OHIO ARCHITECT

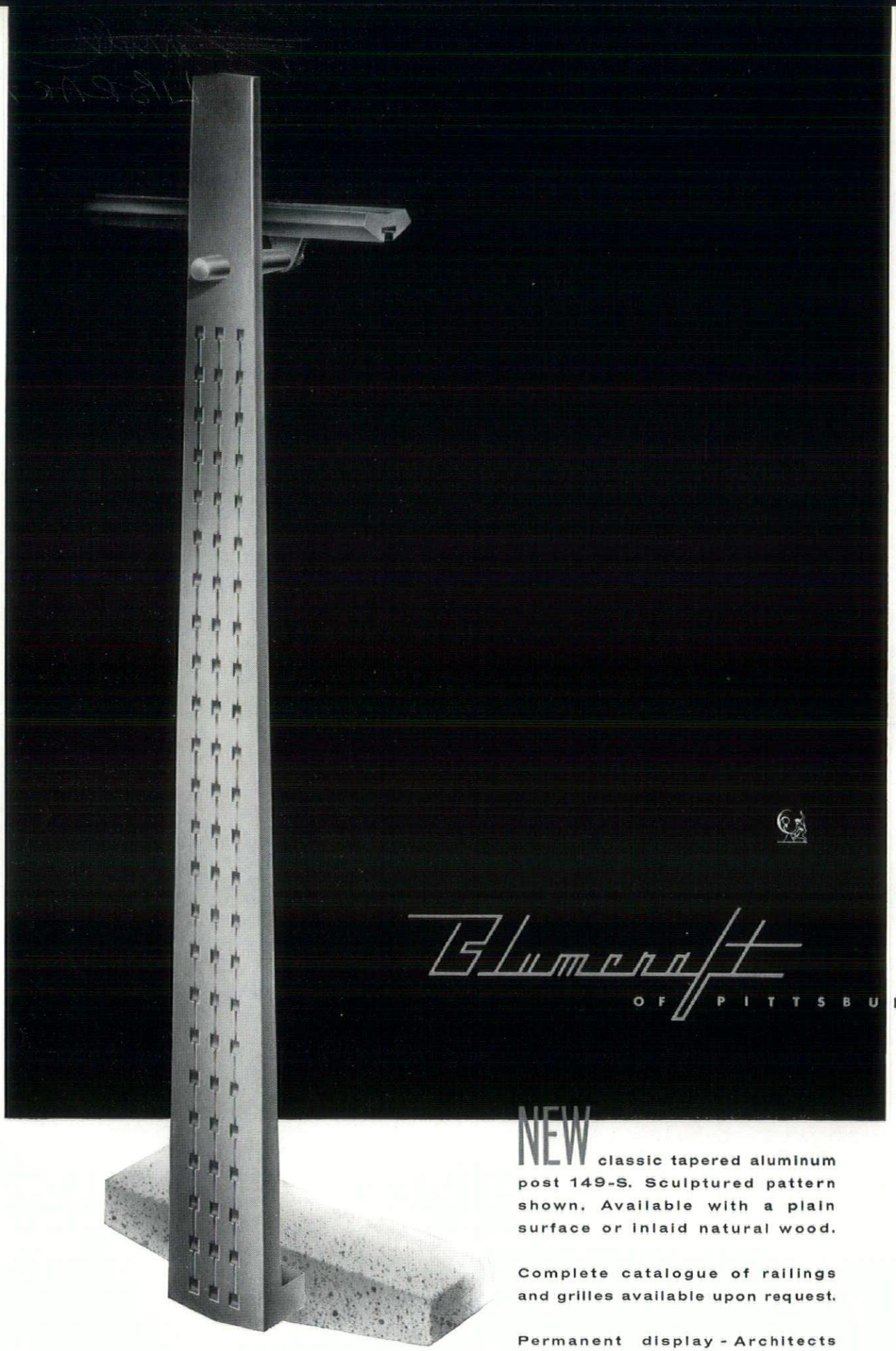
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC

march
1963

SPECIAL REPORT

College Of Steubenville Upheld By Ohio Supreme Court

Cincinnati Chapter 1962 Honor Awards



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OHIO ARCHITECT

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

MARCH, 1963 Volume XXI Number 3

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FEATURES

AIA AND ASO NEWS

COVER

This month's feature material was submitted by Associate Editor Al Ambrosius and shows the Cincinnati Chapter 1962 Honor Awards. The Gold Certificate was won by Garber, Tweddell and Wheeler; The Silver Certificate was won by Carl A. Strauss and Associates; The Bronze Certificate by Garriott and Becker and Associates; Special Award by Carl A. Strauss & Associates.

OHIO ARCHITECT is the monthly official magazine of the Architects Society of Ohio, Inc., of the American Institute of Architects. Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Society.

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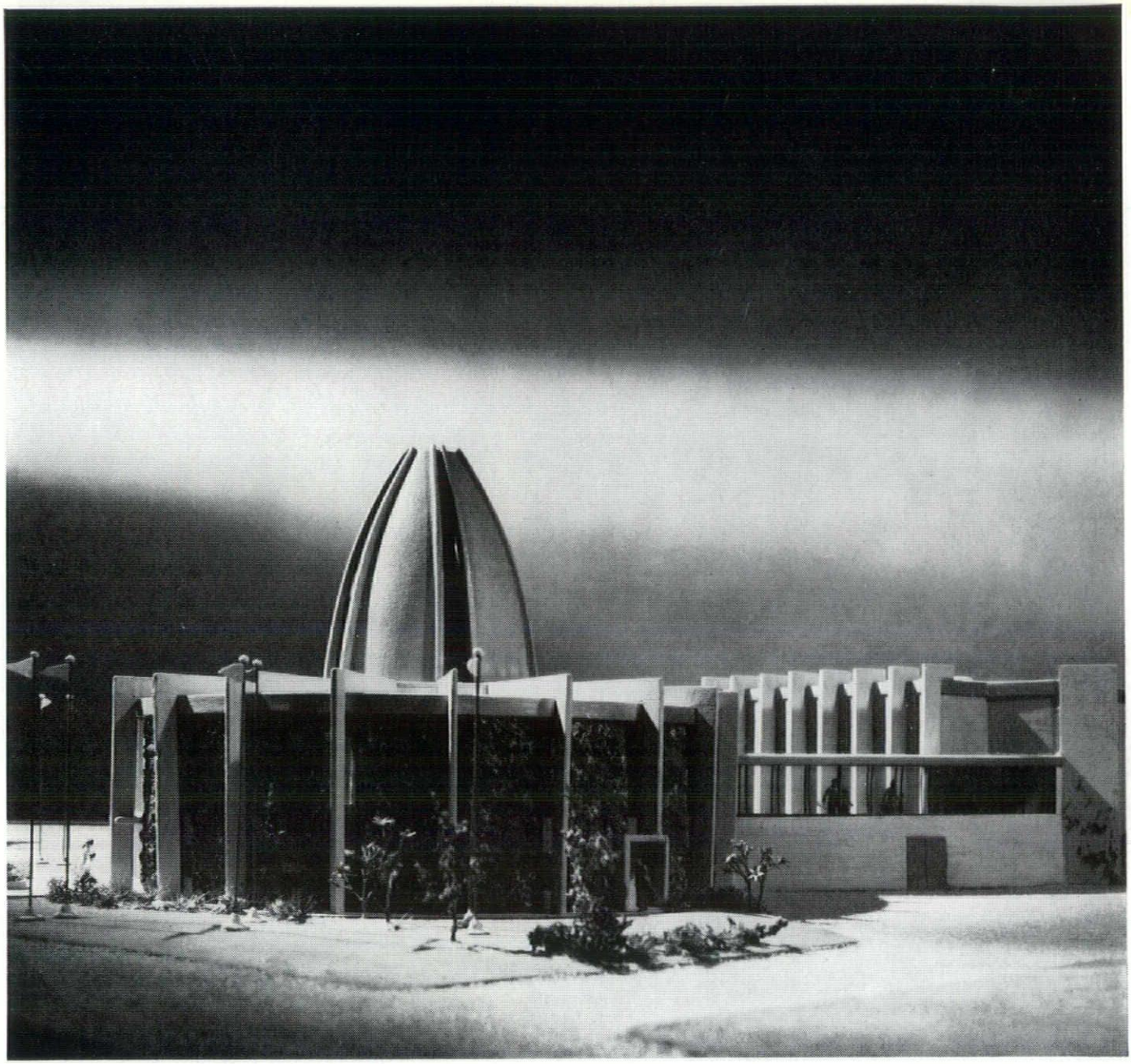

The National Professional Football Hall of Fame, to open this summer in Canton, Ohio.
Architects: Cox & Forsythe • Mechanical Engineers: Ballard and Mayfield • Mechanical Contractors: A. C. Eynon Co.

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THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY

Cincinnati Chapter 1962 Honor Awards

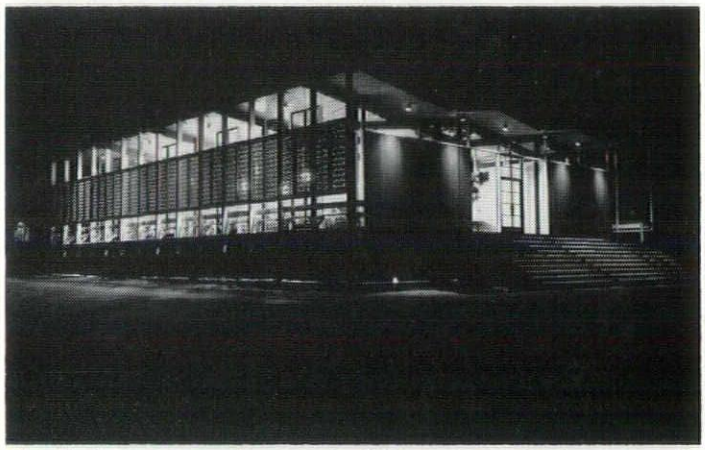
For the past several years the Cincinnati Chapter of the AIA has conducted an annual Design Awards program. On the following pages are the entries which received the Gold, Silver and Bronze Certificates respectively for the year 1962. The program is limited to members of the Cincinnati Chapter and the work must have been completed within the past two years. The participation by the membership has been most gratifying with an average of 10 to 15 entries each year. Faculty members of the University of Cincinnati and Miami University have cooperated to provide qualified and impartial judges.

