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CLEVELAND CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

Hundreds of Ohio Architects turned out to make this year's 15th Annual A.S.O. Convention a huge success. The Material Dealers were responsible for an excellent Exhibit of Materials which literally filled the Hotel Ball Room, several exhibits overflowing onto the mezzanine floor. There were 39 booths in all, and the response was terrific. From the buzz of comments, both architects and exhibitors were happy with the results—with only a small resentment on the exhibitors part that the architects weren't in the Exhibit Hall 24 hours a day.

NELA PARK

General Electric Lighting Institute was responsible for enticing the architects away from headquarters to Nela Park on Thursday for a remarkable program in Light Education.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION WINNERS

On the front cover of this issue of the Ohio Architect is shown the WINNER OF THE FIRST MEDAL, architects, Conrad, Hays, Simpson and Ruth, and Robert A. Little. The prize was presented to Mr. Little by Joseph Ceruti, Competition Chairman of the A.S.O., at the convention banquet on the decision of the extremely competent group of judges: Nathaniel A. Owings, of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill of Chicago; Robert Schmertz of Pittsburgh; and James Mitchell of Mitchell and Ritchey of Pittsburgh.

Not only has this structure been designed in the contemporary manner to shelter the flow of material to customer and customer to material, but a tremendous and successful effort was made to conform to the Old Colonial Shaker Square architecture surrounding it. Material and color, alignment with adjacent structures, proportions—all harmonize the new with the old.

The groups (242 in all) was split five large sections and were toured throughout the Institute on a schedule like a Swiss watch works. Nela Park's wizards engineered a Fantasy. Unbelievable gadgets, ceilings that whizzed up and down, suspended lights that disappeared into nowhere, the Horizon House with panels switches to make a B-39 pilot dizzy, rotating walls, photography of invisible smoke, were only a fraction of G-E's display of precision in progressive developed research methods—a very wise move, indeed, that this tour preceded the grandiose, beautiful cocktail hour(s)!

A banquet for the group did not end this hospitality—for Walt Reeves of G-E supplied the Night-Owls with several "for the road" down in the "Light Bar." The bus back to the Hotel cleared out all but a few remaining "drivers"—with a long road ahead of them, no doubt. The hosts for this late session were: the Wilbur Riddles, W. E. Conley, the Walter Reeves, and C. M. Cutler. The Night-Owls: the Morton Levitts, the Alfred Harrises, Carl Guenther, Lottie Helwick, Ronald Spahn, the

(Continued on page 17)
BEREA SANDSTONE: Its History, Quarrying, Fabricating and Widespread Use

According to the geological survey of Ohio, all the building stones of our great state belong to the group of rocks known as sedimentary. The sandstones occur in deposits of varying size and characteristics in a broad belt extending from the Ohio River nearly due north across the state to Norwalk, then turning east to Elyria and Cleveland. From the Cuyahoga Valley, the sandstone belt narrows considerably and continues in a very irregular belt to the Pennsylvania Line. The maximum width occurs in the latitude of Ashland County and spreads out to approximately sixty miles. The minimum width of the deposits occurs along Lake Erie and diminishes to less than six miles in width just east of Cleveland. These sandstones all belong to the Mississippian or lower Carboniferous rocks. They vary greatly in physical characteristics, some being coarse-grained, others fine, some are compact, others very porous. Some are comparatively free from impurities while others contain objectionable material. Some carve very well, others do not. Generally speaking, however, the sandstones of Ohio rank very high as building stones and at least one of them (Berea Sandstone) is generally considered as a building stone that is unsurpassed anywhere.

Although the discovery of Berea Sandstone was first made by John Baldwin in the year 1828 near the village of Berea, trips were made to Cleveland as early as 1799 by the early settlers to obtain mill stones from rocks quarried a few miles east of Cleveland, probably in the vicinity of the present Marine Hospital. By 1852, John Baldwin’s business had grown to the point that he employed two workmen to assist him. About this time, Berea Sandstone began to find use as a building stone in the construction of foundations and was first shipped to Cleveland to be used in the construction of a jail. John Baldwin’s attention was first called to Berea Sandstone when he found a curious rock which he discovered would put a sharp edge on a knife. Before nightfall, he had made the first Berea grit grindstone. Funds from his successful operations made possible the establishment of Baldwin Institute which later became Baldwin University, and later became Baldwin-Wallace College. The real commercialization of American sandstone on a nationwide basis did not begin, however, until the introduction of the sandstone from Lorain and Cuyahoga Counties about 1835, when the stone was first shipped to Oberlin, Ohio. In the years following the Civil War, the industry in Amherst and Berea, Ohio grew very rapidly until the number of new employees increased to approximately two thousand. In the course of time the operations at Amherst became much more important than those at Berea, due to the fact that the quality of the stone at Amherst was so much better and the deposits deeper. Those at Berea were only approximately sixty-five feet while one of the quarries at Amherst today shows a depth of two hundred and thirty

Buckeye Quarry

Interior views of Plant No. 3 of The Ohio Cut Stone Company, fabricating division of The Cleveland Quarries Company. This view features some of the planers which are utilized to fabricate stone for monumental buildings.
feet of extremely high quality stone. These Amherst deposits are not continuous, but lie in the approximate shape of an egg.

The quarry produced stone ranging from light gray to a deep mahogany. The buff and mahogany occur at the top of the quarry and the gray below. The stone is very gritty and has been used extensively for grindstones which have been shipped to all parts of the world. The proportion of silica is in excess of 90%, while the crushing strength averages about 9,000 pounds per square inch. The specific gravity of the stone is 2.142% and its porosity, 6%. Investigations regarding the effect of alternate freezing and thawing show that Berea Sandstone withstands weathering very well. In fact, sandstone structures ranging from fifty to thousands of years in age prove conclusively that sandstone resists the elements to an unusual degree.

Until 1880, quarrying operations were conducted by hand—a tedious and laborious process. At this time, channeling machines were introduced, displacing the old method of trenching by hand. By means of these machines, the rock is cut into rectangular blocks and the width of the channel is reduced to about five or six feet at the top of the cut, gradually diminishing as the bottom of the channel cut is reached. These channeling machines are mounted on tracks and are propelled back and forth across the quarry ledge by their own power. Steel bits are used, which operate up and down to produce a chopping action. Usually, the depth of a cut made by a channeling machine ranges from eight to ten feet. After the channel cuts are completed the large blocks are drilled into small pieces that can be readily handled by the derricks and then freed from the mother ledge by a series of wedges placed at the level of the bottom of the channel cut on the open face of the ledge. Most of the breaking is done by means of plugs and feathers although powder is sometimes used.

After the blocks have been entirely freed from the quarry, they are hoisted to the quarry bank by means of derricks placed at the edge of the quarry. They are then transported by rail to the mills where the rough blocks are worked into smaller sizes for sale as building stone, curbing, flagging, grindstones, refractory material, etc.

Berea Sandstone, from the quarries of The Cleveland Quarries Company, enjoys a much wider use than stone from the usual quarry.

As might be expected, the finest grade of the stone is reserved for use as building stone. The better quality of the remaining stone is worked into street curbing, sidewalk flagging, grindstones, refractory material, breakwater stone and other uses.

