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(See page six for Applicants' Names)

In Unity There is Strength

OHIO ARCHITECT

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RALPH C. KEMPTON, *Editor*

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The President's Message..

(Reprinted from The Octagon)

In February I intended the March message to give further information of defense construction matters. In March it seemed better to defer it. I will now bring to you what I have not reported.

Congress these last few weeks has provided funds for the Army and the Navy sufficient to round out the 1940-41 program of construction, and within a short period will provide funds to begin a new construction program.

The buildings to complete the old program of the Army will comprise reception and discharge centers, recreation and administration facilities, chapels, warehouses, depots, air corps construction and miscellaneous buildings. Many of them are small and of temporary construction, and the planning of most of them will be done by the Architect-Engineers who had charge of the construction of the cantonments of which the buildings will form a part. The larger projects such as the warehouses and depots are of more substantial character, and probably many of them will be done by Architect-Engineers.* These Architect-Engineers have not been selected, and it is always a hope that our profession will be recognized for the building designing.

*This term denotes the architect or engineer who has been employed by the Army for a defense project.

The new construction program will repeat in many ways the program of 1940-41. There will be twenty or more new cantonments and an extended program of industrial and munitions work. The cantonments will be of the temporary type as before, built for a duration of five years. It is the plan to employ an Architect-Engineer for each cantonment, and the former Architect-Engineers may be re-employed in many instances, on the theory they, having an assembled personnel and having been through the mill, can perform more quickly and efficiently than untried practitioners.

The program for this new work is now being made ready and will be started as soon as the appropriations are made.

It should be noted here that R. H. Tatlow has been appointed to the Construction Advisory Board to succeed Mr. Francis Blossom, resigned. Mr. Tatlow has been with the Department since the beginning of the defense program, and is excellently fitted to sit as a member of the Committee that recommends Architect-Engineers for the projects.

The new Navy program undoubtedly will be carried out as before. That Department has given contracts directly to some architects in private practice, and some others have been employed in connection with projects arising out of the Navy program. The number employed directly on the new program probably will not be great.

It should be recorded that a considerable number of architects have been employed for private or semi-private work growing out of the Army and the Navy projects, such as airplane and other factories and industrial plants.

The defense housing matters seem to stand as before. Funds just appropriated for the Lanham Act housing have doubled the appropriations made for 1940. Other appropriations will bring the total amount available in 1941-42 for defense housing to approximately the amount appropriated in 1940.

No changes in policy with respect to employing architects and practitioners of the other planning professions for the defense housing work have been announced. It may be presumed that the U.S.H.A. will continue to employ private practitioners, but is offering employment to them at terms and under conditions which neither the Institute nor the other planning societies can accept as fair. This is particularly true of the terms it is offering for Lanham Act defense projects.

The joint committee of the Institute, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society of Landscape Architects which has been working for more than ten months on defense matters, presented to the United States Housing Authority as long ago as January 31, 1941, a form of cost-plus-fixed-fee agreement which it had developed for employment of architects and members of other planning professions on defense housing matters. The form was based somewhat on the agreement used by the Army for employing the Architect-Engineers. Since January 31st the joint committee has endeavored to reach an agreement with the Authority, without success.

On February 7th the committee submitted a schedule of fees, with and without supervision, for projects based on its form of contract.

The contract forms and schedules of fees were sub-

mitted for all defense housing projects, whether they were for Lanham Act projects or otherwise.

After these forms and schedules were submitted in compliance with the request of the Housing Administrator, the Authority notified the committee that the defense low-rent housing program of U.S.H.A. would take precedence over its defense housing work under the Lanham Act, and that it did not wish to give present consideration to the form of contract and the fees for the Lanham Act projects. This seemed so unfortunate to the committee that it sought a hearing with the Federal Works Administrator, John M. Carmody, and, at a conference with him, submitted the forms of contracts and schedule of fees it had presented to U.S.H.A. nearly a month before. This conference was held late in February. On March 17th Mr. Carmody wrote the committee that its submissions would be considered by a committee appointed by him. The composition of that committee was not given out.

The matter stands thus at the present time.

Meanwhile U.S.H.A. has been making contracts under its own terms and conditions which the Institute and the other societies concerned consider unjust to the professions and the public. Members can judge for themselves, for the schedules set out by the societies and their proposed agreements and those being used by U.S.H.A. are both published elsewhere in this issue. The full correspondence between the societies and U.S.H.A. and Mr. Carmody is also printed in this issue.

In considering the schedule of fees proposed by the societies, it must be remembered that any proposed fixed-fee set out in these particular schedules is not *profit*, for it contains all of overhead, all of architect's salary, and some items of direct expense. It is based on normal architectural practices over periods of years and on services performed on many types of structures. It is based on the experiences of many architects in every part of our country, and is just as representative of the experiences of the other planning professions as it is of the architectural professions. It is not subject to reduction on account of repetitions in plans and design, or other similar circumstances. These are items of reimbursable costs, and the

Authority would derive every benefit of lowered cost that would occur.

The committee is hopeful that the results of Mr. Carmody's study of the proposed agreements will be such that the interested societies can recommend them to their members without equivocation.

