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For the perfect finishing touch! Most any shape and size to suit your kitchen. Plenty of handy drawer and cupboard space, adjustable shelves, semi-concealed hinges, recesses for comfortable toe and knee space!

Wall cabinets have provision for fluorescent lighting. Base cabinets are topped with rugged Vinyl plastic. Luxury cabinet sinks in 66”, 54”, 42” long sizes. Silent brass-runnner drawers; sound-insulated doors!

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1951

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"For Leadership in Research, Engineering, Design and Manufacture in the Garage Door Field" our company and our products have won the Merit Award of the American Society of Industrial Engineers. This is the first time that the Society has granted its award to any door.

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V BAR JOISTS • LONGSPANS • BOWSTRING TRUSSES • STEEL DECK
The Old Court House at Dayton...to Be or Not to Be

By JOHN SULLIVAN, Jr.

The storm that centers around the old courthouse at Dayton, Ohio emanates from the desire to realize a monetary advantage that would alleviate the financial difficulties encountered in the building of new quarters. This is opposed by a natural desire on the part of many who wish to preserve the building for its unquestioned position as a structure of great historical, political, and architectural value, both state and nation wide. The ground on which it is built is perhaps the most valuable site in the city of Dayton, the very hub of the Metropolitan area. This desirable site could be sold to a commercial enterprise for a sum that would make it well worth the authorities' while to consider accepting it at the risk of destroying the building on it. Our chapter has been asked to discuss this matter and express an opinion. It is very fitting that we do so. This is a matter with which we should be vitally concerned. As Architects, it is our duty to let it be known how we stand on this subject first individually and finally as a group.

There is absolutely no question that the "Old Courthouse" is one of the outstanding structures in this part of the country, both historically and architecturally. We have ample proof of this fact. Numerous authorities have written about it, described it and praised it. Talbot Hamlin refers to it in his important book "Greek Revival Architecture in America," I. N. Frary says in part in "Early Homes of Ohio," published in 1936, "The Old Courthouse is an excellent example of the reincarnation of Greek temples into the life of our early Nineteenth Century. This is not the first crisis the old courthouse has weathered." In the same book Mr. Frary says, "Political influences have attempted the destruction of this beautiful structure to make way for a modern office building, but fortunately wiser counsels have prevailed." In the book, "Dayton Ohio, An Intimate History," by Charlotte Reeve Conover, the author states that "Carmen in his first small history called this building the most elegant and costly building of its kind in Ohio." Hatcher in "The Buckeye Country" includes it among buildings worth the traveler's time to visit. For those interested, references and descriptions may be found in "The Ohio Guide," "The Ohio Country," "The Second Latin Book," used in many high schools, and, in Dean Rexford Newcomb's "Old Northwest Architecture." In a pamphlet issued at the Cathedral of the Pines in New Hampshire, the late Ralph Adams Cram is quoted as saying "The Old Courthouse at Dayton is the finest thing in America." Such a reputation and widespread acclaim are not to be refuted.

The present building over which there has been so much controversy, was built on the site of a three story brick building that was erected in the year 1806, and used for both religious and judicial purposes. The foundations for the present structure were laid in the spring of 1817. The building was inspired by the Theseum, one of the best preserved of all the Greek temples in the city of Athens. In place of the Doric Columns, Ionic were substituted and pilasters with Doric Capitals were employed on the side elevations and on the front wall behind the portico. A tentatively design together with sketches were given to Mr. Howard Daniels, a Cincinnati Architect, who prepared the working drawings and specifications. Local white limestone was used with walls of masonry throughout. The building was completed at a cost of $100,000 a great sum for those days. There is no need to go into the Architectural merits of the building; we are all thoroughly familiar with them. It is by no means the most perfect example of Greek revival work, but it is far above the average of work done before and after this period in the mid-nineteenth century.

As a part of the highly complicated and technical civilization in which we are living today, the present building has long since lost its functional usefulness. It is completely unsuited for the purposes for which it is being utilized. Built at a time when Dayton was a small middle-west country town more than one hundred years ago, long before central heating, electricity and all the mechanical devices such as typewriters, calculating machines, telephones, and slim-line lighting, it can at best be nothing but a make-shift proposition in this great era of the gadget. Those who most vehemently call for its preservation do not deny this for one minute. No matter what happens to this building it has but one function to perform: namely, to be an outstanding historical monument. If it is to remain at the present site it should be given a complete renovation, refurbished as authentically as it is possible to do, and properly maintained as a public building of great historical interest. This will take a certain amount of money to accomplish, and it will necessarily become a definite item of expense on the yearly budget from now on. From a purely monetary point of view it can be nothing but a liability.

