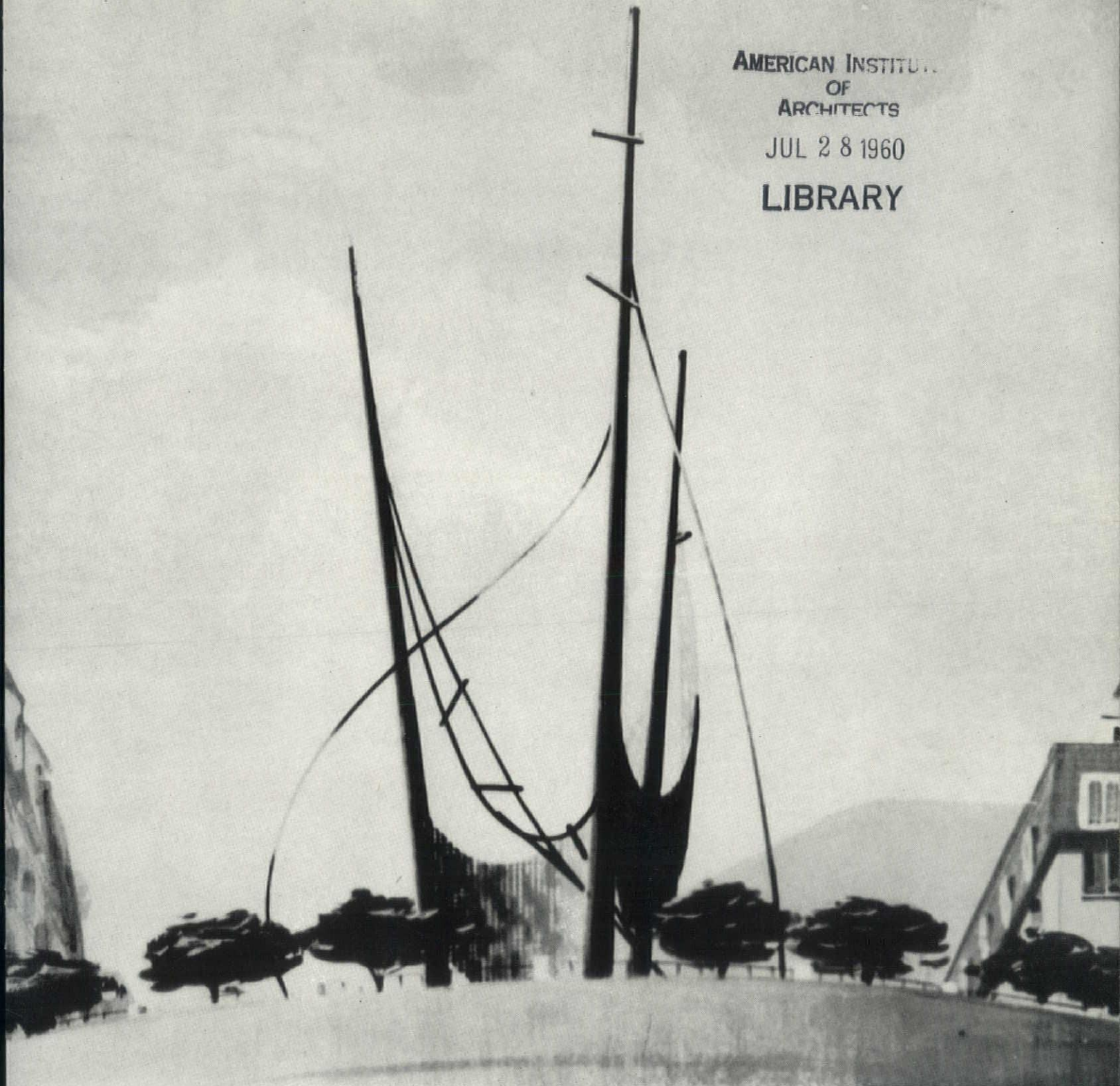


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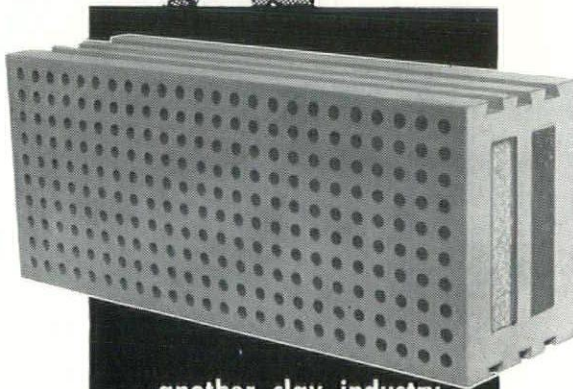
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JULY, 1960

# OHIO ARCHITECT

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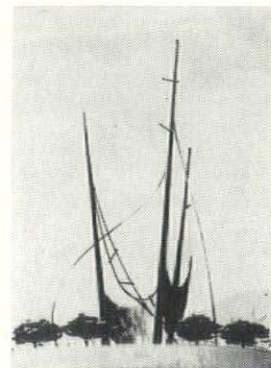
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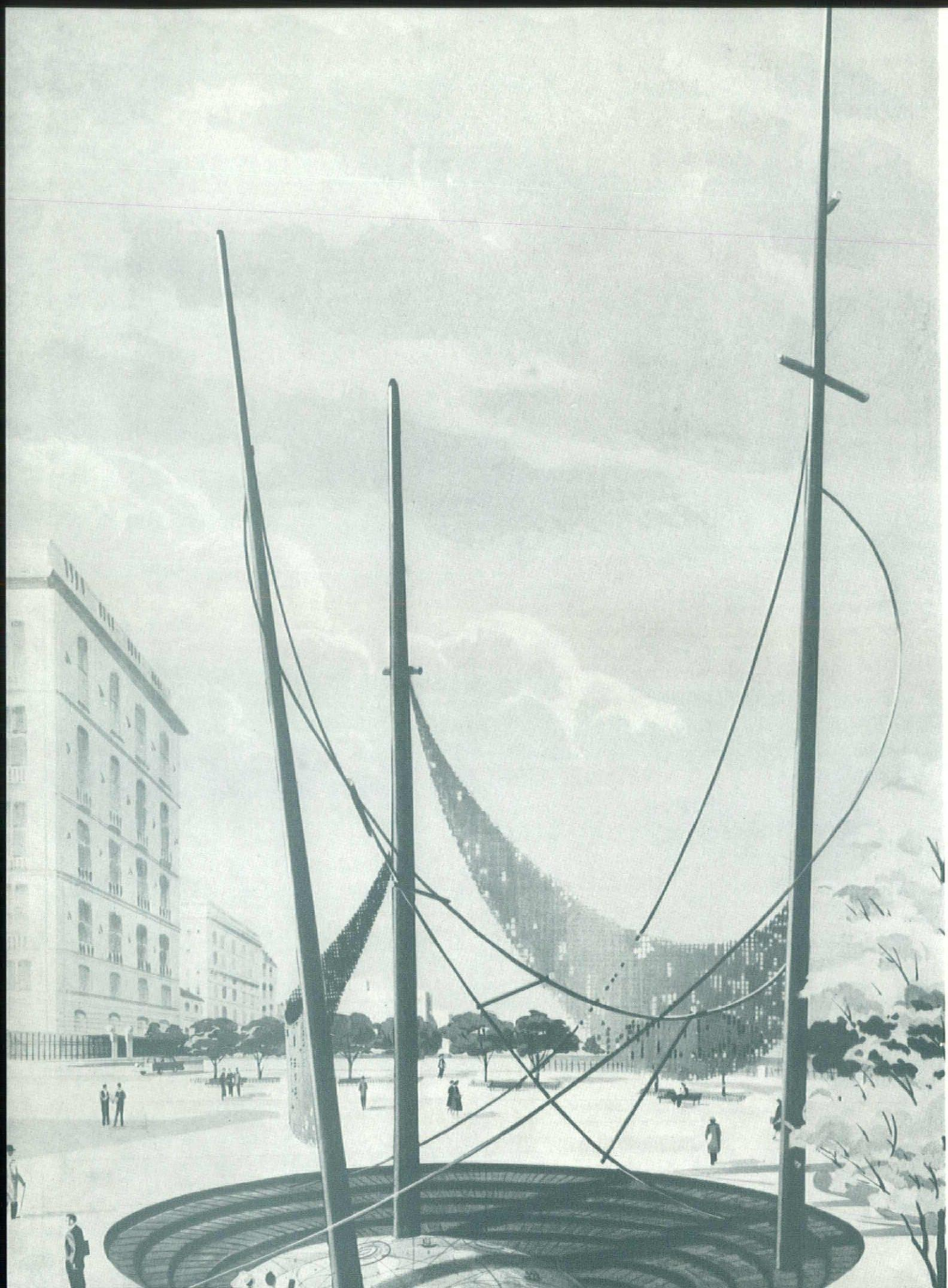
*Cover and feature material in this issue was furnished by Richard H. Eiselt, AIA, associate editor of the Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.*

*Pictured on the cover is a sketch of the gift from the city of Columbus to the city of Genoa, Italy.*