EDWIN BERGSTROM, President.

1941 A.I.A. CONVENTION REMINDER

In the Yosemite Valley, California, May 17, 18 and 19th.

Closing in Los Angeles with the Annual Convention Dinner, Thursday, May 22nd.

Special convention tour starts from Chicago on May 12th.

Stopovers at Taos, Santa Fe, Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam, Mariposa Big Trees, and Wawona.

Visit to motion picture studios and Pasadena.

Optional tours, Friday, May 23rd, to San Diego, Catalina, the Orange Groves.

Tour to Santa Barbara, Saturday, May 24th, from there to Del Monte, Monterey, Carmel, and San Francisco.

Every member of the Institute and the State Association also—every member of the profession at large—their families and friends—are cordially invited.

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General Contractor
Associated Plastering Co., New York City,
Plastering Contractor

East River Houses, now under construction, have required careful selection of materials. Planned to house from thirty to eighty families, these apartments must take a lot of punishment. It is significant that lime was chosen for wall finish.

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Columbus Architects See Church Seat Film

On Friday night, March 8, the Columbus branch of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation played host to the architects of Columbus. The feature of the evening was a trip through the C. F. Church Mfg. Company's plants via sound motion picture, after which Mr. Koyler, representative of the Church Manufacturing Company, displayed the various types of closets seats.

The program was concluded with a short talk by Mr. Mooney of the Steril-seat Corporation, who explained the workings of the ultra-violet ray light in connection with the new Sterilseat. This seat, when not in use, folds up into a steel cabinet, where it is bathed in the germ-killing ultra-violet rays of the Westinghouse Sterillamp, thus insuring an automatic sanitized closet seat for public restrooms.

After the program, refreshments were served in the newly decorated show-room.

VISITORS

The editor's office is always glad to announce the names of visitors, and, during the past few weeks, the following individuals have found it necessary to come to the Capitol City.

Mr. R. L. Rosser, of Dayton, was in town to help Mr. Spencer interpret some of his drawings.

Mr. Robert H. Scott, of Winchester, Ky., was in town to call upon the family of Mrs. Scott, as well as to make several unofficial and social calls. Mr. Scott is associated with James Allan Clark in a general practice of architecture in Winchester, Ky. He is a graduate of Ohio State, 1938, and, on one of his return trips to Columbus in 1940, was married to Miss Mary Jane Madden, of 135 South Garfield Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

A more-or-less regular visitor was Mr. Harry Nussmeyer, of New Bremen Ohio. "Nussey" was a member of the class of Ohio State, 1912, and a classmate and thesis partner of the editor. After working for a time with the

American Bridge Co., the office of Schenck & Williams of Dayton, and as aircraft wing designer during the war, he returned to New Bremen to operate a lumber and mill yard, which he had acquired through inheritance, which connection was severed several years ago. Harry took a fling at politics, having served as mayor of his home town a few years back. Incidentally, Harry has improved so that he is able to be about following the very serious automobile accident which confined him to the hospital several months last year.

We were also honored last Saturday by a visitor from Steubenville—Architect A. G. Whitehouse. He was in town, he said, to learn more about Portland cement, and expected to have as his guide and tutor John "Bowler" Snowball, representing the Portland Cement Association. I think I might more properly say that I am quite sure that John knows a lot more about cement than he does hitting the head pin, so A. G. W. should have found out most of the things he wanted to know.

The Office of the State Architect and Engineer

By ROBERT B. SCHILDKNECHT, State Architect

Last autumn, during the Annual Convention of the Ohio Society of Architects, held in Columbus, Ohio, I agreed to write an article for the "Ohio Architect" on the "Office of the State Architect," its necessity as a part of State government, its functions, its operation, its policy in the past, and the policy I hope to follow during my tenure of office.

The necessity of such an office as that of State Architect is frequently misunderstood and questioned, not only by many laymen, but by many practicing private architects. The criticism, which many architects feel, is that the office encroaches on the field of the private architect and eliminates him from all State work. I had this same feeling myself prior to March, 1940. I did not fully understand the function of the office, its effect on public building, and its necessity in effecting a control over the type and plan of the public institutional building.

The office of State Architect and Engineer has been in actual operation since October 13, 1921, and was created by constitutional amendment at the time of the establishment of the Department of Public Works, of which it is a division. Since 1921 five men have held the office. Colonel Robert Harsh, of Columbus, was the first State architect, and he in turn was followed by Herbert E. Briggs, T. Ralph Ridley and John P. Schooley. The work of the office during these years has been very satisfactory, and not only in the buildings designed in the office, but in its influence and control over other State buildings, where an outside architect has been employed, has a marked improvement been shown.

Most men are prone to erect monuments to themselves, and in the years before the establishment of this office we find a varied assortment of architectural efforts, some good, some bad. The architect employed was not always chosen for his ability, and the department head or board for whom the building was to be erected, frequently did not know good from bad, with the net result that most of the State institutions and schools are a conglomerate mass of unrelated buildings, wrongly located and with no comprehensive plan



ROBERT B. SCHILDKNECHT

for future development. By the above statement, I do not mean to imply that the State architect was a better designer than most of his contemporaries, but that rather, due to long practice in the office in the design of institutional buildings, a good understanding of the problems has been reached and a certain uniformity has been attained. It is therefore obvious that, for the efficient handling of all public building for the State, some centralized State control office must be maintained.

