot be regarded as safe.

I don't know whether you realize it, but it is the duty of every chapter member to report such violations of the registration law or violations of the standards of practice to the qualified committee, which, in turn, examines it and if in its opinion there is reason to report to the Regional Judiciary Committee, to the Secretary of the Institute, and pursue it from that higher echelon.

I can leave only this message, that your Committee can function efficiently only if every Chapter member takes it upon himself to present to us in writing the things that disturb him that he knows about, not only in relation to violations by those who are unregistered, but by those who in their opinion are practicing unethically. It is very important that we have a high standard of ethics to maintain and we want to keep it there.

CHAIRMAN GOETZ: Thank you, Ed. I think Mr. Conrad's suggestion that each of us should do his part to bring these out in the open to get the cases before the proper committees or authorities will do a great deal toward helping us in the Society and each of the Chapters to proceed, perhaps, more rapidly than we have on enforcement.

I am encouraged a great deal by the amount of enforcement we have done in the last four, five or six years, because I can remember when we never heard of a case of enforcement of the law.

Mr. Leen, would you care to tell us something about our law from the legal standpoint and any recommendations you may have for being more effective in our enforcement?

MR. MAURICE J. LEEN, JR.: All right, Mr. Goetz. It is a distinct pleasure for me to be here. I appreciate very deeply, I think, what you fellows are trying to do in that lawyers are very jealous of their right to practice law and we have quite a system to protect that right.

I think you gentlemen are probably a little slower than we were in coming to the realization that your right to practice your profession has to be guarded. It is very

gratifying to see that the move is, so to speak, now on.

Of course, the phases of enforcement under your present statute or even outside your present statute are two different phases. One is to prevent non-licensed persons from practicing architecture and the second phase would be to prevent licensed persons from abusing the privilege.

I think you have been cited examples here tonight of both phases. Although you have only two phases of enforcement, I think you have three remedies.

The remedies, as I see it, are the *criminal charges* which are referred to in the statute itself, for one. It sets up a fine for the first and subsequent offenses. The second remedy would be the *injunction* remedy which as far as I know was first used in the Dayton area. The third remedy would be, of course, the *revocation of the license*, assuming that it was originally legally granted.

Now, in my opinion, the Board can be charged with only two of those three remedies. One, it can assist in the bringing of criminal charges against violators who are not licensed or it can revoke licenses which have been granted. I do not feel that the Board has any right to go into a court of equity and try to get an injunction against any person. That has to be brought in the names of other architects as distinguished from the Board.

I was first contacted by architects professionally over two years ago when we had an example in the Dayton area of a man who was not licensed but was practicing architecture. At that time our office assisted the prosecuting attorney in gathering evidence and presenting evidence of a criminal nature against him in that he had violated your state statute. That gentleman was convicted and he was fined \$25.00. Luckily, he was easily discouraged. He left Dayton and, as far as I know, he has never attempted to practice architecture after that.

About a year ago we ran into another case where we had every reason to believe that if this gentleman was brought to court and fined \$25.00, he would feel the experience was well worth it and the next week he would be back practicing architecture, and we sincerely felt that it would be a repetitive thing as far as this individual was concerned. But, nevertheless, Ralph came down and I had meetings with the Dayton group, and they presented to me all the evidence they had. Ralph came down and we went over it and we were getting ready to give this information to the prosecuting attorney's office for the filing of criminal charges when it just occurred to me that *what we needed was something more permanent, something which would prevent this man from practicing architecture in the future*, more than a \$25.00 or \$50.00 fine. So it occurred to me that, assuming that you gentlemen have a profession,

and in my opinion there is no doubt about it, although I know of no Ohio case which actually says that the practice of architecture is a profession, but I certainly assumed that it was by reason of its historic growth and development, you could just as well use the injunctive relief as attorneys do to prevent the unauthorized practice of law.

So I went into it on that basis. About this time, the gentleman against whom we were going to proceed, had gotten wind of the fact that we were investigating him because we had contacted people for whom he was presently supervising the construction of homes or disgruntled clients who had taken plans drawn by him to a reputable contractor and the contractor looks at them and says, "I can't build a house according to those."

So word had gotten back to him that we were after him. He started calling my office and wanted to know what we were doing and when we were going to do it. I just told him we were investigating it and when we felt we were ready, we would do what we were going to do about it. He was contacting me quite often. So, finally, I thought, "Well, what harm is there to talk to the fellow?"

As far as I knew he was not represented by counsel. So I told him to come up and I would talk to him. He was going to do this, and he was going to write a letter to the Board that he would never practice architecture in the future—honestly, now, he wasn't.

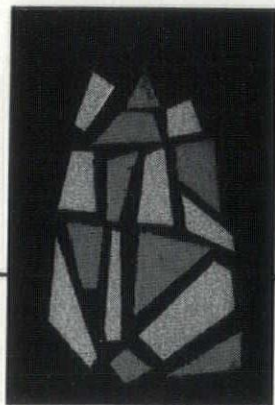
I told him, in my opinion, although I could not speak for the Board, he would never be able to convince the Board that he would not practice architecture in the future. For that reason I didn't think any letter or anything would help.

I told him that we were going to proceed against him with an injunction and, of course, he didn't want that to happen. He didn't want the notoriety and everything like that. I simply told him that we were going to do it and the only way that he could prevent it would be to consent to a court decree which would permanently enjoin him from the practice of architecture.

Well, he did not like that, but after a while he came around and he didn't think that was too bad a deal; but the fact that he was not represented by counsel worried me a little because if we got the decree and then he came in and convinced a court that some smart lawyer flimflammed him and he didn't know what he was doing, or what he was consenting to, that we might have trouble.

I prepared a petition and had him sign an answer. An answer is the pleading in a court case which the defendant either signs or consents, and in that answer he admitted that he had been practicing architecture and furthermore that the plaintiffs, who were three architects in

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Dayton, who had filed the petition, had reason to believe that he would practice architecture in the future unless restrained by court action. He signed that and so, of course, that is one of the necessary elements of an injunction, not only that a man has done something in the past because that is over. There is no use of enjoining him from doing that, but if you want to do something about the future, you have to have reason that unless enjoined he is going to do it in the future. That necessary allegation was in his answer.

Also, I had him sign a decree, which is really a court order, which forever enjoined him in the State of Ohio, until such time as he is duly licensed to practice architecture, and then we defined an architect the best way that we could under the Ohio cases.

So in order to prevent him from taking the position that he didn't know what he was doing, I made arrangements with the court who at that time was hearing the equity cases, and set it up on his docket for a hearing, and this gentleman and myself went over to Judge Zimmers' Court of our Common Pleas Court.

I laid the petition before the Judge. I told him what we were doing. I presented the answer which the defendant had signed and the decree which the defendant had signed, and in the Judge's presence, I explained to him what that decree meant. To make doubly sure, I asked the Court to also ascertain to his satisfaction that the defendant knew what this order was. Judge Zimmers did that. He said, "Al right. Take your decree."

We went to the Clerk's office and we got the thing filed.

Now, the effect of that is this, that this is a continuing order, and as distinguished from a second or third offense under the criminal law of increasing the fine just a little bit to a possible maximum of \$150.00, or whatever it is in here, if he violates this court order, he is in contempt of court and repetitive violations or contempts of court would result in imprisonment as far as I am concerned. I don't think there is any doubt about that.

Recently, a second case came to the attention of the Dayton group and I drew up my papers. The Dayton group told me that this fellow wanted to consent. So I drew up the papers, made my appointment for this gentleman to come in to see me, and lo and behold, he walks in with a lawyer. Well, it was not quite as easy.

The lawyer wanted to know what it was all about. I said, "Well, you are a lawyer. You are well acquainted with our procedure to prevent the unauthorized practice of law. Your client is not licensed as an architect but we can prove that he is practicing architecture."

He wanted to know what my legal authority was and what my theory was. So I gave him a certified copy of the previous case, the petition, the answer, and the decree. I gave him the legal authorities which I developed and which I had explained to the court in the first case.

He said that he would talk it over with his client and call me. I said, "Well, we are going to have to have a fast answer because this Dayton group is ready to move. We are all ready. Either consent to it or we will do it the hard way. We will file the petition and try it."

Well, he said, "I don't know whether that will be necessary or not." He wanted to talk to his client.