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# A Gift To Genoa

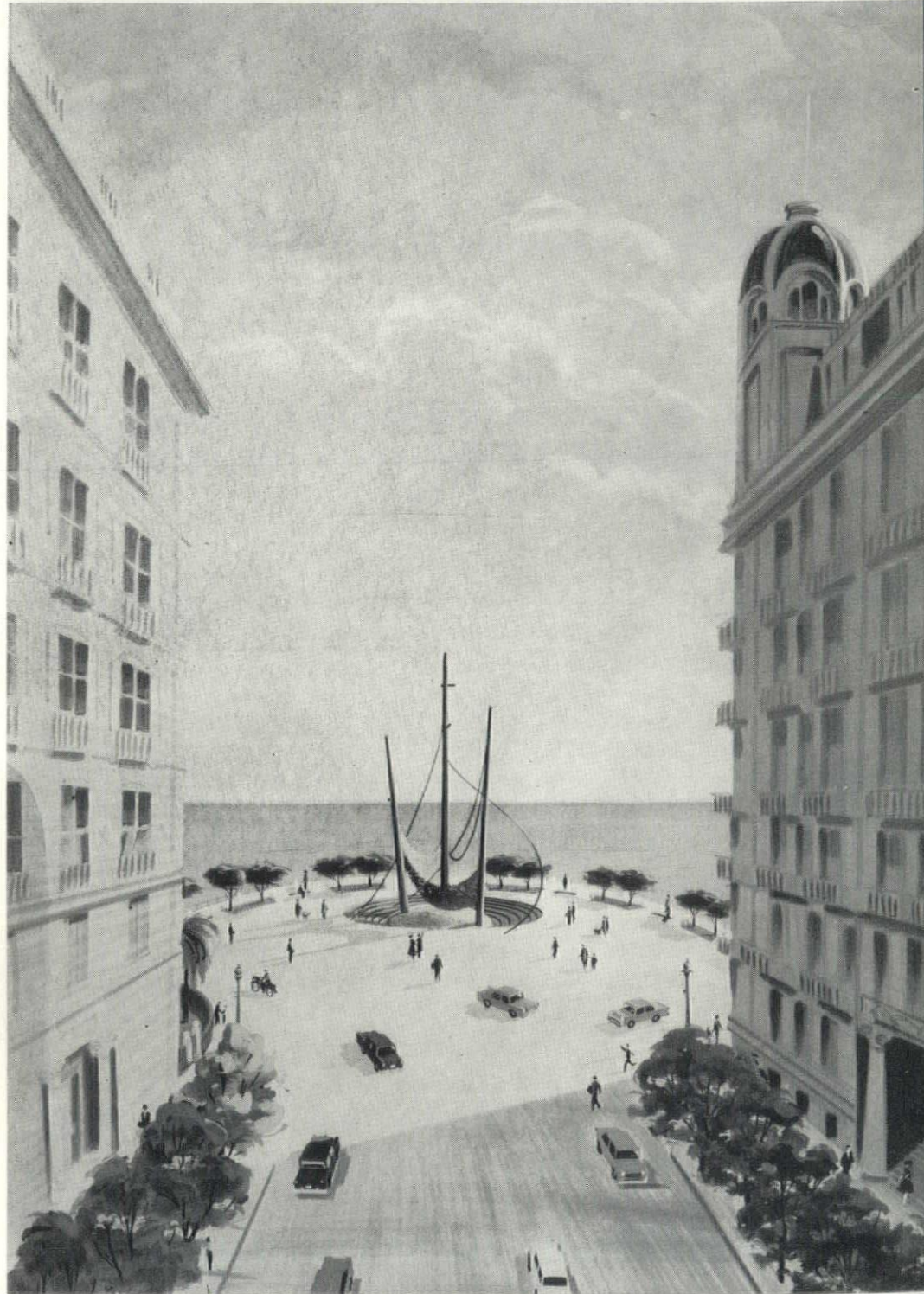
By Richard Henry Eiselt, AIA

Last year the citizens of Columbus, as an expression of their appreciation for an heroic statue of Christopher Columbus presented to them in 1955 by the city of Genoa, Italy, established a committee to develop a return gift. The Chamber of Commerce and many prominent citizens and organizations took part in the work of the committee; and the Columbus Chapter of The American Institute of Architects organized a sub-committee for the development of a competition for the design of a suitable memorial. Participation was limited to artists, architects, sculptors and designers from Franklin County.

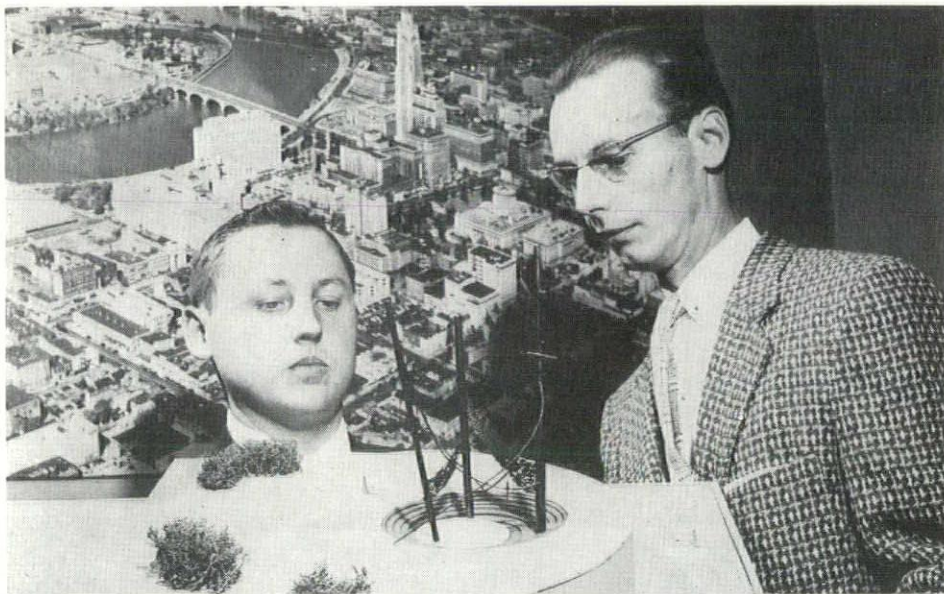
Sixty designs were submitted. The jurors were Anthony S. Ciresi, AIA, Cleveland architect; Anthony Haswell, industrialist and art collector; and David Hostettler, sculptor and Ohio University professor.

Of all the excellent designs submitted one developed by Jean P. Gordon and George Enesey, architectural students attending The Ohio State University, was selected by the jury. Upon announcement of the judgment there ensued considerable interesting controversy regarding the merits of the design which was followed by unanimous acceptance of the jury's decision by the committee.

On January, 18, 1960, a three man delegation presented the winning design to Mayor Petruzzio and the Art Commission of the City of Genoa, at a ceremony in the city hall of Genoa. The Art Commission's acceptance of the gift came very soon following its presentation, which seems to indicate its enthusiastic appreciation for the memorial design which is one of the few modern, abstract memorials to be erected in Europe. Mrs. Ziegler, sculptress graduate of The Ohio State Uni-







The winning designers of the Gift for Genoa Competition, Jean P. Gordon and George Enesey, OSU architectural students, are shown holding the model they constructed.



A three-man delegation from Columbus present the design to Mayor Petruzzio. Left to right are Edward Wagner, Nationwide Insurance Co.; Noverre Musson, AIA, president Columbus Chapter, AIA; Laura Ziegler, sculptress; Mayor Vittorio Petruzzio, mayor of Genoa; and Chester Long, news director of WBNS-TV.

versity now working in Italy, expressed amazement that such an excellent and most appropriate design was produced by the designers who had seen only photographs of the site on which the memorial is to be erected.

