Exclusive ASO 29th Annual Convention Report

OHIO ARCHITECT
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO
A REGION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

october 1962
ADJUSTABLE ANCHORING SYSTEMS

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- INSURES EXTREME RIGIDITY
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OCTOBER, 1962 Volume XX Number 10

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29th Annual Convention Report
More than 200 architects, wives and material suppliers enjoyed a three-day cruise of the Great Lakes aboard the S.S. South American for the ASO 29th Annual Meeting and Regional Conference, featuring an educational display of product literature.

As the ship departed from the Detroit Docks on September 17, passengers were busy registering, unpacking and exploring the decks of the cruiser.

Participating company representatives immediately began to set-up their materials in the exhibit area where, during the next three days, they would have many opportunities to discuss with Ohio's architects their products, services and the construction industry in general.

The first evening's "Bon Voyage" party set a theme for the entire convention of informality, relaxation and amiability.

**SEMINAR**

For the architects and their guests, George B. Mayer, FAIA, director of the Ohio Region AIA, scheduled a most inspiring and enlightening seminar on the comprehensive services of the architect. The three expert speakers, William J. Bachman, AIA, Hammond, Indiana; Mario Celli, AIA, McKeesport, Pennsylvania; and Clinton Gamble, FAIA, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, discussed this thought provoking topic from three separate approaches—the theory, the practice and the ethics involved.

**ANNUAL BANQUET**

The festive annual banquet, complete with streamers and party hats, took place the last evening aboard the South American. Here Convention Chairman Orville H. Bauer took the opportunity to thank all those present for their participation and support, and introduced the members of his committee who worked so diligently in planning this convention. Immediate Past President Gilbert Coddington then presented to ASO President Howard B. Cain a gavel and certificate of appreciation for his untiring service to the ASO during the past year.

The President's Party which followed the banquet will perhaps be best remembered for the introduction of a new dance step which might well be entitled "The Rollicking Lake Michigan Glide".

**ANNUAL MEETING**

The final scheduled event of the convention was the Annual Meeting of the Architects Society of Ohio. Members reviewed the legal, financial, operational and administrative activities of their Society for the past year and discussed plans for the coming year. Election of officers for 1963 took place with the following results: Orville H. Bauer was elected to the office of President; Joseph Tuchman, First Vice-President; Robert Lecklider, Second Vice-President; Eugene F. Schrand, Third Vice-President; William H. Wiechelman, Secretary, and Loren J. Staker, Treasurer.

As the Good Ship South American approached the docks of Holland, Michigan on September 19, some 200 sea-faring architects and participating company representatives stood on deck sharing the sentiment expressed by one disembarking passenger—"This is one convention that I am really sorry to see come to an end".
Random Photos of the
29th Annual Convention
Aboard the S. S. South American
President elect Orville Bauer thanks officers, members and convention committee members, and exhibitors for their participation in making the 29th Annual Convention a resounding success.

Immediate Past President Gilbert Coddington presents an award of appreciation and silver gavel to President Howard B. Cain of Cleveland.

ASO proxy and Mrs. Cain (left) talk with incoming president Orville Bauer and Mrs. Bauer.

General view of the Annual Banquet aboard ship.
The place is Spain.

The event is the annual poetry competition.

The awards stand in simple elegance, awaiting the winners.

The judges announce that the prizes have been chosen to reflect the same qualities of imagination, inspiration, warmth and mechanical perfection looked for in the entries.

The third award is presented—a solid silver rose.

The second award is another rose—this time of solid gold.

The winner is then called forward and presented with the ultimate in perfection and beauty...a real live red rose!

So, too, the materials that you, the architect, use to bring your imaginative ideas, your inspiration, your warmth and your knowledge of the mechanics of structure into reality must also reflect these qualities.

There is such a natural material—"The Imaginative Material"—BRICK AND TILE!
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*OHIO ARCHITECT*
The Comprehensive Services of the Architect
A Report of the Ohio Regional Conference Seminar

THEORY
WILLIAM J. BACHMAN, AIA
HAMMOND, INDIANA

As Director of the Illinois Region AIA and President of the Chicago Chapter AIA, William Bachman has gained a wealth of knowledge in the comprehensive services program, and shared part of this knowledge with ASO members at the Ohio Region Seminar.

Mr. Bachman pointed out that in April of 1962, the JOURNAL of the American Institute of Architects contained a second report on the Profession of Architecture which was prefixed by an admonition in very bold type stating "FOR EVERY AIA MEMBER—REQUIRED READING". In this Preface, Philip Will, Jr., FAIA (then President), introduced the controversial subject of the broadening of architectural services.

The report was the result of two years of study by the AIA Committee on Profession. While the report spoke of "... broadening the aims, and stimulating the initiative of the architect ...", it also reviewed some of the reasons why this program was necessary, and of utmost importance to the practicing profession.

At the AIA Convention in Philadelphia, a Supplemental Dues Program was initiated. Part of the funds raised by this method have been used to underwrite a program of regional seminars, as well as a series of 12 articles which will appear in the JOURNAL with regard to these comprehensive services.

The announcement by Philip Will of the broadening of architectural services caused a good deal of controversy. Architectural journals, as well as architectural critics have found delightful material for their opposition. At a chapter meeting in Chicago this fall an individual made light of the program because, in her concept, the problem with architecture was the design—the all-important thing—and not enough buildings have good design. Perhaps those who have background experience in the problem at hand could be equally as critical of the program with regard to better design, if they were to criticize the continued search for better design in the light that many buildings are built today by architects, and after all, they stand for just a certain length of time after which, who cares how they look! The indifference to either design or to the business of architecture can be injurious, regardless of which is neglected.

For that matter, Mr. Bachman continues, perhaps the only problem is basic services—and these basic services all architects know by heart as being the schematic design phase, the design development stage, construction documents stage and construction phase. Many offices, however, find themselves being pressed into additional services with clients such as building programming and consulting about building sites. Other factors enter the picture in the form of an entrepreneur who, perhaps, assembles several elements such as the land, the financing, the drawings and specifications, the tenants and ends up with the project. Mr. Bachman points out the need in this picture for a trained professional whose aesthetic senses and judgment ability in the design field will lead him to examine very carefully the comprehensive services that might be given. These would include (1) a project analysis service, including feasibility studies, financial analysis, location and site analy-

(Continued on page 13)
Ribbons of windows develop exterior character for this new school

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Extensive bands of Andersen Flexivents help Loyalsock Township Junior High School in Williamsport, Pennsylvania function as an efficient, versatile educational plant.