I think this was on a Thursday. We gave him until Monday. So Monday the President of the Dayton Chapter and myself met with this gentleman and his attorney, and we could tell they were wiggling a little bit. The examination was coming up. They wanted to know if it wouldn't be possible for him to take the examination and if he passed it, we wouldn't proceed any further against him.



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I was awfully glad that the President of the Dayton Chapter was there because he pointed out, in the first place, that although they do take the examination, the examination was scheduled in a couple of weeks, there would be some interval until the Board would announce the results of the examination. In the second place, this President of the Dayton group told him very frankly that his chances of passing it the first time were rather remote, and that for those two reasons we couldn't wait.

So the upshot of it was that he also agreed to the consent decree and he and his lawyer and myself again went to Common Pleas Court and got our permanent injunction.

So that is two cases in the Dayton area where this concept of injunction, as distinguished from criminal charge, has been used. In my opinion, it can be used anywhere.

I think it would be better as far as precedent is concerned for us to have a highly contested case to the point rather than a consent, but if a man is willing to consent, I am not willing to go into a contest with him.

Now we have a precedent of two cases in the Dayton area. I think as far as our Common Pleas Court is concerned, this theory upon which I proceeded is pretty well established in the Common Pleas Court of Dayton, and in the case of a contest, I think they would be very valuable to us.

What is this concept? The concept is what we call the exclusive franchise theory. In other words, the fact that a man takes an examination and is licensed by a Board set up by the State Legislature to examine him, puts him in a special category, and he has a right to do that which he is licensed to the exclusion of others. It is in the nature of a property right, and unlicensed persons are precluded from that on this franchise theory. That is the theory that we use. It is the same theory that lawyers have been using for years against notary publics and real estate agents and anybody else who starts drawing deeds and wills and anything else.

Besides just the practice of architecture, I feel the other major area of violation in your profession is the fact that corporations are practicing architecture. Now, the regulations themselves indicate that this is illegal. But even if you didn't have your regulations, in my opinion, it would be illegal for a corporation to practice architecture on the theory that the reason you set up a licensing Board with certain qualifications of the applicants is that they have to be persons to meet those qualifications, and the Board who passes them and licenses them has a right to judge those qualifications.

Now, a corporation is not a person in that sense. It is legally a person in other senses in Ohio, but a corporation cannot take an examination. It cannot be judged

as to qualifications. So the only thing that can occur is that some person instead of the corporation must take the examination.

Well, he is the person who can practice architecture and not a corporation and he cannot do it through a corporation. That is the theory of why a corporation cannot practice law and in my opinion the reasons why a corporation would not be able to practice architecture either.

So you have that field there of where I feel there is more or less widespread violation of corporations practicing architecture.

Now, there is nothing wrong with a corporation having an architect to work for it, but when that corporation sells the services of that architect to a third person, it is practicing architecture and would be practicing architecture illegally, in my opinion.

Now, you notice I refer all the time to lawyers, what lawyers have done in regard to their profession. Now, the only reason I do that is that I have searched the law as far as architects and there is none. There is no precedent that I have been able to find involving actions taken by architects to rule out the unauthorized practice of their profession. But I sincerely believe that all those cases which involve the unauthorized practice of law can be made analogous to the unauthorized practice of architecture.

Now, as I stated, there is no precedent and I think it is very important that when we go to try and enforce against the unauthorized practice of architecture, we should be very careful because the first steps taken are going to establish precedent. Future cases that come on will then be guided by the initial steps which some of your Chapters have taken. It would be very important to be sure that whenever you take a case into court, into our civil courts, that you have whatever evidence is available very well prepared and that the initial steps are taken care of properly because a bad precedent as far as your profession is concerned would be more disastrous than none, in my opinion. So all steps should be carefully planned and prepared before anyone goes into court.

Now, as I say, as far as I know, and I think Ralph told me at one time there was some research available, which I have never seen, and I think it was in the hands of the Attorney General's Department — I don't know whether Ralph has ever received that or not—but someone at one time did go into this question of whether the practice of architecture was a profession. That is the first thing that would have to be established because the exclusive franchise theory is based on the fact that it is a profession.

Now, the mere fact that it is licensed does not make
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it a profession. All you have to do is look at the many things that are licensed by state and local ordinances these days and it runs anywhere from a doctor to a lawyer or a dog catcher or a barber. So the fact that you are licensed does not make it a profession. That should not give you any false security.

The fact that you have curriculums in college, the fact that you do have an examining board set up by the State, along with other things, all tend to establish you as a profession. That is the first thing that I feel we need a legal determination made.

As I have told you before, there is no doubt in my mind that you are a profession, but we have no precedent for that.

Since I became associated with the architects as a group, I have been primarily in contact with the Board and the groups at Dayton, of course, Cincinnati and Columbus. It is quite evident now that these groups that I have had contact with are quite cognizant of the problem that you have. I think that there is a sincere desire to strengthen your profession and to guarantee to you registered members the rights which the law provides. *I feel that the awakening has begun.* I think what we have to do now is to see that it is carried forward and I think that is the purpose of the Board which is charged with it as part of their duty under the law and also with you members as individuals or as local groups. You must take whatever action is necessary to assure that unauthorized persons do not usurp your rights.

CHAIRMAN GOETZ: I am sure that we feel just like this gentleman. We have gotten an awful lot out of this meeting already.

Would you pick up the loose ends, Ralph?

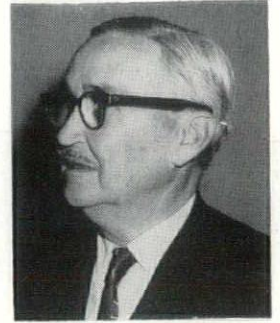
MR. RALPH KEMPTON: If you don't mind, I am going to stand up.

In 1927, Walter McCormick, then President of the State Association of Architects, came to Columbus and we started this long battle to get registration. George Mayer and some of the old timers remember some of the trips we made to Columbus. So while we give Toledo some credit, don't forget that it was Mr. McCormick that had a lot to do with this law.

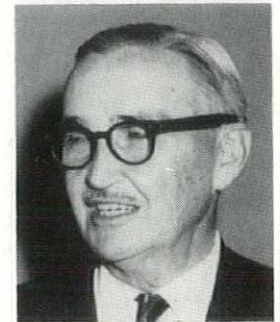
I have been working with the Columbus Building Department. I have said this to you many times and I still believe in it, that enforcement starts with the smallest things. You can't pick the big thing. You have got to start at the very bottom of enforcement. For instance, signs in front of a building going up are only up for a very short time. Yesterday there was a sign out in front of a building and one of the boys took a picture of that sign while the building was occupied, but by the time Al Hahn got back with a bigger camera, the sign was gone. So you have to get this evidence as it exists.

With regard to possible amendment of the law, we have been hoping for some amendments. We have one amendment which is in the hands of the Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County. We have always been hesitant about going to the legislature until we were in harmony with our fellow practitioners, the professional engineers. I don't hate them as they say I do. *I just want them to stay in their own backyard.*

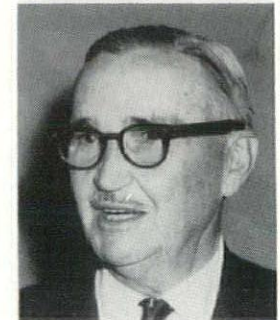
I think the joint committee (Architects-Engineers Joint Committee) has come up with a pretty good resolution. When we can get this legislation, we will be like the lumber dealers, the appraisers and others. I don't think we will do it this year, but I do think that in the next session of the legislature we will try for an amendment. Currently, the law will do pretty well if we work at it.



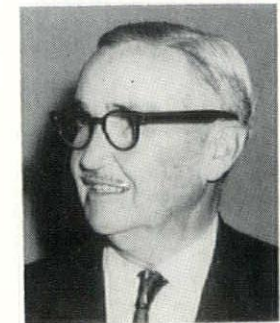
... enforcement starts with the smallest things . . .



... so long as the evidence you bring in is the truth, you will never get in trouble . . . the only time to get evidence is when it exists . . .



... there has been a time and there have been clients who have gone to offices with work and the office has declined to do the work and they have not offered any suggestions . . .



... I had a man in my office. He had been with me one year. Now he wants to be a partner . . .