In analyzing the design problem the designers used the following terms as the basis for their approach to the solution:

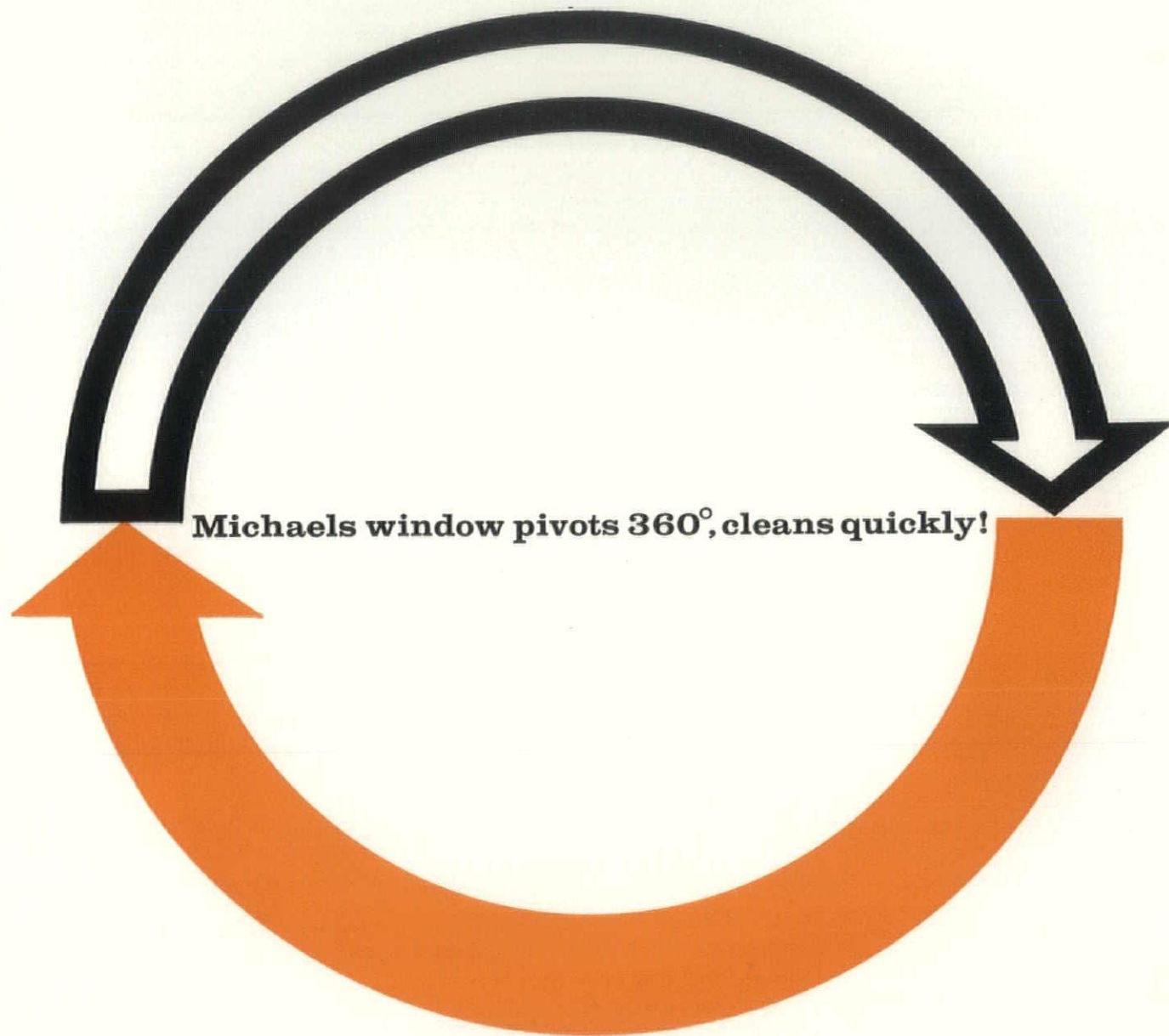
1. Spirit of the City of Columbus—They interpreted the spirit to include not only Americanism but also those virtues expressed by the "name" of the man—adventure, courage, and strength.
2. Symbolizing and Expressing the spirit of Columbus—Any symbol representative of the qualities of this man must convey a spiritual message apparent to both the people of Columbus and Genoa. The adventurous spirit which is characterized by the growth of America must realize its roots in the individual courage of the Greatest of the Explorers.

In using three shafts the designers were attempting to depict not only the masts and rigging of the original ships but also to provide the vertical emphasis the boulevard and harbor seemed to dictate. The base was designed with respect to the circular plaza and the need for a change in scale of the composition. The sunken or concave base element symbolizes the vast unknown ocean of the age of exploration. Contained within it is found a convex portion which anchors two of the shafts and reflects the limits of the then known world. Characteristically, the leading or tallest mast is found outside the world symbol in an expressive defiance of the disbelief and fear of the medieval age.

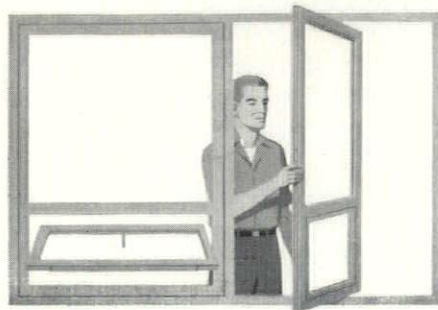
The designers recognized the cultural heritage of the recipient city would demand not only a collection of symbols, but an artistic three-dimensional composition worthy of its surroundings. Much effort therefore was expended in composing the elements so that a meaningful sculptural whole would result.

Fabrication of the monument, which will be executed in Italy, is expected to be completed by Columbus Day, 19-61. The designers will be present at the dedication.

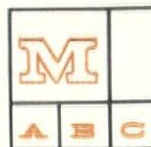




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# Today's Problems in Architectural Practice

By Clinton H. Cowgill, FAIA

My direct contact with the profession started (as an apprentice) in 1909 — a little more than half a century ago. During the Second World War, while I was trying desperately to hold together an architectural school and taking part in civil defense, I had an opportunity to give some thought to the past, present and future of architecture. When peace came some of these thoughts were published in the book (co-authored by the late Ben Small) called *Architectural Practice*. My many years of service on the Virginia Registration Board and as an officer of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards gave me an opportunity to discuss problems of practice with many architects, and through taking an active part in the studies of the AIA Commission for the Survey of Education and Registration I developed some concrete ideas regarding architectural practice. Finally, during the preparation of the latest edition of the *AIA Handbook of Architectural Practice*, I corresponded with many of our leading architects. Perhaps this experience is long and full enough to serve as background for trying to understand the present and for speculating about the future of architecture.

## The AIA

In 1909 the Institute had about 1100 members out of a total of about 18,000 architects — today we have nearly 13,000 members and the total of registered architects is about 25,000. Fifty years ago the AIA had less than 7 per cent of those who called themselves architects, and today it has around 50 per cent. In 1909 there were about 2200 persons living in cities for each person listed as an architect by the U. S. Census. Today the ratio is about 3600 to one. While the number of architects has not increased as fast as the urban population, the AIA is attracting a larger proportion of architects.

Is this good? About 15 years ago,

at an AIA convention, I was talking with a group of architectural school chairmen, and one of them bemoaned the disappearance from the scene of "distinguished" architects and the increase in the number attending the conventions who are undistinguished.

There are still those who would like to return the AIA to the status of an honor society. Some chapters still insist that even those applicants for membership who are qualified by registration, education and experience must submit an exhibit. High ethical standards should be maintained, of course, but when an applicant is turned down or put off for any reason great tact should be used. I have heard of a number of architects who rail against the Institute because of some real or fancied mistreatment. But the reactionaries who seek to keep AIA membership from expanding are, I believe, a small minority today; and both their number and their influence is decreasing. The prestige of the AIA, heightened as it has been by the claim that it represents the entire profession, draws respectful attention from other elements of the construction industry, from agencies of government and from the general public. Recognition of these facts should spur our efforts to increase membership until all qualified architects have joined forces with their fellows.

Along with increased prestige resulting from increased membership has come greater influence which has resulted from agreement and co-operation with other elements of the construction industry. It cannot be said that this co-operation has increased at a steady rate. A single failure to consult with members of a professional society or trade association which has a legitimate interest in an action of the AIA may undo the gains of months or years. But I believe that the successes of co-operative efforts justify their continuation whenever the interests of both groups coincide. Frequently parallel interests are discovered; and by joining forces,

both groups are enabled to wield greater influence.

There is one group whose interests are similar to ours which deserves special consideration. I refer to the consulting engineers. Fifty years ago many architects did their own engineering. It was comparatively simple then, and the difference in the competence of architects and engineers in this field was not as great as it generally is today. You are all aware of the great increase in engineering work in building design, and the possible competitive position of engineers in their relations with architects and owners. A half-century ago architects who used the services of consulting engineers often divested themselves of all responsibility for engineering work and failed to make use of engineering advice during the early design stages. It has become increasingly evident that the design of the structure and equipment of many buildings is part of the total design process and that for many building projects structural, mechanical, electrical and sanitary engineers and other specialists are parts of the architect's organization, at least temporarily.

In the future, it seems to me, one of the following courses will be undertaken by the Institute:

- 1) We will continue to treat the engineer like a step-child and thus encourage him to magnify his status as a competitor,

- 2) We will treat him as an equal (either as a consultant or as a partner) encourage him to attend our meetings and hold joint meetings,

- 3) We will offer him some kind of membership in the Institute. Since many engineers engaged on building projects are much closer in their interests to architects than to other engineers, some type of membership in the AIA would be highly prized by them.

Perhaps one of the greatest accomplishments of the AIA over the past 50 years has been in the field of professional ethics — especially in some areas. My early views of the profession as it



was practiced in the newer states were rather shocking. It seemed as though more time and effort was being devoted to securing commissions than should have been in relation to that devoted to carry them out. Informal competitions without any safeguards were the rule, and "preliminary sketches" were a means of selling service rather than serious studies of the design. Fellow architects were looked upon with suspicion, and some architects were not above giving false testimony concerning their competitors. Advertising and self-laudatory publicity were flagrant, and brochures were often paid for by selling advertising. Even specification covers were covered with advertising paid for by those who hoped for the architects' favor.