The blocks that have been carefully selected for use as building stone are usually sold in the form of rough blocks or as sawed stone, depending upon the shop equipment of the cut stone contractor to whom the cut stone is shipped. Generally speaking, blocks can be obtained (Continued on page 33)
Getting the Most Out of Paint

Today more and more architects realize how the writing of painting specifications can make or break an otherwise fine job of design and construction, according to E. M. Howland, General Manager of the Union Wall Paper and Paint Co., Cleveland distributors of "Barreled Sunlight" paints, enamels and varnishes.

The true test of any paint is how it performs on the job, both when being applied and in its years of use. Too many so-called "analyses" of paint are so worded that they are practically meaningless even to the trained paint chemist. The specification writer needs a general knowledge of the different types of paint, enamel and varnish, plus a working knowledge of the various approved methods of application and surface preparation.

**SURFACE PREPARATION IMPORTANT**

Every type of paintable surface, whether new or previously painted, requires its own preparation for best finished results, Mr. Howland points out.

On repaint work, all loose and scaling paint should be removed by scraping or wire brushing. Following this, the surface should be sanded smooth and thoroughly washed with a good detergent to kill the old gloss.

On new work, each type of surface requires its own special preparation if the best possible results are to be achieved. Unpainted plaster and masonry, for example, require proper aging for at least a week in dry weather, followed by a treatment with zinc sulphate solution to neutralize any existing free alkali.

Unpainted iron and steel should have all "mill scale" removed before priming, while galvanized iron should be washed with mineral spirits to remove any greasy film and then "etched" with a copper sulphate solution to create a minutely pitted surface which helps to "anchor" the new paint. Outside, allowing the galvanized iron to "weather" for at least three weeks before painting takes the place of this "etching."

Unpainted wood needs to have knots and sappy spots scaled in with shellac before priming, while open grain woods which are to be varnished should first be filled with a high grade paste wood filler.

**PRIMING ASSURES SUCCESS**

Second only in importance to proper preparation is proper priming, says Mr. Howland, for no finish is better than the surface over which it is applied.

The LAUB BAKING BUILDING in Cleveland where all the interior walls were painted with Barreled Sunlight INDUSTRIAL EGGSHELL WHITE for sanitation and easy cleaning and long wear and resistance to the heat and cooking vapors usually found in bake shops.

**THE DAVIS LAUNDRY BUILDING** whose exterior was completely painted with Barreled Sunlight OUTSIDE GRANOLITH — a paint made specially to give long wear and protection on masonry and concrete surfaces. The entire interior of this same building was painted with CHINALINE ENAMEL which is especially made to withstand the acid, heat and steam which normal laundry operation entails.

As to the choice of the proper primer, modern painting science offers a wide variety of primers and undercoats for every kind of interior and exterior surface. These include outside undercoats for exterior wood, masonry primers for porous masonry, pigmented "primer sealers" for plaster walls and ceilings, rust inhibitive primers for iron and steel, enamel undercoats for fine enameling work.

The trick is to choose the primer best suited both to the surface to be painted and the finish to be used, and here Mr. Howland recommends seeking the advice of the painting contractor, paint distributor or manufacturer's representative.

Primers should be tinted to the approximate color of the finish coat to insure richness and evenness of color, and ample time should always be allowed for the primer to dry thoroughly before the finish is applied.

**A FINISH FOR EVERY NEED**

As with primers, Mr. Howland suggests seeking competent advice on the proper choice of finishes, for here again the architect has at his fingertips a finish to meet every demand of both surface and service. Once a surface is properly prepared and primed, the choice of finish is to a certain extent a matter of preference, but the ability of the finish to stand wear, washing and other service conditions must also be considered.

When it comes to color, Mr. Howland points out that paint is the most flexible of all decorative media, for paints can be tinted to any color required by the decorative scheme. Deep shades, however, should be "factory tinted" for field tinting to deep shades requires so much oil color that the original sheen and even the chemical balance of the paint are often destroyed.

On-the-job tinting, however, adds to labor costs. Wherever possible, therefore, money can be saved by choosing "standard colors" as shown on manufacturer's color cards. Many color cards, in addition to showing these standard colors, also show additional colors and tints which can easily and quickly be created by "intermixing" the standard colors with each other or "letting them down" with the white.

**TRUE MEASURE OF COST**

Mr. Howland cautions the architect against measuring paint costs by the common "price-per-gallon" yardstick. To begin with, he says, many "low-cost" paints cannot be thinned on the job, whereas some of the apparently "expensive" paints can and should be thinned for easy application. And when "ready-to-use," these quality materials actually cost less per gallon while de-
New Rusco Prime Window Adds Glamour, Comfort and Convenience

The F. C. Russell Company of Cleveland, world’s largest manufacturer of combination screen and storm sash, is now in production on windows for new building construction. The window, known as the Rusco Prime Window, is a vertical slide type that offers many advantages to both the builder and building occupant. Backed by over 12 years of field experience, the Rusco Prime Window represents an adaptation of the basic engineering principles that have made the Rusco Combination Window today’s most widely accepted unit of its kind.

The highly successful and proven features of the Rusco Combination Window have been altered to meet the requirements of new construction. The net result is a trim, streamlined, efficient window unit that is extremely practical, durable and trouble-free. The completely assembled unit, including glass and screen panels, weather stripping and wood surround, is very simple to install, resulting in low field costs and providing year ’round protection, comfort and convenience for the home and building owner.

The new prime window is made of the finest quality Armco hot-dipped galvanized steel and finished with baked-on outdoor aluminum enamel. It requires no further painting in the field except the wood surround, which is toxic-treated for long life. The tubular construction of Rusco Prime Windows gives maximum strength and rigidity with minimum weight. The glass is bedded in mastic and held in place by a removable stainless steel spline which greatly simplifies glass replacement in case of breakage. No unsightly putty is used anywhere on the unit.

It slides freely and automatically locks in any ventilating position. No weights, balances or cords are used and the light, sturdy steel frames never warp, swell or bind. The locking mechanism is simple and positive with nothing to get out of order; assures positive locking in either open or closed position.

Lumite Plastic Screen Cloth is used in all Rusco Prime Window Screen Frames. It will not rust, rot, corrode or bulge and never needs painting. To clean, merely wipe off with a damp cloth. Lumite Plastic Screen eliminates the staining of side walls. This modern plastic screen insert remains in place the year ’round, offering filtered screen ventilation all seasons of the year, which means a much cleaner home. It also acts as a protective barrier against falls, which is a particularly welcome advantage in a home or apartment with small children.

Glass and screen inserts can be removed very easily from inside the home. This is a boon to builders, housewives and building maintenance men. When installing a Rusco Prime Window in new construction, the frames can be placed in position and the glass and screen panels can be inserted at a later and more convenient time, when the home or building is ready to be occupied. This eliminates unnecessary breakage while a house or building is under construction. Also, by taking out or leaving out the glass and screen inserts, lumber or furniture can be passed through the extra wide frames. This feature also simplifies window cleaning because both screen and glass panels can be easily washed inside the home, thus eliminating all dangerous outside work usually associated with the cleaning and washing of the more conventional vertical slide type window.