Many people do not realize that the set-up of the State architect's office is entirely different from that of other State departments, and that the yearly appropriation for the operation of the office amounts to only about \$10,000. This appropriation covers the salary of the State architect, the secretary, bookkeeper, the travel of the State architect, and such other items as office supplies and repairs. The salaries of all other employees of the office, all of whom are on Civil Service, and the travel expense of these men, as well as the blue-printing costs, are paid from a revolving or rotary fund.

The rotary fund is established by first making an estimate of the cost of the services and then receiving from the department, whose building it is to be, an encumbrance in the estimated amount,

this encumbrance being a part of the appropriated cost of the building. After that, all time spent on the job is recorded, and at the end of the month the office bills against the encumbrance, the number of hours spent on that particular project at the average rate of pay per man, per hour, for the entire staff. To this, of course, is added any travel or printing costs. In this way the various State departments receive their architectural services at absolute cost, inasmuch as any funds left at the completion of the job are returned to the original source. In many cases, however, an outside architect is employed at a fee of 5½ per cent, with an additional ½ per cent encumbered for the State architect's office. This covers the cost of taking bids and handling all the payment estimates.

The State architect's office has, at the present time, a well-rounded and efficient staff comprised of licensed architects, designers, structural and mechanical engineers, a specification writer and estimator, draftsmen and construction superintendents, the latter also capable surveyors. Because of the varying types of work handled by the office and the frequent necessity for speed, it is imperative to maintain a minimum staff of this kind. Much of the work handled is of such a nature, or is so small, that no private architect would, or could afford to handle it at the stipulated State fee rate. Only such an office as this could handle much of this work, and a well-rounded personnel is necessary to take care of the varied problems, and, inasmuch as we are forced to use the rotary system of pay, it is also necessary that we take care of some of the better State work in order to meet our payroll.

It will be the policy of this office during the coming two years to take only that amount of State work necessary to adequately meet the present payroll. We do not intend to increase the office staff beyond its present required size in order to properly handle any increased work, but rather to turn over to private architects of the State all work over and above that which we must retain in order to sustain our present status.

Cincinnati Draftsmen Pictured On Airplane Tour



Pictured here are the fourteen lucky members of the Cincinnati Architectural Society who were given a thirty-minute airplane tour of Cincinnati and vicinity by American Airlines, as part of an inspection program which included a tour of the control tower and airport facilities. The affair was held as part of the regular March meeting, and followed a dinner meeting at the restaurant in the Lunken Airport Administration Building. The passenger list for the ride was determined by lot. Those whose names were drawn are: first row, reading from left to right: Joseph Gosink, Thomas Rogers, Ward Ratcliffe, Harold Moss, Jack Durbrow and Wylie Bloodgood, president of the Society; on the gangplank, W. W. Goodman, Robert Hitchens, Dee Siewers, Milton Brown, George Mayer Jr., Gene Long, Pete Durbrow and Leslie Moss.

Attention, Mr. Reed Landis, Regional Vice-President of the American Air Lines, Chicago. What I want to know is, where were all those beautiful, blonde, vivacious petite hostesses that I see on American at Port Columbus? Architects as well as air pilots are pretty fair judges of this superlative "equipment" and are quite as appreciative.—R. C. K.

SPRING FEVER

Our usual "Spring Fever Unrest" was further "unrested" by some very attractive postcards from Architect Galen Oman, mailed from Tucson, Ariz., and Carlsbad, N. M., calling attention to the beautiful country and the excellent architecture produced by the "T-square" wielders of that area. Galen was accompanied to this sunny clime by Mrs. Oman and their daughter Louise. Professor Oman was back in time for classes in the Department of Architecture after the spring vacation at Ohio State, leaving Mrs. Oman and Louise for the much-needed sunshine.

While the trip was occasioned (so Doc says) by the need of a change in climate for a short time by Mrs. Oman, maybe "Doc" wanted to get a little sunshine, too, and who knows that maybe the shortest way back to Columbus is by way of Yosemite Park about the middle of May.

STOP - READ - RITE

Draftsmen—Senior and Junior

Every draftsman who has any training in any of the many phases of architectural work and is not permanently employed is urged to send in his name, with age and address, together with a brief outline of his experience, to the Editor, "Ohio Architect," 2750 A.I.U. Building, Columbus, Ohio.

In so far as possible, the Editor will forward the names of such draftsmen to the possible employer where his talents seem best adapted. From indications, there is not going to be sufficient trained help available for the next several months without some effort being made toward intelligent placement. Skilled draftsmen who may be engaged in other lines of work might find it desirable to get a few months' leave of absence to help out during this emergency.