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DAYTON Dayton Sash & Door Co., 8 Norwood Ave., BA 4-5626

MASSILLON Whitmer-Jackson Co., 16th St. & Harsh Ave. S.E., TE 3-8511
NORTH LIMA Iron City Sash & Door Co., S. Range Rd. Mahoning County (Youngstown Branch) KI 9-2172
TOLEDO Allen A. Smith Co., 1216 West Bancroft St., Ch 4-5531
sis, operational programming and building programming. (2) In the second phase, called "Promotional Services, one might find real estate and land assembly, financing of the project, promotional design and planning, public relations and communications. (3) Design and planning services would include the operational design and planning, and the building design and planning. (4) Construction services would include bids and construction contracts, supervision and administration, job-cost accounting, construction management, and post-construction services. (5) Supporting services, including that broad spectrum of supporting design services that covers engineering, urban and regional planning, landscape architecture, site planning, fine arts and crafts, interior and furnishings, sanitary and utility planning, roads and traffic design, and others such as acoustics, lighting, etc.; or—special consulting services such as specific building types, economics, market analyses, merchandising analyses and law. While this is a mouth full, it is covered by many of the firms now serving clients who have demanded the broadening of the architectural services they had hoped to receive.

Because the architect is moving into the fields to help properly solve the total construction problem, he must not go into these without the preparation and training that one should have to do an intelligent job. Further, he must recognize that he must be paid for such services, for charges for consultants or for the operations of new departments within architectural offices. Due care should be exercised by a practitioner in alerting the owner to the necessity of having consultants, and in the owner's compensation for the consultant in his particular field. He must bury his fear about asking a client to pay for certain information that is necessary to the best use of his total capital.

The architect should do a better job with each and every project he performs; he should produce better architectural design, he should serve his client in a better manner, he should be adequately paid for the services he performs, and he should not get mixed up in a family controversy on "which is most important", because the public not only deserves the best of architectural design, but the best of total architectural service. There is nothing like an open mind in our total business.

(Continued on page 14)
Mario Celli refers to himself as a "home town" architect—his firm is the only one in a city of 65,000 people. Until three years ago, Mr. Celli's practice was confined to Western Pennsylvania. Since that time, his staff has grown from four persons to 46, and includes 12 architects and 7 engineers.

To illustrate the comprehensive services of the architect, Mr. Celli lists several recent projects in which his firm has been active. These include the Pittsburgh University Library, a dairy barn, a fall-out shelter, an urban renewal rehabilitation project, a school building, and a mausoleum and oratory.

An essential factor in any architectural project is setting up a team, having the owner as the number one man and the architect next in command as "boss of the team". Under his supervision, people are working as specialists in their own particular areas within the project. As an example, the Pittsburgh University Library team consisted of the owners (the University Executive Board), the owner's physical plant department, staff members, a library specialist, the library department of Remington Rand Corporation, and professional technical experts.

The introduction of new services necessitates an increased period of project analysis. With the acceptance of a contract for a dairy barn, Mr. Celli assigned a young designer to do some preliminary investigation. This man spent two months talking with farm managers, dairy companies, inspecting barns. Not a minute of this two month period was spent on the drawing board.

At the present time this firm is designing a mausoleum and oratory. This project is requiring a great deal of research. For assistance, they called on a New Orleans firm who has had experience in this area. As part of the preparation, Mr. Celli had to rearrange some sub-surface burial plots, and had to check selling prices of crypts, analyze them and determine the proposed selling price for the client's crypts. This price would have to include the cost of the oratory. After intensive research, it was determined that by adding an additional 5 crypts to the original number planned, the cost of the project would be economically feasible.

In urban renewal the trend seems to be toward conservation and rehabilitation. The prime factors are the establishment of a continuing program of rehabilitation and the prevention of a recurrence of such blight. In the project in which Celli's firm is involved, site plans will be made and some buildings will be torn down. These sites will then be available to developers for construction (with all plans approved by the contracted architect). For preliminary studies the architect will be paid on a "per building" basis.

Two years ago in Pennsylvania a governor's committee studied the state school problem. As a result of this

(Continued from page 13)
From HAUGHTON Elevonics* ...

exciting new concept in elevating for an exciting new building

Buildings are for people. And people who use the elevators in Trenton's new Department of Labor and Industry Building will enjoy speed, comfort and convenience that can be provided only by Haughton Elevators under fully-automated electronic control. Not even peak demands at "coffee breaks" or rush hours can cause service to deteriorate. An automatic electronic computer constantly receives and analyzes data pertaining to amount and character of traffic, and makes adjustments to match traffic needs exactly. Such is the magic of Haughton Elevonics*, key to superior elevator performance in new buildings and old. For complete information on our design, modernization and maintenance capabilities, contact your Haughton sales office (listed in the Yellow Pages), or write: Haughton Elevator Company, Division of Toledo Scale Corporation, Toledo 9, Ohio. Passenger and Freight Elevators, Escalators, Dumbwaiters.

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study, all schools will be required to submit master plot plans. This master plan will develop the educational program for the entire school district. Here again is a definite indication of the growing need for, and trend toward, comprehensive services of the architect.

The greatest mistake that some offices make, says Mr. Celli, is to submit an inadequate sketch or drawing. This results in the architect spending time doing things that should have been done in the preliminary stages. The important thing is to get the team together at the sketch stage and settle all details at the preliminary stage. Architects have a need for better planning. Good planning starts the day you meet your client and continues until the building is built and occupancy takes place. As the architect gives better planning, the client appreciates the skills of the various experts. Higher fees are bound to follow.

"The client must know what he is getting for his money. He must know that he is a member of the team—and an important member. Keep him informed about progress and about cost. Above all, don't use a customer as a crutch to strengthen a weak team . . . strengthen the team!"

The architect should make accurate cost estimates and keep within these estimates as closely as possible. As part of his expanded service, he should become familiar with the processes for securing a loan for his client and should single out those lending institution which will best serve his client.

The public must be made more aware of the services of the architect. This will have been accomplished when a client comes into the architect's office and instructs him to find a site, design a building and get going! The architect's duty, then, is to give the best possible special service.