If the building were removed to a new and suitable site for preservation the amount required to accomplish this feat would be considerably greater than that required to renovate it in its present position. There is even some doubt that this could be done successfully. Certain parts of it, such as the brick arches in the basement, can only be duplicated in new materials. The maintenance problem will be identical in any case, and it will be a yearly expense on the county budget. If this were the whole picture then it would seem that the sensible thing to do would be to dispose of the property and realize the profit without further ado.

However, this is by no means the case. If we were a nation of avatars perhaps it might seem feasible to let it go. Much more is at stake. The youth of today and the coming generations are entitled to its physical presence. This building is intimately connected with the exciting history of this country. Here Lincoln gave a speech in 1859, he being one of the more famous men. Here our forefathers climbed the steps to transact their daily business, obtain the marriage licenses, record the births, and report the deaths. All of us who have visited Mount Vernon, Monticello, Arlington or any of the other great national shrines know the sudden feeling of nearness to our historical great that these places give each visitor. It is as though a curtain were rolled back revealing a glimpse into history. The written word can never give us the same insight and understanding of the history of this country, of the men and women who helped to make America. In these times of dangerous "isms" this is doubly important. The countries of Europe know and appreciate the value of their historical buildings, and one of the saddest aspects of modern warfare has been the destruction of some of the finest of these monuments. Photographs, replicas, models, descriptions—none of these can possibly take the place of the original.

From a purely architectural point of view the destruction of this building will be a great loss. This is no ordinary run of the mill structure that we may possibly (Continued on page 16)
"Town and Country" — Dayton, Ohio
A DEVELOPMENT DESIGNED FOR SHOPPING COMFORT

By C. MELVIN FRANK, A. I. A., Architect

To give folks an idea of the enormity of America's Finest Drive-In Shopping Center, whose buildings cover 110,320 square feet, and the engineering involved in the designing of this project, one might first consider what was necessary at its inception, with a word picture of the project from the Architect's point of view.

A topographical survey brought to light that the land contour of the center required a huge fill, which after consummation, meant the hauling to the site of some 30,000 cubic yards of earth to bring the general grade line to a level which would afford perfect drainage, at all seasons of the year, a must in auto-shopping land planning.

After this fill was made, great 15-ton road rollers were brought into play, to compress the ground in the filled areas. With the basic footers and foundations in, the huge structural steel frame, with its myriads of open webb long span steel roof joists, which support the roofs were placed by the spider like swinging cranes with the aid of steel workers, placing rivets and using welding torches.

Next came the operation of laying up the masonry walls, a much slower process, with its ceramic glazed walls in patterns, a new medium in exterior wall facing.

After the completion of the masonry walls, we could see the placement of pencil like steel purlins being spot welded to the steel roof joists, which were to receive the wide sheets of sheetrock, setting as forms for the reinforced poured gypsum roof slab. Over this a built-up asphalt roof was placed, which gives Town and Country buildings many years of protection.

The upper part of the facade, directly over the full vision plate glass show windows covered with glazed ceramic tile, is a comparatively new ceramic wall tile, which afforded the architect a fine medium of design for this ultra modern group of buildings. Color has been used to a great extent, emphasizing the horizontal lines, yet here and there varied colored corner motifs make for a most harmonious design. The wide extended marquee, running the full width of all of the shop windows, affords the shopper all year weather protection. Its design is perhaps the most unique, as it is suspended from structural steel cantilever trusses, thereby eliminating the unsightly exterior supporting chains or rods usually employed on commercial building.

All of the full vision show windows start from a roll terra cotta base, six inches from the floor, running full height to the ceiling of the marquee. In choosing metal settings for the show windows, the architect selected the very newest in square pattern design of aluminized aluminum, as are all door frames and doors of the same material.

Interior plastered walls and ceilings have been formed over metal lath, thus eliminating all wood from the buildings.