The Attorney General is the legal counsel for the Board on Board matters, but for enforcement the Prosecuting Attorney of every county is our advisor.

One of the things that has disturbed me a long time, and I said this many, many times, is that the situation that we are in on enforcement is a result of our own making, to this extent. Some of your larger offices may not agree with it particularly, but there has been a time and there have been clients who have gone to offices with work and the office has declined to do the work and they have not offered any suggestions that maybe somebody down the street would do the work. We have had two or three cases in which a man could prove — and I checked it and he was right — that he had taken his small job to an architect and the architect said, "I don't have time to bother with it", and he didn't give him any suggestions as to whom would do the work for him.

If we are going to expect the protection of the public, we have to take all the work there is. We as a profession in not doing all the work have allowed others to do it. That is why a lot of contractors put in drafting rooms and when this happens we know that there is no limit to what they do. You can't be choosy about this. You have to do things to make it work. You can't choose your time and your place.

There is another thing that seems to have bothered a great many of you, and that is a report on violations. A lot of you get the idea that you are going to be called a tattletale. Now, the law profession does not believe that, particularly, but I will say this and Mr. Leen can check me. So long as the evidence you bring in is the truth, you will never get into trouble. The policy of the local committee would be that if you were the complainant as to bringing in the evidence because you lose a job, we don't consider you as a good witness. But you can get the information and your name can be kept anonymous and you don't necessarily need ever to appear.

If you appear as a witness, the other side can always

take a crack at you. If you are honest about it — and Mr. Leen can check me — if you are honest about the evidence, honest about what you are doing, nobody can hurt you.

This enforcement problem is in your hands. Since Mr. Outcalt has been on the Board, there has been a good deal of push toward enforcement. I am for it, too, personally, but we can't do it without your help.

Now, with regard to too much time on examinations and not enough time on enforcement, I will agree to that and I will agree to what caused a good part of it. I believe that the Ohio Board has done the best job of grading papers of any State Board in the United States. I know this because when you attend national conventions, I can tell whether a man when he stands up to talk is familiar with the questions and with the examinations. I can tell when a man gets up if he has never graded papers and never prepared an examination, if he turns it over to some college teacher.

I am hoping that the Ohio Board members will keep as close to it as they can. With regard to what Mr. Outcalt was wanting somebody to help him, I haven't agreed with him on that exactly, but I might offer a little bit of hope here. This last examination has been cut down to less than half. So maybe that is not too arduous.

I believe that when the Board members themselves stop grading papers and preparing the examinations, after four or five years they get so remote from the picture that it is difficult to understand what is happening. I believe they are far better Board members if they take part in the examinations proper.

With regard to the three year experience proposition that Dick Outcalt mentioned, there are two things involved. Reciprocity catches us in various states and some of the states have ruled very definitely that unless you have the three years prior to getting your certificate, they just do not recognize your certificate. That is true in

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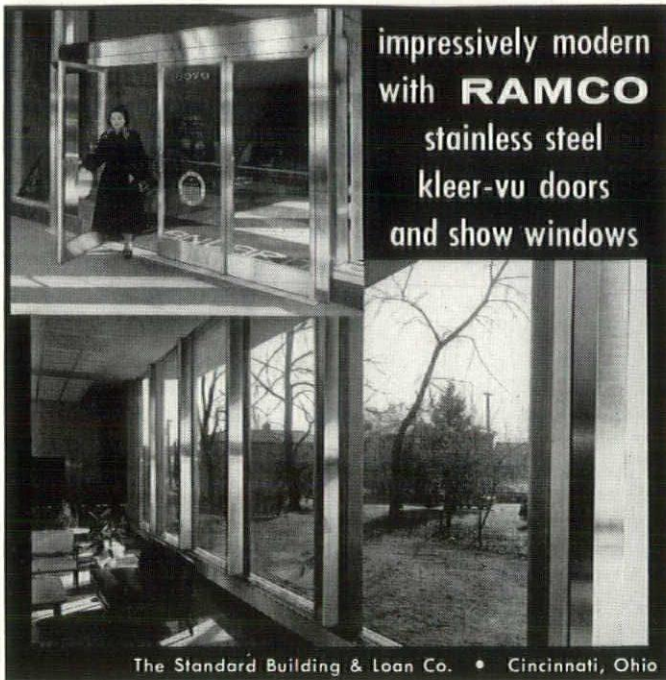
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Pennsylvania. Michigan is enforcing it for the first time about two years ago.

The University of Cincinnati has a co-op course down there. They have these boys go out and they work 132 weeks out of a six year period, and they want two years credit for that on this experience period. But the National Council, of which we are members, require that the three years be after graduation.

In connection with experience, it is up to the profession to take on these men and give them experience. I would like to put one passing remark in here. I think the Board of Examiners is going to be the only way this can be worked out, and that is we have to change the thinking and the activities of our college faculties so that when a boy spends five years on the campus he does know something about how to make himself useful in a drafting room and he is a long way from being an architect. That is getting to be serious. I know it because I do employ more students than most of you. I believe your college faculties have got to come down to earth and tell these boys that they are not architects. Our faculty in Columbus stated that when their boys graduate, they are architects.

I had a man in my office. He had been with me one year. Now he wants to be a partner. I don't know what you are going to do about this situation, but the faculty is to blame.

CHAIRMAN GOETZ: Thank you, Ralph.

These panelists have been so full of information that they have taken nearly all of our time. With reference to the questions that you wish to direct to any of these panelists, if you wish any particular panelist to answer the question, will you please mention it? If not, we will have some volunteers, Army fashion, to answer the question. We are ready for your questions.

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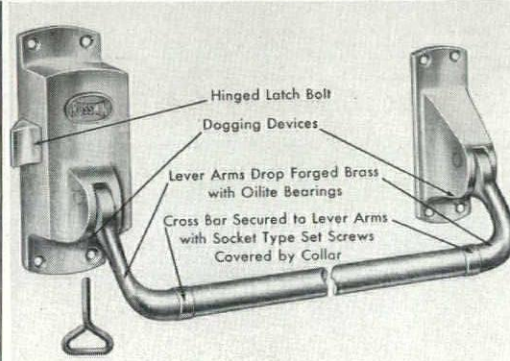
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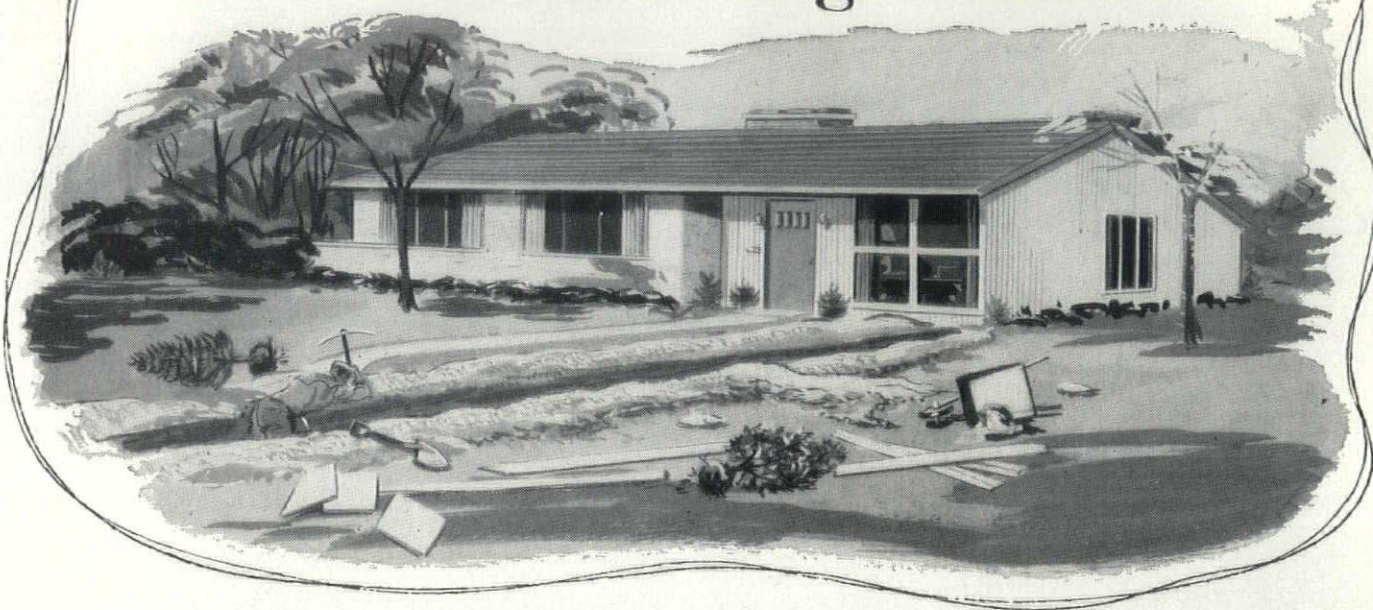
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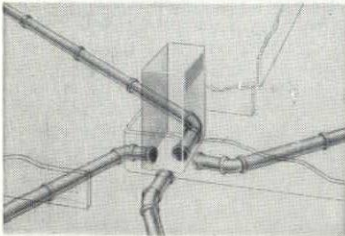