The Rusco Prime Window may be had in conjunction with inside adjustable self-storing insulating panels. The

Illustrating the easy removability and amazing lightness of glass and screen inserts. Tubular construction of the Rusco Prime Window utilizes maximum strength with minimum weight. Note trim appearance of stainless steel spline which holds glass firmly in place.

beauty and utility are combined in the exclusive, streamlined design of the Rusco Prime Window. Added visibility is afforded by its greater glass area and the highly transparent Lumite Plastic Screen. Glass is held in place by stainless steel spline, eliminating need for unsightly putty. Positive locking mechanism of the fingertip-controlled Rusco Prime Window automatically locks glass insert in all ventilating or closed positions, providing prowler-proof protection.

The Rusco Prime Window screen insert stays in place year ’round, is removable only from inside, assuring absolute safety for small children. Lumite Plastic Screen withstands great strains and impacts, will not bulge or sag, rot or corrode. Never needs painting, will not "bleed" on walls or siding. With glass and screen removed from the Rusco Prime Window, it becomes a convenient opening for entry or removal of building materials, furniture, etc.

(Continued on page 30)

[October, 1949] 11
Top left, left to right: Bill Ianni, Mrs. Jos. Ceruti, Mrs. Ianni, Jos. Ceruti and Otto Spieth register at Nela Park. Top center, left to right: Mrs. C. Malvin Frank, Mrs. Geo. E. McDonnell, Mr. McDonnell, Karl Domino, Mr. Frank, Mrs. M. P. Lauer, Mrs. Domino, Mrs. Michael O'Shea and Mr. O'Shea at Nela Park. Top left, left to right: Mrs. Ed Bock, Mrs. Gordon Killip, Mr. Killip and Mr. Back at Nela Park. Lower left, left to right: seated: Mrs. Arthur Scott, Mrs. E. Vance Florence, R. N. Zuber, Mr. Florence and John H. Samuels at Nela Park. Lower right, left to right: standing: H. L. Holroyd, John Hargrave Paul Wefel and J. C. Lehman, seated Mrs. N. J. Widing, Mrs. W. J. Wefel, Mrs. Paul Wefel and W. J. Wefel at Nela Park.

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At Nela Park, Upper left, left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Riddle and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ruth look at the birdie. Upper center: Paul Ruth and Howard Horn in the midst of a weighty discussion. Upper right: The "Nite Owls" of the A.S.O. had a party after the party at Nela. Lower left, left to right: Erwin Lauffer, Douglas Maier and Alexander Robinson III look pretty for "Ohio Architect's" staff photographer. Lower right, left to right: Warren, Ohio, delegation H. J. O'Brien, C. S. Steiner, Jr., T. R. Johnson, K. Grizer and Pete Folota.

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Upper left: A.I.A. President Ralph Walker addresses Architectural students at the Convention. Upper right, left to right: Charles C. Colman, Max Mercer and Emory J. Drerrest after their arduous duties. Lower left, left to right: Robt. Little, George Voinovich, Karl Britsch and Wallace Teare relax. Lower center, left to right: Gilbert Coddington, Paul Ruth and Ralph Walker enjoy refreshments. Lower right, left to right: C. C. Britsch, Wallace Teare, Jos. Ceruti, C. Curtis Inscho, Gilbert Coddington, Paul Ruth and Ralph Walker enjoy a talkfest.

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[October, 1949]
Upper left, left to right: Lee Worley A.I.A. and Helen Kennedy of the Cleveland Convention Bureau bossed the registration. Upper right, left to right: Michael O'Shea and party patiently await their luncheon. Lower left, left to right: Walter Damon, Forrest Rennison, Geo. C. Walters, M. P. Lauer and Karl Domino register at the Convention. Lower right: President Walker addresses the student group.

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Joe Weinberg, G-E's "This-Wizard-Of-Ours" Rodgers, John E. Miller, and George Mayer. A good time was had by all.

FOR ARCHITECTS' WIVES ONLY

Mrs. J. Byers Hays and Mrs. Frank K. Draz did a spartan job as co-chairmen of the brilliantly planned program for the LADIES. Friday morning two chartered busses whisked the ladies out to the cultural center where, according to individual preference, the women visited the Garden Center, Severance Hall, or the Art Museum. The final ticket on the docket was to meet at the Art Museum at noon. One of the hostesses (name withheld on request) was such an ardent good shepherd that she almost succeeded in herding some by-standers aboard the bus to Stoufer's at Shaker Square for lunch. After a "most delicious luncheon" there, the next stop was the dress rehearsal for "Romeo and Juliet" at the Playhouse. Punch and cookies was hardly enough temptation to get the women to leave the rehearsal; they were enjoying it too much to leave. This feeling was reciprocated by the Playhouse Players, as they were delighted to have the architects' wives present—for, as usual, the architects' wives were wonderful guests. Hitting the schedule, the busses were back at the Hotel just in time for the ladies to make a quick change to get to the cocktail party sponsored by the Cleveland Chapter of the A.I.A.

THE PICTURES ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE

The Picture on the opposite page shows pictorial highlights of the Building Material Exhibit of the Cleveland Convention. Exceptional interest was aroused and it was voted to be the finest exhibits ever shown to Ohio Architects at any Convention.

Berea Sandstone, in various hues and patterns, affords the architect admirable opportunities to enhance the appearance of large or small projects. Tested in Ohio for decades, Berea Sandstone has proved its value for all types of construction. Specify it for economy, permanence and extra beauty.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
CLEVELAND
Architect: HARRY A. FULTON
Contractors: SCHIRMER-PETerson CO.

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Berea Sandstone
A NATURAL STONE FOR ADDING BEAUTY AND PERMANENCE TO ALL ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTS

Berea Sandstone, in various hues and patterns, affords the architect admirable opportunities to enhance the appearance of large or small projects. Tested in Ohio for decades, Berea Sandstone has proved its value for all types of construction. Specify it for economy, permanence and extra beauty.
Cleveland Convention Highlights

BUSINESS DISCUSSED

A new re-write on the present law, to actually define ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES, has passed the Ohio Senate, but before it could come before the House, the House recessed. As a result “what can an architect do that a builder can’t” remains in question, it seems; legally, that is, until the next session.

A new contract, between architect and owner, to comply with the Ohio State Laws, has been reviewed and the A.S.O. Board will have it out for use in a short time. The Board is just making a final check.

Carl Guenther brought up the fact that the State is writing up a contract for the architect in State work. This State contract creates a financial hardship on the architect; and it is hoped that this new A.S.O. contract between architect and owner will also be accepted by the State for its work.

Ralph Walker, president of the A.I.A. sponsored two informal meetings of great interest to the profession as a whole:

His first meeting was with the students of the Architecture School of Western Reserve University. In an informal question-and-answer period, he sought to determine the grade and status of the architect upon graduating—was he of enough value to his future employer? Was he a competent draftsman with a good background in design, humanities, structures, etc.? Was he capable of “being employed”? And sundry other questions. Mr. Walker has been making a tour of the architecture schools in the United States in an effort to get an overall picture of what is going on in order for the A.I.A. better to know what should be done to further the profession of architecture by formulating a better program in education.