(Continued on page 14)
The Mid-West Acoustical and Supply Company in another forward step in their service to the architectural profession have moved their executive offices to 20001 West Lake Road, Rocky River.

Your editorial staff has watched with considerable interest the progress of this aggressive organization ever since their incorporation on April 1, 1944. From a very humble beginning in a small office at East 40th and Memorial Shoreway, the growth of this company has necessitated several moves culminating in the occupation of the two plants pictured on this page. The number of employes of this company has increased from four to a total of over a hundred in the short space of seven years.

Following the employment of the first salesman in 1945 the establishment of branches in Akron, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton and Springfield followed in quick succession. Based on well known sound business principals their sales grew from an initial 200,000 square feet of acoustical tile installed the first year, to an anticipated 1951 volume well in excess of 2,000,000 square feet. This increase in volume has placed Mid-West in the enviable position of No. 1 nationwide user with most of their acoustical tile suppliers. To the usual lines of wood fibre, metal, and asbestos perforated tile in which this company represents The Simpson Logging Company were added incombustible perforated and unperforated Certile composed of Fiber-Glas sold by The Certaineed Corporation. The need for a tile of an incombustible nature with a new and different texture was answered by the Kelly Island Lime and and Transport with the introduction of their Kilnoise Acoustical tile. The name of Mid-West Acoustical was joined with that of this well-known Ohio corporation when they were appointed its representative for the state.

In their desire to improve existing methods of suspended ceiling construction as well as to reduce the overall cost of an acoustical ceiling Mid-West found it necessary to establish a manufacturing division. This division known as Structo Manufacturing turns out the Alumni-Lock and Met-Lock suspension systems—well known household words to the Ohio architect. At the present writing thru nationwide distribution these trade names are becoming synonymous with good ceiling construction in the minds of the entire Architectural profession. The expansion of these manufacturing facilities which necessitated the move from their West 69th Street office is ample proof of this general acceptance.

For assistance in acoustical analysis, specification consultation, and construction problems Mid-West offers the services of their trained representatives in any of its branches. This Architectural service is under the overall supervision of the Vice President and Sales Manager, A. P. Regitz, Jr. The proper attention to practical construction details and follow thru has been assured by the assignment of V. F. Szoradi as Vice President and Construction Manager. The Structo Division operates under the direction of the Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing, Donald A. Brown. Recently elected as Secretary of the company was the Asst. Treasurer, Roger F. Barklow. Oh yes! The President—a name which needs no introduction to most of you—the founder of the Company, Howard G. Wiley.

To place them in a position to better serve the construction industry they anticipate the opening of a new large branch in the near future.

Here's Something To Think About

A letter received in our offices recently contains information of vital interest to all. From The Jones, Witter and Company, it contains figures on hidden taxes we pay. Below are listed some pertinent points.

After Federal Income Taxes, the money left ("take home" pay) is subject constantly to hidden taxes. For example, on a loaf of bread costing 15c, we pay hidden taxes amounting to 5c, or 33 1/3 percent of the price. On an automobile costing $2,100, we pay $700 in hidden taxes, or 33 1/3 percent of the price. On a house costing $10,000, we pay $3,000, or 30 percent of the price. These figures are based on "United Press" and "Life" surveys, compiled by American Freedom Series of Chicago.

Other than our Armed forces, Government spending can and must be decreased by ten billion dollars a year. It's later than we think!
OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Out of the leisure of New England, where we left you in our last letter, we return to a desk piled high with restless mail and a list of unanswered telephone calls which question our right to take our responsibilities so lightly. But the therapeutic value of the good salt breeze and the boom and spray of the surf at Bass Rocks, or the intoxication of life in the narrow, winding streets of Bear Skin Neck at Rockport, Massachusetts, where the quaint studios mingle with lobster in the rough, fortifies one to take the rap upon return to the office. There is nothing that prepares a fellow more completely to put his teeth into a knotty problem, than to get beyond the reach of a telephone for a couple of weeks. The summer is still young—try it.

The glowing reports of Cleveland Chapters' Spring picnics down at Frank Draz's Chagrin Falls farm, have been coming to me for some years, but not until this June 23rd has it been my privilege to add my personal testimony to vouch for the reports of these delightful experiences. The day was made to order. The Draz hospitality was superb. There was ordinary and fancy horse shoe pitching. Due to limitations of the baseball diamond, an entire set of ground rules had to be prepared. Everyone who wanted to play, got in the game. No lines drawn on nationality or sex. It was hardly conceivable that a batted ball could miss so many fielders, but to our amazement, more home runs were made by reason of errors than good batting. All of which made for greater relaxation.