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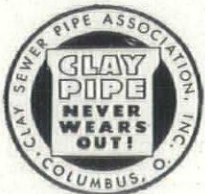
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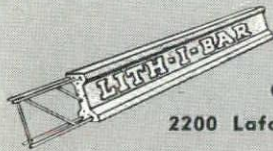


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OHIO TOWNSCAPE

By
Robert C. Gaede, AIA



To pursue the question further as to "what we have built of Ohio", it might be well to consider in broad terms what fundamental distinctions of character exist between the towns of one region and another in our state, providing, of course, that any distinctions occur whatever. Historically, the establishment of Ohio towns occurred fairly rapidly between 1788 and 1845 an era whose town founders were motivated variously by the vista of a communal society, by the replica of a New England "public square", by the symbolization of democracy and the new Federal Republic and by the pervasive urge for land development and profit. So it is that an unusually large proportion of Ohio's towns and cities have clearly marked monumental centers. This was still the era of Classic Revivalism, and a sense of civic form as well as facade-mindedness was bound to be expressed. Land brokers had also learned that sales were more certain where a proposed village enjoyed the distinction of a public green with wide avenues radiating therefrom—an urban feeling in the wilderness.

Of course many places grew as did Topsy, and even those with the best beginnings followed suit not long after. In time nearly all Ohio town-building became a practical matter of growth by the least effort and the greatest expediency. Topography was often ignored, natural vistas eradicated. Sub-divisions sprang up as the industrial age surged into high gear and Ohio's canal and lake towns spilled outward. Town planning became the practice of everyone who owned land, and lacking significant control from local authority, our sub-dividers, largely local citizens with land in the path of urban expansion, pencilled their own street rights-of-way and parcelled their rolling acres out to a free mixture of building types and land uses. Not until the early 20th century when a combination of the City Beautiful movement and the widespread development of exotic dormitory suburbs began in earnest, did the exploding city begin to appreciate some conscious control of space again. Occasionally in all this multiplication of streets, houses, schools, bridges and culverts there remained an unspoiled parcel bequeathed to the city by an owner sensitive to the appalling insufficiency of green area and recreation space. From such moments of private beneficence have derived many of those rare green zones which contribute so effectively to a city's apparent form as well as to its other needs.

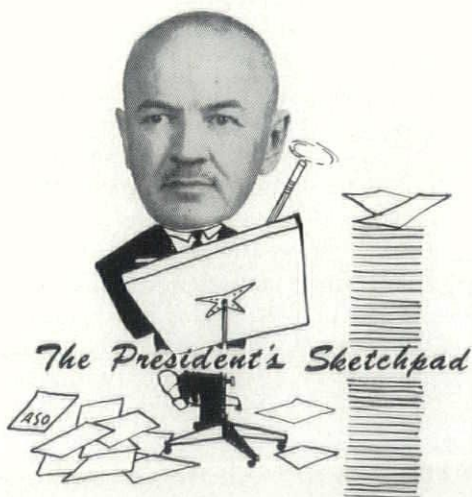
With the advent of formal planning authorities, architectural boards of review and an increasing group of restrictive agencies concerned with building, Ohio cities

OHIO ARCHITECT

have entered into a new era wherein the worst features of planless growth may reasonably be expected to be avoided. Yet, the creation of significant and delightful townscape cannot be achieved by deed restrictions and ordinances alone, but awaits the inspiration of the individual or planning team, the architect or developer who enjoys momentary control over a portion of the urban fabric.

A study of the street plans of any Ohio city reveals much the same basic pattern as another although the variations may be endless. At the center a simple gridiron, sometimes acknowledging a focal point or square. Thence an interruption by river, or industrial zone along a main-line railroad (one of the chief form-givers in the development of our towns). Next an erratic grid colliding awkwardly with adjacent grids and pierced by one or more radical (trail or pike) streets. Finally, after a brief interruption of cemetery or park, the suburban fringe unmistakably identified by its curvilinear, geometric or picturesque street wanderings in the better class areas and its dull perpetuation of the grid elsewhere.

There are exceptions to the above—towns having no grid iron form, dominantly radial plans, linear towns along a valley, totally geometric plans for suburban cities and so on. There are a few towns that show evidence of strong Renaissance revivalism in their central areas. It will be the intent of this column to explore some of these more individual towns and the distinctions between them in issues to come.



THE ARCHITECT—*Man of Many Facets*—the artist, the technician, the businessman . . . This was the subject of a series of articles recently published in the *St. Petersburg Times*, St. Petersburg, Florida . . . These articles explained the facets this way—"With originality the architect-artist can create buildings of lasting beauty providing he is a mature person with something significant to say in his work."—"As a technician, the architect must possess mastery over the technology of his day and through feeling and reasoning select the materials and structural methods

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best suited for his type of design."—"As a businessman an architect acts like any other businessman soliciting, working upon, and discharging obligations."—The articles concluded it was necessary that the architect-artist, technician, businessman provide his time, talent and service to his community and help determine a better living and life for others . . . A properly conceived program, well planned and developed is the need for the municipality, county, state and national government—Each of us is living in a community recognizing this desperate need and striving for a solution—Just look at the activities around you—Chamber of Commerce committees, highway surveys, metropolitan studies, urban renewal programs, regional planning and many others are doing what they can for the community. —These committees or groups are composed of civic minded individuals and businessmen interested in the welfare of their community . . . The Governor of the State of Ohio is also cognizant of these needs and has recommended bills in the Ohio General Assembly to legally make possible the cooperative development of municipalities, contiguous areas, counties, regions, etc . . . Yes, the need today is for a new concept of architecture and planning which can be understood and is desired by the people of the community—Herein lies the opportunity for THE ARCHITECT—*Man of Many Facets*—When the architect assumes this responsibility and shares in the solution of these needs then he can claim the title Master Builder, Artist, Technician, Businessman, Civic Leader . . .

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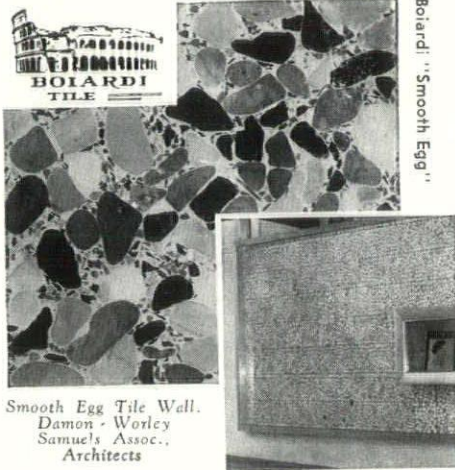
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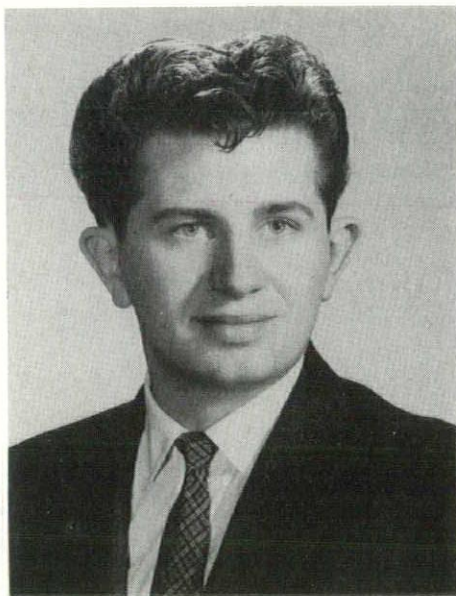
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**ASO Awards Scholarship
To Cleveland Student**



Gary Frick, 19, of 2904 Vega Avenue in Cleveland, has been awarded the \$2500 architectural scholarship presented annually by the Architects Society of Ohio. He was selected as a finalist from applicants in the Cleveland Chapter area of The American Institutes of Architects and competed with five other area winners in Ohio for this award.