CLASS IN DESIGN, STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS MARCH, 1941

Reading left to right—front row: Jos. N. Bradford, former head of the Department of Architecture and for eighteen years University architect for Ohio State University, who has been Professor Emeritus for several years, and is now working on his photographic history of the University, posed with the class to add something—what it was he said he was not quite sure. Anyway, he was most welcome.

Max G. Mercer, Eugene F. Schrand, Lewey T. Lands, India Boyer, Mrs. Dorothy Gray, Bascom Little Jr., F. W. Grau Jr., Victor K. Thompson, F. W. Gould, and R. C. Kempton in charge of the examination.

Second row: Will Easley, Karl Henry Merkel, Gilbert Coddington, Harold M. Philpott, W. S. Lawrence, Howard Solomon, F. L. Whitney, Peter Dubaniewicz, Leo. S. Roytar, Wm. Michaels.

Third row: William W. Wells, Roland G. Roessner, John Quincy Adams Jr., John K. Mason, Carl Fasse, Robert A. Hesler, Carl A. Strauss, A. C. Lenander, W. C. Hansen, Wm. A. Siegel, L. J. Rotman.

Fourth row: Carl E. Bentz, Richard L. Tully, W. Chas. Wertz, R. R. Reeves Jr., Larry M. Pleasant, James A. Reed, Doan R. Houck and H. Keith Creager.

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Betty Fairfax

Her Curiosity Shop

(Dayton News, March 17, 1941)

Dear Miss Fairfax: This may not sound like serious trouble to you, but it is something we have to discuss at our house, and every evening for weeks has ended in an argument. We seriously decided to build our own home (we have talked about it for years, but now we could manage it). We agree on where we want the house, but my husband, who never seemed to pay much attention to the house (that is, outside of having preference as to location), has now decided to draw his own plans, and has very definite ideas of what he wants and where, etc. Now, what I have always wanted is not at all according to his ideas, so he has his plans and I have my sketches, and we battle over them, and serious arguments are not common with us. Since the woman has to keep the house, I think it should be as she wants it. He claims that since he has earned and saved the money for it he should have what he wants after all these years, which I admit sounds fair to a certain extent. But when you build, you expect to live in that house the rest of your life, and, since I spend my days in the house, it should suit me first. He says he is going ahead and start building with his plans, and I say I won't move into it if he does. He then says he won't put up the money for my plans, and that we will stay where we are in preference, which I don't want to do, either. I've never known him to be so stubborn before. Which should give in to the other in this case? I think we each have a pretty good reason for wanting our own way.

TROUBLED.

* * * *

Since you can have a place of your own, it seems too bad you can't agree on your plans, and, after all, you are each entitled to have what you wish in a permanent home.

I think the woman of the house doubtless has a better idea of how she wants her house in connection with the work entailed, and arrangement of the house to simplify the work, and her wishes should be considered from that angle. She, therefore, should have the say as to the kitchen, and, perhaps, the basement as far as laundry, but it seems to me the remainder of the house should be as most suitable to

all concerned, and not just as one member of the household wants it.

I believe an architect could simplify your problems, besides suggesting things which you may have overlooked. That is his business, after all, and planning a house is new to both of you. As you will be getting an architect anyway, see if you can't agree on who it shall be. Take both of your ideas, and ask him what he can work out from them. He might be able to reach an agreeable compromise.

The Dayton Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Dayton Section of the Architects' Society of Ohio were the guests at a dinner meeting on Tuesday, March 18, sponsored by The International Nickel Company. The dinner was followed by a discussion of the uses and properties of Monel Metal in the building industry. The meeting was conducted by Mr. F. A. Sanson of the International Nickel Company, and Mr. G. E. Pickett of The Williams Company of Cincinnati, distributors. It was attended by thirty architects. Following the discussion, motion pictures were shown of the development of Monel Metal and an interesting display of Monel products. Additional interesting "talkies" were shown of the British-French naval engagement at Oran, and a movie of the collapse of the Seattle Bay Bridge.

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A new low-priced companion product to their Marlite Deluxe prefinished wall paneling is announced by Marsh Wall Products, Inc., Dover, O. The new product is to be known as Marlite Velvetex, and will be competitive with low-cost prefinished wall boards now on the market. Its soft satin-like finish distinguishes it from Marlite Deluxe, which has a high polish mirror finish.

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Marlite Velvetex will be available in three patterns: plain-colors; tile-patterns; and horizontaline—a newly developed streamline design.

Velvetex will be manufactured in 18 popular colors and patterns, and five standard sizes which meet most ordinary requirements.

For further details and prices on Marlite Velvetex, get in touch with Marsh Wall Products, Inc., Dover, O.

1941 CONVENTION ARCHITESTS' SOCIETY OF OHIO

The Toledo architects have enthusiastically accepted the job of being host to the 1941 Convention, which will be held in Toledo sometime early in October. Toledo is perhaps a little different from many of our Ohio towns, being situated so near Detroit and being settled by pioneers who came down from the North and occupied the center of a territory which was very much disputed during our early history, and differences with the Indians and the French.

It is not too early for every Ohio architect to begin to think and plan for this Convention.