Here we had our real introduction to shrimp cocktail. Thirty five pounds of jumbo shrimp spread on a table in colorful array. We never thought they would be consumed, but in the hungry line up after the sound of the dinner bell, they disappeared like magic, and the magic of the moment found everyone dipping into the delectable sauce. Then to the old barn for buffet dinner. Just what happened at the Chapter meeting that followed, is not of great importance to this writing, but the Student Chapter's portrayal of an A.I.A. Chapter meeting was clever. It was realistic in spite of the distortion of names and left its victims rolling in the aisles in convulsions of laughter.

Thus did Carl Guenther throw down his president's mantle to Phelps Cunningham for the coming year.

Toledo Chapter's annual golf party at Chippewa Golf Club, June 26 may be reported elsewhere in this issue, but because this event coincided with the date of A.S.O. Executive Meeting at Toledo, we shall risk the repetition to state that the members of the State Executive Committee were guests of the Toledo Chapter at dinner.

The winner of the Galvanized iron trophy for low score has long past lost its thrill for Tim Hewlett, who has had his name inscribed upon the coveted metal can so often he now refuses to knock the dust off of it for another year. The difficulty seems to be, that no other Toledo Architect has enough leisure to perfect his technique to make interesting competition for Tim. Some day when he becomes so aged the caddy will have to put him on the cart and haul him around the course, a new winner may be announced.

The State Executive Committee had a busy session during the day. One of the chief items of discussion being the next annual convention to be held at Columbus, October 17, 18, 19. Mel Frank, convention chairman, and Pete Linch, President of Columbus Chapter, announced efficient committee at work making all preparation for your entertainment, comforts and edification. Estimating the enthusiasm of Columbus Chapter, the unusual features of the program and the keen interest of manufacturing exhibitors, a great experience is in store for you. Mark the above dates on your calendar and plan your work to be with us. Detailed information will be coming to you soon. Also watch for same in The Ohio Architect.

May we impress upon every office in the State, the importance of submitting entries to our annual architectural competition. The classifications for this year's program will be limited to Residential, Churches and Hospitals. Prepare now to ready your photographs of work completed within the past two years. If you postpone it, the date will suddenly be upon you and you know what happens. We may not all win awards, but here is an

(Continued on page 11)
Provide Ventilation in the Gable Angle

Donley TRI-VENT Ventilators
—draw off stagnant air from the top of the attic, where air is hottest and flow most rapid and complete. It is easy to install, has substantial Donley fabrication and is screened against insects. Appearance is more pleasing.

Ventilators are numbered in accordance with the angle of roof slope. No. 6-12 means a 6 inch rise in 12 inches of run. No. 8-12 has 8 inches of rise in 12 inches of run. Also made in 5-12 and 10-12. In production on these four forms and others will follow as demanded. Wide flange permits use on intermediate sizes.

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CLEVELAND'S ANNUAL PICNIC AND INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

By LOTTIE B. HELWICK, Associate Editor

Saturday, June 23rd brought sunshine and marked another Cleveland Chapter picnic at the Chagrin Falls' home of the hospitable Dorothy and Frank Draz. The usual baseball, horseshoes and elbow bending filled the afternoon program. Phil Hart and his student and junior cohorts with their wives dished up an excellent repast in the barn following the eagerly devoured shrimp prepared by Al and Cory Harris. We sure would be in a sad fix if next year the electricity didn't come on in time.

A brief meeting followed with the presentation of the new officers for the coming year and the initiation of Carl Guenther into the past presidents' club with the consuming of the usual "pot" of beer.