**ETHICS**

Clintom Gamble, FAIA
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

"Why do we have ethics?" Clinton Gamble, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects and member of the AIA Committee on Profession, answers this by stating that "... we have ethics as a service to the profession". There are those who claim that the only ethic necessary is the golden rule. However, AIA rules must change as circumstances change.

The Mandatory Standards of Practice of the American Institute of Architects were almost completely revised in 1947, then were revised again in 1951, 1954, and 1955. There has been a 7 year period where there have been no changes and the Institute wonders now if its ethics still apply. As they are presently written, they actually do cover the comprehensive concept. There is, however, some archaic language that needs cleaning up.

Mr. Gamble's objective, then, is to present the proposed amended Mandatory Standards of Professional Practice (as printed below) for discussion, consideration and criticism by the members of the Ohio Region AIA.

**Proposed Amendments**

1. An architect shall render his professional services as agent for and counsellor to his client with undivided loyalty; consequently, he may accept compensation for his services only from his client.

2. An architect shall render professional services only after a prior and definite agreement with his client as to the extent of the services and compensation.

3. An architect shall perform those services he renders with such competence and adequacy that he properly serves the interests of the client and protects the public in matters of health, welfare, safety and beauty.

4. An architect shall base his compensation on the value of the services he agrees to render. He shall neither offer nor agree to perform his services for a compensation that will tend to jeopardize the adequacy or professional quality of those services, or the judgment, care and diligence necessary to properly discharge his responsibilities to his client and the public.

5. An architect shall not enter into competitive bidding against another architect on the basis of compensation. He shall not use donation or misleading information on cost as a device for obtaining a competitive advantage.

6. An architect shall not engage in building contracting. He shall not own a financial interest in contracting firms, products or vendors of building materials that might tend to compromise his loyalty to his client.

7. An architect shall provide responsible cost estimates to his client. When providing any cost information his statement shall be complete and reliable.

8. An architect shall not offer his services in a competition except as provided in The Institute's Competition Code.

9. An architect shall not injure falsely or maliciously the professional reputation, prospects or practice of another architect.

10. An architect shall not attempt to supplant another architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward the latter's employment. An architect shall not undertake a commission for which he knows another architect has been employed until he has notified such other architect of the fact in writing and has conclusively determined that the original employment has been terminated.

11. An architect shall conform to the registration laws governing the practice of architecture in any state in which he practices.

12. An architect shall not engage a commission agent to solicit work on his behalf.

13. An architect shall not use paid advertising or indulge in self-laudatory, exaggerated or misleading publicity, nor shall he publicly endorse products or permit the use of his name to imply endorsement. He shall not solicit, nor permit others to solicit in his name, advertisements or other support toward the cost of any publication presenting his work.

14. An architect shall not act in a manner detrimental to the best interests of the profession.
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Fourteen 9-ton precast concrete tapered bents are fitted together to form seven arches in this VA Hospital Chapel. At the same time the bents were produced, Rackle cast spandrels and purlins at its plant, assuring rigid quality control and economy. A skilled Rackle field crew completed erection in less than one week.

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CONTRACTOR: GEORGE W. TIMMONS, CHILlicoTHE

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Eighteen 75' prestressed concrete channels, 70" wide by 27" deep, cover all but the vault of this modern 75' by 140' bank building ... provide a clear, unobstructed span for offices and covered drive-in banking and parking. The giant channels were produced of exceptionally fine-textured white architectural concrete so that the undersides form the finished white ceiling. The 75' channels, delivered and erected in three days, afforded major savings of material and erection costs.

Consult Rackle engineers for detailing information and cost-saving features inherent in factory-produced precast concrete structural systems and architectural products.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK, OAKLAND BRANCH
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THE GEO. RACKLE & SONS CO. NEWBURG STATION, CLEVELAND, 5, OHIO

OCTOBER, 1962
TAX-SAVINGS
Keogh Bill vs. Professional Corporations
by the Hon. Richard B. Metcalf
Senator, State of Ohio

On October 10, President Kennedy signed into law the long sought after Keogh Bill. The Bill has had many amendments since its introduction in Congress more than ten years ago. It now provides that a self-employed individual may set up a retirement plan and may contribute to the plan 10% of his annual earned income to a maximum of $2,500.00. In the year the contribution is made, he is permitted to take as a tax deduction 50% of the total contribution made on his behalf.

The Bill further provides that the earnings of the fund in such a retirement plan are not taxable until distributed. If the funds thus accumulated are paid out in more than one tax-year, they are taxed at ordinary income tax rates. If, however, the entirety of the fund is paid out in a single tax-year, the tax formula in effect spreads the income over a five-year period. For instance, if your fund built to $100,000.00, (of deducted monies and earnings) and distributed to you in lump sum, this would be taxable in a single year. Without the use of the Keogh formula, the tax would have been $53,640.00, whereas under the Keogh formula, you tax 1/5th of the $100,000.00, being $20,000.00, the tax being $5,280.00, then multiply the tax by 5. You pay a tax of approximately $27,000.00 instead of $53,640.00.

In addition, the Keogh Bill requires that regardless of number of employees, they must also be covered under the plan, if they have been in your employ for three years.

The Bill takes effect at the beginning of your tax year, starting after December 31, 1962.

The Chart below shows a comparison between accumulations as an individual under the Keogh Bill and under a profit-sharing plan in a professional corporation. The first column shows income from practice in several income levels. The second column shows the income after the retirement portion is deducted and the tax cost of that retirement portion. For instance, if you are in the 50% tax bracket and you want to buy a necktie for $1.00 you have to earn $2.00 to be able to afford it. Here the $10,000.00 a year man is allowed to set aside $1,000.00 in his retirement plan, $500.00 being deductible, $500.00 not being deductible. In order to put in the $500.00 not deductible, he must earn $665.00 hence, $500 and $665 deducted from $10,000, leaves a balance of $8,835.00. The second column in individual capacity uses the $1165 less the amount of tax on the $1165.00, accumulated for 30 years at 6% interest and paying tax annually on the income of 6%, accumulates to $53,314.00. The column identified as Keogh accumulation assumes a lump sum distribution with no other taxable income in the year distributed and it represents an accumulation of 30 years at 6% interest. The next column, professional corporation profit-sharing accumulation, is a 30-year accumulation at 6%, using the same amount of money going into the plan. The difference between the various columns are strictly the difference in tax structure.