His second meeting was with the Cleveland Chapter Executive Committee and the Ohio Chapter presidents in an effort to better coordinate the State Chapters with the National.

ELECTIONS OF NEW OFFICERS FOR 1949-50

President .....................George S. Voinovich
First Vice President ..........Carl C. Britsch
Second Vice President ........Emory J. Ohler

LUNCHEON AND DINNER SPEAKERS

It seems that there is a sudden awakening to the tremendous need for Public Relations Development in the Architectural profession. All four speakers, Egbert Jacobson, Director of Design of the Container Corporation of America; Emil J. Bartunek, sent by Mayor Burke to represent him in his absence; Hugh R. Pomeroy, Director, Department of Planning, Westchester County, New York; and Ralph Walker, President of the A.I.A. embellished this idea in their talks to the Conventionees. To give a very fast spot of some highlights of their talks:

Jacobson: “A story can best be illustrated by the Best.”

Bartunek: “The architect should design buildings that win the public’s respect.”

Pomeroy: “Planning is more than Plans.”

Walker: “Make many little plans. The habit of planning is more important than large plans moldering in the dust of files.” “A building is more than a building on a lot on a block on a street.”

The program for this year’s convention was planned by George S. Voinovich and his committee—let’s all give them a big hand. Everyone there had a wonderful time and were vociferous in their praises.

THE SEMINARS ON PLANNING

The Seminar on “Planning and the Housing Act of 1949” with Ernest J. Bohn as Moderator was exceptionally well attended and was well worth the trip to the Convention. Among the speakers present were:

John Scarles, Jr., U. S. Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment Program; Proctor Noyes, Dir. Cuyahoga County Regional Planning Commission, and Herbert W. Starick, Planning Director, Dayton City Plan Board.

At the Luncheon which followed the Seminar, Hugh R. Pomeroy, Dir. Dept. of Planning, Westchester County, N. Y., spoke on “The Architects’ Responsibility in Planning,” an exceptionally able talk to conclude the exceptionally able talks of the three Seminar speakers.

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ARCHITECT

[October, 1949] 19
Ecole des Beaux-Arts Admission Changes

An important step opening the way for graduates of American schools of architecture to be admitted to the renowned French school of fine arts, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, was announced today by the American Institute of Architects.

Up to this time, graduates of American schools of architecture were admitted to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts only after a detailed qualification procedure. Under the new arrangement with the French school worked out by Julian Clarence Levi, New York, chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the A.I.A., selected graduates of American schools will be admitted by Beaux-Arts without examination.

In effect, the selected American architects will have the benefit of postgraduate study at the 300-year-old Paris institution at the expense of the French government, since the school is supported by the government and has no tuition fees, Mr. Levi said.

"The new agreement reflects international recognition of the high standing of architectural education in the United States," Mr. Levi said. "In the past, all American students have been required to pass a series of formidable examinations for admission. The new plan is also a step forward in understanding and exchange of cultural ideas between the two countries."

The Ecole des Beaux-Arts will accept up to ten graduates of schools which are members of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. Selection will be made by a committee of the A.I.A. on the basis of applicants' scholastic records, architectural designs and other criteria. Members of the committee are Leopold Arn- aud, chairman, Dean of the School of Arts, Columbia University; George S. Koyl, Dean of the School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania; Charles Butler, New York, practicing architect, and Mr. Levi.

Successful applicants will be admitted to the higher of the two architectural classes of the school to participate in its noted architectural competitions.

"The number of American students at Beaux-Arts has become negligible in recent years, in contrast to a usual enrollment of 50 or 60 Americans around the turn of the century and through its first decades," Mr. Levi said. "A decline came about with the great progress in architectural education and the spread of schools in this country. In fact, the tide turned somewhat with the French looking to America for new construction techniques, and we have brought French students here on travel scholarships for study in architects' offices. A revival now of American attendance at Beaux-Arts furthers the mutual benefits of cultural exchange in architectural development."

Official arrangements for the privileged admission of American post-graduate students to the school were made by Levi in Paris last month with Louis Joxe, Director General of Cultural Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jacques Jaujard, Director General of Arts and Letters in the Ministry of National Education; and Nicholas Unterstaller, Director of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

Mr. Levi is president of the American group of Beaux-Arts alumni, the Societe des Architectes Diplomes du Gouvernement.

CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS OUTLOOK

NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

A re-examination and re-evaluation of current construction trends, jointly by the Departments of Commerce and Labor, indicates that a total of $19.0 billion of new construction probably will be put in place during the full year 1949. Privately financed construction is expected to reach a total of about $13.8 billion for the entire year—some 5 percent below that of 1948, while publicly financed construction is expected to show an expansion of 23 percent over last year's expenditure levels to reach a total of nearly $5.2 billion.

In the privately financed segment, a decreased volume of new housing starts, coupled with declining construction costs and a growing trend toward the erection of smaller, less expensive homes, pointed to a cutback in expenditures for new residential construction from a 1948 total of $7.2 billion to 6.5 billion in 1949.

Expenditures for private nonresidential buildings for the full year ($3.35 billion) are expected to lag some 6 percent behind those of 1948 ($3.58 billion). Within this component, gains in warehouse, office and loft building expenditures and in construction of privately financed school, hospital and church buildings are expected to be offset by declines in the construction of new industrial buildings and of stores, restaurants and garages.

Public utility construction is expected to reach record proportions in 1949, in terms of both physical volume and dollar value. It is anticipated that privately owned electric light and power companies will spend over $1.4 billion for new construction in 1949 and gas companies will put in place new construction valued at $880 million. These figures both represent 14 percent increases over 1948 record expenditures by electric and gas utili-
REPORT FROM THE CLEVELAND CHAPTER

The most important occurrence in Cleveland this month, of course was the convention; news of that appears elsewhere in this issue.

RECENT EVENTS DEPARTMENT

Ohio didn’t make a very good showing at the GREAT LAKES DISTRICT SEMINAR in Indianapolis on September 30, October 1—the only Ohio chapter president of the A.I.A. present was our own Paul Ruth; thanks for standing by Cleveland, Mr. Ruth. From reports the most sensational, disturbing remark of the conference was made by Robert Newman of M.I.T. during the acoustics seminar when he stated that every person equaled four square feet of open window. The repercussions from this lasted throughout the seminars. Wilbur Riddle did an excellent job as moderator, leading the seminar on “Color and Light in Architecture.”

CORRECTION NOTICE

In the Convention Issue Joe Weinberg was listed as the chairman of the Urban Planning Committee; correction, please—J. Byers Hays is the chairman, with members Weinberg, Mayer, Willits, Grade and Keller.

TRANSFER OF STUDENT ASSOCIATES

Whenever a student associate completes his collegiate training and becomes employed or otherwise engaged in the profession of architecture, he shall be transferred to the chapter in which he has established his residence or place of business and to the junior associate, or associate class, whichever seems more applicable, by the executive committee of that chapter, and his status as a student associate thereupon ceases.

There will be a few months grace on this because the by-laws are as yet on the old basis. The Cleveland Chapter will not act until definite instructions arrive from the Octagon.