It is now First Lieut. Lawrence H. Alcox, Kankakee Ord. Works, Joliet, Ill.

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The Architect's Contribution in the Defense Effort

Prof. Charles St. J. Chubb

You ask what the architect is doing by way of contribution to defense construction in the present so-called emergency. Normally the architect is busy with the problems of peace and its manifold demands for buildings to serve this thing we call civilization in its religious, social, economic, recreational, educational, industrial, artistic and a host of other aspects. Now, we must stop all this and grant priority of labor and materials for the creation of a vast war machine, that civilization may not perish. The professional and technical skills of the architect have little to contribute in the creation of the actual engines of modern war. These, however, are but a small part of any defense program. Indeed, the delays in getting under way are largely due to a lack of adequate buildings for defense industries, of housing for defense workers, of cantonments for the army, of bases and ship-yards for the navy, and of hospitals for the medical service. In all of these fields the architect can and is performing valuable service.

The American Institute of Architects has surveyed its membership, seeking the particular aptitudes of each individual for defense work and the information gathered has been placed at the disposal of the Government. A committee of the Institute is at work with the Civil and Mechanical Engineers and the Landscape Architects in an effort to co-ordinate the capabilities of each in the hope that the resultant buildings of the defense program may have a definite social and economic use after the emergency. This is an effort to avoid the mistakes of the war of twenty-five years ago.

In particular, can architects and land-

scape architects make a vital contribution toward the problems of the housing of workers in the defense industries and in the better housing of soldiers in the cantonments? Twelve such housing projects providing more than 5,000 units have been assigned to four different Federal agencies, some of which seem poorly organized for this particular problem. True, a large part of this program has been assigned to the United States Housing Authority, whose experience over the last six years would seem to indicate that it is the logical agency for such work. The local housing authorities in many cities, working under the Authority, are perfectly familiar with the housing needs in most of these cities. It is to be hoped that this work will not fall into the hands

of speculative real-estate builders working through the Federal Housing Authority.

Major projects under the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department include much housing, air stations, hospitals, naval bases, training stations, and additions to the Naval Academy. All of this work demands the services of the architect.

The Quartermaster General's office of the Army has projected or has under construction six very large hospitals, many cantonments, storage depots, arsenals and ordnance depots. Here, again, the architect is indispensable.

Defense building will involve the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, and it is to be hoped that this vast sum will be spent with the future as well as the defense emergency in view. This is particularly important as regards housing.



CHARLES S. JOHN CHUBB

ATTENTION, PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

April 11, 1941.

Dear Mr. Kempton:

We are pleased to send you a recently compiled list of films descriptive of building materials and equipment available from members of The Producers' Council.

You might have occasion to use films of this kind at your meetings, and in each case it is indicated where you can make inquiry for the film, or you might contact the local representative of the company in question.

Sincerely,

J. W. FALLIN,

Managing Dir., the Producers' Council,
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ARCHITECTS SEE AIR TEMP PLANT

By RALPH CARNAHAN

The Air Temp Division of the Chrysler Corporation were hosts to the Dayton Section, Architects Society of Ohio, at their Dayton plant on Thursday noon, April 3, 1941.

About twenty architects attended and were greeted at the main office by Mr. Ward Barnett, vice-president and merchandising manager, and Mr. R. E. Shetter, district sales manager. We were immediately divided into groups of five and conducted through their vast plant by engineers, who soon convinced us that right here in Dayton was an organization producing not only quality and attractive heating and air-conditioning equipment, but precision equipment—and such precision! But that's a little ahead of the story.

Air Temp plant equipment is laid out like most any modern automotive plant, and, since it is a division of the Chrysler Corporation, why not, for the parent company has been so pre-eminently successful in the automotive field. Large stacks of sheet metal, bars and structural shapes feed continuously into hungry punch presses, are blanked, formed and punched to make the many parts, and these are later assembled by the most modern continuous welding machines. And right at this point we got our first real eye-opener. These semi-fabricated parts are suspended from a continuous overhead tram and carried through a labyrinth of ovens or tanks where all surfaces are bonderized! Now we've all heard a lot about bonderizing, and maybe some of you think as I did—"just a sales gag." Well, it's a lot more than that, for it produces a perfect metallic surface for paint-finishing, where the adhesion is so complete that rust cannot occur at the edges and gradually work under the paint surfaces. Well, we've all seen sheet metal work rust out, particularly where it rests upon a cement floor, such as occurs in furnace insulations. They swear their bonderized, painted casing just won't rust. Did you ever see that tricky crinkle-paint finish applied? They did it so fast it would make you dizzy.

Eventually, about the time we were commencing to wonder about lunch, we reached the department where castings and the like are machined. Endless rows of mills, turret lathes and other mechanical giants that did everything but talk. Gauges everywhere! Inspectors?

Worse than the Government projects. Actually working within a variation of two-tenths of one-thousandth of an inch—and to think we work with lumber that shrinks an eighth of an inch before we give the owner possession!