"Chart "C" is really the one that you are truly interested in. The bill, of course, only accomplishes the one thing, setting aside money for retirement. Under professional corporations, money expended for disability insurance, group life insurance, pensions, and profit-sharing plans are all deductible. The following chart shows the maximum tax savings that can be attained under the best conditions possible for the calculations. Under professional corporations, it shows the maximum tax savings that can be attained in using group life insurance, disability insurance, profit-sharing, and the estate tax savings, but does not include a pension plan, which of course, would make the dollar calculations still greater. In addition, the manner of calculating tax savings in the professional corporation anticipates the payment of the additional taxes involved in having a corporation and further, takes into consideration benefits payable to non-professional employees. In

CHART "A"

COMPARISON ON 30-YEAR BASIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income from Practice</th>
<th>Income after Retirement Deduction</th>
<th>Individual Accumulation</th>
<th>Keogh Accumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
<td>$8,835.00</td>
<td>$53,314.00</td>
<td>$64,270.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
<td>$17,460.00</td>
<td>$94,921.00</td>
<td>$120,675.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
<td>$26,667.00</td>
<td>$98,040.00</td>
<td>$145,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000.00</td>
<td>$36,625.00</td>
<td>$98,040.00</td>
<td>$145,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000.00</td>
<td>$46,900.00</td>
<td>$78,273.00</td>
<td>$145,750.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Keogh Bill as previously pointed out does have limitations more stringent than the professional corporation. The next diagram shows the various income levels and the maximum amount which can be accumulated under the Keogh plan and the maximum amount which may be accumulated under a corporation profit-sharing plan.

CHART "B"

MAXIMUM ACCUMULATION AFTER 30-YEARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income from Practice</th>
<th>Keogh</th>
<th>Professional Corporation Profit-Sharing Only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
<td>$68,350.00</td>
<td>$88,988.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
<td>$120,675.00</td>
<td>$177,976.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
<td>$145,750.00</td>
<td>$266,964.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000.00</td>
<td>$145,750.00</td>
<td>$355,952.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000.00</td>
<td>$145,750.00</td>
<td>$444,940.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who Uses GAS Air Conditioning?

Look at This Partial List of Distinguished Ohio Businesses, Industries and Institutions Air Conditioned by Natural Gas!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business/Institution</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Riverside Methodist Hospital</td>
<td>3535 Olentangy River Rd., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Towers Apartments</td>
<td>1620 E. Broad St., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express Motel</td>
<td>301 Bihl Ave., Toledo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynoldsburg Bank</td>
<td>7112 E. Main St., Reynoldsburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Ramo, Wooldridge, Inc.</td>
<td>6325 Huntley Rd., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elyria Chronicle-Telegram</td>
<td>Elyria, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Village Lanes</td>
<td>4170 W. Broad St., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus Board of Education Administration Building</td>
<td>270 E. State St., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reidy Scanlon Funeral Home</td>
<td>Broadway, Lorain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston Store</td>
<td>Northern Lights Shopping Center, Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Electric Company, Inc.</td>
<td>6200 E. Broad St., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Oil Company</td>
<td>Cedar Point Rd., Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Huntington National Bank</td>
<td>1531 W. Lane Ave., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationwide Inn</td>
<td>4104 W. Broad St., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parma Community Hospital</td>
<td>Parma, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beacon Building</td>
<td>50 W. Gay St., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Lights Lanes</td>
<td>3525 Cleveland Ave., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationwide Insurance Company</td>
<td>899 E. Broad St., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town House Motel</td>
<td>Monroe &amp; Bancroft Sts., Toledo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Building</td>
<td>Bowling Green State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100 East Broad Apartments</td>
<td>1100 E. Broad St., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw-Barton</td>
<td>638 Walnut St., Coshocton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Nucleonics Corp.</td>
<td>650 Ackerman Rd., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus Branch Libraries</td>
<td>Linden, Beechwood, Parsons Ave., Arlington &amp; Whitehall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Federal Savings &amp; Loan Assn.</td>
<td>Oberlin Ave. at W. 37th St., Lorain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlington Arms Motel</td>
<td>1335 Dublin Rd., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schottenstein's Department Store</td>
<td>1887 Parsons Ave., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonic Temple</td>
<td>Elyria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L &amp; K Restaurants</td>
<td>879 Park Avenue West, Mansfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Bear Stores Company</td>
<td>Route #5, Marion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malichok Funeral Home</td>
<td>5660 Ridge Rd., Parma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlights for Children</td>
<td>2300 W. 5th Ave., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle D Recreation &amp; Bowling</td>
<td>144 E. Main St., Circleville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John's Youth Center</td>
<td>657 S. Ohio Ave., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper-Bessemer Corp.</td>
<td>Mt. Vernon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Inn</td>
<td>Mansfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilbert Stouffer's Restaurant</td>
<td>16888 Pearl Rd., Strongsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st National Bank</td>
<td>192 Orange St., Mansfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Ladislaus Church</td>
<td>260 Reeb Ave., Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presutti's Suburban</td>
<td>1130 Dublin Rd., Columbus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prudent Ohio businessmen, with an eye to service, economy and quality, have found Gas Air Conditioning their "best choice." Names of additional Gas Air Conditioning customers — large and small volume — available upon request. The Gas Company also maintains a staff of trained air conditioning "specialists", ready to work with you in specifying and planning for this newest, most economical method of air conditioning. Just give us a call.

THE OHIO FUEL GAS COMPANY    THE OHIO VALLEY GAS COMPANY
MUSSON FEATURES NEW ARCHITECT SELECTED COLORS

Musson's Stair Treads No. 500 and No. 1000 are made in new marbleized Beige and Birch.

HEAVY DUTY STAIR TREADS FOR SAFETY AND DURABILITY
Musson products are backed by 40 years experience in making "Safety Designed" molded rubber treads and mats.

NO. 500
These are the toughest, heaviest gauge and weight rubber stair treads. They were designed for maximum Safety, Durability and Beauty — easy to install and easy to keep clean.