Gold Certificate

Grail Dining Hall
Grailville, Loveland, Ohio
Richard Tweddell, AIA, Architect
Garber, Tweddell and Wheeler

A dramatic night view of the Grail Dining Hall, Loveland, Ohio

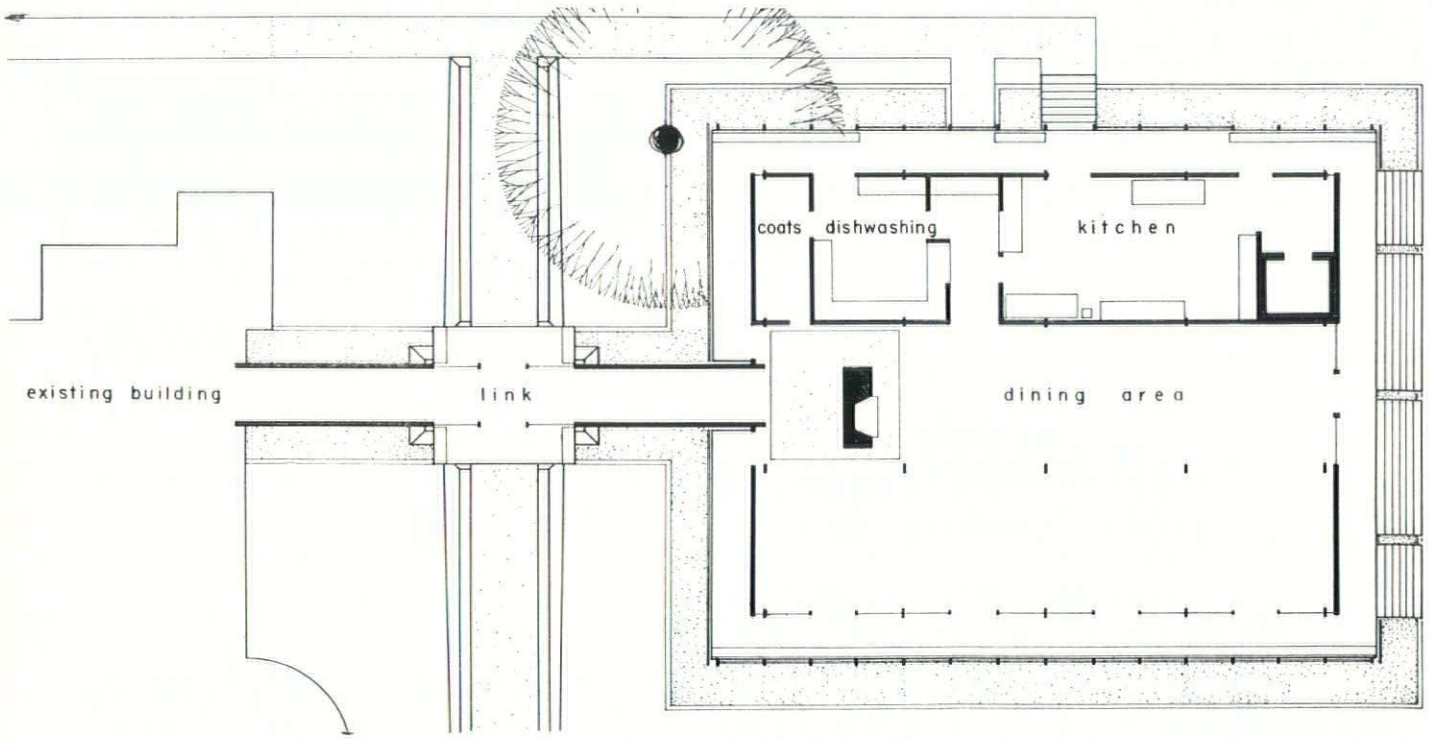
—photographs by George Stille



The link between the two buildings (see plan) is actually two covered bridges whose plain skin-stressed walls act as box girders resting on the stone walls of the ramp. To maintain the integrity of both buildings it is designed as a simple, neutral fulcrum.

GRAILVILLE is an assembly of adjoining country holdings in southern Ohio. The original buildings located logically on each separate farm now appear to be dispersed without order over the total site. Barns, stables, coach-houses and residences ranging from over one hundred years of age to some built in the twenties provide a vista typical of the rural midwest. In spite of the resulting confusion there are apparent repeated characteristics which give direction in the introduction of new buildings or the remodeling of existing buildings—even within the framework of modern architecture. With a respectful selection and application of these elements of form the substance of the Grailville atmosphere can be integrated in new construction.

Most of the buildings at Grailville are on basements of rough stone masonry which rise above grade. Thus, in spite of the ponderosity, the buildings including the large barns seem detached from the ground. This aspect, combined with the practical requirement of one level circula-



tion for food handling between the existing House of Joy and the new dining hall, demanded that its main floor should be about four feet above the ground. Out of these features come such elements as the full length stairs on the west for future development into an amphitheatre and the ramp (common to other of the buildings) built of reclaimed stone for the main entrance. The exposed deck, suggestive of the porches of the residences, serves on the south as a collection point for farm produce and a pleasant place for the kitchen group, while on the north it serves as additional dining space in clement weather. The hinged wood screens reduce sky glare and provide privacy from the road, and serve to expand and vary the interior space with the opening and closing of the screens and changing lighting effects.

In the large interior areas of the existing Grailville buildings the wood structure is emphatic by being left exposed. Furthermore, the timber work seldom appears massive since the traditional use of diagonal bracing minimizes the size of the units. The structure of the dining hall, with the exception of the knee braces in the floor framing, is of two-inch dimension lumber with half-inch round rods applied diagonally for longitudinal bracing. The result is an interior not slick or overly finished but reminiscent of the old buildings.

The intricate carpentry of the House of Joy— an old Victorian mansion which sports an onion-domed tower— had to be recognized and respected in the new addition. The dining hall structural units do not terminate upon connection but by-pass each other. For example, the verticals supporting wood screens extend below the floor structure and above the roof line, affecting the spire aspect of Victorian architecture. Onion-domed towers and variegated dormers not easily assimilated into a dining hall are balanced by the folded roof of the new building.

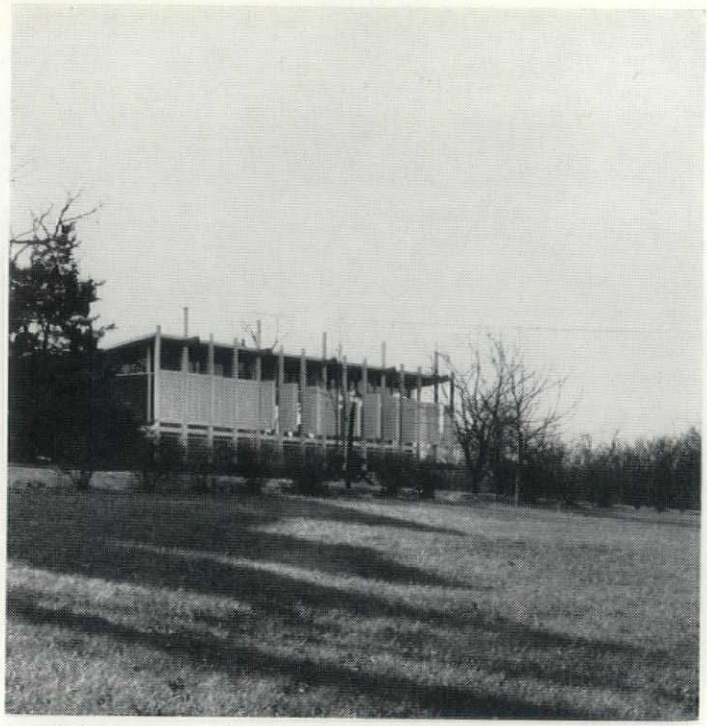
To "fit in" the new structure naturally it had to be a wood frame building and some effort made to use compatible if not similar materials. The appearance should be that of an indigenous rural building, not a rustic pile of red wood siding and unpainted structural members. Beaded siding covering the walls and wood lattice screens are materials used in old mansions. The barn red paint of the House of Joy with its white trim are applied to the dining hall to complete this marriage.

The link is actually two covered bridges whose plain skin-stressed walls act as box girders resting on the stone walls of the ramp. To maintain the integrity of both buildings it is designed as simple, neutral fulcrum.

The continuing development of Grailville will not only present problems in this insertion of compatible buildings but also in their relationship to each other and to the site. To preserve the flavor of Grailville and to express the philosophy of the Grail itself, much consideration should be given to the master plan. It should not be formalized into a campus, yet it should appear to be more than a well-ordered farm. Although difficult to define physically, the final organization of the site should reflect the special distinction of the Grail.