President Phelps Cunningham after a few brief words adjourned the meeting to the lawn so that all could enjoy a brief skit "A Typical A.I.A. Meeting" (as seen by the Students) written and narrated by our own Bob Carlson and presented by the following cast:

President Snarl Grunder Chalmer Grimm
V.P. Pips Funnyman John Von Gunten
Secretary Lotta Airwick Luisa Woodard
Treasurer Mickey Finn Dick Schaefer
Ego Higher Henry Obojski
Bonnie Hanky and Sir Booty Don Galer
Sunny Eversol Phil Hart
Speaker Eric Showmecoff Ernest Ross

Many of us will long remember personal bits from this play such as: Bonnie Hanky, "Would the secretary read the minutes. I wasn't at the last meeting and I'm sure I missed something"; or, Bobbie Piddle, "There's a matter I would like to bring up before the Chapter to get their shocked reaction and sacred viewpoint. The quaint village of Snooey Pills is considering some new zoning ordinances which may prove confining to the architects"; or, Ego Higher, "I feel that this set of ordinances is an outrage to the architectural profession. No? I feel that not only should the architects put their foot down but I feel the public should be informed that these proposals are undemocratic unt even un-American. No?; or, Sid Booty, "This problem will take a lot of hot air before we can decide. Let's create another Committee to do all the work"; or, "The architects of Cleveland must return to the grand and glorious past. In the words of that fine old phrase—old architects never die—their plans just fade away"; or "Mr. Showmeoff from Illnews Institution of Technocracy on the timely subject of Higher Attics—Heh! We even enjoyed the big hat, compact and rustling papers—but I can assure you there are really minutes.

In this way and for all the members of the Chapter, their wives and guests, as well as myself, may I express the deep appreciation felt for the warm hospitality extended by Frank and Dorothy Draz each year at our picnic. They are the "tops" in hosts and hostesses.

Cleveland Installs New Officers

At the annual picnic on July 23rd, held at the Frank Draz' Chagrin Falls home, the following officers were installed:

Phelps Cunningham, President; Joseph Ceruti, Vice President; Lottie B. Helwick, Secretary; Joseph A. Regner, Treasurer; Carl F. Guenther, Director 1952; Robert A. Little, Director 1952; Leon M. Worley, Director 1953; George F. Dalton, III, Director 1954; Arthur Baer, ASO Director Jan. 1952 - Jan. 1953; Russell R. Peck, ASO Director to Jan. 1952.

(Continued on page 14)
Planning the Modern Toilet Room

"PLANNING THE MODERN TOILET ROOM," a joint A.I.A.—Producers' Council Panel, was the subject of an outstanding meeting held in Columbus recently.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., was the host to the Columbus Chapter of the Architects Society of Ohio and the Senior Architectural Students of Ohio State University.

The occasion was also the first exclusive viewing of their new showroom and branch warehouse at 901 W. 3rd Street.

Fred Stauf, Branch Manager of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary and Harold Bergman of J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co., held an interesting discussion on new products, stressing their use in conjunction with modern construction methods and current design trends.

"Floor Mounted Plumbing Fixtures are as out of place in an up-to-date building as a roll top desk would be in an architect's ante room" was the punch line of Harold's talk in relation to the Zurn line of wall type fixture carriers.

An informal discussion and refreshments concluded the meeting.

Our President's Message

(Continued from page 9)

opportunity to create public interest in Architectural services as well as bring to the attention of the profession the work being produced throughout the state. If our committee has been clicking, you should find the competition program published in this issue.

Lest we become boresome with reports on activities of the Executive Committee, we will close with a final side light of the meeting—a tip on how to get commissions lined up. Our congenial 2nd Vice President revealed that there are nineteen Rossers on the alumni list of Ohio Wesleyan University. On Route U. S. 23 passing through Delaware, Ohio, we behold what manner of man this Rosser is. Rollin is doing a credible piece of work to bring additional honor to the family name.

CARL C. BRITSCH

MAKE YOUR PLANS NOW
to Attend the
ANNUAL A.S.O. CONVENTION
Columbus — Oct. 17-18-19-20

ARCHITECT
"AMERICAN FREEDOM"

The American Declaration of Independence proclaims that men "are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are the right to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

"The rights, inherent in men because of their birth, were earlier recognized in the Magna Charta wrested by the barons from King John of England. That recognition appears in three Latin words. Who coined them or who first wrote them, we do not know. They express a thought pregnant with meaning for governments. The three words are—"per legem terrae"—by the law of the land—not meaning laws established by government, but laws that runs with the land, law that is the source of rights. Governments, under this concept, are agencies of men to protect, guard and maintain those rights. So long as this Christian concept of rights stays with us, so long as it is guarded by our people, so long as the people require the governments which they choose to respect and preserve them, so long will our Freedom last—so long shall we endure as a Christian Nation."