Curved Nose
- 3/16" thick at rear
- 1/16" at front edge

Square Nose
- 1/4" through design
- 1/4" through design

MOLDED RUBBER

Full 1/4" thick, 12" deep. Square or curved nose.

Standard lengths in stock are: 24", 30", 36", 42", 48", 60", 72". They are easily trimmed to exact step size. COLORS: Same as NO. 500 treads.

NO. 1000

Extra Durable
Grease-Oil Resistant
Surface Quality Throughout

These treads are 12½" deep, with 3" smooth rear border. Lengths are: 24", 30", 36", 42", 48", 54", 61", and 72". COLORS: Plain black or marbleized red, green, gray, mahogany, beige, walnut, birch, black.

KOROSEAL VINYL TREADS


MUSSON TREADS, MATS AND MATTING

RUBBER MATS FOR ENTRANCES
Musson entrance mats are made of heavy, tough, molded rubber. The pyramid surface design gives safer foot traction and is easier to keep clean. COLORS: Black, Brown, Red, Green and Gray.

FLUFF LINK MATS
These deluxe mats have a chenille-like surface which aids in the removal of dust and dirt from shoes. More durable and easier to clean than cocoa mats. Sizes up to 8' x 20' with brown or gray field with red or green border.

VINYL LINK MATS
Our vinyl link mats are completely safe for the tiniest heels and give the finest service under roughest wear. Made in nine sparkling colors with matching or contrasting nosing, bevelled or stub. Made in sizes up to 8' x 20'.

PLAIN, PERFORATED, INLAID
Perforations are round, cloverleaf, hexagon, or rectangular; made so tiniest heels will not catch. Made for surface or recessed installation — 1/16" or 3/16" thick. Sizes up to 4' x 16'6" in one section. Shaped to fit all areas. Special inlaid emblems and insignia available as ordered.

MATS OF EVERY TYPE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Write for catalog, samples and factory prices of Stair Treads, Fatigue Mats, Shower Mats, Desk Mats, Kick Plates, Sill Covers.

THE R. C. MUSSON RUBBER CO. 1312 Archwood Ave., Akron 6, Ohio
the group of four individuals shown under professional corporation, not only
did the individuals have the tax savings
as shown but $173,000.00 in tax free
fringe benefits was paid to the non-
professional employee. The first col-
umn to the left shows individuals income
from practice. The next column is the tax savings when using Keogh
as opposed to individually in a plan
of 30-years duration as shown in the
above diagram. The third column from
the left is the professional corporation
tax-savings over and above that of an
individual. The fourth column shows
the difference in tax savings between
Keogh and professional corporations.

As you can see from the above dia-
gram, it would not be worthwhile for
a man making $10,000.00 a year to go
into a professional corporation as the
cost of incorporating alone would ex-
ceed the difference between the two
plans. As you get to $20,000.00, how-
ever, it becomes more profitable by far
to be under professional corporation
and as you reach $30,000.00 and above,
there is no comparison between the two.

As I pointed out previously, the cal-
culations made for professional corri-
porations anticipate giving benefits to less-
er employees. Under the Keogh bill,
non-professional employees must be
covered, provided they are in your
employment for three years. If, for
instance, the individual earning $10,-
000.00 a year had a Secretary earning
$3,000.00 per year, he would have to
set aside for her benefit, $300.00 per
year. If the two work together for 30-
years, she, of course, would be entitled
to a substantial benefit. He would have
ended up with spendable retirement
income of $64,270.00. However, had
he not used the Keogh Bill, but had
he taken the money set aside for him-
self as well as the money set aside for
his secretary, pay tax on it and invested
it individually, he would have ended
up with $67,039.00. In other words,
if he had to carry a secretary through
all these years, he would have lost more
than $2,500.00 using the Keogh bill,
as opposed to investing the money as
an individual without the aid of any
"tax-savings device."

(Continued on page 22)

CHART "C"
MAXIMUM SAVINGS AFTER 30-YEAR
PROGRAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income from Practice</th>
<th>Keogh</th>
<th>Professional Corporation</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
<td>$10,956.00</td>
<td>$11,443.00</td>
<td>$487.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
<td>$25,754.00</td>
<td>$57,652.00</td>
<td>$31,898.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
<td>$47,710.00</td>
<td>$138,216.00</td>
<td>$90,506.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$45,000.00</td>
<td>$66,072.00</td>
<td>$310,698.00</td>
<td>$244,626.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pauls Valley High School shows the way . . .

How concrete can provide beautiful
schools for $9.00 (or less) per square foot

Pauls Valley is one of a number of Oklahoma communities pioneer-
ing schools with thin shell concrete roofs. Contract costs have run
as low as $8.00 per sq. ft. The $9.00 per sq. ft. project cost of the
Pauls Valley High School includes heating, air conditioning (less
unit), floor covering and science and home economics equipment.
Concrete shells, only 3 to 7 inches thick, provide clear spans of
as much as 112 feet without interior support. Bearing no loads, in-
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room layout. By using concrete throughout the building the school
district has obtained the lowest fire insurance rate available. Lat-
eral stability of the school's construction improves extended cover-
age insurance in this land of tornadoes.

Engineers and architects find concrete successfully blends the
practical and the beautiful for modern schools.
In the Chart A on page 18, the Keogh bill has been figured on a tax basis as if there were no other taxable income in the year in which the individual received the distribution. Let us assume now that the individual did have other income. Let us assume further, that he was a $45,000.00 a year man and that he had deductions in the amount of $5,000.00 and that he had $40,000.00 of taxable income in addition to the lump sum distribution of $197,750.00, coming from the plan. In this case, using the Keogh formula for payment of tax, the tax on the $197,750.00 would be $146,250.00, or, left after taxes, $51,500.00, as opposed to what he could save as an individual, $79,678.00. In other words, by the use of Keogh, if these were the facts, he would have lost about $28,000.00 by using the Keogh bill.

The question has surely occurred to you, why would the government pass a bill which would on occasion cause a person to lose more money than had they not taken advantage of what purportedly was a tax-savings device. The answer is fairly simple. Government wants to require people to retire at a given age and not to have productive income. They further want to discourage lump sum distributions. The accumulation of $197,750.00 could purchase a monthly annuity contract that would pay $1,200.00 or more per month, or an annual income of approximately $14,500.00. This, however, would be taxable at an individual income tax rate of approximately 5/6th of the annual annuity, or in other words, the tax would be approximately $1,680.00 per year. (Assuming $4,000.00 personal deductions.) If you had $10,000.00 of other income, then the annual tax on the annuity would be $2,400.00 because of the increase of rates.