Skeletal facts concerning the Grail Dining Hall

a. Garber, Tweddell & Wheeler, A.I.A.
2109 St. James Avenue, Cincinnati 6, Ohio
b. Harry Balke Engineers — Structure
c. Grail Dining Hall
d. Grailville, Loveland, Ohio
e. Food Preparation, Dining and Assembly
f. Wood frame structure, iron rod bracing, plank roof deck.
g. Heating and Ventilating ..... $ 4,560.00
General Contract 53,496.35
Total $58,056.35

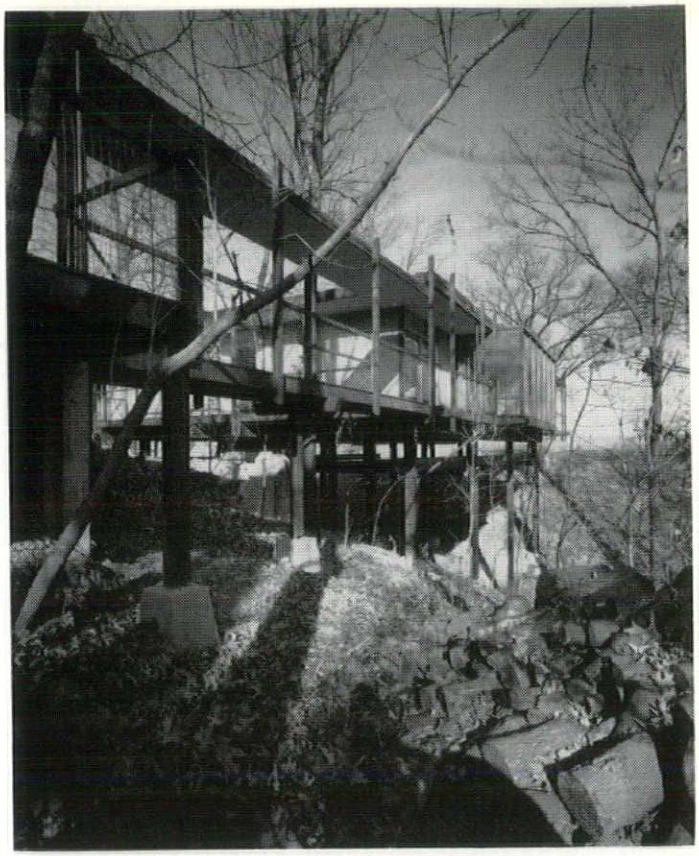


Daylight picture illustrates sidewall of Grail Dining Hall

Detailed picture of screen.

Silver Certificate

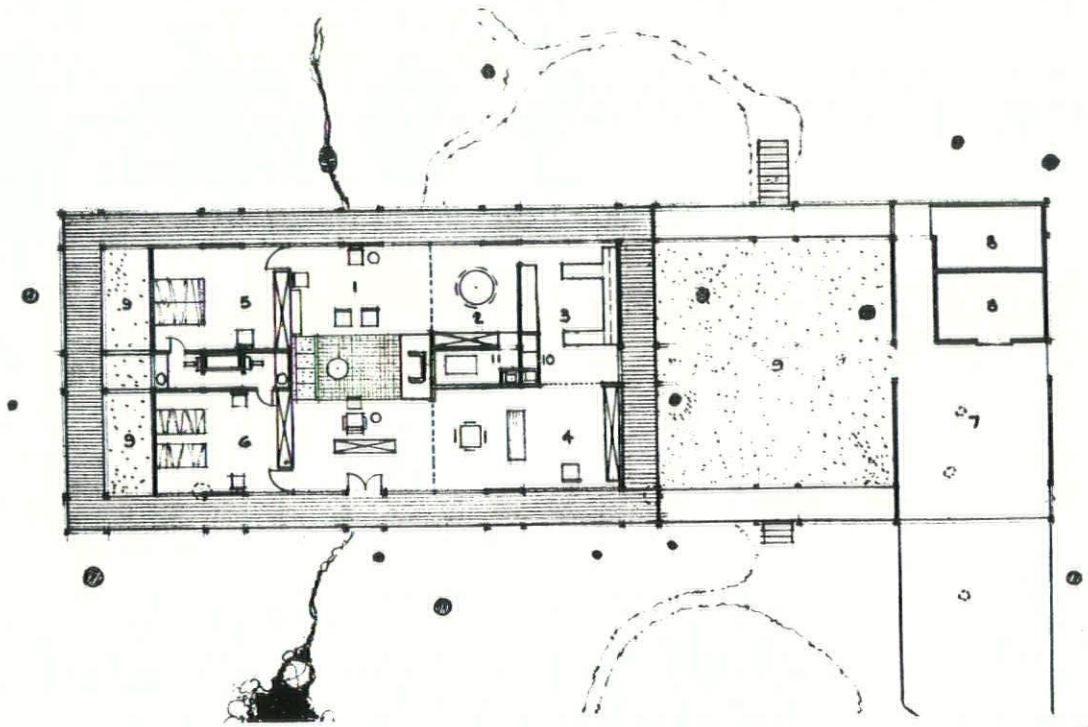
Dr. & Mrs. Alfred M. Keirle — Residence
4086 Egbert Avenue, Cincinnati 20, Ohio
Carl A. Strauss & Associates — Architect
Ray E. Roush, Jr., Associate Architect



—photo by James E. Durrell, Jr.

View demonstrating the ruggedness of the site.

Floor plan of the Keirle Residence.



This residence is located in the Clifton section of Cincinnati, on a very heavily wooded site, the chief features of which is an excellent view of the Expressway and the Millcreek Valley, and the fact that it consists of a very steep gully, sloping sharply from the street on the West, and on the South and North side — the gully running to the East. On first examining the site, we decided the only feasible way to build the house would be to bridge across the hollow with construction similar to a railroad trestle. The supporting timber columns were cut to fit the contours of the site, thus eliminating all excavation except for hand excavating for the column piers and grade beams, and thus leaving the site in its natural state and preserving almost all the trees.

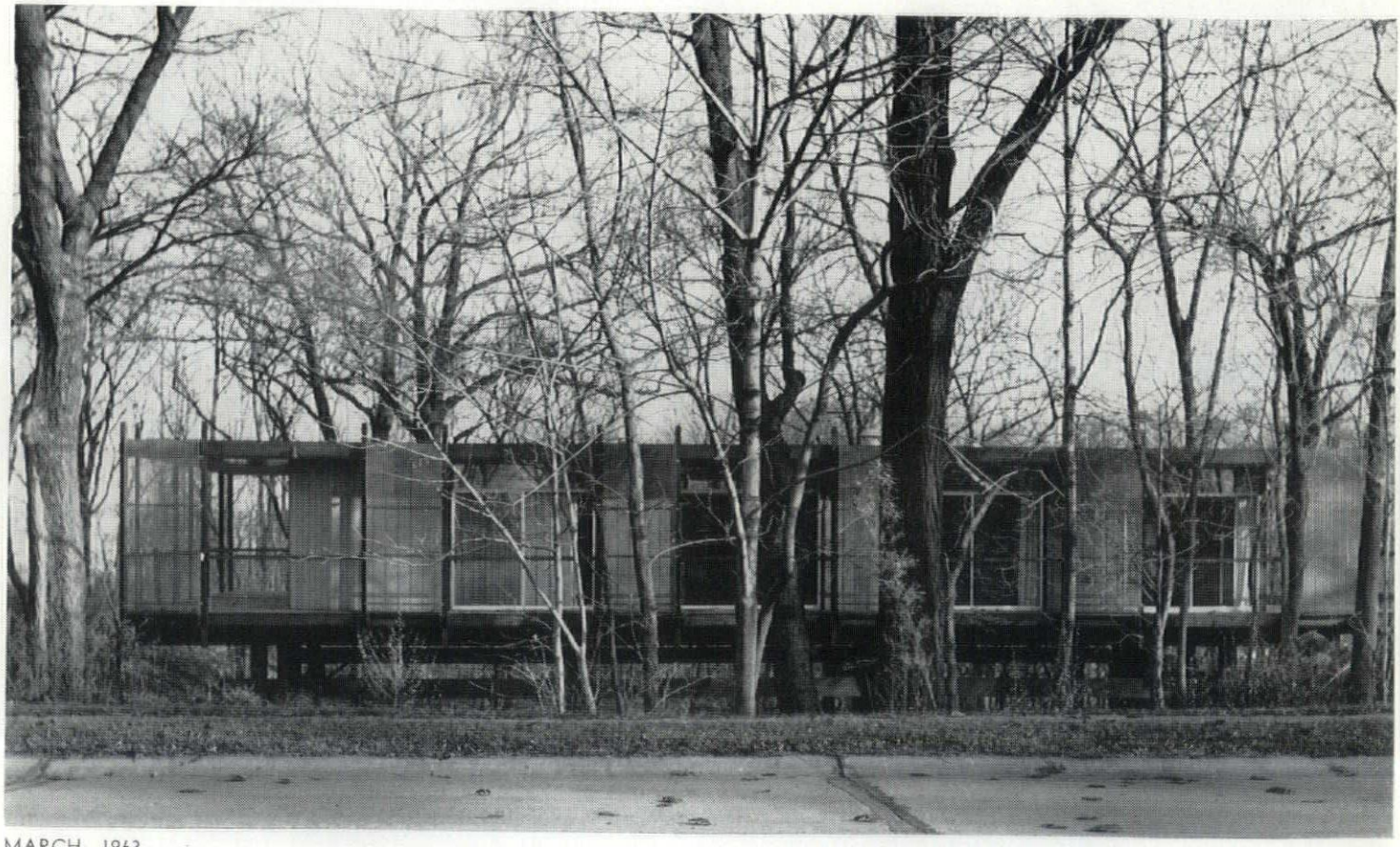
On these columns and beams was then built a platform, upon which this "tree-house" was constructed with deck extending on all four sides. This same deck and roof continues as a bridge on each side of a garden-court, and connects the house to the Carport and Storage area, thus making an essentially small house seem larger.

The house was designed for a young doctor and his wife and two small children, and was to be both flexible and expandable. Originally the expansion was to take place in the open area between the house and carport. Now, however, this area has been landscaped and we feel that the expansion should take place to the East, or rear, of this garden-area. The house now contains the Owner's Bedroom, Children's Bedroom and adjoining Lavatory-Bath; a central Living Room with built-in prefabricated Fireplace (a brick chimney being out of the question due to heighth above grade). Kitchen-Laundry, Dining area, Family Room and Heating Room complete the plan. The Family Room can be closed off from the Living Room and Kitchen with folding doors to create a temporary Guest Room.