Ann Halle Little and Edward Michael Yantko were unanimously voted into the chapter as Student Associates of the Chapter at the Executive Committee meeting on July 8, 1949. This news was reserved until the Student Associate membership could be clarified. Ann (Mrs. Robert A. Little) graduated from the Cambridge School of Architecture and worked in Cambridge for D. Holmes Perkins on the Regional Planning Commission. She plans to take her state boards “sometime in the future” after more architectural experience. Welcome Mrs. Little and Mr. Yantko!

Alfred G. Hall, partner in Wilbur Watson Associates, was elected to corporate membership on September 20, 1949 in the Cleveland Chapter.

THE NATIONAL A.I.A. is instigating a letter-per-month to each chapter president called MEMO FROM THE OCTAGON. In case you have missed it I’ll endeavor to wade through the Washington-style double lingo each month to keep you informed. Here goes for the first condensed.

MEMO FROM THE OCTAGON

1. Final arrangements are being completed for the VII PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS. There will be an excellent exhibit of current architectural work at this Congress and all the indications are that a large delegation of U. S. architects will attend. Place: Havana, Cuba; Date: December 8-14.

Note: Lottie Helwick just received a letter from Edmund R. Purves, Executive Director, A. I. A., asking for the names of any of our members who would be in a position to undertake representation of The Institute abroad, if called upon to do so. This request came up in connection with the Pan-American Congress just mentioned. The A. I. A. is continually being called upon to send representatives to various Congresses and meetings in other countries which are of interest to the profession. Too, there are a large number of distinguished architects of other countries coming over to the U. S., both as individuals and as members of official delegations; and it would be desirable to refer these visitors as they travel about this country to those members of The Institute who speak foreign languages. (Those who are in a position to represent The Institute abroad are to bear in mind that they must also bear the expenses.) Whoops, hit a bump ... but contact Lottie if interested.

2. The list of rental-housing projects under the Military Housing Bill (P.L. 211) will soon be given out by the Military authorities who have asked for 261,000 units to be built on leased land or adjacent to military reservations and bases. The projects’ development procedure will be similar to FHA’s title 608.

3. ARCHITECT’S INCOME TAX: Bill H.R. 3224, (the Silverson Plan) which was crowded out of this session, will get a quick start when Congress reconvenes.

(Continued on page 23)
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Top: Judge Nathaniel Owings studies the winning entry in the A.S.O. Competition. Below, left to right: Judge Nathaniel Owings, A.I.A. President Ralph Walker, Judge Robert Schmertz and Chairman Joseph Ceruti of the A.S.O. Competition Committee discuss the awards. Below: Edward Flynn and William Conrad study the Competition entries. Below: left to right: Irving Geist, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Damon and Mr. Ianni look over the entries.
Report of the Cleveland Chapter
(Continued from page 21)

in January—so advises Congressman Clifford Davis of Tennessee, who introduced it. Be sure to write your congressman to OK this Bill.

WARNING FROM EDMUND R. PURVES: The Housing Act of 1949 authorizes a total of 810,000 units of low-rent housing projects to be built by local public housing authorities in the next six years. The proposed schedule of fees for these projects has not been approved by the A.I.A., but the present attitude of the PHA is that they will offer their schedule without the A.I.A. approval hoping that the "locals" will bite.

IV. PUBLIC RELATIONS HANDBOOKS: A new handbook, called "Telling Your Story" is being prepared for final draft to submit to President Walker. This handbook is completely new and has an entirely different approach than the draft of a similar handbook distributed to The Board previously called "How to Tell Your Story." There is also in the mill a public relations manual for practicing architects.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The A. I. A. is moving out of the Octagon starting as of October I. This will probably initiate a new handbook called "Tell Your Story" or maybe even "What is Your Story and How To Tell It." But to be less facetious, in case you're going to Washington on business with the A.I.A. they will now be found quartered in a new building "at the side and rear of the Octagon property"—which side, and which rear, they neglected to say. However, they will keep the same mailing address, if that helps any.)

NATIONAL GOLD MEDAL EXHIBITION

PRIZE AWARD FORD W. R. U. STUDENTS
The A.I.A. as a co-sponsor with the Illuminating Engineering Society is giving a 25 dollar ($25.00) cash prize and certificate award for a problem in illumination. The A.I.A. will help prepare the project and serve as committee of judges. The problems will be judged about February 15th and will be handed out before long as part of the regular curricular activity, at the school of Architecture, Western Reserve University.

Read all about the doings of the 15th Annual A.S.O. Convention winners of the competition and the Social doings elsewhere in this issue.

Construction and Materials Outlook
(Continued from page 20)

ties. New construction work by railroads and by telephone and telegraph companies is expected to remain about the same level this year as in 1948. Construction of new petroleum pipelines will also total about the same as last year, but a substantial drop is anticipated in the volume of new construction by privately-owned local transit systems.

When reports for the full year are in, it is expected that most of the 1949 increase in publicly financed construction will stem from advances in non-residential building, in highway construction and in expenditures for conservation and development. Public non-residential building, reflecting the large school and hospital building programs now under way, is expected to total $1,575 million in 1949—a 49 percent gain from last year's total of $1,057 million. State and locally financed housing projects and extension of sewer and water
ARE OFFICE BUILDING COSTS PROHIBITIVE?

Can an office building built at today's prices compete successfully with a similar structure erected prior to World War II? Seemingly one answer to this is that countless millions of dollars of building projects are temporarily laid on the shelf today from New York to San Francisco and from Montreal to New Orleans labeled "Not economically feasible at current building costs."

On the contrary, however, there are a brave few who have tackled the problem with forthright determination and with a result that contracts have been signed and construction is under way.

In Los Angeles, are two outstanding examples of major construction jobs now in progress. The General Petroleum Corporation is building what is to be Los Angeles' largest downtown office building and Prudential Insurance Company of America is constructing a two block long height limited edifice to house its newly organized Western Home Office.

Both will cost approximately $7,000,000. The General Petroleum structure will contain 530,000 square feet and the Prudential building 517,000.

"COST-DESIGNED"

General Petroleum executives explained their reaction to today’s construction costs as follows:

"Construction is economically feasible today provided the building is properly 'cost-designed.' In General Petroleum's case, our architects knocked from 10 to 12 percent off the generally accepted cost of constructing an office building largely through simplicity of design and use of light-weight materials."

The architects, Walter Wurdeman and Welton Becket of Los Angeles, deny possessing any magic wand to be waved over contractor's estimate sheets. They explain the situation this way:

"Talk of the construction of an office building, in fact, any commercial structure, immediately brings up the client's prime problem: Can it be made to pay? Can it compete with structures built prior to World War II at one-half the cost?"

"There are three obvious ways to lower construction costs. One is to reduce labor costs; another, to reduce material costs, and the third, to lower the quality of the building. The latter method is unsound because it results in excessive maintenance and repair bills which nullify the initial gain, and there seems little likelihood that labor or material costs will drop in the near future."

SIMPLE ALTERNATIVE

"Faced with this situation, we determined, with the assistance of our engineer, Murray Erick, to accomplish lowering of building costs through the simple alternative of not using so much labor and material, while retaining quality of construction."