Some of these evils persist even today — else we would have no need for an AIA Judiciary Committee. It is sometimes discouraging to see an obviously guilty person escape punishment. But during the past half-century architecture has achieved professional status. Recognition as a profession by the public and public understanding of the restraints a profession imposes upon its members puts architects who are not members of the AIA in much the same position as those who are. Any violation of the Principles of Professional Practice makes a hypocrite of whoever perpetrates it. The only difference is that the AIA member, in addition to being hypocritical, is subject to punishment. Any architect who does not subscribe to the code of ethics should publicly declare himself. If as much progress in ethical practice is made in the future as in the past, compliance with the code should come to be largely voluntary.

## And The Profession

A half-century ago there were still a number of architects whose preparation for practice consisted of work as mechanics or contractors, and a large number who were without architectural education. These were often demeaned by those who had architectural education and foreign travel. In many schools comparatively little attention was given to what was called "architectural design," and this course was concerned to a large extent with the

design of facades. As time went on both the schools and the practitioners emphasized esthetics, and the trend culminated in the early thirties in what the schools called "architectural football." Since then the prolonged battle of the styles has ended, although some architects still cater to clients who insist upon traditional facade design. From this confused state of affairs there appears two divergent trends.

A number of architects today would rather be known as artists than as professionals. I heard of one who refused advancement to fellowship because it was not offered as a recognition of "excellence in design." These architects probably would like to take no part in the engineering of buildings, and perhaps to escape responsibilities even for the administration of construction. Many of these architects realize that these wishes cannot be fulfilled. The result of the trend which arises from these thoughts might be a shrinking of the architectural profession, an increase in the number "captive architects" employed by the "package dealers" and the control of many building projects by firms of engineers rather than architects.

At the other extreme are those architects who insist upon being at the top. Some are competent designers, but they organize their operations so that they many render a complete service to client and public and still give their principal attention to design. They take a major part in the preparation of the program for design and order special surveys as needed.

They make schematic sketches with general descriptions and approximate estimates until an acceptable solution is reached. They may even advise regarding financing and site selection. If the budget is too small, the client is advised that it must be increased or the quality and scope of the project must be reduced.

The design of the project is carried forward realistically. The architect's whole talent is employed to produce a distinctive building—convenient, sound, expressive, economical. The site is, if possible, made a part of the design. The cost of the project in relation to the budget is reconsidered and outline

specifications are submitted with the drawings and models.

When the design is carried out in this manner, the preparation of the working drawings and specifications goes ahead systematically under the control of the architect. The engineering design, having been developed during the design phase, is worked out and shown in detail. The owner is advised of the data he must furnish.

During the construction stage of a project the architect remains in charge. He takes effective measures to secure competent contractors and subcontractors. Those to whom responsibility has been delegated report at frequent intervals and important decisions by the architects are confirmed in writing. These architects visit the site at strategic times and make inspections at the time of substantial and final completion. If there is a trend in the direction of more complete service, it may lead to a more general use of what may be called a "comprehensive service."

Members of the architectural profession in the U. S. and the British Commonwealth and France with their colonies have wisely avoided getting into the contracting business, but some contractors have offered the services of captive architects. Some such organizations have even represented themselves as architects. Some of these "package dealers" are manufacturers who offer services as a means of promoting use of their products. Special services offered may include program surveys, legal and real estate brokerage service, finance, estimating and a guarantee of construction cost.

It is to meet the competition of these "package dealers" that it has been proposed that architects offer this so called "comprehensive service." They cannot guarantee the construction cost, of course, but this should not be required of an architect who has an established reputation for accurate estimates. The fact that an architect has no financial interest in any building product or other conflict of interest should appeal to any intelligent prospective client. It cannot be said that all "package dealers" take advantage of their clients, but I have been told that, with some not-

(Continued on Page 11)





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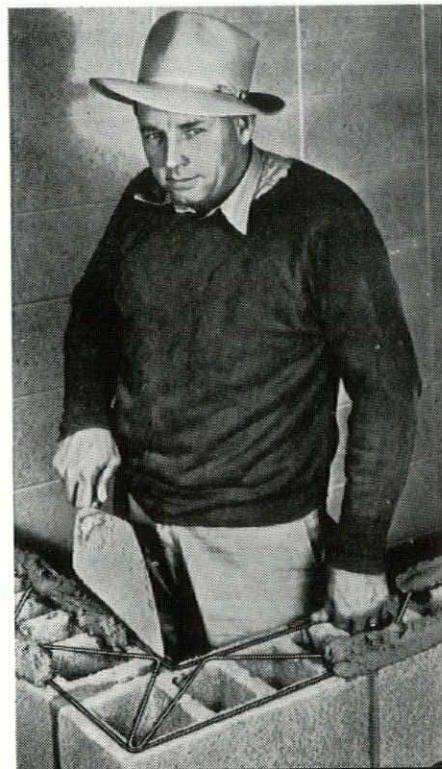
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able exceptions, they seldom do more than one project for any one client.

It is likely that both of the divergent trends I have outlined will persist, and that there will continue to be many architects who follow the middle road between these extremes. Any architect who attempts to render comprehensive service should make sure either that his organization includes men with all the needed abilities, or that competent consultants are employed. On the other hand, those architects who wish to take a minimum of responsibility for phases of practice other than design should make their position clear. That their number is small keeps the profession from being regarded solely as a fine art. Most prospective clients prefer architects who regard their vocation as a profession.

It is interesting to compare office procedures of the past and present. When I was a cub-draftsman, architects had stopped grinding their own ink, but many of them still made most of their working drawings on opaque paper with a hard pencil and then had a junior-draftsman trace them onto the slick side of cloth. This custom made it possible for apprentices to earn their small salaries while learning. Full-size details were much more numerous then than now. They were laid out on great rolls of detail paper and parts were traced onto thin paper as needed. An architect who proceeded in this manner today would soon become bankrupt. In general, however, I believe that today's working drawings are more complete and systematic. My guess is that the next changes in the production of working drawings will be in the direction of simplification. Use of modular dimensions and design modules could result in simpler dimensioning. Employment of newer reproduction processes may save draftsmen's time, and by printing drawings at half-size, the cost of reproduction may be drastically reduced.

Specification writing has been improved, both in methods used and the quality of results. It was common practice to remodel a specification for another project to make it apply to a current project. Frequently, parts which

did not apply were not deleted and needed parts were not included. It was an easy method but it led to confusion and disputes. Today, specifications are given attention at the earliest stage. Doing this may call attention to data needed for intelligent decisions regarding materials and equipment in ample time to permit exchanges of letters or even special research. The owner, also, is given time to reach decisions on important items, and thus up-setting last minute changes are avoided. During the Design Development Phase a specification brief may be prepared without reference to any other specifications or check list. This forces creative thought and avoids errors of commission and omission and serves as an adequate basis for an estimate of the construction cost. The final draft may be delayed until the working drawings are nearly complete and all decisions have been reached. Reference materials of all kinds may well be consulted at this stage.

Most specifications are less wordy and more definite today than formerly. Standard specifications are included by reference, and repetitive words such as architect, contractor, shall, will, etc. are omitted. The words "or equal" are less frequently encountered. It is not sure that the trend toward better and shorter specifications can go much further except that a larger proportion of architects may join in the trend. This does not mean that the abbreviated or "streamlined" specification form is currently the choice of the majority.

Back in 1909 every architect wrote his own General Conditions, and he usually put the contractor at the architect's mercy. The architect had more authority than is common today and also more responsibility. Fortunately, lawsuits were not common. While contractors still depend for fair treatment more upon their knowledge of the architect than upon the printed word, they are taking increased interest in the Standard General Conditions. Supplementary General Conditions are now made a part of the Contract Documents. For most projects some provisions of the Standard General Conditions need to be annulled or amended, and other provisions need to be added. The Standard General Con-

ditions are not yet used for all projects, but General Conditions prepared by government agencies and others are often similar to the AIA standard.

What we used to call supervision we now call administration of construction because of confusion with the supervision performed by contractors. In the old days architects generally had more direct contact with workmen than they do today. My "preceptor," as my first employer called himself, expressed his ideal by saying that an architect should be able, if necessary, to take the tools of workmen and demonstrate how to use them to secure the desired results. By criticism and praise architects inspired mechanics and craftsmen to take pride in their work. These workmen knew that life was worthwhile, not only because of their wages, but principally because of their work. Some architects have persisted in maintaining personal contacts with workmen even though it is necessary to be sure that the contractor's superintendent is always present.

In the newer forms of agreement between the architect and his client the division of the architect's compensation among the five stages leaves a smaller proportion for the administration of construction than the earlier forms. This should not be taken as a downgrading of the importance of this final stage. The purpose of the change in this division of the compensation is to put the architect in an improved position in case his agreement with his client is terminated. I hope I am mistaken in discerning a trend toward giving less emphasis to the importance of the general administration of construction. Why meticulously design and prepare contract documents for a building project if the architects' instructions in the contract documents are not intelligently carried out? This does not necessarily mean that the best of materials and workmanship are demanded. Architects who specify cheap and require what is expensive will soon find that contractor's estimates are always high.