The materials of the house are almost entirely frame — stud walls, wood floor and ceiling joists, "dry-wall" ceilings and walls, T-111 exterior siding. The sliding glass doors are glazed with insulating glass, and the roof is a flat built-up roof. Due to the six-sided exposure of the house, the insulation is very heavy in ceiling, floor and walls. All the utilities are confined in the incorporated space between the two central floor beams, and again well insulated.

On the exterior, on the street side, which is also the West side, a series of vertical screens alternate with the railing to provide privacy from the street and protection from the afternoon sun. The railing, needless to say, is reinforced with tension wires running on turnbuckles, through a 2″ x 2″ welded fabric mesh.

View of the street elevation of the Keirle home.



Bronze Certificate

Anderson Senior High School
Forestville, Hamilton County, Ohio
Garriott & Becker & Associates

In designing this high school project for the Forest Hills School District near Cincinnati, the Architects determined the following requirements: 1. a curriculum which involved no basic innovations, but put marked emphasis on an enlarged adult education program and the alternate use of school facilities by community groups; 2. a two-stage building schedule; and 3. economy in first cost, as well as economy in future building expansion.

The 45-acre site selected by the School Board is one immediately adjacent to that occupied by the District's consolidated school, where the old secondary school facilities, as the new building approaches completion, are being converted exclusively to junior high use. Site proximity was regarded by the Board as an important advantage, since the restricted budget limited the number and type of senior facilities which could be initially provided; and they realized that for a period of four or five years the students in the partially completed new plant would have to make interim but major use of certain facilities in the existing building.

Under these circumstances the Board and its architects decided to put prior emphasis on academic, scientific and technical instruction, leaving to second-stage development provision for dramatic, musical and athletic (including swimming) activity. Accordingly, the one story "arts and sciences" wing, the library, the industrial arts department, the two-storey academic wing, the cafeteria (which can be divided into three study rooms by means of folding partitions), and the administrative suite were assigned to the first phase of the building program. These facilities were completed in time for the fall term in 1961; and, as a result of the subsequent passage of a second bond issue, work on Stage II is well under way.

No further building expansion of significance is contemplated. Present enrollment is close to 800, and the Board has traditionally supported the concept that a senior high should not exceed a total population of 1200. Except for the addition of the Stage II block, the architects, for economy's sake, secured the Board's approval of limiting expansion to two points: the ends of the two-storey academic and the one-storey "art and sciences" wings.

Special features of the project, among others, are these:

1. H-shape plan, with library and administration located at its center. Note small departmental offices in academic classroom area, strategically convenient location of Student Center and Speech Room, which has a sloping floor, seats 120 persons, and is widely used by adult groups after school hours.

An interior view of the Lobby of Anderson Senior High School.

2. Off-street school-bus loop. Parking to south can be expanded to 300-car capacity. Steps at upper right outside Auditorium lead down to new athletic field and will flank a future bank-side stadium, facing east.

3. Gymnasium-Auditorium Wing, Stage II construction, comprises four stories — two below normal ground level, opening on hillside, and two above. Not shown: vocal department over instrumental section; 40′ x 80′ Exercise Room below, with Swimming Pool on same level, under Gymnasium; locker, team-room and toilet facilities located on two levels between; service area at south-east corner, again at lowest level.

4. Modular design throughout. Extensive use of exterior panel wall construction relieved by brick terminal walls and areas of mosaic rubble stone, some of which extend inside building.

Job Principals: The Partners and Associates William L. Showers, and William R. Bogart.

Consultants: Structural — Harry Balke Engineers
Arthur Andrews & Associates
Mechanical — Green & Simes
Electrical — Maxfield & Edwards
Acoustical — Bolt, Beranek & Newman

Owner: Forest Hills Board of Education:
William M. Judd, President; Herschel D. West, Supt.

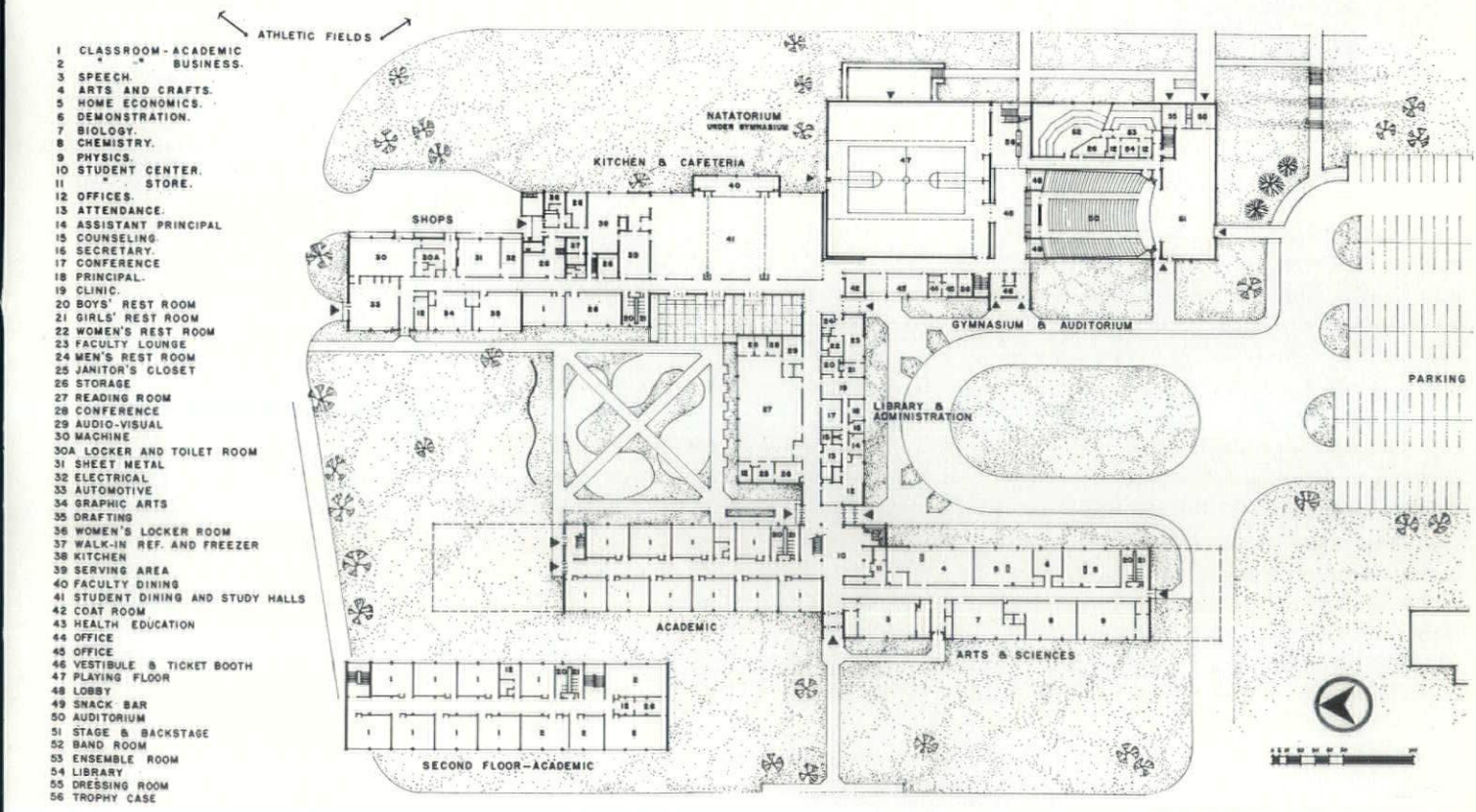
Construction and Cost Breakdown

Area	Cube	Cost (total)	
88,700 sq. ft.	1,191,000 cu. ft.	$1,200,000.	— 1st Stage
80,600 sq. ft.	1,670,000 cu. ft.	1,200,000.	— 2nd Stage
169,300 sq. ft.	2,861,000 cu. ft.	$2,400,000.	— TOTALS

Cost Per Square Foot $14.18
Cost Per Cubic Foot . . . . . $ .84
Cost Per Pupil . . . . . $2000.00 (1,200 pupil capacity)

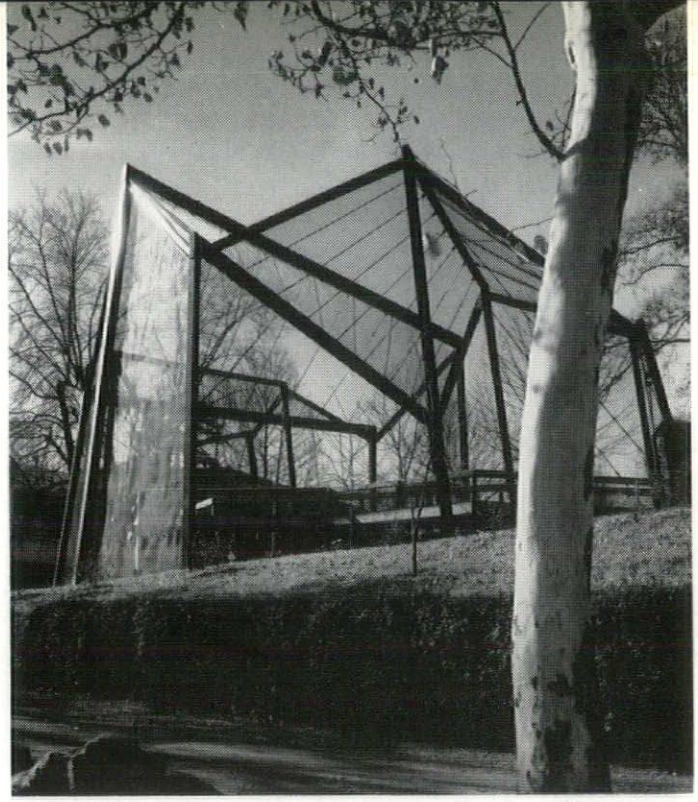
Photo of the front entrance to Anderson Senior High School.