Frick will graduate from Cleveland's Lincoln High School in June, having maintained a high academic record and been President of the Student Council and Senior Band as well as a member of the National Honor Society.

The Architects Society of Ohio scholarship is paid over a five year period for study at one of the five Ohio schools offering courses leading to a degree in architecture. These schools are Kent State University, Miami University, Western Reserve University, Ohio State University and the University of Cincinnati.

Following is an essay by Gary Frick entitled "Why I Want To Be An Architect."

Often I have asked myself: "What do I want to do for the rest of my life? What will be the best profession for me? What is an interesting and important occupation? When I ask these questions of myself the answer I always arrive at is architecture.

All of my life I have been associated with fine art, for my mother is an artist. Since my father passed away, she has had very little opportunity to paint. Working in a factory now takes up all of her time.

In my earlier school years I was greatly encouraged by my teachers in art. But somehow I was never really interested until I started to become acquainted with the fact that art can be combined with mathematics and science to form a structure.

To be an architect is my goal, although I realize there is a tremendous amount of work and preparation involved. Even after I have finished my training in college I know that the going will be rough and the wages not too high. But I know that reaching my goal will more than compensate for the rough road that I will have traveled.

Although the courses at Lincoln are of great variety, there is only one from which I can receive a few fundamentals in architecture. That course is mechanical drawing.

My training in regular full-time college will take five years. I, before having heard of this wonderful opportunity for financial help, had planned to take night courses to achieve my goal. I knew this would take much longer, but in my case it was about the only way.

To be able to plan something of beauty with pencil and paper and to see it become a reality is a sensation I have always desired to experience. If planning such things or helping to plan them will add to the appearance and beauty of a community, there is nothing else that I would rather learn to be than an architect.

Document of the Month

Each month, or as often as outstanding material becomes available, the Chapter Affairs Committee of The American Institute of Architects selects a publication having particular merit and generally originating in a local AIA Chapter as "Document of the Month."

In March, 1954 the Chapter Affairs Committee selected as the "Document of the Month" a public relations publication of the Cleveland Chapter,

AIA, entitled "Cleveland Builds." It was an attractive folder calling to the attention of local citizens and visitors some of the outstanding architecture of the city.

The Committee felt that the Cleveland Chapter again rang the bell in the field of public relations with the publication selected as "Document of the Month" for March, 1959 — a personal appointment calendar. The function is utilitarian, the format handsome, the quotations most appropriate, and no one who keeps one of these useful engagement reminders is permitted to forget that it carries the message and good will of The American Institute of Architects and, less apparently, of the Cleveland Chapter.

Rose Scheduled to Speak At ASO Convention



Outstanding landscape architect James C. Rose has been announced as one of the featured speakers who will appear at the ASO Convention in Akron in October. Rose, from Ridgewood, N. J., is a pioneer in modern landscape design, one of the few who has kept abreast of the developments of contemporary architecture and who closely relates his work to it. As might be expected, his designs make wide use of all the various building materials.

Rose is no stranger to architects in this area, having appeared before the Cleveland Chapter very successfully several years ago as well as having talked at the Akron Art Institute on that same trip. He has recently written a new book, *Creative Gardens*, which has been very favorably reviewed and presents many fresh ideas applicable

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to landscaping both residential and non-residential properties.

His talk will be illustrated with colored slides of many of his outstanding commissions and is scheduled for the afternoon session on Friday, October 16. His work extends from east to west coast and has appeared in all the major house and garden magazines and professional journals. The range varies from small private gardens to industrial and community projects.

Rose received his training at Cornell

and Harvard Graduate School of Design. He has been visiting critic at Columbia and Princeton University Schools of Architecture and has also taught at Cooper Union and Pratt Institute.

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Convention To Explain "What AIA Can Do For You"

Did you know that the American Institute of Architects issues 157 different publications and documents for the assistance of architects? These varied materials help members run their offices more efficiently, legally, economically and thus successfully.

A complete display of all these documents will be on view at the October ASO Convention in Akron accompanied by an explanation and question period at the Friday morning session. Many members have little understanding of what important assistance these aids can be in their practice.

There are 26 different contract documents and forms, all of which are under constant revision for improvement, and many of which have been revised *WITHIN THE PAST YEAR*. There are 36 circulars, varying in nature from information on these contract documents to a history of the Octagon, sample questionnaire for selection of architects for schools, and accessions to the AIA Library.

Everyone is familiar with the two filing systems, the Standard System and Index for building materials and equipment, originated in 1920 with latest revision this year, and the System for Architectural Plates and Articles. Also well known are the bi-weekly *Memo* and the attractive *Journal*, a combination last year of the old *Journal* and the bi-monthly *Bulletin*.

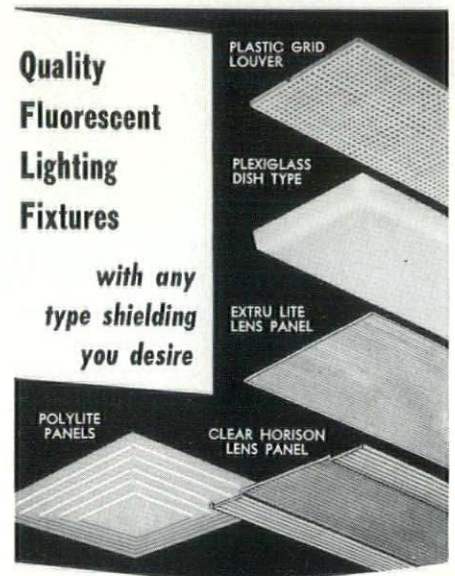
Less well known are the books on Specification Writing and Specification Work Sheets which assure accurate and complete specs with a minimum of effort and the Architect-in-Training Log Book for the accurate recording of the young practitioner's time and experience in the office after graduation.

Did you know that a complete accounting system with variations applic-

able to the smallest and largest offices is available to you for as little as \$5.00? Some 22 different forms are printed to implement the system which was first offered in 1950, after 2 years of research, study, and work by the Institute and accountant experts. With this aid it's not necessary to be "a good architect but poor businessman."

Are you aware of the fact that a completely new *Handbook of Architectural Practice* is just off the press and offers you the widest range of information and copies of Institute documents in one volume and that the AIA this month starts its new Building Products Registry Service, consisting of an annual registry tabulating data on over 1300 products and periodic reports on product behavior? Various other literature for public relations use and numerous AIA Chapter documents add up to the surprising total available from your national organization.

If you don't know what's available or how to use it, attendance at this Convention session alone can be worth the time and cost of your visit to Akron.



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Builder's Exchange Presents Craftsmanship Awards

Craftsmanship Awards were made at the Cleveland Builder's Exchange 71st annual dinner held at the University Club in Cleveland on Wednesday evening, May 13th. Awards were made to the following craftsmen with joint recognition to the contractor:

Craftsman: Richard A. Kelsch; Contractor: George A. Fuerst, Harrington Electric Co.; Award For: Installation of concealed wiring in the Immaculate Heart of Mary Church; Nomination By: John Edward Miller, Architect.

Craftsman: Edward Warren; Contractor: A. R. Carbone, R. P. Carbone Construction Co.; Award For: Construction of "shadowal" masonry wall at Brooklyn Senior High School (wall was laid to provide perfect diamond pattern of projected shadows); Nomination By: Outcalt, Guenther & Associates, Architects.

Craftsman: Joseph P. Reis; Contractor: W. D. Campbell, Campbell Marble & Tile Co.; Award For: Terrazzo stairway at Brooklyn Senior High School (excellent work on tedious and exacting installation of stairs opposite main entrance); Nomination By: Outcalt, Guenther & Associates, Architects.

Craftsman: Andrew G. Belfi; Contractor: Otto C. Winterich, John Winterich & Associates; Award For: Marble facing of Marion Building Lobby; Nomination By: Howard B. Cain, Architect.