*Editor's Note: "Today's Problems in Architectural Practice" is reprinted from a speech presented by Mr. Cowgill at a meeting of the Columbus Chapter of the AIA.*



# Control Climate

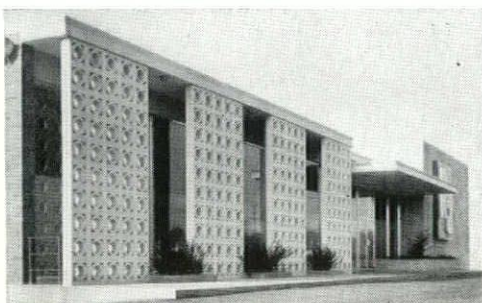
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## Students of Architecture Graduate

The six Departments of Architecture in Ohio graduated 98 students with degrees in Bachelor of Architecture, Bachelor of Science in Architecture or Bachelor of Fine Arts in Architecture in 1960. Approximately three-fourths of these students are Ohio residents and many will be continuing their training and entering the profession in the State.

Kent State University graduates of 1960 receiving Bachelor of Architecture degrees were Martin A. Fritz, Wooster; Keith D. Kelley, Norwalk; Joseph N. Mallamo and Walter E. Malmer, Youngstown; Frank L. Pliszka, Lorain; Richard L. Toth, Cleveland; and John Wm. Marshall, Akron. There were 19 graduates from the Department of Architecture of Kent State in 1959.

Nineteen Hundred and Sixty graduates of Adelbert College, the Department of Architecture of Western Reserve University, receiving Bachelor of Architecture degrees were Angelo Robert Argentieri, South Euclid; Raymond Gilbert Kramer, Shaker Heights; Keith E. White, Norwalk; Richard Chester Bridges, Kuno von Kiparski, Roy William Stuebe, Lawrence Neal Hoffman, Algirdas Liutkus and Arthur Atsushi Yamane of Cleveland; and John Paul Ruffing, Cleveland Heights. There were six graduates of Adelbert College in 1959.

June 1960 graduates of University of Cincinnati who received Bachelor of Science in Architecture degrees were Cedric Chang, Thomas Ferguson Cole, Craig Wilson Damon, Linow M. Dounias, Don A. Ellis, Frank William Enneking, Donald K. Farrell, Fred William Forbes, Raymond L. Gebhart, Lawrence C. Hilton, Robert Ernest Kennedy, L. Edward Kime, Stanley J. Kleski, Jr., Joseph Jabran Kurker, George Noel Kurilko, Lawrence Joseph Leis, William Maslauski, III, Forrest G. McCloskey, Kenneth E. McGee, William Ferdinand McKee, Gordon Bernard Mess, II, Clifford E. Myers, David Steward Nice, H. William Nilsen, Charles E. Parrott, Merle Evan Peterson, Wendell Wilhite Phillips, Jr., Robert L. Plumley, John William Price, George Reich, David Samuel Scheele, Peter John Seitanskis, Donald Charles Smith, Donald Earl Stevens, Frederick G. St. Clair, Angelos Gust Thrap-simes, and Charles W. Wiester.

June 1960 Miami University graduates who received Bachelor of Architecture degrees were Harvey Allan Gross, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Raymond Jean Jaminet, Youngstown; Edward Joseph Bolish, Upper Sandusky; Ralph Rittman Cook and Edward Russell Hurley, Oxford; Thomas Conley Christopher, Washington C.H.; Richard Eric Nyros, Olmsted Falls; Gyorgy George Kiss, Budapest, Hungary; Ronald Victor Kos, Glen Ellyn, Ill.; Ah Soh Lye, Singapore; James Boone Mossman, Miamiville; Patrick A. Roy, Baghdad, Iraq; John Thomas Rudy, Miamisburg; Peter Dick Sayer, Garden City, L.I., N.Y.; Richard Forrest Veazey, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Ohio State University graduates of 1960 receiving Bachelor of Architecture degrees were Robert A. Bernzott, Cincinnati; Richard G. Carpenter, Edison; James F. Herner, Monroe-ville; Dean R. Hoge, New Knoxville; Stephen R. Rajki, Chardon; Clarence J. Steinke, Lima; Robert L. Tracht, Huron; John F. Hansemann, Garden City Park, N.Y.; Chang M. Lee, Seoul, Korea; Ernest L. Pappas, Rochester, Pa.; Kenneth C. Wray, Ford City, Pa.; Raymond Yanscik, Warrensville Heights; Glendale Zell, Zanesfield; James G. Braden, Gordon V. Brown, Thomas L. Burkholder, Robert L. Caldwell, Sydney J. Collins, Jerry L. Ellis, Ronald E. Firestone, Ralph M. Geiser, Jr., Donald D. Graber, Richard E. Graff, Wesley K. Jones, Samuel R. Ream, James M. Replogle, Raymond B. Sherman, Charles W. Turner and Alfred D. Yanda of Columbus; and Milan M. Liptak, Arnold, Pa. There were 36 graduates from The Ohio State University Department of Architecture in 1959.

Graduates from Ohio University who received Bachelor of Fine Arts degrees in 1960 were Gerald Allen Zellers, Mentor; Robert Lee Bell, Uniopolis; Ora Ray Goad, Jr., Evansville, Ind.; William Clifford Heaton, Chillicothe; Gerald L. Herschman, South Euclid; James D. Nida, The Plains; E. James Smith, Athens; Roland Charles Vollmer, Elyria; and Wayne Arlo Wolford, Bellefontaine. Thirteen Ohio University graduates received Bachelor of Fine Arts degrees in 1959.

JULY, 1960



The IMAGE for the Architect shall be for his understanding of the nature of things.

People form IMAGES of their likes and dislikes. The Architect must form his IMAGE in the manner which he would wish to be seen by the populus.

The Architect shall be the Creative Coordinator of the entire IMAGE of a building or of a way of life which occupies that building. Whether he creates a building or shelter of some other type, the Architect shapes and moulds the manner of people within and near his creation.

Environment is shaped in the IMAGE which is created in the mind of the Architect. The shaper of materials and of IMAGES makes the architect an asset to his community.

IMAGES planned in the mind and brought into being by the Architect are for the betterment of society and the public as a whole. Narrowness is not the IMAGE of the Architect. The Architects' mind and ideals as well as his IMAGES are broad and as wide as the scope of his education and wishes.

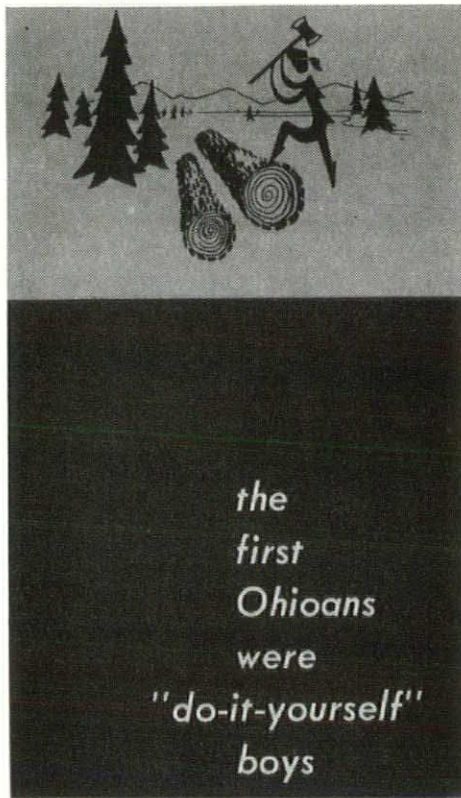
Creativity and progressive thought are only one part of the IMAGE which the Architect must form. The Architect must analyze the problems given to him and must resolve these problems into a pleasing IMAGE to himself as well as to the public.

The twenty-seventh ASO Convention is planned and geared to the IMAGE. Whatever the IMAGE shall be, the Architects shall have a hand in creating the future IMAGE for the succeeding generations.

1960 ASO Convention  
Dayton, Ohio  
Biltmore Hotel  
October 19-20-21, 1960



## Columbus Chapter Receives Publication Award



The first Ohioans were "do-it-yourself" boys according to a publication of that title produced by the Columbus Chapter of the AIA. But things have changed. Yesterday's master-mason and master-carpenter have evolved into the professionally trained architect of today. The need for the skilled technician of wide knowledge and experience in the construction industry grew with the organization and complexity of the age. Today's architect is counselor and agent of the owner, technician of new materials and methods of building, artist in the most practical of mediums, businessman in all fields of business related to building and administrator and co-ordinator of all activities from the start to the finish of a structure.

These ideas were so well expressed and presented in *The First Ohioans Were "Do It Yourself" Boys* that the publication has been chosen Document-of-the-month by the Chapter Affairs Committee of the American Institute of Architects.

This award is made each month, or as often as outstanding material becomes available, to a publication, generally originating in a local chapter of

the AIA, which seems to have particular merit.