Anderson Senior High School
Architects: Garriott & Becker & Associates
2414 Grandview Ave.
Cincinnati 6, Ohio



Special Award

Flight Cage
Cincinnati Zoological Gardens
Carl A. Strauss & Associates,
Architects
Ray E. Roush, Jr., Associate
Hixon & Tarter, Structural Engineers



View of the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens flight cage.

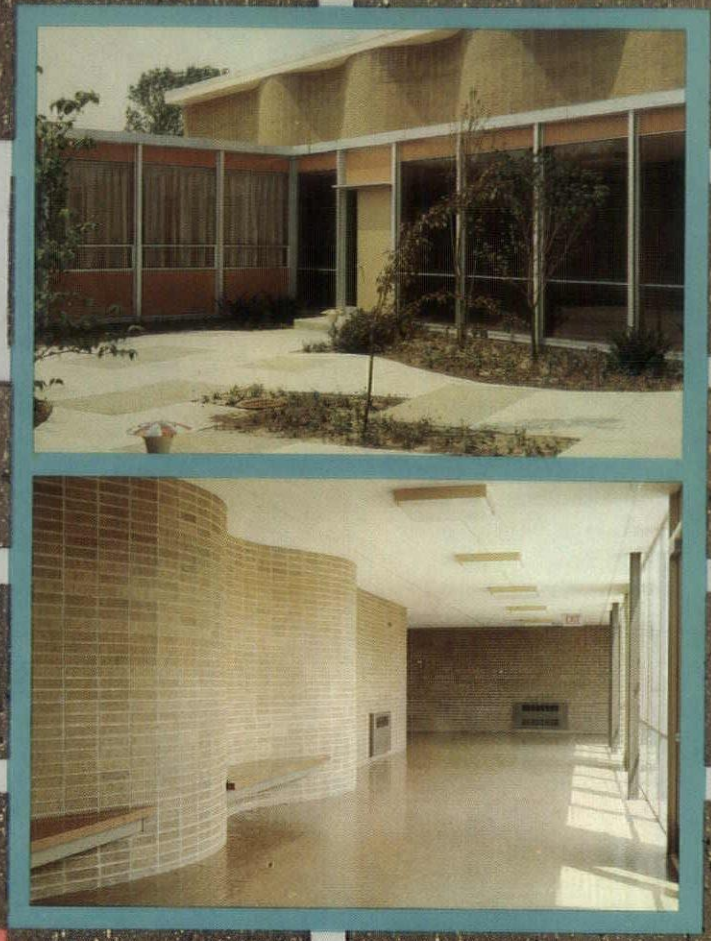
In the building of the "Walk-in" Flight Cage at the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, it was the desire of the Zoo to have an enclosure for free-flying birds in which the spectators could walk and yet feel that they were in a free space and not looking at encaged birds.

Due to the hillside nature of the site, and the variety of birds to be included in the display, we felt that different heights not only on the ground, but in the air, was an important part of the design. We also felt that the spectators themselves should move in several directions, in order to see the birds and the landscaping and pools from different aspects.

To take advantage of the slope and also to provide shelter for the birds in inclement weather, a cave was created along the West side. This also permitted a change in level so that a waterfall could be a feature of the landscaping, and act as a source of supply for the "streams" and wading pool for the flamingos and other water fowl. Various areas were outlined on the ground some gravel, some ground-cover and bushes, and some pools as well at varying heights of trees — all to provide a natural habitat for the birds.

The structure itself is made of structural steel bents, diagonally braced with steel tension rods to hold the frame rigid and to help support the 1″ x 2″ steel-welded fabric mesh. The steel was designed to support a possible ice load, which, due to the closeness of the mesh, has proved to be a wise precaution. The bents vary in height from 8′ to 36′ and result in great freedom in the form of the overall structure, which was the purpose of the design. This same free form was accomplished with the batter of the so-called side walls.

The spectators enter and exit through a double doored vestibule, also constructed of mesh, and so designed that one door is closed before the other is opened. Leaving this vestibule, the viewer finds himself on a wooden bridge, whose width and direction varies, and he walks through the enclosed area with the birds flying freely in the space and among the trees, or on the ground or wading in the pools.



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FB-361

Systems Concept Aids Architect in Design

By Russell G. Lind
Ohio Representative
The Dow Chemical Company
Cleveland, Ohio

Development of new and useful building materials today hinges on systems of application as well as on individual products.

Reasons for this trend are compelling:

- Insurance companies are often more interested in how materials perform as part of a roof or wall rather than as individual units.

- Builders want demonstrated results of how a new material fits into a structure. Systems give him those results and often offer new efficiency and economy.

R. G. Lind

- Designers want a clear idea of how new materials can fit in with older ones with maximum assurance of performance.

- By developing systems, the manufacturer contributes to proper use and installation of his product. He is better able to give assurances of performance to architects, builders and owners. Compatibility of his product with existing material is determined and controlled. He often can combine technical advances in several fields.

The nature and extent of this systems development is indicated by recent building systems of The Dow Chemical Company, one of the nation's largest producers of insulating foams, film, flashings and other "chemically engineered" materials for construction.

A pioneer in the development of insulating foams, Dow has introduced such foam systems as:

Roofmate FR—Combines an improved insulating foam board with work by roofing manufacturers on a coated base sheet. The result is a simplified system of placing an insulated built-up roof of high quality at the same or lower cost.

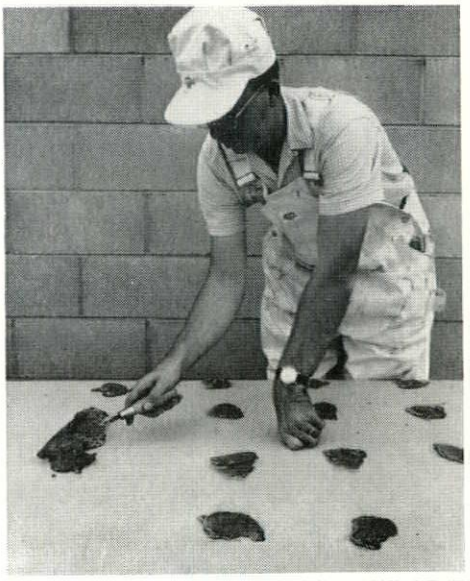
Miller System—Uses Styrotac, a high initial tack adhesive, with Styrofoam and conventional gypsum wallboard in a system to lay up an insulated finished wall over masonry. No bracing is needed. No nails are required. Costs are reduced.

Thin Shell—Styrofoam is used as the permanent, insulating form liner. An advanced concept involves placement of Styrofoam insulation boards between offset wires in a hyperbolic peraboloid frame. The Styrofoam, which is covered with concrete, actually is the form.

Each of these techniques combines both new and old materials with the aim of contributing to more economical and efficient construction. In each case, very broad field testing preceded large scale use, enabling architects and builders to build on a foundation of fact.

Roof of new starter house at Purdue University golf course was formed by placing boards of Styrofoam between offset wires within the HP frame. Concrete was poured over the foam.

Through use of a high initial tack adhesive, foam insulation and then gypsum wallboard can be laid up against masonry without nails or bracing.



Future Of The Old Courthouse

A Living Part Of Our National Heritage

The following article was submitted to Ohio Architect for publication by Associate Editor, Robert Makarius, Jr. Acknowledgement and thanks are extended to the Dayton, Ohio JOURNAL HERALD for permission to reprint the article—Ed.

Editor Of The Journal Herald:

Storm signals are appearing here and there on the horizon in the form of letters to the editor regarding the future of the Old courthouse. Now that the new one is about to become a reality, the general tenor of the letters so far bodes no good for this building . . . Only one that I have read recommends preservation on the present site. It begins to appear that the attempts to destroy it in the past were not killed once and for all, but only scotched.

All those who feel that this magnificent edifice is only an obstruction to Dayton progress have completely lost sight of two basic facts concerning the courthouse. These are its historical and its architectural significance.

Historically, this building is an intimate part of Dayton's past. Built in 1848 to replace an earlier structure of brick, most of the important civic events occurred in or in front of it.

Lincoln spoke to Dayton citizens in 1861 standing on the Main street steps. After the great flood of 1913 the rallies advocating control of the Great Miami river and its tributaries were held on the front lawn.

President Kennedy and former Vice President Nixon were the most recent public figures to use it as a backdrop. Year in and year out parade reviewing stands are set up before it. Bands use the steps as an assembly stage for special performances, while speakers without number have appeared before its facade to say their piece to the assembled crowds. The Old courthouse on the northwest corner of Third and Main streets is the very center of our city.

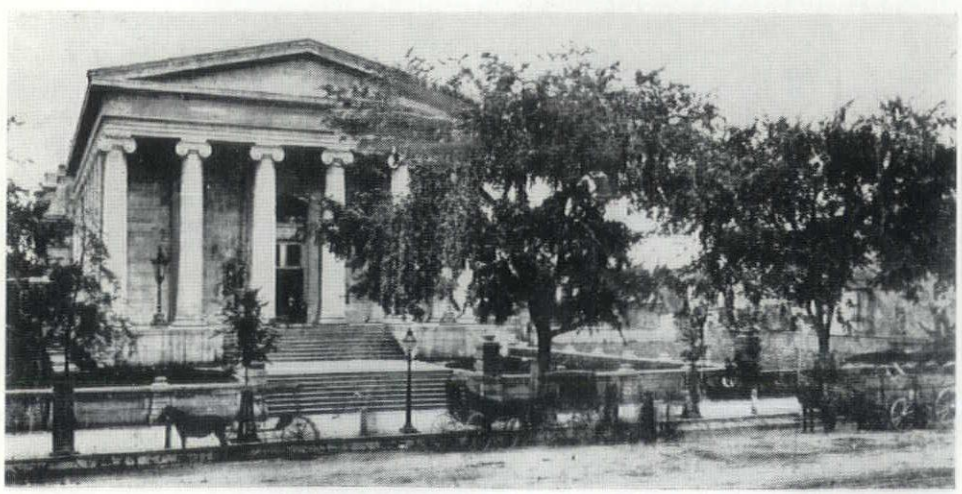
Architecturally, it is an outstanding example of the Greek revival style which flourished in the United States during the first half of the 19th century. This is not just the opinion of a few local architects and historians influenced by sentiment, hometown pride and loyalty. This is the unanimous opinion of outstanding architectural historians of this country.