Still with an eye out for that lunch, we were further fascinated by the continuous moving assembly lines of oil-burners, heating and compressor units from one-half horsepower to twenty-five horse, powerful, compact brutes not much larger than your office desk. To see this constantly moving array of equipment, you pause to wonder where it all goes. Well, it goes, they sell it, and, judging from what we saw, it can't help but be darned good equipment; and, to us, that can only mean no headaches after it's installed.

We paused at the final test. All equipment is tested to develop its rated capacity. Our guide certainly was a confident fellow. I think he had one—but, to make it good, he borrowed a nickel from some one and stood it on edge on a twenty-five-ton air-conditioning unit, and started and stopped the unit without causing the coin to fall. Now, that's what I call perfect mechanical balance! And what a unique way to accomplish this! All rotating parts, crank shafts, blower wheels, motor rotors and the like are tested on some sort of a radio-like device that automatically indicated the slightest eccentricity of the part and, by adding or moving metal at the critical point, which this uncanny device indicated, it was brought to perfect balance, hence no vibration.

We were still sans lunch, but wound up our trip at the testing laboratory. More gadgets than the World's Fair! These people have all the answers. Efficiency tests—c.f.m. tests, automatic controls, absolutely silent ribbon burners for gas furnaces; oil-burners that were simplicity itself. A combination winter air-conditioning and summer-cooling unit that can be installed in the average home for about \$2.69 per month on an FHA loan. We were told it could be operated in the summer at about the cost of winter heating. Now, this is not a sales article, but that was information that we all welcomed, and it seemed to me that John Q. Public will welcome it, too, an all-inclosed and fully automatic unit.

That lunch was worth waiting for! It wasn't a lunch, darned near a banquet, and, after our long and interesting trek through that maze of machinery, we had an appetite.

The unanimous opinion is that these people are serious about what they make, how they make it, and the satisfaction that they insist it should give to the consumer. Don't entertain the illusion that this is an assembly plant. They manufacture! and, if I am any judge, they do it in accordance with the highest precision standards and with competent engineering and inspection.

MARKET FOR ENGINEERING SERVICES

The American Association of Engineers recently made a survey of the probable market for engineering services during the period of 1940-1950. The results of this survey, which are reported in this bulletin, contain much of interest to every engineer, whether he is an employer of engineers, or an employee. For employers, this bulletin should be of considerable help in determining the approximate range of compensation which prevails for the particular type of job he is trying to fill, while for the employee it should be of help in showing him just how his salary compares with salaries of other engineers in the same classification.

This study has brought out a number of interesting facts, as, for example, the salaries of professional engineers in classification above draftsmen are lower at the present time than they were in 1932. On the other hand, the volume of engineering placements for the first eight months of 1940 was approximately equal to the volume in 1930. Another point of considerable interest is the fact that the current market for men over 40 and 45 is better than it has been for twelve years. An unusual development, probably the result of recent legislation, is the fact that hourly wage scales, not only for draftsmen, but also for higher classifications, are now common. There is reported 800 per cent increase in placements at hourly rates in 1940 as compared to 1929.

"The Market for Engineering Services," published in Professional Engineer, 8 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Paper cover, 6x9, approximately 63 pages. Price, 50 cents.

SPRING STATE EXAM

The spring examination for those aspiring to be architects in the State of Ohio got under way at 12 noon, Monday, March 24, at Brown Hall, on the Ohio State Campus in Columbus. The examinations are held here at this particular time, as well as in September, as it is a vacation period for "State" students, and the drawing-room facilities of the Department of Architecture have been very graciously placed at the disposal of the State Board.

The class is about up to normal in numbers, being five to ten less than usually show up for the full examination. Of the number mentioned above, seventeen are here for the first time. The others are to retake one or more of the ten subjects that go to make up the examinations. Thirty-six and one-half hours are allowed for the entire examination, of which twelve hours are used on the second day for the Design problem. The number of hours and subjects covered have been established to make the Ohio examination the equal of any other similar State examination. This is especially helpful to the Buckeye architects who have clients in other States, by expediting very materially registration in those States.

The number that pass each time and receive their certificates seems to be about a constant and slightly increasing percentage. The increasing factor, no doubt, being attributable to the fact that more college-trained individuals make up each class, which together with a little more serious preparation and a little more practical experience just adds up to better results.

This is the eighteenth conducted by the Board since the beginning of the law in 1931. For the first time there are two of the fair sex pitting their skill in a field that is predominantly masculine. There was, however, a single woman in a former class.

REGISTRATION RECORDS

Having in mind the various and sundry inquiries that the Board Office receives, it would seem particularly desirable that each and every registered architect set up a definite place and file in which to take care of his registration records.

While the office of the Board is always eager to help dig up lost information, it would seem to be much better for the architect to try to take care of this himself.

HARRY WACHTER, ARCHITECT, DIES

Harry Wilcox Wachter, 72, nationally known architect who leaves some of Toledo's best-known buildings as memorials to his life and work here, died early today in Flower Hospital. He had been ill since November. The Wachter home is at 650 Lincoln Ave.

Mr. Wachter was the local architect with the firm of Green & Wicks, Buffalo, N. Y., who designed the first building of the Museum of Art—the basic unit of an edifice which keynotes Toledo's status in international culture.