Of *The First Ohioans Were "Do-It-Yourself" Boys* George Pierce, Jr., AIA, chairman of the AIA Chapter Affairs Committee said, "The Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has provided us with a fine, succinct account of *The Architect*—who he is and what he does. This brief history of the evolution of the architect in our present day society and what his myriad duties are is an excellent account which will be of great value not only to those unacquainted with the profession but also as a reminder to those who call on its members every day. The worth of this brochure rests largely in its comprehensiveness and readability. We are indebted to the Columbus Chapter for giving AIA members a most useful tool for business and public relations."

Public Relations Consultant R. L. F. McCombs worked with the Columbus Chapter in developing this publication.

## Architect Braverman Dies In Home

Sigmund Braverman, recognized throughout the United States and Canada as a specialist in building temples and synagogues, died recently in his Cleveland home. He was 65.

Some of his major architectural works in Cleveland include Fairmount Temple, Temple Emanu-El, the Bureau of Jewish Education building, Warrensville Synagogue, the Jewish Orthodox Home for the Aged and the new addition to the Temple on the Heights.

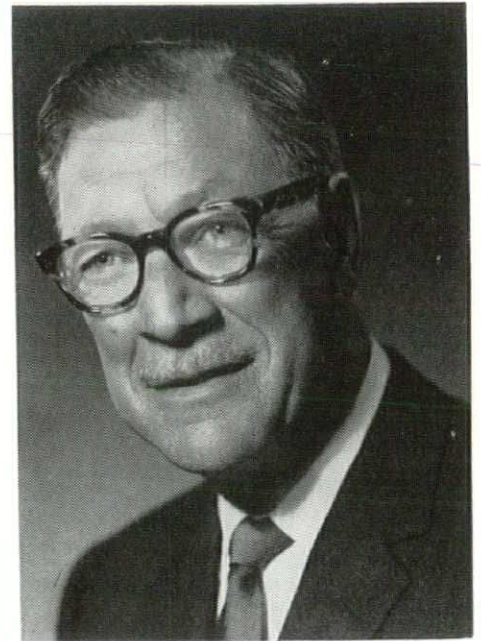
He also designed synagogues in Canton and Elyria, three in Akron and many around the country.

Devoted to young people, Mr. Braverman offered his services free to design the Cleveland Hebrew School buildings at a time when he was still struggling to get a practice started.

Mr. Braverman was a director of the Bureau of Jewish Education since its beginning.

He also was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Ohio and Cleveland architectural societies. He had contributed many articles on synagogue architecture to professional journals.

## Birchfield Heads Specifications Committee



J. R. Birchfield, Sr., is chairman of the ASO Specifications Committee.

Harold W. Goetz, president of the Architects Society of Ohio recently appointed Architect Russ Birchfield of Cleveland to the chairmanship of the newly formed Specifications Committee of the ASO.

Other committee members are Architects George Hampton, Cincinnati; Richard Tully, Columbus; Roy Lively, Dayton; Charles E. Firestone, II, Canton; and Michael O'Shea, Toledo.

Mr. Birchfield has been associated with Cleveland Architect George S. Voinovich since 1953. He was in the Corps of Engineers during World War II for 3½ years, 2½ of which were spent as post engineer at Dover Army Air Field.

Mr. Birchfield studied architecture at night for some time while working in offices and finished his last 2½ years at Columbia University.

He is president of the Cleveland Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute, of which he is a charter member; a member of the Cleveland Chapter of the AIA; and the AIA Chapter's representative to the Cleveland Technical Societies Council.



## Ohio Bell Honors 4 Architectural Firms

Four architectural firms in Ohio were honored recently with the presentation of merit award citations by the Bell Telephone System for building designs they created for Ohio Bell.

The firms are Schafer, Flynn & Williams, Cleveland, for the Montrose exchange in Cleveland's suburban Maple Heights; Damon, Worley, Samuels & Associates, Cleveland, for Ohio Bell buildings in Streetsboro and North Canton; Tibbals, Crumley and Musson, Columbus, for Ohio Bell's No. 2 toll building at 111 N. Fourth St. in downtown Columbus; and Bellman, Gillett & Richards, Toledo, for Sandusky's central office building on Wayne St.

A panel of 11 architects and engineers from A.T. & T. and the associated companies judged 281 of the Bell System Buildings across the country which have been erected since World War II. The buildings were judged on their intrinsic architectural excellence, moderate cost, suitability to surroundings and kind of company image projected by the structure.

Seventeen buildings won top awards. Sixty-five earned merit award citations.

These awards are part of an A.T. & T. developed System-wide program to continue to improve the quality of telephone building construction.

## John Richards Made Honorary Fellow

John N. Richards, FAIA, immediate past president of the AIA, was awarded an honorary fellowship in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada at ceremonies held recently in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

At the same time the Institute awarded honorary fellowships to John G. Diefenbaker, Canadian prime minister, and to Sir Basil Spence, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

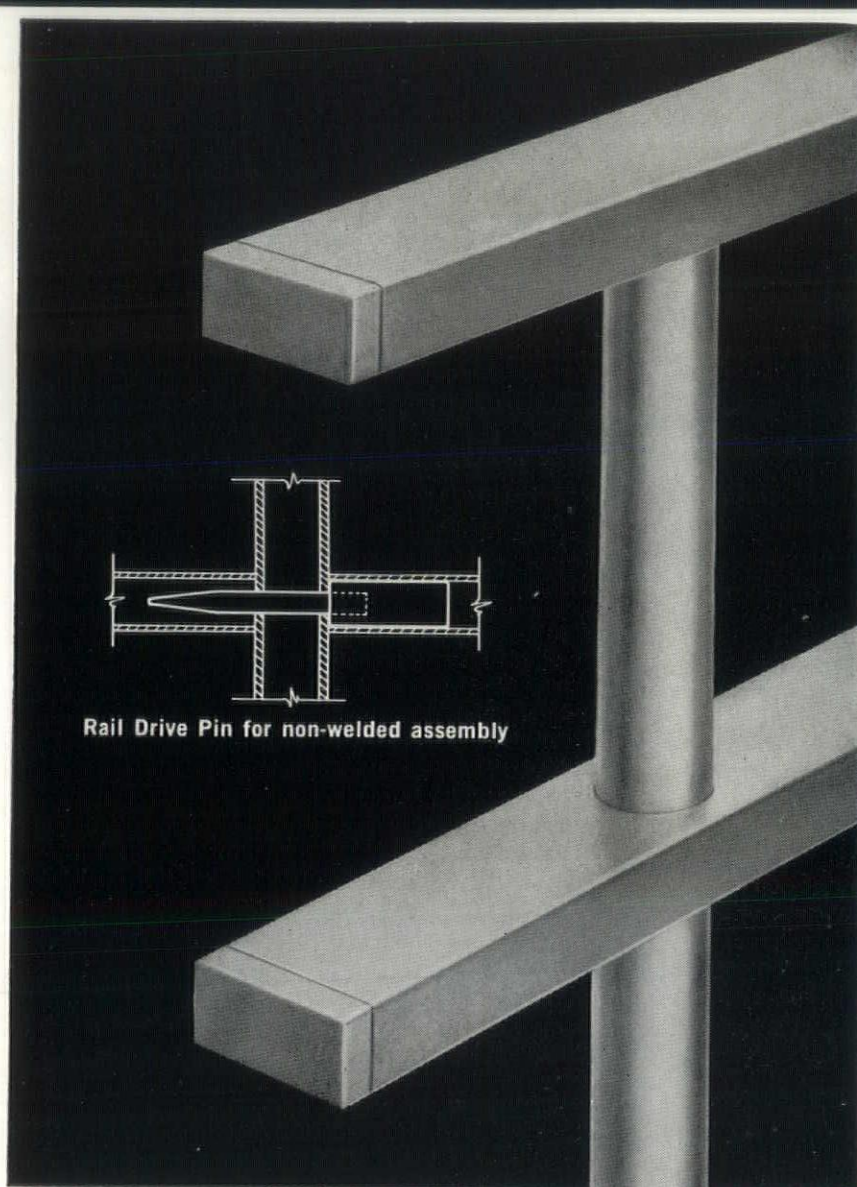
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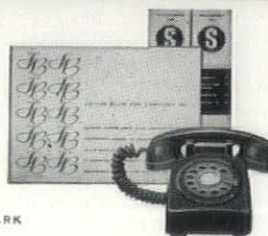


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# TO THE POINT

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\* \* \*

*The National Steel Door & Frame Association, which has recently been formed, will be of direct benefit to architects and their specifiers. The new association will aggressively develop and introduce standards within the industry to assure the architect of getting the quality he specifies. If there are some points you'd like aired, write either to the Secretary, Joseph N. Saino, Saino Manufacturing Co., Memphis, Tenn., or to the Association President, H. W. Wehe, Jr., care of Overly Manufacturing Company.*

\* \* \*

**One Of Our Toughest Jobs** came about not too long ago when we fabricated a most unusual roof, for Ohio State University's giant arena. A barrel vault construction in aluminum, the entire roof design has no single right angle nor one true circular cut. O.S.U.'s new arena seats 15,000, and is located on Ohio State's rolling campus. Other recent Overly roof fabrication jobs are the stainless steel parabolic roof at Idlewild Airport, the new addition to the United States Senate Office Building in copper and New Orleans' Moissant Air Terminal in alodine finish aluminum.