"First of all, every operation in the process of construction was thoroughly analyzed. Costs were charted over a period of years."

"We discovered that the percentage of rise in construction as a whole was not evenly distributed throughout the forty-six separate operations that comprise a building job. Where over-all costs showed an increase of 90 percent, some operations showed a rise of as little as 23 percent, while others had jumped 320 percent over their 1940 average."

"Some examples are: Forms, up 320 percent; plumbing, up 286 percent; and carpentry, up 185 percent. On
the other hand, linoleum is only up 46 percent; metal sash, 44 percent; and rubber tile and acoustical tile none.

**ATTACK LARGE ITEMS**

"Our attack then was levelled at those large items showing the greatest percentage of increase.

Heavy-weight concrete fireproofing with all the wooden form work attendant to it, was found to have increased tremendously in cost. The weight of the concrete, too, resulted in a heavy steel frame to support it. Too much structural steel was going into modern structures."

Wurden and Becket’s architectural organization, one of the largest in the nation, adopted the slogan, “Lightness without weakness, strength without weight,” as their basic principle for structural design. They pioneered in the elimination of heavy-weight fireproofing through the use of lightweight aggregates and vermiculite plaster.

**PROVE BY TESTS**

Every step of the way, the architects had to prove through exhaustive scientific tests the soundness of these materials when properly applied. Murray Erick spent weeks working with the Smith Emery Laboratory to prepare detailed reports of the Los Angeles City Department of Building and Safety. The outcome was official approval of the “Lightness without weakness, strength without weight” design.

As a result, walls of the General Petroleum building are being built of concrete blown from guns, in order to save forming labor and material. The design calls for simplicity in steel framing, eliminating the deep reveals and heavy masonry piers so characteristic of many buildings. The net result is a much lighter and simpler structure, and a much less expensive one.

**SAVING STEEL**

Both the General Petroleum Building and the Prudential Building, if designed and constructed as has heretofore, been general practice, would require about 5,000 tons of structural steel. The actual tonnage of these buildings will not exceed 3,800, a saving of 1,200 tons of steel. There are also enormous savings in heavy concrete, in temporary form work, in reinforcing steel and in footings.

Examples of these savings are reflected in the figures of the Prudential Building.

**General Contractor’s Budget on Basis of standard design July 7, 1947:**
- Steel (Struct.), $800,000; Steel (Reinf.), $253,750;
- Forms, $1,000,000; Concrete, $605,000; Masonry, $800,000; Lath and Plaster, $320,000.

**General Contractor’s estimate based on complete plans — January 8, 1948:**
- Steel (Struct.), $658,646; Steel (Reinf.), $253,750;
- Forms, $1,100,000; Concrete, $503,820; Masonry, $638,123; Lath and Plaster, $429,073.

Increase in cost over original budget:
- Lath and Plaster, $109,073.

Decrease in cost over original budget:
- Steel (Struct.), $141,354; Steel (Reinf.), $33,346;
- Forms, $525,332; Concrete, $101,180; Masonry, 161,827. Total Decrease, $963,039.

Net savings of $853,966 is equal to 12 percent of the cost of the building.

Prior to World War II, a building of this type to house offices and stores was economically feasible when the proportion of the live load, or tenants and their fixtures, to dead load, or weight of building, was one to five. Rising labor and material costs make this proportion obsolete. To cite an example, the average build-
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MOVIE ON PORTLAND CEMENT

Cement mills in operation as well as many notable concrete structures are shown in a 30-minute sound and color motion picture entitled "The Drama of Portland Cement," released by the Portland Cement Association on September 1. Every step in the making of portland cement, from quarrying or dredging raw material to the packing operation, is shown. The mill scenes were made in many different, widely separated plants.

The invention of portland cement by Joseph Aspdin in England in 1824 is dramatized on the screen. Other action includes blasting in quarries, dredging for marl, the operation of huge rock crushers, and rotating kilns several hundred feet long in which the raw material is converted to cement clinker.

An innovation in industrial educational films, this picture uses three different narrators to tell the story. The first part pictures and describes all the highly dramatic processes of cement-making. The second part shows how scientific research in laboratories and engineering work in the field are constantly improving the product. Intimate views of research scientists at work in the Portland Cement Association's headquarters building in Chicago are shown for the first time.

The concluding phase of the picture shows the application of portland cement in building concrete highways and many notable firesafe structures in various parts of the country.

The picture, on 16 mm. film, is available without cost to civic and business clubs, architectural and engineering colleges and societies, builder associations, etc.

Are Office Building Costs Prohibitive?

ing of 500,000 square feet has a pay load or live load of about 8,200 tons and weighs about 42,000 tons.

The General Petroleum office building, completely modern in every department, as fireproof and safe as any building can be, has a dead weight of only 26,000 tons. Its pay load is 8,400 tons and the gap between building costs and reasonable rentals has been largely closed through forward-looking architectural, engineering practice.

Wurdeman and Becket are architects for both the Prudential Insurance Building and the General Petroleum Building. Naturally, they have applied the same cost-design theories to both.

It may be significant that of all the many huge structures talked about and planned for Southern California, these are the only two that have gone ahead.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The following report is based on the activities of The Architects Society of Ohio of the American Institute of Architects since its last Annual Meeting held in Dayton on September 24, 1948, and does not cover the fiscal or calendar year, since the two periods do not coincide.

At its last annual meeting, the Society gave to the Executive Board three instructions. They were:

1. Incorporate the Society as a non-profit corporation in Ohio.
2. Seek revision of the Architects Registration Act in the bienniel session of the Ohio Legislature.
3. Publish the Owner-Architect Contract prepared by the Society’s Committee on Professional Practice.

During the year the Executive Board held eight meetings. At one meeting there was not a quorum, although much was accomplished which was quickly consummated at the following meeting. Each of these meetings had been concerned with some phase of the Society’s Program and the members and officers of the Executive Board have attended these meetings without cost to the Society except for the rental of meeting rooms and the cost of any food served during the meetings.

The activities of the Society are not necessarily initiated and terminated within one year; in fact, this is seldom possible. The wisdom of requiring that the President previously serve one year as an officer or director assures continuity of endeavor.

In approaching its legislative efforts, the Society officers first sought the advice, and cooperation of the State Board of Examiners of Architects. To further its efforts, the Executive Board engaged the services of Mr. George Chamblin, Attorney-at-law, Columbus, Ohio, and obtained the consent of Senator Maurice Niehaus of Hamilton County to sponsor the proposed amendment to the Architects’ Registration Act. The proposed legislation was prepared; (passing in the Senate by an overwhelming majority.) But because the bill was not introduced until quite late in the legislative session, hearings in the House of Representatives were not completed in time for action by that body before the adjourn of the session.

It is the recommendation of the Board that the Legislative Committee prepare any future proposed amendment at least one year before the beginning of the legislative sessions, in order that each Chapter may fully review the proposed changes, and then be ready to introduce the proposals as soon as the Legislature convenes.