Born in Toledo, December 27, 1868, the son of Peter and Mary Jane Wilcox Wachter, Mr. Wachter attended old Toledo High School and the Toledo Manual Training School. He studied architecture at Columbia University, New York.

Mr. Wachter began his career in the office of D. L. Stine. In recent years, his son, Horace Wachter, has been associated in business with him.

A 32nd degree Mason, Mr. Wachter was long active in affairs of the Masonic Order. He also served for many years on the Board of the Y.M.C.A.

H. B. 57

The Legislative Committee is pleased to report that H.B. 57 has been signed by the Governor, filed with the Secretary of State on April 24th and becomes effective July 24, 1941. As soon as the budget permits no doubt the Board will have this law reprinted as amended.

The Ohio Supreme Court, last week, announced that it will hear the Cleveland Lawyer-Broker case. You will recall that the realtors were successful in the Cleveland Court of Appeals, in that the court there ruled that real-estate brokers could fill in the forms of contracts. This, of course, is directly opposite from the Court of Appeals' decision in the Gore case, and the matter is now in the hands of the State Supreme Court to decide which of these decisions shall stand.

No date has been set for the hearing of the case, but we will announce it in the Realtor as soon as it is fixed.

George E. Bulford, one of the younger architects of Columbus, advises concerning the Federal work going on at Ravenna, where he is associated as architect with the Jennings & Lawrence Co.

ROBERT G. INGLESON

The following news item from the *Ohio State Journal* advises of the passing of one of our Columbus architects, Mr. Robert G. Ingleson, who was particularly active in architectural matters, especially those pertaining to legislation, and also was a particularly hard worker in the passage of the Architects' Registration Law. He was at one time a member of the American Institute of Architects.

"Robert G. Ingleson, 73, of 435 Fifteenth Avenue, of Ingleson & Associates, architects, 299 S. Front St., died in Mt. Carmel Hospital yesterday after an illness of a year. He was with the firm of Ronan & Ingleson until the present company was formed three years ago.

"Mr. Ingleson came to Columbus from Cleveland 20 years ago. He was a member of the Blue Lodge and the Commandery of the Cleveland Masons. He was past national chief of Masonic Engineers, and past president of the National Association of Power Engineers.

"His wife, Mrs. Ardell Ingleson, is the only survivor. Funeral services will be held at 1:30 p. m., Saturday, at the Schoedinger Chapel, with burial in Union Cemetery."

WARNER ELEVATORS

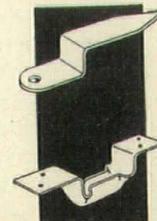
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GOVERNMENT NEEDS
DRAFTSMEN

Engineering draftsmen in various optional fields are urgently needed by the United States Government. A Civil Service examination held last fall failed to produce enough eligibles to meet the demand of the National Defense Program. The United States Civil Service Commission has, therefore, re-announced the examination and will accept applications until December 31, 1941. The salaries of the positions range from \$1,620 to \$2,600 a year, less a 3½ per cent retirement deduction.

Optional branches in which applicants may qualify are: Architectural, civil, electrical, heating and ventilating, lithographic, mechanical, plumbing, radio, structural, topographic, and general—which includes any other branch except aeronautical, ordnance or ship. High-school education, except for substituted drafting experience, is required. Applicants must also show paid drafting-room experience, or completion of a drafting course in a school specializing in drafting, or college engineering or architectural study; in addition, they must show drafting experience in the optional branch chosen.

Competitors will not be required to take a written test, but will be rated on their education and experience.