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"To The Point" is published by Overly Manufacturing Company for the express interest of the architectural and building professions. Your comments are welcome and will be discussed in this column. Write: H. W. Wehe, Jr., Executive Vice President, Overly Manufacturing Company, Greensburg, Pa. Other Overly plants at St. Louis, Mo., and Los Angeles, Calif.

## Exhibitors Advisory Committee Makes Plans For Convention



Exhibitors Advisory Committee for the ASO 27th Annual Convention and Materials Exhibit in Dayton studies traffic flow of exhibit area, makes suggestions and plans a clinic discussion between exhibitors and architects attending the convention.

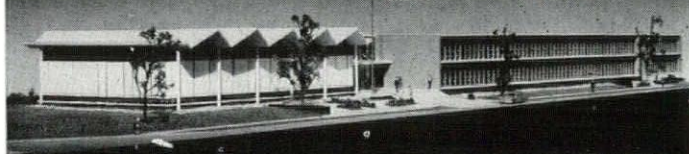
Included in the plans of the committee is an Exhibitors and Architects Breakfast, sponsored by *Ohio Architect* and the ASO.

Seated left to right are Carl D. Himes, Dayton; Hermon S. Brodrick, AIA, Dayton, architect advisor; Chairman James Platt, SCPI, Canton; standing left to right, Mike Joyce, American-Marietta, Marietta; Richard Kuehn, Warwick Recorder, Cleveland; and Karl Domino, Williams Pivot Sash, Cleveland. Not shown are T. K. Davis, Dayton, P-C president and vice president of Condit Construction Products, and Guy Bateman, Arcadia Sales Corp., Fenton, Mich.

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OHIO ARCHITECT



## Columbus Chapter To Continue Bowling League



Columbus Chapter Bowling League officers display first-place team trophy. From left to right are Architects Bob Webb, president of the league; Marty Bricker, secretary of the league; and Loren Staker, league sponsor.

The first Annual Architect Bowling League Banquet completed a successful experiment for The Columbus Chapter AIA.

Through the efforts of Chapter Past President Loren Staker, ASO Director Cliff Sapp and League Secretary Marty Bricker, a six-team Bowling League of architects and associates was formed last fall; and the results exceeded all expectations. The friendly inter-office competition and relaxed fellowship has proved so contagious that the league will double in size for next year's operation with a membership composed of seven architectural offices, three consulting engineering firms and two composite teams of individual architects. The AIA team, whose roster included Sapp, Staker, Columbus City Planner Jack Bachtel, School Board Architect Dave Schackne, Don Roberts, chief of sales, Henry Boat Mfg. Co., and Columbus Architects Bob Yoakum, Harry Collier, Paul Snouffer and Dan Sims, will be back to defend the championship it won in a play-off with Dan Carmichael's office.

## Summit County Insists Architects Prepare Plans

The county commissioners of Summit County passed the following Resolution on May 10, 1960, effective immediately:

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the following addition be made to and part of Section 302 of the Summit County Building Code that:

Section 1 — (e) Plans and specifications for building occupancies named in the Ohio Building Code shall be prepared by a registered architect or registered engineer.

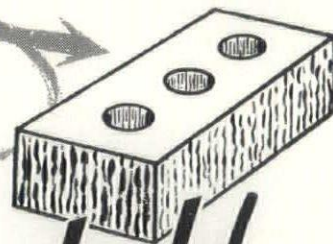
Section 2 — Said plans shall have the architect's or engineer's seal on same. Excluded in this requirement are one, two or three family residential dwellings.

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## JOINT PRINCIPLES DOCUMENT RELEASED

The following interprofessional principles of practice for architects and engineers were developed jointly and have been approved by the governing bodies of the National Society of Profession-

al Engineers, the American Institute of Architects, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

*(This article is reprinted from the May, 1958, issue of THE AMERICAN ENGINEER)*

# Interprofessional Principles of Practice for Architects and Engineers

### 1. Preamble:

Architecture and engineering are learned professions legally recognized in each state to promote the public welfare and safeguard life, health, and property.

It is a matter of public interest that these professions discharge their professional responsibilities with such fidelity to their clients and the public as to warrant the utmost confidence.

Furthermore, it is incumbent upon these professions to prevent confusion in the layman's mind in these similar or overlapping fields of professional practice.

### 2. The Practice of Architecture and Engineering:

An architect or engineer may ethically accept commissions for projects embracing both architectural and engineering work, provided he is competent to do the type of work involved, or provided he will employ other registered architects or engineers who are competent in those phases of the projects in which he lacks proficiency.

The client's interests normally are served best when the principal retained is proficient in the predominant work involved in the project. Recognition for their responsibility shall be granted to the architects or engineers executing separate phases of the project as associates of the principal.

### 3. Mutual Relations:

Architects and engineers shall undertake to design only those phases of a project in which they are proficient and shall retain professional associates for those parts in which they lack proficiency.

The professions shall maintain effective and dignified cooperation in their public statements, exchange of information, and assistance to students of the professions.

Joint Committees of Architects and Engineers shall be encouraged at state and local levels to promote greater understanding and cooperation on the many common problems for the mutual benefit of both professions and in the welfare of the public.

### 4. Public Responsibility:

Both professions shall interest themselves in public improvements and shall utilize their special talents (in bringing them about). They shall, however, require that professional services for public improvements be obtained at equitable fees.

### 5. Relations With Manufacturers:

The professions may freely use the specialized services of manufacturers for integration into their designs, but shall oppose general architectural or engineering design by manufacturers or their sales representatives as being inherently biased and, therefore, not in the best interest of the client.

### 6. Individual Obligations of the Architect and Engineer:

Professional service, performed singly or in collaboration entails exhaustive study and research in preparation for the solution of the problem, the careful application of talent to sound planning and design and the highest integrity in guarding the client's interest. By its very nature the rendering of professional services by the Design Professions must be on a highly ethical and professional basis. It is presupposed that the collaborators will perform their services in a cooperative manner with competence and efficiency and in full compliance with the "Code of Ethics" of the various professions.



# 1960 AIA-IES Competition At Kent State University



Judging the designs of the AIA-IES Competition for Kent State University students are Richard Gensert, CES; Robert Madison, AIA; Wilbur Riddle, AIA; Robert Forsythe, AIA; and Alan Cripe, IES.

An "Experimental Pavilion for Lighting" was the subject of the second annual AIA-I.E.S. Competition for students of the junior design class in the Department of Architecture, Kent State University. Jointly sponsored by the Eastern Ohio Chapter of the AIA and the Cleveland Section of the I.E.S., the three and one-half week problem included trips to Nela Park in Cleveland.

John Werne of Suffield was the first prize winner of \$50; James Brown of Mogadore received a second prize of \$30; and Arthur Sichau of Cleveland a third prize of \$20. William McFann of Akron received an honorable mention for originality. The entries were judged on the three principles of Originality of opportunity, Presentation and Atmosphere.

The students were asked in the program to direct their imaginations toward the dramatization of the spacial experience through the use of light and its subsequent effects on form and color.

"The dazzling display of new products, which are marketed each year, tempts us to forget that the most provocative advances in lighting need not depend upon tech-



The winners of the AIA-IES Competition examine the first place model. Left to right are James Brown, second place; Arthur Sichau, third place; and John Werne, first place.

nology but upon the creative application of light—sometimes in its most elementary forms," was a challenge made by *Interiors* magazine in an article "Lighting, the designers fourth dimension."

With lighting as an increasingly integral part of architecture the demonstration pavilion seemed essential at the threshold of the '60's.

Jurors for the problem which was judged at Nela Park in Cleveland were Robert Forsythe, AIA, Canton; Wilbur Riddle, AIA, Cleveland; Alan Cripe, I.E.S., Cleveland; Richard Gensert, Structural Engineer, Cleveland; and Robert P. Madison, AIA, Cleveland.

Presentation of the awards and the students' solutions to the problem which emphasized mood, drama and atmosphere with illumination and structure as integral was made at the extension meeting of the I.E.S. at the Tippecanoe Country Club in Youngstown.

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## Hisaka and Fisher Join Dalton Firm



Fisher



Hisaka

Dalton-Dalton Associates, Architects-Engineers, Cleveland, announce the appointment of Mr. Don M. Hisaka as director of design and Mr. Eugene B. Fisher, Jr. as director of hospital planning.

Mr. Hisaka was graduated from the University of California in 1950 and received a degree of Master of Architecture from Harvard University in 1953. He was the recipient of the Wheelwright Traveling Fellowship from Harvard University and the Fulbright

Fellowship from the U. S. Government which was used for research in Europe and world travel in 1957 and 1958. He was also awarded the George H. Smith Scholarship at Harvard. Prior to his association with Dalton-Dalton Associates Mr. Hisaka was design associate in the office of Minoru Yamasaki & Associates in Birmingham, Mich.