The procedure for incorporation has been followed, and all of the legal steps have been taken excepting the reading and adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws, which are included on today’s agenda. Following the adoption of these papers, they will be forwarded to the Octagon in Washington for approval as required in the By-Law of the American Institute of Architects, and the charter will also be issued by the Secretary of State to our organization as a non-profit corporation. With this formality completed, the Society can then act for the
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Secretary's Annual Report
profession in prosecuting known violations of the Architects Registration Act, thus relieving the Board of Examiners of the awkward position of being both prosecutor, judge and jury in administering the law.

In the matter of publishing the Owner-Architect Agreement which was prepared by the Committee on Professional Practice, the opinions of two attorneys were obtained, and each of them recommended clarifications of wording and form to avoid any misunderstanding between the parties to such a contract. However, to prepare a printed contract which would cover all circumstances is almost impossible, and while there may be a presentation of a proposed final form at this meeting, it has not been reviewed by the Executive Board. Each time the document was reviewed, it was returned to committee or counsel for further clarification. Several Board members have been using the document in its tentative form and copies will be made available in the present form to interested member, if desired, but no printed documents will be published until every test possible has been made for legal correctness.

During the year the Society has grown slightly in membership. This means, of course, that there are more members of the A.I.A. in Ohio than previously, since membership in the Society follows as a result of A.I.A. membership. Of the resident eligible architects in Ohio, about half are members of the Institute. Each chapter is urged to become acquainted with non-members in their districts, since so many of them are younger members of the profession, technically qualified, anxious to enter the professional organizations but wondering how to proceed. Attention is directed to the A.I.A. policy of a reduced membership fee for the new members, and to the new rules granting exceptions from full dues assessments for those whose professional income is relatively lower than the average. If Ohio needs these men in the profession, then the Society needs them, too.

The Education Committee has encouraged the collegiate school teaching architecture in Ohio to continue their programs of improvement in the courses offered, and to stimulate interest has awarded to Senior Sinclair at Cincinnati, Miami, Ohio State and Western Reserve Universities, "Awards of Merit" as recommended by the faculties of those colleges. We have reason to be proud of the work of this Committee, and of the schools mentioned for their service to the profession in this state.

The Building Code Committee has been a fact-finding agency concerning building code activities throughout the state, but has not announced any recommendations regarding any aggressive action to be taken by the Society or its Chapters. The Ohio Legislature failed to pass a bill which have permitted the adoption of published building codes by resolution rather than by lengthy publication and hearings, a process which costs the average municipality about $15,000. The State Board of Building Standards has met to review new building materials and their ratings under the existing state codes, but has not presented any recommendations to the Legislature for revisions of the 1922 statutes, that be-
ing one of their prescribed functions.

The Public Relations, Publicity and Magazine Committee has continued its fine work in promoting the publication of "The Ohio Architect," a magazine of three thousand circulation reaching every architect registered in Ohio every member of the Legislature, state, county and townships officials and County school superintendents. The profession has had a better reception in public offices because of this magazine, demonstrating that the committee's programs for syndicated newspaper publicity will also help tell the architect's story to an uninformed public.

In matters of finance, the Society began its last convention on September 24, 1948 with a balance of $2,770.23. Receipts during the year totalled $2,159.50, and expenditures of $729.58 with unpaid bills totalling $1,651.27, leaving a net balance on hand at the opening of this meeting $2,548.68.

Therefore, the Executive Board recommend that the dues for the fiscal year of 1950 be fixed at $5.00 for corporate members and $3.00 for associate members, and that no dues be charged to Junior Associates, or Student Associates. (A.I.A. By-Laws exempt Honorary members and Life members from payment of such dues.)

Sometimes the members of the Executive Board become impatient by the slowness with which worthwhile objectives are attained, by the selfish interests which it encounters while earnestly seeking to protect the public interest, and by its own inability to devote full time attention to the affairs of the profession in Ohio. But each member of the Board has gladly given personal time to the best of his ability in conducting Society affairs, and has found full compensation in the friendships which have grown out of such service. To all the members of the Society they express their thanks for loyal support, asking only that the new Board will be given the same kind of backing.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Hargrave, Secretary

NEW LINE OF DOOR GRILLES

Due to an unprecedented demand, Artcraft Ornamental Iron Co., of Columbus, O., has added screen door grilles as a completely new decorative line.

The screen door grille is designed to protect the body of screening from being pushed and broken. It also adds a distinctive and luxurious appearance to the house at a low cost.

Standard designs are painted in white. The manufacturer will deliver any design in any color according to individual specifications. There are many stock designs, one of which is pictured here. The screen grilles are produced to fit all sizes of screen doors. Prices range from about $15 to $25 to the builder.

Artcraft's regular line consists of custom-made and stock ornamental iron items such as railings, porch columns, metal furniture and other hand wrought iron products.
Getting the Most Out of Paint

(Continued from page 10)

... delivering far more in the way of hiding power, spreading capacity, ease of application and durability.

Since the cost of applying paint at the present time accounts for a good 80% of the total cost of a paint job, the use of quality paint not only saves on material but, of even greater importance, saves painting time and increases the period of satisfactory service between repainting. With the right kind of materials a saving of 20% on labor is reasonable to expect, in which case the paint can cost up to 50% more per gallon and still save your client money on the total cost of the job.

For the architect or specification writer who wishes a ready aid to the writing of authoritative painting specifications for both interior and exterior work, Mr. Howland suggests the "Barreled Sunlight" Architectural Specifications Catalog, which is yours for the asking. Write the Architectural Department of the U.S. Guuta Percha Paint Company, Providence, Rhode Island, and mention "Ohio Architect."

New Rusco Prime Window

(Continued from page 11)

addition of the factory fitted insulating panels, complete with front break frame, enables the home or building owner to enjoy all the benefits of dual glaze insulation including the reduction of heat loss, elimination of annoying drafts, control of condensation and lower fuel cost. Even proper ventilation is no longer a problem because with the addition of insulating panels the complete unit offers rainproof, draft-free, filtered screen ventilation in any weather, any season—the same Magic Panel Ventilation made famous by the Rusco combination screen and storm sash.

Other advantages include the unique design, permitting minimum wall opening and maximum glass, allowing more space for convenient furniture arrangement; long wearing, waterproof felt weather stripping built into frame, seals out dirt and grime and reduces the infiltration of cold air and subsequent heat loss.

The new Rusco Prime Window is available in 20 standard slide units which, with the use of mullions, can be easily combined in most any arrangement of twin, triplet or picture window with flankers.

Considering the completeness of the unit, the Rusco Prime Window is priced surprisingly low and in conjunction with the minimum of installation time required, it will contribute materially in reducing the cost of the structure into which it is to be incorporated. It is entirely practical for all types of home or building, ranging from the low cost housing field to the home in the high price brackets.

Floridan (picking up a melon): Is this the largest apple you can grow in your State?

Californian: “Stop fingering that grape.”
Ohio Stone for the Nation's Buildings

(Continued from page 9)

from the quarries to make any ordinary sized stone required in building construction. As an example of what has been accomplished, monolithic columns twenty-one feet long and about two feet, nine inches have been produced. Blocks of stone 16' x 5' x 5' and weighing over forty tons have been quarried. However, blocks of this size are not always obtainable and whenever an architect has occasion to use such exceptional sizes, it would be well for him to confer with Cleveland Quarries Company engineers so that proper provision and plans can be made.