Ralph Adams Cram, the eminent architect and historian, refers to it as the greatest example of its style in the United States. Talbott Hamlin, one of the most astute and respected men in the field of architectural history, includes it in his list of "Architectural Greats" in the country.

I have a brochure in my office entitled "Architecture Worth Saving" recently published by Time, Inc. Included in the list of structures historically and architecturally significant in the United States is the Old courthouse in Dayton. This building no longer belongs just to Dayton or even to Ohio—it belongs in a very real sense to the nation: it is a living part of our national heritage.

It has been suggested before and undoubtedly will be again that because it has outlived its functional usefulness, the ground on which it stands is much too valuable to allow it to remain in its present position; therefore, the only thing to do is to remove it stone by stone and rebuild it elsewhere. I cannot

(Continued on page 24)



THE OLD DAYTON COURT HOUSE AND GROUNDS AT PERIOD OF THE CIVIL WAR

College of Steubenville Upheld By Ohio Supreme Court

On Wednesday, March 20 the Ohio Supreme Court, in effect, refused to accept the so-called "Steubenville Case" for consideration. The High Court overruled engineer Ralph Fanning's motion to certify and sustained the College of Steubenville's motion to dismiss the appeal as a matter of right.

Mr. Fanning, registered in Ohio as a professional engineer, entered into a contract with the College of Steubenville to perform professional services in connection with the college building program that was being contemplated.

After a short period of time the College elected to cancel the contract with Fanning because they felt he was not authorized to proceed inasmuch as he was not licensed as an architect in Ohio and was attempting to render architectural services.

Mr. Fanning then filed a civil action against the college attempting to enforce the Arbitration Clause in the contract. This was heard in the Court of Common Pleas, Jefferson County by the Honorable John J. Greisinger, Jr. This Court held in favor of the College stating that the contract was void and unenforcable in that it called for architectural services which engineer Fanning was not qualified to perform. (See July, 1961 OHIO ARCHITECT for the full text of Judge Greisinger's opinion.)

Mr. Fanning appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals. This Court, consisting of 3 judges, heard the case and on July 27, 1962 handed down a unanimous decision affirming the opinion of the lower court. (See September, 1962 OHIO ARCHITECT for details of opinion.)

In the Court of Appeals, briefs of Amicus Curiae (friend of the Court) were filed on behalf of Fanning by the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, the National Society of Professional Engineers, and the Consulting Engineers of Ohio.

The Architects Society of Ohio submitted an amicus curiae brief on behalf of the College of Steubenville.

Fanning then carried the case to the Supreme Court of Ohio on a motion to certify the record (to determine whether the Supreme Court would or would not consider the case). Mr. Fanning alleged that the case was of great public interest and that the Architects Registration Act was unconstitutional by virtue of the fact that it did not define the practice of architecture.

Briefs were filed on the motions and on March 14, 1963 oral arguments were heard by the High Court.

On Wednesday, March 20, 1963 the Ohio Supreme Court handed down its decision.

EDITORIAL

The following memorandum and Resolution, officially adopted by the Kentucky State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and the Kentucky State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects, will be of vital interest to Ohio architects and engineers. The language, intent, and meaning of these documents demonstrate a clearness of thinking and understanding of the practice of architecture and the practice of engineering by the leaders of both professions in Kentucky.

Some few years ago, a sub-committee of the Joint Architects-Engineers Committee of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers and the Architects Society of Ohio developed a similar "4-point proposal" between architects and engineers which was approved by the A-E committee and recommended for adoption by the respective Societies.

The Board of Trustees of the ASO studied the recommendation and unanimously adopted it. The Board of the OSPE refused to adopt it, even though it had been recommended by their own representatives on the A-E committee. They did not offer suggested revisions or reasons for this rejection.

More recently, through the courts, in the so called "Steubenville" case, in written briefs and oral arguments, legal counsel for engineer Fanning and for th OSPE have maintained that the Engineers Licensing Statute gives them the right to "design buildings". Further, they have questioned the constitutionality of the Architects Registration Act.

The courts, it would appear, do not agree with these beliefs.

Perhaps it would be well, in light of the Ohio Supreme Court decision in the "Steubenville Case", if the engineering profession undertook a re-evaluation of their position relative to their own registration act as well as that of the architects.

And certainly, it would be well if this re-evaluation strongly considered what the respective Kentucky Boards have spelled out so firmly and clearly in the following Memorandum and Resolution. C.E.S

MEMORANDUM

To: All Architects and Engineers Registered to Practice in the Commonwealth of Kentucky

From: The Kentucky State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and the Kentucky State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects

The Kentucky State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and the Kentucky State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects have met jointly for some months in an attempt to evaluate and perhaps delineate the ethics, areas of responsibility, and general interprofessional matters relating to the registration and practice of architects and engineers in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Members of both boards agree that KRS 322 and KRS 323 are very advantageous to the professions of Architecture and Engineering and to the general public. They do not discriminate against either profession but do much to protect and promote each and, most

important, the Acts specifically protect the general public in matters of life, health, property and welfare.

It is enough to know that there are valid differences between the professions of architecture and engineering, these differences having justified the Commonwealth's legislative action in establishing separate regulatory acts for the practice of engineering and of architecture and further limiting the use of the title "Architect" or "Engineer" by unqualified persons. There is in these acts a realistic recognition by the professions and the legislators, that the fields of engineering and architecture overlap in some respects. Because of this, permission is given by these acts to members of both professions to act without fear in practicing in areas of both disciplines where it is "incidental to their professions." However, these boards agree that the purpose and intent of the term "incidental to their professions" included by the professionals and legislators initiating these acts comes forth clearly without specific delineation by the law. These boards further agree that this purpose and intent can best be determined by the education and training required of the applicants by both KRS 322 and KRS 323, prior to admission to the respective examinations for licensing. No attempt by these boards shall be made to "define" the terms "architect" or "engineer", but to state general distinctions between the basic philosophies and educational requirements of both.

The Professional Engineer is a person educated and skilled in applying the laws of fundamental science to produce sound functional and imaginative solutions in the engineering sciences, with emphasis in one or more of many varied disciplines available in the field of engineering.

The Professional Architect has been educated specifically to create an optimum environment for various human functions and to prepare solutions involving site, structure, social and esthetic factors relating to these functions. He is not educated in the details of the various aspects of engineering, but only insofar as to intelligently ascertain basic requirements in the early phases of his planning and to work intelligently with engineers in accomplishing a complete solution.

Because of these differences in education, unless an individual chooses to pursue his education in the other field of endeavor, the architect is not competent to practice any form of engineering nor the engineer to practice architecture.

It is the express hope of these boards that members of both professions can and will join together in establishing better professional relationships in their dealings with one another and with the public. These boards have attempted to outline and adopt a correct and sound statement of interprofessional practice applicable to all architects and to all engineers as shown in the enclosed resolution. This resolution will be upheld by members of both boards in their respective capacity as practicing professionals and as members of a State Board required to uphold the statutes of the Commonwealth. The resolution is also commended to the members of both professions for their personal adoption.

The Following Resolution has been officially adopted by the Kentucky State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers operating in conformance with KRS 332.000, and the Kentucky State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects operating in conformance with KRS 323.000.

RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Kentucky State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and the Kentucky State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects, that these two boards consider the following to be a proper and correct outline of professional practice applicable to the professions of architecture and engineering, and that these boards will exert their influence among the members of the respective professions to the end that these statements of principles be followed throughout the professions:

1. Architecture and Engineering are learned professions legally recognized in this Commonwealth to promote the public welfare and safeguard life, health and property.

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

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

   This statement is adopted therefore by the Kentucky State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and the Kentucky State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects as rules of conduct which form an ethical guide for all licensed architects and engineers in their dealings with the public and their relationship with the members of both professions. All persons registered to practice in these professions in this Commonwealth have the obligation to observe it as such.
2. That a registered Engineer should not have the privilege of calling himself or setting himself forward as an architect, or practicing architecture, unless he is also a registered architect, meeting the requirements for such registration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and that if he so designates himself as an architect without being registered, he is in violation of the law.

   That a registered Architect should not have the privilege of calling himself or setting himself forward as an engineer, or practicing engineering, unless he is also a registered engineer, meeting the requirements for such registration for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and that if he so designates himself as an engineer without being registered, he is in violation of the law.
3. Each Engineer and Architect will familiarize himself with the registration laws of both professions and will not knowingly violate such laws.

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

Each Engineer and Architect shall undertake to participate only in those phases of a project in which he is proficient and shall retain professional associates for those phases in which he lacks licensing.

Each Engineer and Architect is directed to refrain from approving, signing or affixing his name or seal as architect or engineer to any plan, specification, drawing or other related document which was not prepared by him or under his immediate supervision.

Each Engineer and Architect shall refrain from competing for commissions outside his field of registration and competency.

4. It is recognized by these boards and the law that there are certain areas of overlap in the practice of engineering and architecture. However, each Engineer and Architect has the responsibility of giving the term "incidental to his profession" the strictest interpretation. This privilege shall not be abused.
5. Each Engineer and Architect shall assume the responsibility for compliance with all state, Federal and local laws, rules or ordinances relating to the projects with which each is engaged.
6. That these boards will make a continuing study of the existing laws of the two professions in order to integrate more closely the qualifications and practice under the laws. Any recommended legislative changes will be offered jointly by those boards.
7. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by these boards to all professionals registered to practice engineering or architecture in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

TARBOX WINS STUDENT AWARD AT MIAMI U.

Richard Douglas Tarbox received a $200.00 check as winner at Miami University of the 1963 Reynolds Aluminum Prize for Architectural Students.