Craftsman: William Davidson, Sr.; Contractor: W. A. Bopp, The Rowe & Giles Co.; Award For: Fabrication of orchestra shell for stage of Severance Hall; Nomination By: Garfield, Harris, Schafer, Flynn & Williams, Architects.

Craftsman: Frank Dobritch; Contractor: Stephen Rose, Rose Iron Works, Inc.; Award For: Fabrication of bronze candelabra for outside bulletin board at Fairmount Temple; Nomination By: Sigmund Braverman, Architect.

Craftsman: Chas. Wagner; Contractor: R. S. Ursprung, The R. S. Ursprung Co.; Award For: Masonry work at the Union Commerce Bank of Berea; Nomination By: Heine,

Crider & Williamson, Architects.

Craftsman: Alex Cowan; Contractor: W. Stanley West, W. M. West & Son, Inc.; Award For: Glazed brick serpentine wall at St. Columbkille School; Nomination By: John F. Lipaj Associates, Architects.

Craftsman: Robert Lade; Contractor: R. S. Ursprung, The R. S. Ursprung Co.; Award For: Masonry Work at the E. M. Estabrook Recreation Center (Exposed Both inside and out, with much of it laid in colored mortar); Nomination By: Joseph A. Gattozzi — Architect.

Craftsman: Albert Strom; Contractor: Albert Strom Interiors; Award For: Altar and chancel woodwork at Mt. Hermon Baptist Church; Nomination By: Robert P. Madison Associates, Architects.

Craftsman: Rudolph Sandon, Contractor: Rudolph Sandon Studios; Award For: Stained glass windows at Mt. Hermon Baptist Church; Nomination By: Robert P. Madison Associates, Architects.

Craftsman: Albert M. Zettl, Contractor: Mathew Zettl; Award For: Finish Carpentry residence Bascom Little; Nomination By: Bascom Little, Architect.

Craftsman: Chester Likowski; Contractor: Leo W. Schmidt Co.; Award For: Exterior brick panels at Cuyahoga Savings Bldg. in Parma (Decorative masonry work at four corners of building); Nomination By: Dalton-Dalton Associates — Architects.

For the second consecutive year these awards have been made to members of the building industry in Cuyahoga County and it is an effort on the part of the Builders Exchange to encourage and recognize superior workmanship. For the past four months a committee of architects have been visiting building sites and evaluating the workmanship of the nominees.

Basis for award is display of interest, ingenuity and skill on the part of the craftsman (not the designer) which enhances the artistic merit of the basic design, works out and solves in a commendable manner problems and details which are left to the discretion of the mechanic and results in the execution, in a commendable manner, of work of exceptional difficulty.

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Lehman Collection Exhibited At Cincinnati Art Museum

At the present time and until July 5 the world famous Lehman collection will be on public exhibit at the Cincinnati Art Museum.

This will be the only showing in this country of the priceless collection of Robert Lehman of New York City. The collection, which is considered one of the foremost private collections in the world, includes sculpture, furniture, jewelry, and paintings by Rembrandt, ElGreco, Renoir, VanGogh and Matisse, to name only a few.

The exhibit is installed in a series of rooms remodeled to resemble Mr. Lehman's own home in New York.

Producers' Council Plans Distribution Research

Plans to conduct an extensive study of the marketing and distribution problems of building materials and equipment manufacturers have been announced by Producers' Council, Inc.

The Council, whose membership numbers nearly 200 building product manufacturers and associations of manufacturers, has retained the services of two of the nation's leading marketing consultants, Dr. Reavis Cox and Dr. Charles S. Goodman from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

The investigators will prepare preliminary reports for the Distribution Study Committee in July, with a final report to be presented at the Council's Annual meeting September 30-October 2 in St. Louis.

PERPETUATING PORTRAITS?

With all the real problems facing the world, it is difficult to understand why the mere mention of the inclusion or quality of a portrait photograph in an organization publication should evoke so much emotion. Many members have expressed themselves most strongly about continuous inclusion of photographs of Directors in such publications. Included in this category is even the handsome photograph of our State Director, in The Empire State

Architect. It is reminiscent of dictatorships, they say. However, when the subject was brought up in the January issue of BLUEPRINT, your editor was only suggesting that an earlier photograph of our esteemed National Director would be more decorative. Ed Purves, however, has his own ideas on the subject which he expressed in the following letter to Millard Whiteside: "Dear Mr. Whiteside:

The January 1959 issue of BLUEPRINT, Volume XXIX, No. 5, was called to my attention, the final paragraph of the publication having been marked off in red pencil by some thoughtful soul. The piquant paragraph promulgates one question and evokes others.

"The reason my photograph, i.e. personal portrait, appears each time on 'From the Executive Director's Desk' is because the editor of the JOURNAL, Joseph Watterson, wants it that way and I am not one to confound the wishes of an editor.

"Months ago when my photograph first started to appear, my feeling was one of mingled pride and apprehension. But now I am hardened to it and scarcely notice myself ogling the membership. Although I am somewhat inclined to be on your side with respect to the major question, namely, my beauty and how it has waned through the years by dint of the rigors of this office, I think you have done me something of an injustice. The time when I was really young and handsome was years before I ever undertook this assignment. The injustice lies in the fact that on the whole I think I have held up pretty well for one born in 1897, who has of this date rounded out ten years as Executive Director of The American Institute of Architects.

"Maybe we could take a vote on it. Not on the question of whether or not the portrait should appear, for I hope that is settled, but whether or not my looks might serve as a warning to anyone who aims to succeed me when I retire.

Cordially yours,
Edmund R. Purves, F.A.I.A.
Executive Director"

(Reprinted from the BLUEPRINT, published by the Westchester Chapter, AIA.)

ECONOMY—one reason why Vokes Company chooses Gas Air Conditioning

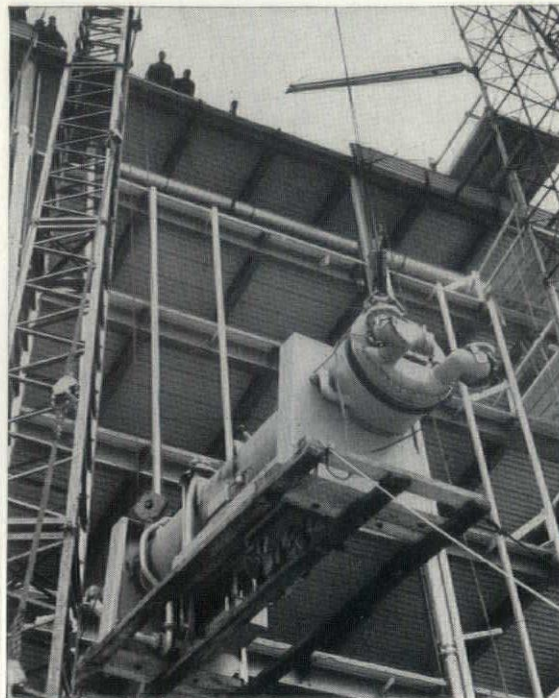
"Economy of installation, operation, and maintenance sold us on a gas heating and cooling system," says Stanley Simon, executive of the H. L. Vokes Company, engineers and general contractors for the new eight-story Vokes building at 3101 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

Two gas-fired Bryant boilers with a combined capacity of 6,000 lbs. of steam per hour are the backbone of the year-'round air conditioning system. These gas-fired boilers provide steam for heat in winter and for activating the Carrier absorption refrigeration unit that cools the building in summer. Boilers, absorption unit, and water tower are all located in a penthouse atop the building, releasing valuable basement area for other uses.