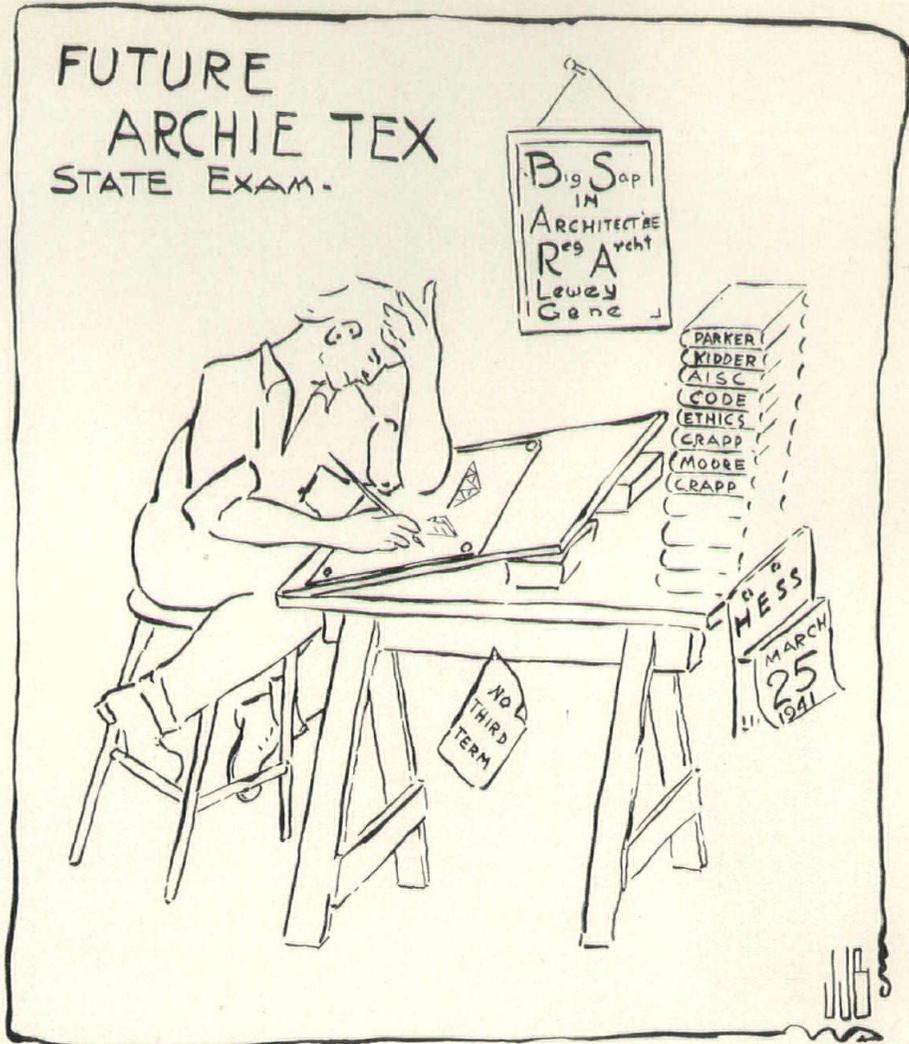
Further information and application forms may be obtained from the secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners at any first- or second-class postoffice, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SPENCER ACTING CHIEF

During the serious illness of Mr. Estey A. Kern, Chief of the Division Factory and Building Inspection, Mr.



Richard T. Spencer has been serving as Assistant Chief. By order of Mr. George A. Strain, Director, Mr. Spencer has been designated as Acting Chief pending the full recovery of Mr. Kern.



John J. Brown, registered architect No. 791, Cincinnati, drew and sent the accompanying sketch to two of the boys in his office (Rapp & Meacham) while they were up in Columbus recently taking the examination. The men, Gene Schrand and Lewey Lands, both are graduates of the University of Cincinnati.

To date, of course, no announcement has been made as to whether they will receive a certificate similar to the one shown in the sketch.

P.S. by Ed.—Maybe that can be arranged—perhaps some time after the September Exams such a certificate might suffice.

IT HAS BEEN DONE—
A SUCCESSFUL HOME SHOW

Exchange members who did not attend the Home Show last week missed a real thrill.

Secretary "Jack" Kight put on a show that has not been equalled in Columbus building show history—and everything went off so smoothly that even the committee found it difficult to believe the many details necessary for a successful show could be handled with so little apparent confusion. Surely "Jack" is entitled to a slap on the back by every member of his organization.

Such a successful demonstration means that after having been held in a more or less dormant state for the past ten years through economic conditions, our Exchange has "blossomed out" and is beginning to feel that it has the necessary strength to again become a leader in its field.

With confidence renewed we are tackling this job of leadership, and promise you, through sound businesslike methods, visible action along this line.

Come in and see for yourself.

C. FORREST TEFFT, President.
—Builders Exchange News, Mar. 31, 41.

GIVE THEM WHAT THEY WANT

Persons who buy homes today have strong, well-determined ideas as to the type of house they want. They know what is needed in a **modern** home. And they have learned that automatic gas heating—**real** automatic heating—is one of the prime needs in a modern, comfortable home. . . . So give them what they want! Install the only fully automatic heating plant, GAS-FIRED.

The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company

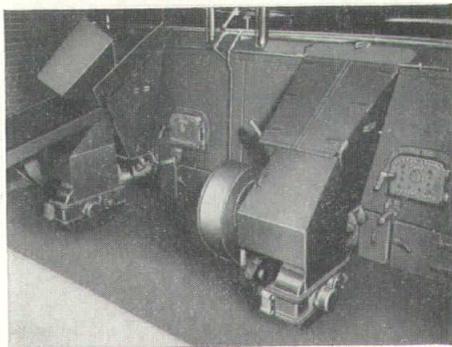
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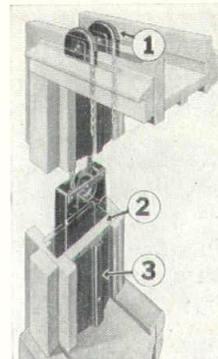
The Canton Stokers, which included the improved Side Ash Dumps, Zoned Windbox and replacement of Steam with Electric Drive, together with correct engineering, were responsible chiefly for this saving.

With proper fuel distribution, reduction in smoke and fly-ash, long life, and definite economy, the Canton Stoker is the right Stoker to solve YOUR heat control problem. Write for Bulletins 203 and 400 for fuller information.

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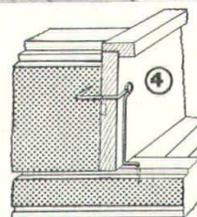
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