As you can see, the Keogh Bill is capable of producing tax-savings, but careful planning is a necessary element. Simply because Congress has said that this bill will save you taxes, does not make it so in all cases. The Keogh Bill is still far from equal treatment for professional self-employed with those who are under corporation structures, but I suppose we should all be glad for small favors.

**ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

The Honorable Richard B. Metcalf, was elected to the State Senate in November, 1960, after serving from 1956 to 1960 as a Member of the House of Representatives. His senatorial seat represents Franklin and Pickaway counties. He has also served as Bailiff of the Columbus Municipal Court and Special Counsel to the Attorney General.

As a professional man, Senator Metcalf has long been aware of the tax inequities imposed upon all professionals. In the 104th General Assembly, State of Ohio, he authored Senate Bill 550, which is the Professional Corporation Act for the State of Ohio. This Act was explained by Senator Metcalf in the August 1961 issue of OHIO ARCHITECT.

In the accompanying article Senator Metcalf explains, exclusively for Ohio architects, the pros and cons of the Keogh Bill (HR-10) and Ohio’s Professional Corporation Act.

Senator Metcalf is a partner in the law firm of Robins, Metcalf and Preston, located at 5 East Long Street, Columbus.
Time-tested / proved perfect for motels / flameless Electric Heat

1954
Eastgate Motel, Lima, installed Electric Heat.

Two of many satisfied commercial customers with years of electric heat experience. Gives maximum convenience, minimum maintenance, superior cleanliness, unit-by-unit control.

1959
Newark Terrace Motel, Newark, installed Electric Heat.

1963
For today's and tomorrow's comfort-conditioned installation, specify modern Electric Heat.

In the area served by Ohio Power Company, we are ready to assist you with your heating plans. Call our nearest office or write to:
FROM RUSSWIN

a new Top-Railer Door Closer
that's built to control exterior doors

A new addition to the Top-Railer family! It's the No. 500-4... designed to control exterior doors or heavy interior doors. Dual controls for closing, latching... separate control for cushioned back-check. Hold-open available. Meets Federal Specification No. 3330.

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Revocation of License
Of Architect Charles H. Burchard
Reversed by Common Pleas Court

On September 18, 1962, Judge Charles S. Bell of the Common Pleas Court at Cincinnati, Ohio reversed the action of the State Board of Examiners of Architects revoking the architect's certificate of Charles H. Burchard, a Cincinnati architect.

On February 11, 1959 the State Board of Examiners served upon Mr. Burchard a notice under the Administrative Procedure Act. After service of this notice on Mr. Burchard, he filed a petition for a Writ of Prohibition in the Court of Appeals of Franklin County, Ohio seeking an order to prevent the State Board from proceeding with the hearing. Judge Duffy of the Appeals Court held that the State Board had the authority to proceed with the hearing. Mr. Burchard then appealed this decision to the Supreme Court of Ohio, but a few days before arguments were to be heard before the Supreme Court of Ohio, Mr. Burchard withdrew his appeal.

Following this, hearings before the Board were held in Cincinnati, and an order was entered by the Board revoking Mr. Burchard's certificate to practice architecture in the State of Ohio, effective November 30, 1960.

On November 28, 1960 Mr. Burchard, through his counsel, appealed the action of the Board to the Common Pleas Court at Cincinnati, Ohio. Briefs and oral arguments were filed on behalf of the Board and Mr. Burchard.

The Board charged Mr. Burchard with a course of conduct constituting fraud and deceit in his professional practice as an architect, which is a ground for revocation under the licensing statute. Specifically, Mr. Burchard was charged with permitting an Ohio corporation, A. M. Kinney, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, to unlawfully practice architecture by acting as an agent of that corporation and as such performing services constituting the practice of architecture, knowing that such practice of architecture by a corporation was unlawful.

The Board also charged that while Mr. Burchard was so engaged in making it possible for said corporation to unlawfully practice architecture, he did fraudulently and deceitfully represent, and allowed and permitted representations to be made by others, to the effect that he was engaged in the practice of architecture as a partner in a fictitious non-existent partnership known as A. M. Kinney Associates, knowing full well he was in fact an agent of and performed such services as an agent of A. M. Kinney, Inc.

Judge Bell in his decision states that he is unable to find substantial evidence of fraud and deceit on the part of Mr. Burchard in the conduct of his business as a licensed architect, thereby reversing the decision of the Board and dismissing the charge against Mr. Burchard. No definition as to what constitutes fraud and deceit within the meaning of the architects licensing statute is given.

Time for appeal of Judge Bell's decision is twenty days from the filing of the judgment entry in the case.

OHIO ARCHITECT
To meet architect-builder requests, Belden now is producing genuine burned clay SOLAR SCREEN units in three exclusive designs... in 8" x 8" size. These modern patterns, plus an attractive natural color, enable the designer to create an unlimited variety of wall effects. For protection against weather—to preserve privacy—or for distinctive decoration, Belden Solar Screen is architecturally, functionally and economically adaptable to any type building. Samples are available from your dealer, or write for illustrated data sheet.

Now

solar screen

NEW

brick colors
and textures

In addition to Solar Screen, expansion of the Belden line is further continued with several new and different shades of GRAY and BUFF architectural Face Brick. A choice of smooth or rugged texture widens the architectural adaptability of the new colors, which are immediately available in Standard, Roman and Norman size brick. Ask your dealer to show you these latest advancements in distinctive color ranges and exclusive finishes (such as the rugged Windsor Blend texture illustrated).
A statement Concerning Architect-Engineer Jurisdictional Disputes:

A decision was made recently by OSPE to appeal the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the Steubenville Case. In what we hope will be a brief formality, the State Supreme Court will be asked to rule on this question of whether an industrial engineer (Mr. Ralph Fanning) can legally enter a contract that encompasses primarily architectural services. The court of Appeals has already rendered an emphatic “No”.