The presentation was made at Oxford, Ohio by Mr. McCann, representing the Reynolds Aluminum Co. Also shown in the photograph l. to r., Mr. R. J. Makarius, Jr., President Dayton Chapter; Mr. McCann; Richard Tarbox; and Charles E. Stousland, Director of Dept. of Architecture, Miami University.

The student prize, which is administered by the American Institute of Architects, is for the best original design of a building component in aluminum. Now in its third year, the competition was established by Reynolds to encourage creativity in architectural design and to stimulate the interest of students in the design potential of aluminum.

Richard won the student competition at Miami University for the design of "Fine Arts Pavilion"—1964 World's Fair. The design is entered, along with winners from other participating schools of Architecture in the United States, in the national competition for the Reynolds Aluminum Prize for Architectural Students.

The national prize provides a cash award of $5,000 divided equally between the winning student and the school. The winning student's portion must be used for further education. The prize will be presented during the American Institute of Architect's Convention in Miami, Florida May 6-9, 1963.

Richard, 23, is a fifth year student at Miami University, and is the son of Mr. & Mrs. George F. Tarbox of 415 Burns Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NO. 2 concrete slab design

a.i.a. file: 4-a

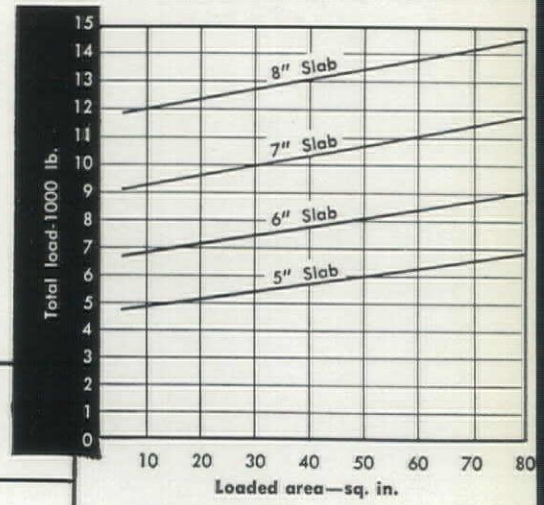
Prepared as a service to architects by Portland Cement Association

Clip along dotted line

Concrete slab design for long-service floors. Example: assume that a slab is to be designed of 5,000 psi concrete for an industrial plant floor. There will be considerable traffic with trucks having loads of 10,000 lb. per wheel. Each wheel has a contact area of about 30 sq. in. Assume that operating conditions are such that impact will be equivalent to about 25 per cent of the load. The equivalent static load will then be 12,500 lb. An approximate formula for the allowable flexural tensile stress of concrete is $4.6\sqrt{f'_c}$ (in which f'_c = 28-day cylinder strength). For 5,000 psi concrete, the allowable strength is then:

$$4.6\sqrt{5{,}000} = 325 \text{ psi.}$$

The allowable loads in chart at right are based on a stress of 300 psi, so the design load must be corrected by 300 ÷ 325 which gives 11,500 lb. From chart a load of 11,500 lb. on an area of 30 sq. in. requires a slab about 7½ in. thick.



Maximum Wheel Loads for Industrial Floors

The chart above is based on flexural tensile stress of 300 psi. For other stresses multiply loads by ratio of 300 to stress used. For an allowable tensile stress of 300 psi, compressive strength of about 4,300 psi is generally required.

For additional literature on design of concrete slab floors, or other concrete construction, just send a request on your letterhead. (U.S. and Canada only.)

requirements for floors on ground

	BUILDING TYPE	TRAFFIC		MIX DESIGN DATA FOR ORDERING CONCRETE: W/C in gal. per bag	28 day cylinder strength (psi)	Slump (in.)	Air content (%)*	Min. cement content in bags per cu. yd.	CONCRETE FINISH
SINGLE COURSE	Offices, schools, churches, hospitals, commercial bldgs.: where floor will be covered with tile, linoleum, etc.	Predominantly foot traffic.		5½-6½	3500-4500	2-4	5±1 or 6±1	5½	Steel trowel
SINGLE COURSE	Same as above except concrete is wearing surface. Also for service in light industrial buildings.	Foot traffic and pneumatic tired vehicles.		4-5½	4500-7000	1-3	5±1 or 6±1	6	Hard steel trowel by power and hand equipment.
SINGLE COURSE	Industrial or commercial buildings subject to heavy or abrasive use.	Foot traffic and pneumatic tired vehicles.		4-5½	4500-7000	1-3	5±1 or 6±1	6	Dry shake of extra hard aggregate added to surface immediately before power floating begins.
TWO COURSE HEAVY DUTY	Heavy industry such as foundries, steel mills, heavy manufacturing, also any industrial or commercial building with highly abrasive conditions.	Steel wheeled vehicles. Heavy abrasive use.	BASE COURSE	5½-6½	3500-4500	2-3	5±1 or 6±1	5½	Surface leveled by floating, but textured to insure bond to topping.
TWO COURSE HEAVY DUTY			TOPPING**	3½-4	8000-12000	Zero	Not required	7½	Special power floats, repeated hand troweling for smooth, dense abrasive resistant surface. Special extra hard aggregates are used.

*For concrete with 1½ in. max. aggregate use 5±1% air content; for ¾ in. max. aggregate use 6±1%.
**Topping mix must be mixed in paddle type mixer—generally not available from ready-mix plants.

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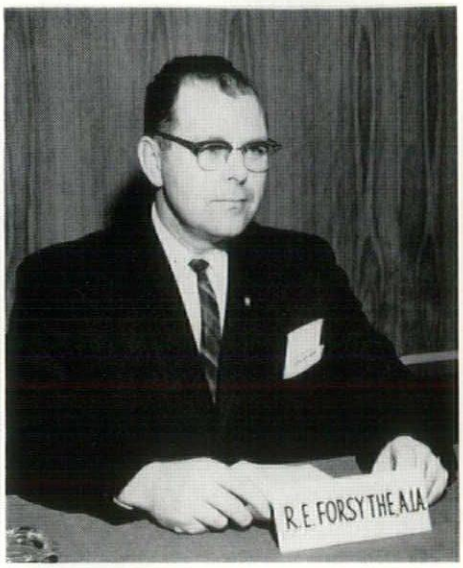
BLOCK ASSOCIATION HEARS FORSYTHE



Robert E. Forsythe

Pictured is Robert E. Forsythe, A.I.A., Canton, Cox & Forsythe, architects, and president of Eastern Ohio Chapter of ASO, who told block manufacturers his gripe was not with their product, but the way it was handled and put in the wall. Occasion was symposium on "Likes/Dislikes —Block" at the Ohio Concrete Block Association's Tenth Anniversary Convention in Akron February 19. Forsythe said it was hard to realize how a mason working in mud putting a block in the wall could produce an attractive wall. He suggested working with unions, participation in apprentice training program to develop greater care and pride in workmanship. He suggested suppliers (dealers) should be convinced that block be handled as carefully at the job as at the plant. Education of the contractor to properly protect the units was suggested; they should not be left in mud unprotected. Research was needed on the proper paint; there were 30 different paints for each job; many were good, many were not. Paint that might hold water in a block in the showroom might not necessarily withstand sun, wind, and rain outside. He noted that 95% of the cracks can be eliminated, and concluded that design with block is limited only by the imagination of the architect. David R. Simpson, P.E., Akron, consulting structural engineer and president of the Akron District Chapter, Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, and Stephen Dubetz, Dubetz Construction Co., Stow, and second vice president of the Home Builders Association of Greater Akron, were other panelists. J. Paul Batterson, The Cunard-Lang Concrete Co., Columbus, was elected president of the Association. Other officers elected were Charles W. Neikirk, Basic Construction Materials, Chillicothe, first vice president; Norman Baumbaugh, Carbon Concrete Brick Co., Youngstown Division, Youngstown, second vice president; and Dan G. Newton, Concrete Masonry Units, Inc., Hamilton, treasurer. John F. Royer, Columbus, was re-elected secretary.

Our Savior's Lutheran Church
Madison, Wisconsin
Architects: Ames, Torkelson, Nugent

Removable diamond-lights heighten "Gothic Appearance" of this contemporary church

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MASSILLON Whitmer-Jackson Co., 16th St. & Harsh Ave. S.E., TE 3-8511