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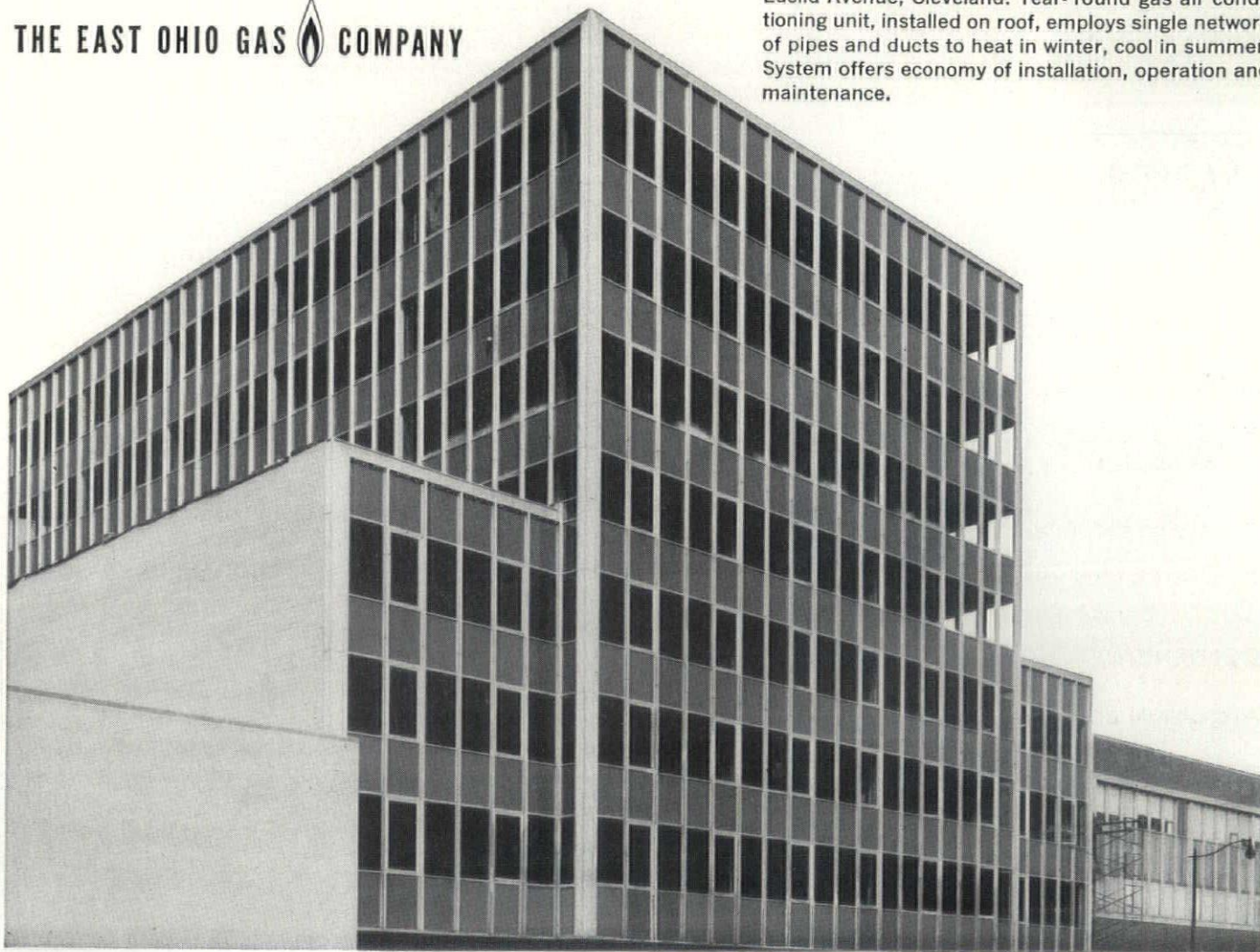
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New glass-and-aluminum-clad office building at 3101 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. Year-'round gas air conditioning unit, installed on roof, employs single network of pipes and ducts to heat in winter, cool in summer. System offers economy of installation, operation and maintenance.

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Akron Architect Dies

John F. Suppes, AIA, Akron, died on May 7 at the age of 75. Though he had been ailing for several years, he was active until last January.

Mr. Suppes was a 38 year resident of Akron. The YMCA and Akron Chamber of Commerce activities were among his primary interests and he served for more than 25 years on the Akron Board of Zoning Appeals. He was also President of the Architects Society of Ohio in the mid 1940's.

A native New Yorker, he came to Akron at the behest of the late Harvey S. Firestone Sr. Firestone wanted him for the building of a part of Harbel Manor, the rubber family's home. This led to a connection with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company and the assignment to the company-sponsored Firestone Park development.

Among his other designs were the Firestone Clubhouse Building, the clock tower outside the main Firestone offices, Branch Y's, Fairlawn Elementary and Coventry High Schools.

Surviving are his wife, Della M., two daughters, a grandchild and sister.

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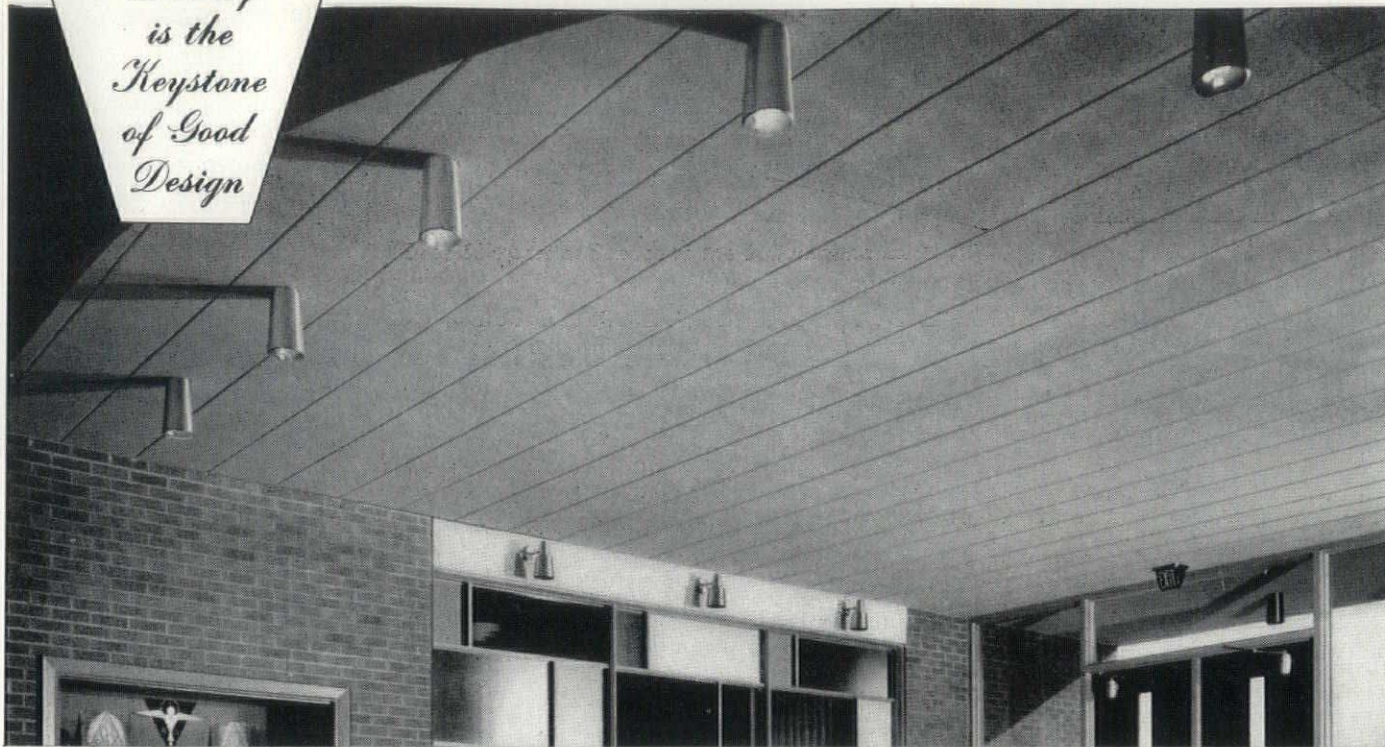
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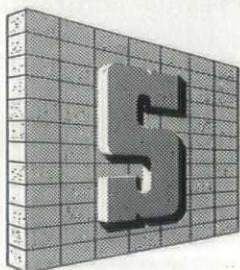
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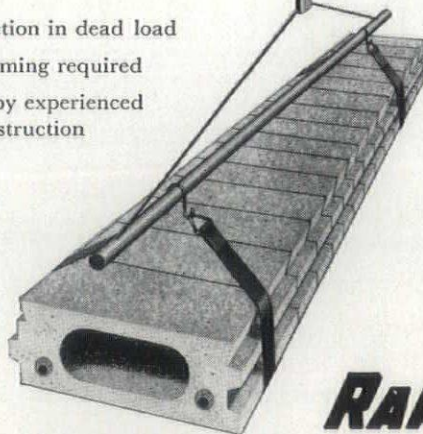


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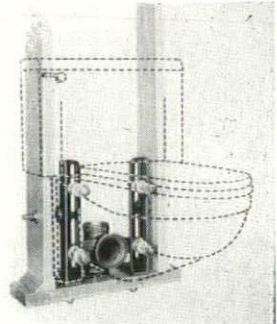
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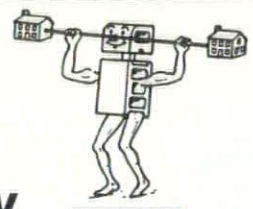
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**Half Million National Lighting Program
 Launched by Architectural Contest**

The \$500,000 National Lighting program of Edison Electric Institute was officially launched with the announcement of 20 student architect winners in the Light For Living Medallion Home Competition. This lighting contest is part of the \$2-1/2 million National Electric Living Program inaugurated this year by the Edison Electric Institute, a trade association of investor-owned electric utility companies in the United States.