The reasons presented by OSPE for carrying this case to the higher court are two: First, it still has funds available for this particular purpose. And second, OSPE wants to preserve the status quo, and does not want the courts to make interpretations of existing laws that might result in permanent limitations upon the territorial rights of any engineer’s practice. Without actually saying so, OSPE appears to subscribe to the philosophy contained in the NSPE brief in the Steubenville Case, namely, that an engineer can legally render any service that an architect renders, provided the engineer does not label himself an “architect”.

The NSPE brief is an affront to the architects and engineers of the entire country. It denies that architects have specialized skill and training that are distinct from those of engineers, and vice versa. I hope that OSPE will repudiate the NSPE position, by continuing to cooperate with ASO in the elimination of unauthorized interprofessional practices.

The ASO belief, as sustained by the Jefferson County Court of Appeals, is that architects have exclusive rights in the field of architectural planning of buildings, other than strictly utilitarian buildings. In the case of the latter building types, the architectural aspects of these projects are usually “incidental” to the engineering design problems involved and therefore, a “gray” area is recognized wherein either profession may legally have primary jurisdiction. It is in this so-called “gray” area that engineers are legally permitted to design buildings. The Engineers’ Registration Law establishes this fact.

The ASO philosophy clearly repeals the permissive language of the “Interprofessional Principles of Practice for Architects and Engineers” which was adopted by the AIA and NSPE several years ago. This document, relating to ethical practices, stated that “an architect or engineer may ethically accept commissions for projects embracing both architectural and engineering work. . . .” but that, “The clients interests normally are served best when the principal retained is proficient in the predominate work involved. . . .”. Contrary to this statement, the Steubenville Case clearly establishes that it is illegal for an engineer to accept a commission for projects which primarily embrace architectural work. Accordingly the AIA withdrew its approval of the current language of the above Interprofessional Principles of Practice. Revised

(Continued on page 28)
Double-duty walls constructed in one operation with Natco Uniwall

The American Sugar Company's new Bunker Hill Refinery in Charlestown, Mass., constructed of Natco Uniwall, was chosen as one of the country's "top 10" industrial plants of 1961. Engineer-Contractor: Bechtel Corp.

Natco Uniwall is a single load-bearing, structural clay tile unit with two finished faces. Its exterior face has an unglazed rugg-tex finish with the texture and appearance of high-quality face brick. Its interior face has a permanent, durable ceramic glazed finish available in a variety of attractive colors.

"Laying up" both inside and outside walls in a single operation with only one building trade involved not only saves time, but also saves on labor costs when compared to other building methods.

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Today's idea becomes tomorrow's showplace . . . when Natco structural clay products are in the picture

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language, consistent with our laws, is now being prepared and we trust that the AIA and NSPE will adopt the same without undue delay.

A very important aspect of the Steubenville Case relates to the definition of the phrase "practice of architecture". The court has now established that the definition of this term, as contained in the Rules of the Board of Examiners of Architects, is valid and applicable, even though this definition is not actually contained in the Architects Registration Law.

Further attempts by the ASO to incorporate a definition of the practice of architecture into the Architects Registration Law are therefore unnecessary, and will not be undertaken.

The court has therefore removed the only remaining theoretical obstruction that could possibly prevent a clear cut understanding between our two highly independent professions. From here on, it is simply a matter of working together to develop investigative and enforcement techniques which will deal effectively with those few practitioners who invade fields of practice where they are not truly qualified in the eyes of the state.

In recent contacts between the ASO, CEO, the Architects Examining Board and the Engineers Registration Board, real progress has been made toward a better understanding between our two professions. These leaders among Ohio's architects and engineers appear to recognize that each profession has certain exclusive areas of practice. In this spirit of mutual respect, these parties have already mapped out a system for dealing with mavericks in both professions who stray into fields of practice where they are not qualified by license. The existing Joint A-E Committee will play an important role in this enforcement activity.

Howard B. Cain, AIA
President, ASO

NEWMAN BROS. PROVIDE NEW FACE FOR OLD CHURCH

St. Bernard's Church, Akron, was constructed over 100 years ago when 23 Catholic families assembled to establish a church for the German-speaking people of the area. A new church was built in 1905, and since that time many improvements and various types of modernization have taken place.

Recent construction included the addition of new doors, steps, a parking lot and wall. Newman Brothers, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, was given the task of providing the custom designed bronze work shown in the above illustration. The six entrances in dark oxidized finish are complemented by doors constructed of cast bronze grille work set in special extruded bronze frames. The architect was Edward H. Kraus of Akron.

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OHIO ARCHITECT
RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS: The members and guests of Architects Society of Ohio here convened on September 17, 18 and 19 aboard the S. S. South America, afloat on the Great Lakes, have enjoyed the gracious hospitality and benefited by program arranged;

BE IT RESOLVED: That a hearty vote of thanks be expressed to Chairman Orville H. Bauer; Co-chairman Robert E. Stough; President of the Toledo Chapter AIA, J. Robert Normand; all Committee Chairmen and Members of the Toledo Chapter AIA.

WHEREAS: By the invocation of the Grace of God upon us assembled here, and for the expert medical care afforded us;

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Society express our gratitude to Rev. Paul Bankston and to Dr. Jerome Gerber.

WHEREAS: The proceedings of the Convention were enriched by their challenging and spirited presentations;

BE IT RESOLVED: That our appreciation be expressed by letter to each of the panel participants and our moderator.

WHEREAS: Their generous cooperation and support have been a colorful and important contribution to the success of the convention;

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Society express its heartfelt thanks to all the exhibitors.

WHEREAS: Having continued his efficient and aggressive efforts in our behalf;

BE IT RESOLVED: That Executive Director Clifford "Rocky" Sapp and his staff be commended by the members of the Society.

WHEREAS: By his intelligent and untiring effort he has fostered the aims of this Society during his tenure of office;

BE IT RESOLVED: That retiring President Howard B. Cain be commended by the members of the Society for his service.

WHEREAS: The officers and trustees comprising the Executive Board, Committee Chairmen and Members, have devoted considerable time and energy for the ASO;

BE IT RESOLVED: That all be commended for their efforts by the members of the ASO for a job well done.

Respectfully submitted,
The Resolutions Committee
Gilbert Coddington
Frank E. Poseler

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Have you heard about DUO-WIRE masonry wall reinforcement? ...here's the how and why of it.

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Orville H. Bauer, AIA, president elect, Architects Society of Ohio.