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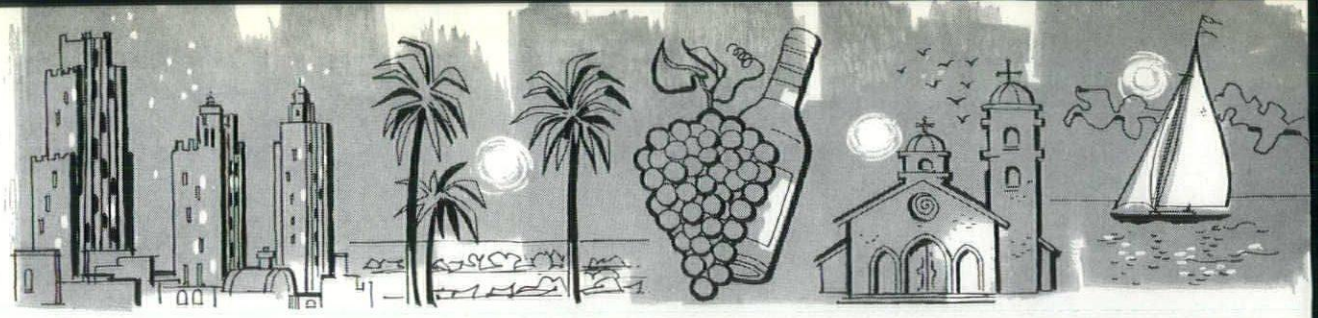
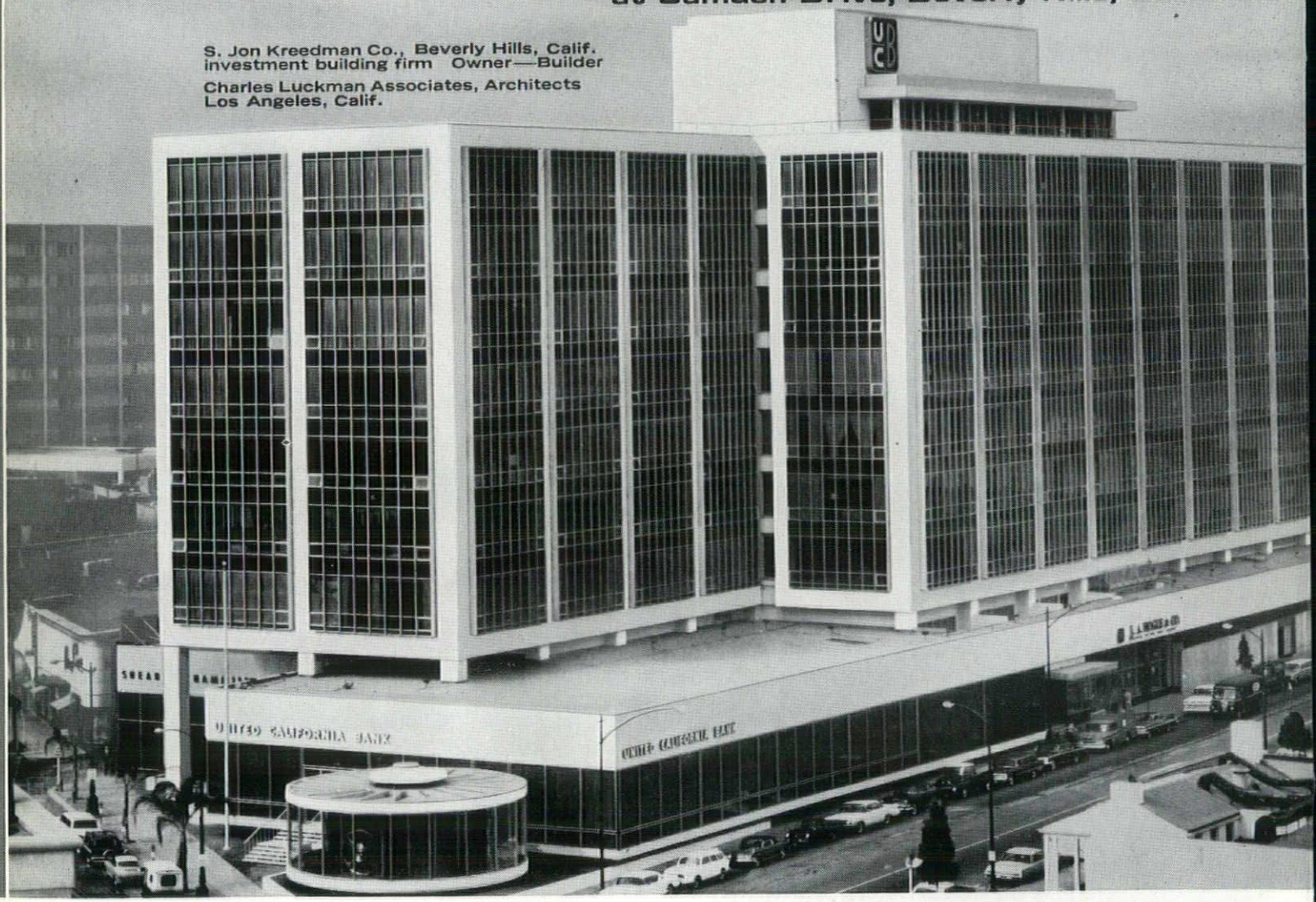


UNITED CALIFORNIA BANK BUILDING, WILSHIRE BLVD.

at Camden Drive, Beverly Hills, California

S. Jon Kreedman Co., Beverly Hills, Calif.
investment building firm Owner—Builder

Charles Luckman Associates, Architects
Los Angeles, Calif.



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EMBLEM OF EXCELLENCE IN VERTICAL TRANSPORTATION

TARAPATA SPEAKS TO TOLEDO ARCHITECTS

by Alfred J. Garner, AIA
Associate Editor

Mr. Peter Tarapata, partner and director of design and planning for Tarapata, MacMahon and Associates, Detroit, Michigan, was the principal speaker at the February meeting of the Toledo Chapter, A.I.A.

Following a business meeting, president Harold C. Munger introduced Mr. Tarapata, who is a graduate of Michigan State in civil engineering and holds bachelors and masters degrees from the University of Michigan in architecture. Mr. Tarapata's firm has won numerous major educational project design awards. Among them are awards from "School Executive" magazine and citations from "Progressive Architecture" and "American Association of School Administrators". He has also served as a visiting lecturer on architecture at the University of Michigan and Wayne State University.

The subject of Mr. Tarapata's talk was the work of Detroit architects entitled "The New Generation of Architects". He stated that most Detroit offices now have men who have been trained in the older influential offices. Such offices include those of Albert Kahn, who brought the use of reinforced concrete into greater use; Eliel Saarinen, who encouraged fine detailing and an overall design concept; Minoru Yamasaki, who added delight and reflection to the usual function, economy and order; and Victor Gruen's European concept of landscaped pedestrian courts for retail areas. To further illustrate his point, Mr. Tarapata presented a series of slides of work being done by his office. Of particular interest were buildings with difficult site requirements and how the "new generation" is handling these problems.

ADVERTISERS IN OHIO ARCHITECT

COURT HOUSE — Continued

agree with this for many reasons.

Several years ago the feasibility of doing just this was investigated by the then incumbent Montgomery county commissioners. Mr. Harry Hake, a Cincinnati architect of renown, was consulted and he reported after thorough research that removal was impractical if not impossible. The series of brick arches and vaults in the basement could never be moved; they would be destroyed. The superstructure might possibly be taken down along with the spiral stairs—however the cost would be prohibitive (that was 10 years ago) today with all the increases in labor and materials the expenses would be even greater.

To those who feel that the site is the most valuable in the city, and that it would be sold for a handsome figure were it unencumbered by the Old courthouse, may I remind them that only a few years ago this possibility was pursued. The site was offered to any individual or individuals who wished to submit a sealed proposal for its purchase. None was received.

As for the erection of a multistory sleek and shiny office building on this ground, may I refer to the building on the southwest corner of Third and Main. It is my understanding that at the time of its erection the owners provided that their two-story building could be increased by eight floors. To date this has never been accomplished, and considering the amount of construction that has been completed in the downtown area in recent years, the only conclusion to be drawn is that economically speaking it is not realistic.

Downtown Dayton is not noted for its green spaces. We have no Central square similar to Fountain square in Cincinnati, Mellon square in Pittsburgh, the Statehouse square in Columbus, or the Great Circle in Indianapolis. Now that Cooper park is gone, the corner of Third and Main is the only relieving element besides the small mall created when the market house was demolished.

At this corner a small amount of green grass and trees complements one of the finest historical buildings in Ohio. The opportunity is now available to enhance this tremendously with the removal of the so-called New courthouse and the present jail. It is my fervent hope that those who control the destiny of the Old courthouse will fully realize what a rare opportunity is theirs, the opportunity to preserve for us today and for future generations tomorrow one exquisite tangible example of our national heritage.

JOHN SULLIVAN JR.,
Chairman
Preservation of Historical Buildings,
Dayton Chapter, American Institute of Architects
Dayton

MUNGER, SR., ELECTED PRESIDENT OF STATE ARCHITECTS BOARD

Harold H. Munger, Sr., partner in the Toledo architectural firm of Munger, Munger and Associates, has been elected President of the State of Ohio, State Board of Examiners of Architects for 1963.

Mr. Munger, Sr. was elected during the Board's annual election of officers meeting. He succeeds Mr. George F. Schatz of Cincinnati to the office of President.

Mr. Munger, Sr. was appointed to the State Board of Examiners of Architects by the Governor in 1945. He has had continuous service for 18 years and has previously held the office of President in 1950, 1954 and 1958. He was elevated to Fellow in the American Institute of Architects in 1951 at the American Institute of Architects' annual convention in New York City.

The State Board of Examiners of Architects is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for five year terms. These men represent the five regional areas of the State of Ohio and are also endorsed and recommended for their appointment by the Architects Society of Ohio and its six member Chapters.

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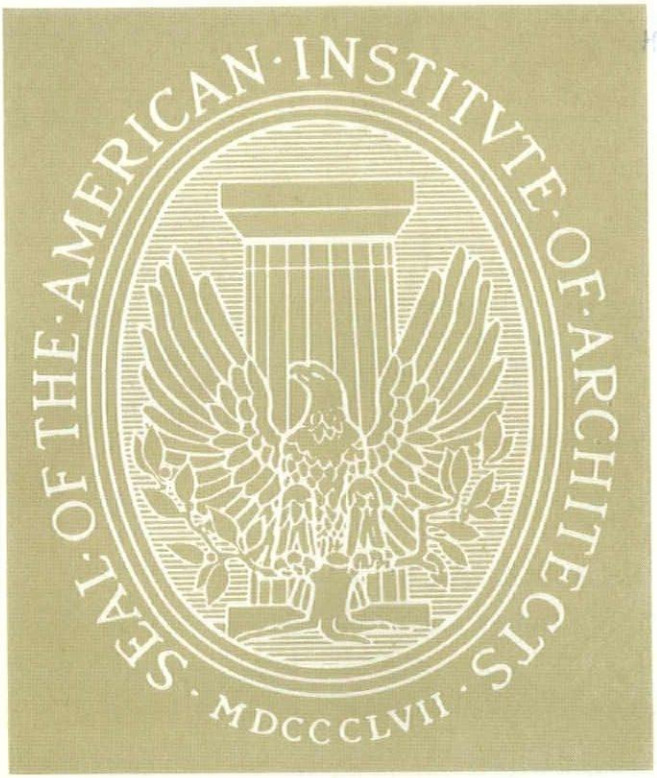

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