Mr. Fisher attended Ohio Wesleyan University and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a Bachelor of Architecture Degree. He was elected to Tau Sigma Delta, Architectural Honorary Fraternity. Prior to his association with Dalton-Dalton Associates Mr. Fisher was with the firm of Conrad, Hays, Simpson & Ruth and later with the firm of Conrad & Simpson, Architects. During the last 15 years Mr. Fisher has been engaged in the design of hospitals and related medical facilities and is currently project director for the new 800-bed Veterans Administration Hospital which the Dalton firm is designing for the Cleveland area.

## New Studio Opened For Architectural Photography

The opening of a new photographic service in the Midwest specializing in architectural photography—Technika, Inc.—has been announced by Donald E. Reynolds, president.

According to Mr. Reynolds—the service will include the photographing of the interiors and exteriors of various types of architectural structures.

M. Wesley Pusey, vice president of Technika, has worked on photographic projects involving the architectural creations of Frank Lloyd Wright, Alden Dow, Sumoji, and Mies Van Der Rohe.

Mr. Pusey's work has been seen at an exhibit of the American Institute of Architecture, Washington, D. C., and in such publications as *Progressive Architecture*, *Architectural Record*, *Architectural Forum*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, and *McCall's*.

The offices of Technika will be located in Suite 107, Fairfield Manor, 2301 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.

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## Cleveland PC Presents Awards



Sophomore architectural students at Western Reserve University receive Producers' Council Awards. Standing left to right are Carl Droppers, assistant professor at Western Reserve; Leroy Vandegrift, Kalvis Kampe, Frank Koss, Miklos Peller and William Lindow, students; Arch H. Stevenson, Jr., past president Producers' Council; and Craig Parkhill, student.

The 12th annual awards presentation of the Cleveland Chapter of Producers' Council for the sophomores in architecture at Western Reserve University took place recently at the Manger Hotel.

The awards are presented for research papers on "Wood Structural Framing."

Award winners are Miklos Peller, \$45; William Lindow, \$35; Kelvis Kampe, \$25; Leroy Vandegrift \$25; Frank Koss and Craig Parkhill, \$10.

"The research paper idea is basic. The student becomes acquainted with Producers' Council and has an opportunity to investigate and do research in the field of construction. Producers' Council is to be commended for this project and for carrying through the program," said Carl Droppers, assistant professor at Western Reserve.

## New Fire-Rating For Vermiculite

An important four-hour fire rating has been awarded by Underwriters' Laboratories to a steel floor and ceiling assembly fireproofed with vermiculite plaster less than an inch thick.

This assembly represents another milestone in economical, fire-resistive construction. It consists of a 2-1/2-inch thick slab of structural concrete on corrugated steel units supported on open web steel joists. The vermiculite plaster membrane was applied 3/4-inch thick to expand metal lath furred to the bottom chord of the joists.

The test was sponsored by Granco Steel Products Co., Bethlehem Steel Co., Wheeling Corrugating Co. and Inland Steel Co.

## Letter To The Editor

Dear Mr. Stevens:

I would like to thank you and all the members of the Architects Society of Ohio, Eastern Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, for the award you bestowed on me at the Senior Architect Banquet at Kent State University on June 3, 1960. It was indeed an honor to be the recipient of such an award.

Richard Louis Toth

## Mattlin Heads Ad, Promotion Departments At Andersen

Harold Mattlin has been named advertising and sales promotion manager for Andersen Corp., Hugh Anderson, vice president, announced recently in Bayport, Minn.

Mr. Mattlin, who has headed the leading wood window manufacturer's sales promotion activities since 1955, will take over the advertising operation immediately. He also retains responsibility for the firm's promotion programs.

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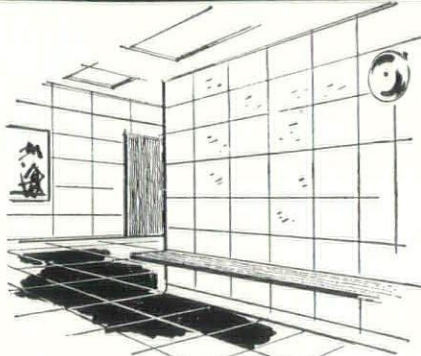
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## New Gym For Brunswick High School



The unusually severe weather this winter did not slow up construction on the new gymnasium for Brunswick High School, Brunswick. The footings were poured and steel framework erected despite the snow. Architects are Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott, Berca. The Mooney Iron Works Co., Cleveland, fabricated and erected the steel for the general contractor, Ohio State Construction Co., Columbus.

## Warwick Recorder Changes Company Name

July 1st saw a change, in name only, in the Warwick Recorder Company of Cleveland. On that date Warwick Recorder became officially known as Warwick Communications, Inc., with A. J. Kuehn as president.

Warwick was founded in 1945 to market office dictation systems in the Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania area. A few years ago it became a representative of Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Division of International Telephone & Telegraph and the Webster Electric Co. of Racine, Wis.

The increased volume in the communications field necessitated the name change. With this change, the company will specialize exclusively in all forms of low voltage communications.

A catalogue for architects, engineers and school boards is now in the make-up stage and will be ready prior to the ASO Dayton convention. At that time one man will call exclusively on architects to answer their questions in the field of low voltage communications.

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## A Few Lighting Fixtures from the PRESCOLITE NEW PRODUCT PARADE



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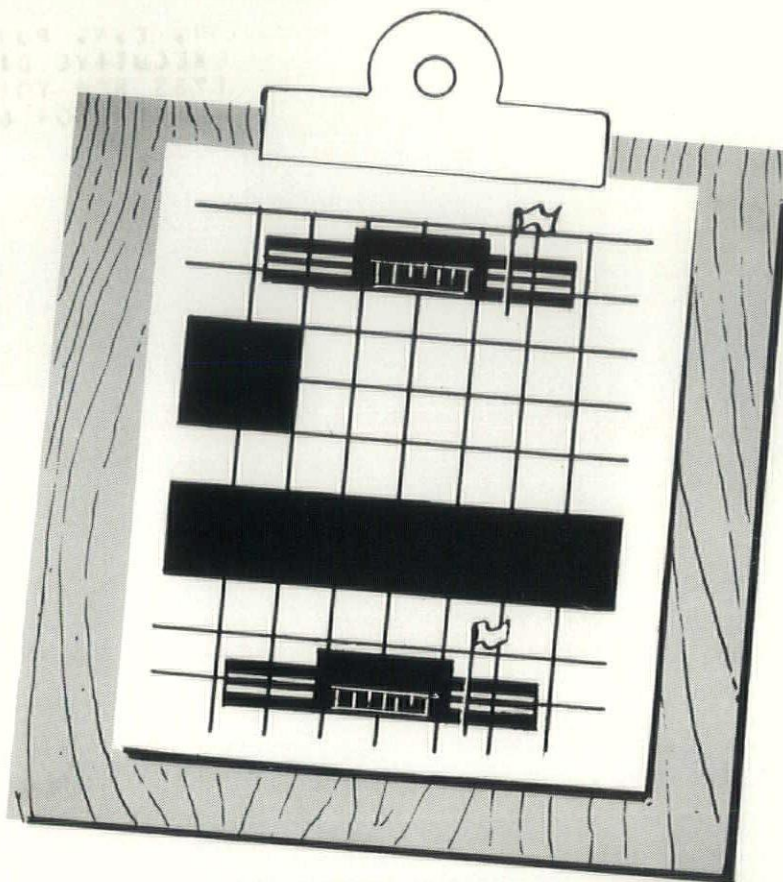


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# Unique Minneapolis study proves electric heat costs "substantially more" than GAS



The Minneapolis Public School System, in a move designed to provide comparative operating cost data on Gas and Electric Heating, built two identical elementary schools recently at Shingle Creek. An electric resistance heating system was installed in one. The other has a Natural Gas-fired hot water system.

The schools were put into operation in the fall of 1958. Comparative tests began on January 5, 1959 and continued through April 30, 1959.

Actual cost of Gas used during the four-month period was \$149.73, compared with an actual cost of \$1,330.19 for electricity.

Adjusted fuel and auxiliary costs were made by heating engineers, and, on the basis of these adjustments, the ratio of electric heating cost to natural gas was 7.74 to 1.

Comparative costs, for a normal year, have been estimated at \$281.15 for Gas — \$2,519.19 for Electricity.

Installation costs, it should be noted in all fairness, were higher for this particular Gas heating plant than for the electric installation. However, on the basis of the operating cost differential, the difference in installation cost of the Gas system will be written off in approximately three years.\*

Detailed information on the Shingle Creek School Gas vs. Electricity space heating cost study is available from The Ohio Fuel Gas Company. Just fill in and return the coupon below.

*\*Translating the Shingle Creek study in terms of Gas vs. Electric rates in Ohio Fuel's territory, it would require approximately 5 years to "write off" the difference in the higher installation cost of the Gas-fired heating system. In Ohio Fuel territory, the cost of operation ratio is approximately 4 to 1, in favor of Gas.*

T. Z. Dunn, Manager of Commercial Sales  
The Ohio Fuel Gas Company  
99 N. Front Street • Columbus 15, Ohio

Please send me the reprint on Gas vs. Electric Heating at Shingle Creek School, as well as any additional information on Gas vs. Electric Heating for Schools.

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