ASO OFFICERS FOR 1963

Orville H. Bauer, AIA, Toledo, was elected President of the Architects Society of Ohio at the 29th Annual Meeting of the Society held recently aboard the S.S. South American.

Other officers elected were Joseph Tuchman, Akron, First Vice-President; Robert W. Lecklider, Dayton, Second Vice-President; Eugene F. Schrand, Cincinnati, Third Vice-President; William H. Wiechelman, Cleveland, Secretary; and Loren J. Staker, Columbus, Treasurer.

Mr. Bauer, a native of Toledo, graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1946 with top honors.

In 1948 he became an associate of the firm of Bellman, Gillett and Richards (now known as Richards, Bauer and Moorhead), and has been a partner since 1954.

Since 1950 Mr. Bauer has been an active member in his professional society. He became affiliated with the Toledo Chapter AIA in 1950 and five years later served as Chapter President. On the state level, he was elected First Vice-President in 1961, and served as General Convention Chairman for the recent ASO "Cruise Convention". He will continue in the office of First Vice-President until January 1, 1963, when he will assume the duties of the ASO President.
ASO Approves Group Life Plan For November 15th

As a result of a recent meeting of Trustees of the Group Life Insurance Plan for the Architects Society of Ohio, tentative enrollment date has been set for November 15th.

Descriptive brochures and applications now being printed will be distributed by mail on or before that date.

The GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PLAN, which is the result of many months of effort by the Office Practice Committee was specifically designed for the Architects Society of Ohio and has been approved by and is sponsored by the Society.

Group Life Insurance is provided on a graded scale up to $20,000.00 at an extremely attractive premium. Premiums for insured's prior to age 60 are waived in the event of permanent and total disability.

During initial enrollment period, no medical examination nor information is required up to age 70. This is important to remember.

The initial amount of coverage for which an insured qualifies may be continued for a lifetime either under this plan or through the conversion privilege extended by the plan.

Employees of participating firms hired after the effective date will become eligible on the next premium date.

After the initial enrollment period, premium billings will be sent each participating firm by the Union Central Life Insurance Company, which Company underwrites the plan for the Society through its Columbus Agency at 540 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Roses at President's Reception Carry on SCPI Tradition

The roses presented to the ladies aboard the S. S. South American during the 29th Annual Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio were presented with the compliments of the Structural Clay Products Institute, Region 4, in line with a tradition established by SCPI more than four years ago. Region 4 of SCPI is located at 2556 Clearview Avenue, N.W., Canton. Executive Director is James R. Platt.
This is Dur-o-wal
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with the trussed design

Don't be misled by the common habit of calling all metal-rod reinforcement "durowal". Look for this trussed design. It distinguishes the real Dur-o-wal, insures maximum flexural strength, with all steel members effectively in tension and working together.

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- Toledo, Ohio, 1678 Norwood Ave.
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- Phoenix, Ariz., P.O. Box 49
- Aurora, Ill., 260 S. Highland Ave.
- Seattle, Wash., 3310 Wallingford Ave.
- Minneapolis, Minn., 2653 37th Ave. So.
- Hamilton, Ont., Canada, 793 Woodward Ave.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ASO 29th Annual Convention

Unquestionably the 29th ASO annual meeting was the best Convention of its type which our company has had the good fortune in attending. As a matter of fact, it was one Convention that I was really sorry to see come to an end as it did Wednesday afternoon.

My congratulations to you, your staff, and the committee for having provided all of us, particularly the exhibitors, with such a fine program. The weather was terrific, the fellowship excellent—such memories will certainly endure for many, many years.

Needless to say, you can put us down as a participant in next year's Convention. Even a barge on the Scioto or Olentangy Rivers will do! With kindest personal regards

Yours very truly,
A. E. Gray, Jr.
SARGENT & CO.

I certainly want to thank you for a delightful three days that Mrs. Cherrington and I enjoyed with you and the Ohio architects on the good ship "South American". We certainly enjoyed meeting the architects and it also gave me a good opportunity to relax a little bit. Thanks again for a wonderful trip.

Sincerely,
T. V. Cherrington
THE JENNISON-WRIGHT CORP.

We want you to know the convention went off very well as far as we were concerned. We certainly had a genuine interest in our products from the architects.

Very truly yours,
L. E. Durholt
KIMBLE GLASS CO.

Kay and I would like you to know how very much we appreciated the privilege of sharing the life of Architects-At-Sea during the recent convention of the ASO aboard the S.S. South American.

This mode of convention-going was so pleasurable that all future conventions we attend will be, I am sure, quite drab by comparison.

With kindest personal regards to you and your lovely wife, I am

Sincerely yours,
Paul A. Bankston
The Protestant Episcopal Church
in The Diocese of Ohio

Just a little note to tell you how much the Riggins, Mrs. Jablon and I enjoyed the Convention. In fact, business-wise, both Bill Riggin and myself agreed that this was the best Convention we ever attended.

We certainly appreciate having been invited to participate, and we are looking forward to staying with you in the following years. Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,
Harry F. Jablon
ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTS CO.

On page 22 of the September issue of OHIO ARCHITECT an incorrect address was listed on the professional card of Robert S. Curl and Associates. The correct address, 1309 East Broad Street, Columbus 5, Ohio, appears in the listing on the back cover of this issue.

OCTOBER 1962
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This dormitory for Bethany College was built in only 4 months at one-half the national average cost

Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., relieved their overcrowded student housing problem with an AmBridge Modular Dormitory. Ordered in May 1961, the dormitory was completed and ready for occupancy by September—just four months later. The 56-student unit has 28 bedrooms, a 2-room proctor’s suite, a large lounge, and service facilities. All this was built at a base-contract cost of about one-half the national average.

These dormitories can be erected fast because the factory-finished wall panels need no structural frame. The roof is supported entirely by the wall panels, which are fully insulated and finished in a variety of permanent colors. As quickly as the roof beams are lifted, the exterior walls may be bolted in place and the structure is ready for roofing.

Bethany College was so pleased with the first dormitory that they ordered a second to be ready this fall. The second dormitory is a little larger and accommodates 60 students. Compared to the national average cost of $3,500 to $4,500 per student, both these American Bridge dormitories cost only about half as much. If you’re worried about housing a larger enrollment, check with American Bridge, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. USS and AmBridge are registered trademarks.

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