The above statements are quoted from an address given by George I. Haight, eminent lawyer and Chairman of the Board of the University of Wisconsin Foundation, at the 1950 Northland College Commencement, Ashland, Wisconsin. Continuing his address, Mr. Haight presented a definition of Freedom and prescribed the means to preserve and protect it.

"What do we mean by 'Freedom'? Generally speaking it is a right to go, to come, or to stay; the right to work; the right to earn one's living; the right to enjoy family relationships; the right to live in decent homes; the right to a reasonable education; the right to engage in business, to enter trades, and to practice professions; the right to good health to the fullest extent we can reasonably attain or preserve it: the right to think; the right to be honestly dealt with; the right to freedom of worship, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press; and to a long list of similar rights. That such rights were fundamentally ours was recognized by our constitutional forefathers."

As a means to preserve our heritage and protect the freedom which our forefathers fought for, Mr. Haight proposes the motto—"Be Strong"—which he maintains, must be the motto of all who love freedom.

"We must be strong in our politics—and honesty is the key word.

"We must insist that every one qualified to vote, register to vote; and that all registered voters vote in our elections. It has been said that if all our citizens qualified to vote, would do so, at least a half of our political ills would disappear. There are those who wish good government but who do nothing to make popular government succeed.

"We must be strong in our industry, keeping in its investors, its management, and its workmen the power to progress."

"We should be strong in our education."

"We must be strong in our morals."

"We must be religiously strong."

"We must remain patriotic."

"Our Republican form of government," Mr. Haight concludes, "is not mere form. It is of the substance in making our democracy function. Under that government, Freedom does not proclaim itself. It is not self-nourishing. Vigilance is its price. Our Freedom springs from a birthright of happiness wedded to duty and to responsibility. May you be strong in its enjoyment!"

—From Kohler News

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THE OHIO
PROPOSED PROGRAM
A.S.O. CONVENTION
COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCTOBER 17 TO 20
DESHLER-WALICK HOTEL

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 17, 1951
4:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.—Registration
4:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.—Formal Opening of Building
Exhibits
8:30 p.m. Informal “ICE BREAKERS,” the Columbus Chap­
ter and various exhibitors acting as hosts.
Note: This is to be one of “the” social events. Nuf Ced.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 18, 1951
9:00 a.m.—First business session
9:00 a.m.—Judging of architectural competition exhibits
11:00 a.m.—Official visit to building exhibits
12:30 p.m.—Luncheon
2:00 p.m.—Seminar I
2:00 p.m.—Trips to New Buildings and Points of Interest
4:00 p.m.—Visit to building exhibits
5:30 p.m.—“Friendship Hour” at a location to be an­
nounced. (Transportation provided)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1951
9:00 a.m.—Final business session, Election of Officers
10:15 a.m.—Seminar II
1:00 p.m.—Luncheon
2:30 p.m.—Seminar III
4:00 p.m.—Visit to building exhibits
5:30 p.m.—President’s Reception
7:00 p.m.—Annual A.S.O. Banquet
2:30 p.m.—Trips to new places throughout Columbus

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1951
10:00 a.m.—Meeting of new A.S.O. officers and state commit­
tees
2:00 p.m.—Football game, Indiana-Ohio State, at the
Stadium

Special Note: a Ladies Program of great importance is being
arranged, which will be announced in the next issue of
“Ohio Architect”

Attention! Hoosier Architects

It is the desire of the Buckeye Architects, to have the
Architects of Indiana know that they have arranged to
have the Ohio-Indiana foot ball game take place in the
great Ohio Stadium on Saturday, the 20th of October,
as one of the closing features of the Architects Society of
Ohio’s coming state convention.

As many of the visiting Architects from the State of
Indiana, who will be attending this convention will un­
doubtedly want to see this game, the Convention Com­
mittee is arranging to have some good seats available for
those individuals who are registered at the Convention,
and so indicate as per the following instructions.

All such visitors who contemplate attending the Con­
vention and the foot ball game, should communicate
AT ONCE with C. Melvin Frank, Convention Chair­
man, 43 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio for complete in­
formation, prices, etc. So that reservation, accompa­
nied by the required remittance can be on hand here in Col­
umbus not later than October 1st.