In working up the rough blocks in the cut stone plants, they are first sawed into slabs in the gang saws—machines provided with a series of plain steel bands 4" wide and 3/16" thick. These steel bands are stretched tautly in a swinging frame which has a pendulum-like motion, supported on long screws which enable the operator to raise or lower it to any desired position and also serves to provide an automatic feed when the saw is in operation. The cutting medium consists of a mixture of water and sand which plays over the top of the block so as to find its way in the indentations made by the saw blades. The sawing is actually performed by the sand being dragged back and forth across the stone by the saw blade. The usual rate of cutting varies from six to ten inches per hour.

After the blocks are sawed into slabs, these are either resawed into the desired widths or are placed on planers in their slab form for further dressing. All mouldings are cut to the desired shape on large planers which are virtually identical to those employed in the metal industries. The knives or cutting tools employed are forged and ground to a reverse of the mold being executed. The cutting tools are held stationary while the stone travels back and forth on a reciprocating planer bed. The strips of stone worked on the planers usually range from eight to twelve feet in length. After the planing operation has been completed, therefore, it is necessary to saw these strips of planed stone into shorter lengths to suit the architect's design and to facilitate handling.

This sawing to length, which is termed jointing, is done by means of a circular saw revolving at the rate of approximately 850 r.p.m., the stone remaining stationary on the carriage and the saw advancing through the stone by means of a power drive. In cutting sandstone, blades 60" in diameter are customarily used, over which a stream of clear water is played, not only to keep the blade cool, but also to wash away the sawdust? No sand is used in this sawing process, such as is employed in connection with the gang saws, since at the outer edge of the saw blade there are inserted and held in place by means of steel wedges, a series of manufactured abrasive teeth which have the quality necessary to cut the stone. After the gang sawing, planing and circular sawing have been completed, there usually remains a certain amount of labor to be performed by hand, such as the finishing of short returns on moulded courses, finishing of internal angles, lug sills, ornamental carving, etc., all of which is performed by experienced stone cutters and carvers either with mallet and chisel or with a pneumatic tool.

After the cut stone is finished, ready for delivery to the building, each piece is identified by a number corresponding to an identical number appearing on the shop drawings that have been prepared by the cut stone contractor and approved by the architect. Copies of these drawings are sent to the contractor at the building for

(Continued on page 33)
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Ohio Stone for the Nation's Buildings

(Continued from page 31)

his information for selecting and identifying the stones as they are delivered from the cut stone plant and the place in the building for which the individual pieces are intended.

The cut stone having been placed in the building, there follows the process of pointing up the joints, and cleaning. The usual method of cleaning consists of drenching the stone with clear water, then scrubbing with fibre brushes. Some cleaning contractors endeavor to facilitate their work by the use of acids. This practice should not be permitted by the architect, since the careless use of acids will invariably discolor the stone. The architect should also refuse to permit the use of wire brushes in the cleaning process, since small particles of steel will be left on the face of the stone which, in time, oxidize and result in disfiguring the stone.

In the interest of economy, the architect will do well to call in the assistance of a reliable stone contractor to advise him on the method of jointing and construction that can be most economically employed. Usually, the cut stone contractors are very glad to render services of this kind to the architect without cost or obligation. Since the cost of furnishing cut stone varies so much, depending upon the architect's detailing, it frequently happens that the use of stone is prohibited on account of unnecessarily expensive construction.

A very important point for the architect to keep in mind when designing stone buildings is the problem of water. Metal flashings should be used to the greatest extent possible on all projecting courses since doing so will keep rain water from getting into the walls and causing efflorescence and other discolorations on the stone work.

Berea Sandstone has been, for many years, one of the most popular and highly regarded stones quarried in this country. It is not a building material of importance to Ohio alone, but has been used in all parts of the United States and Canada for both public and private buildings. Its durability as a building stone is considered by stone experts and lithologists to be equal to any other building stone on the market. Numerous, fine examples of its early use are to be found in many locations to prove the sincerity of many recommendations that have been made concerning it.

The quarries of The Cleveland Quarries Company, located at Amherst, Ohio, are the largest sandstone quarries in the world. Buckeye Quarry, located at this point, is 320 ft. deep while Gray Canyon Quarry, nearby is over a mile and a half in circumference. Under normal circumstances, the properties afford employment to approximately one thousand men and production reaches approximately 2,500 railroad cars annually. As an example of the extent of one type of fabrication, it has been estimated that thirty years' production of stone curbing would curb both sides of a roadway reaching from New York to San Francisco.

Berea Sandstone is rightfully presented as having no superior for exterior and interior building purposes, as well as for many other uses. This stone possesses long life, pleasing colors and patterns which contribute to its popularity with architects everywhere. Its specification means lifting any project out of the ordinary to give it unusual appeal and performance.

Readers of "Ohio Architect" are cordially invited to visit the properties at Amherst, Ohio, anytime where the quarrying and fabrication of Berea Sandstone will be explained and demonstrated.
THE NEW ETLING WINDOW

The new Etling Window just placed on the market is a product of Weather-Seal, Inc., of Barberton, O. The outstanding advantage of this window is that while in appearance it resembles the double hung window, by pressing a release on the bottom of the top sash and one on the bottom sash, it will swing open from the outside into the room. In this position (open), like when closed in the natural position, either sash will slide up or down with ease to convenient levels for cleaning both sides of the sash from the inside.

The market name for the unit will be "The Etling Window." It will be supplied through the Retail Lumber Dealer. It will be manufactured in plain 2-lite single, double or triple windows or in cut up designs to make Cape Cod or Colonial effects.

A picture window will also be offered embodying the Etling Window advantages. The end windows on either side of the picture window will be so arranged that the left window facing the outside will open to the right side and the right window will work free from the left side, thus making it possible to reach and clean any part of the outer surface of the picture window from the inside.

The Etling Windows are made of the best quality material available: California Redwood—one of the best rated woods by all testing laboratories for weather resistance, inertness and long-lasting qualities.

America is yet too young to know how long Redwood will last when exposed under all climatic conditions. Fort Ross in northern California, built by the Russians around 1830, still stands, unpainted just as when built, a testimony to the ageless durability of Redwood.

The sound principles on which the Etling Window are built embody the features necessary to make it the most rugged and weather-tight assembly built.

Wood is a natural non-conductor. Nothing on the market today excels it as an insulator. Unbiased laboratory tests rate the Etling Window in the highest group of efficiency in the reduction of air infiltration.

Construction of the frame is such that there is no possibility of rattling or "sticking" as the result of painting.

In substance, the Etling Window truly and simply offers the maximum of comfort and convenience for better living.

Pat and Mike were crossing a field when a bull came charging down upon them. Mike shinned up the only tree in sight and Pat jumped into a nearby hole. The bull jumped over the hole and Pat jumped out. The bull turned, saw him, charged. Pat jumped in and the bull charged over the hole again. This went on several times until finally Mike yelled down at Pat: "You fool, stay in that hole, or we'll never get home."

Pat yelled back frantically at Mike: "You're a fool yourself! There's a bear in this hole!"

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