The objectives of the contest according to R. J. Miller, Chairman of the Residential Lighting Promotion Committee and Sales Promotion Manager, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. are to stimulate the creation and development of new lighting ideas and to acquaint architectural students with the latest developments in lighting techniques and equipment which afford the home owner further comfort and ease in living better electrically.

Approximately 50% of the accredited architectural schools officially filed entries, with close to 1,000 students participating in the competition. Among the colleges and universities that had winning students were North Carolina State College, Pennsylvania State University, University of Virginia, University of Florida, University of Cincinnati, Miami University, University of Illinois and A & M College of Texas.

First prizes were awarded to P. Connor Lee, Hamilton, North Carolina; John G. Bulcken, New Freedom, Pa.; William C. McGee, Jr., Raleigh, North Carolina; and James F. Kluttz, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Honorable mentions were won by Donald R. Chandler, Rolesville, North Carolina; Edward L. Gray, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Arthur J. Hammill, Jr., Gastonia, North Carolina; Lowell L. Lotspeich, Miami, Fla.; W. Easley Hamner, Newport News, Va.; David John Hall, Syosset, N. Y.; Allen Lee Patrick, Ida, Michigan; Arthur J. Rogers, Columbus, O.; Paul Alan Lanfair, Oxford, O.; Herman H. Babb, Raleigh, North Carolina; Donald E. Evenson, Milwaukee, Wisc.; George Bonson Hobson, Jr., Charlotte, North Carolina; James M. Stevenson, Henderson, North Carolina; Rex M. Boone, San Angelo, Texas; Paul M. Terrill, Jr., Houston, Texas; Brady D. Armstrong, Shreveport, La.; Donald J. Boone, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

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Unit Structures Forms Working Agreement With European Laminator

Two of the world's foremost timber laminating companies have joined in an agreement which grants to each firm exclusive rights to the other's manufacturing processes, machinery and equipment.

The announcement was made recently by M. C. Hanisch, Jr., president of Unit Structures, Inc., of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, and H. Ernst Deleth, president of the N. V. Nemaho Company of Doetinchem, Holland, the two principals.

The two companies will also exchange technical, engineering and research information.

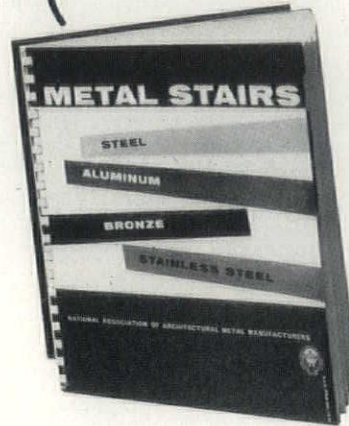
Engineering and production personnel of Unit Structures and Nemaho will exchange visits in the near future to coordinate projects of mutual interest.

The Namaho Company was founded in 1918 by German inventor Otto Hetzer, who invented the glue laminating process in 1906. The present management acquired the facilities in 1934. Through its research and development program, Nemaho has made substantial improvements in methods, machinery and equipment which have led to new and exciting applications for glued laminated structural members.

Unit Structures, Inc., was founded by the late M. C. Hanisch, Sr., who once was employed by Hetzer as an engineer. Hanisch came to the United States following World War I and settled his family in northern Wisconsin. He envisioned a great potential market in America for Hetzer's glued laminated construction. Unit Structures was organized in 1934 with the help of Peter Thompson, a founder of the Thompson Brothers Boat Manufacturing Company of Peshtigo, Wisconsin.

After several expansions of its Peshtigo facilities, Unit built a second plant at Magnolia, Arkansas, near some of the nation's finest stands of Southern Pine which is used almost exclusively by Unit because of its bending quality, high strength and facility for finishing in any stain or color.

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Architects of Ohio desiring a free copy of this new book are invited to write to Secretary, Ohio Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers, 313 East Town Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

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University of Michigan Conference on Aging

Every year the University of Michigan holds a national conference on some phase of aging. This year the theme is *Designs for Retirement*. It will be held on June 22-24 and will consist of five simultaneous conferences: Retirement Housing, Retirement Health, Retirement Financing, Preparation for Retirement, and Uses of Retirement.

Special emphasis is being given in the conference to housing and an exhibit is being arranged of presentations of existing and proposed retirement buildings, retirement villages, nursing homes, etc. The conference is encouraging those architectural offices which have already completed buildings or designs in progress to submit their material in the form of photos, plans, elevations, renderings, and models.

The conference will draw approximately 1,000 persons from every part of the nation. The group will include some professional architects, engineers, city planners, housing authorities, gerontologists, social welfare personnel, and representatives of state and federal government agencies, national organizations, etc. The conference group is almost certain to be especially cosmopolitan this year because the University of Michigan Conference will be followed immediately by a National Leadership Training Institute for the White House Conference on Aging under the direction of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Contributions of a chemical company to today's construction industry will be demonstrated to many Mid-

west architects this year at their own doorsteps.

A mobile display prepared by The Dow Chemical Company is touring Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Stops at architects' offices in more than forty cities are planned as time permits.

Several dozen Dow products for building are exhibited or put to use in the 45-foot trailer showcase, hauled by a specially-built two-ton truck.

The products include films, foams, coatings, additives and fibers. They range from Styrofoam for insulation to a newly-developed latex cement.

The display trailer has its own 110-volt generator as well as a self-contained water supply, heat, air conditioning, comfort facilities and a radio telephone.

A conference area can seat eight persons.

Plastics and other Dow products form a part of the furnishings. They include polystyrene lighting louvers and wall covering, molded polystyrene table legs, saran carpeting, vinyl tile, and upholstery of Zefran, synthetic textile fiber. Dowex ion exchange resins soften the water.

Dow Mobile Display to Visit Architects in Four States

Contributions of a chemical company to today's construction industry will be demonstrated to many Mid-

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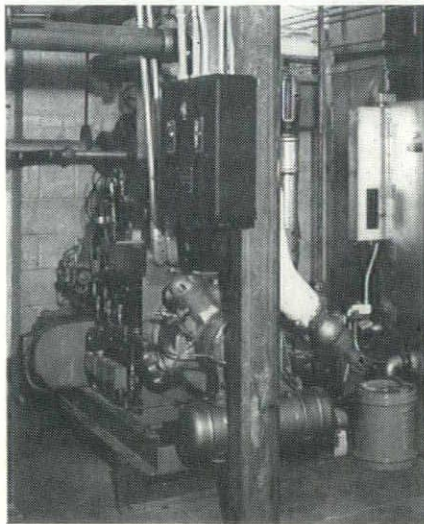
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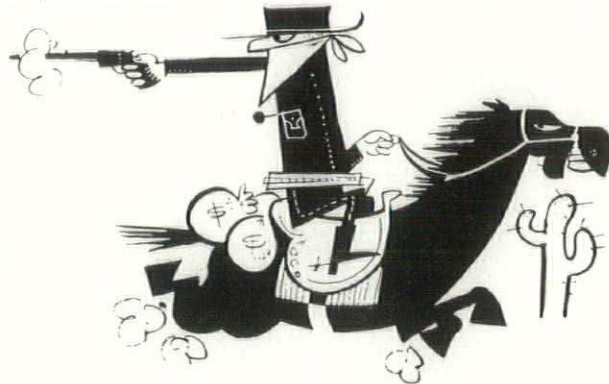
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