As no snow is contemplated for this game the Mich­
ganders may not be too interested in this contest but the
same welcome latch string will be hanging out for them
as extant to the Hoosiers.

CONVENTION DATES—OCTOBER 17, 18, 19, 20
Make Your Hotel Reservations Now!
Deshler-Wallick Hotel
Dayton's "Town and Country"  
(Continued from page 7)

Pastel wall colors have chiefly been used in the various shops, which gives a variety that is pleasing to the shopper.

Ceiling illumination is chiefly effected by the most modern in fluorescent lighting, with some shops using indirect lighting. Gas unit heaters, suspended from the ceilings is the common system of heating employed, except for the larger shops where steam convectors units furnish the heat.

In the department store section, one finds some of the most beautiful polished aluminum stair and balcony railings found anywhere in the country, thereby giving the latest in department store design. The floors here are of special colored asphalt tile, with the winding stairways of Italian terrazzo as are the entrance lobby floors.

For summer shopping comfort, most of Town & Country Shops are air cooled by the most modern systems available.

The parking area, which provides convenient parking for 2500 cars at one time, is the largest in drive-in shopping centers, outside of California and is indeed a most comprehensive devised plan, affording easy ingress and egress for parking at all times. No parking of cars is permitted directly in front of the shops, but in its place a two way cruising lane, giving one an opportunity to window shop while driving along the 1500 feet of continuous shop windows, perhaps the only sight of its kind to be found in this part of the country.

Last but not least, the lighting of this great Shopping Center affords those entering a fine panoramic view of the whole layout and safety in parking.

One cannot help but be drawn into this great Shopping Center by the bright and various colored Neon electric signs, which were placed with a thought of being a part of the Architect's overall design, which is so outstanding and indeed a credit to the sign control in vogue in Town & Country, America's Finest Drive-In Shopping Center.

Cleveland Chapter Holds a Picnic  
(Continued from page 10)

Wives on the Supportin' Line Again

Will these Junior Associates of the Cleveland Chapter never get their fill of higher learning. Belatedly word comes that the wives of Jerry Doyle and Bob Madison are aiding and abetting while they have been doing graduate work at Harvard. And this fall Phil Hart with spouse, will be off for more knowledge at Illinois Institute of Technology.
REPORT FROM THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

The semi-annual State examinations for Architects was held in March in Brown Hall at Ohio State University. This was the 38th semi-annual examination conducted by the State Board of Examiners of Architects and was the largest (more than 130) in point of numbers up to this time.

The grading of the papers turned in for the ten subjects carried by this examination was started immediately by the members of the Board working individually in their own offices. All grading is carried out anonymously and is double checked following a system established by the Board after several years’ experience. This grading procedure has been reviewed with the members of many other State Boards and many of the Ohio features have been adopted by some of these Boards. Likewise the Ohio Examiners have profited from these nation-wide conferences on the subject of state examinations for Architects.

The grading was completed and reviewed by the full Board at two meetings the last one in June. One of the largest single classes was the 118 in Design. To provide for adequate drafting table space for this number was a real task, but with the cooperation of the Department of Architecture and the Department of Engineering Drawing, everything worked out very well.

The tension of this long examination is often broken by unusual and amusing incidents. The corridor discussions after each subject is over, cover a lot of things. As an example several of the applicants wanted to know about reciprocal registration with Korea.

In referring to the applicants as “boys” the fact that many of them are “daddies” at least once, is a reminder of the times in which we live. Their records show from 2 to 5 years in the armed services in stations all over the world.

The average age of the first timers constituting more than half the class is well over 25, which reflects time spent in the service rather than in professional training as would be the situation in normal times.

The Ohio Board like most, if not all the Boards in the country, have been deeply disturbed for the past several years by the results of these state examinations. It can be expected that the reports of the A.L.A committee headed by Dr. Burdell, Director of Cooper Union and a former Buckeye, will throw a lot of light on this problem. It is with great relief that the Ohio Board members believe that they have recognized a definite trend for the better in the results of the March examinations.

The next semi-annual examination will be held in Columbus in September and information pertaining to same may be obtained upon requests directed to the Board at 50 W. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

Uninsulated Floor-Type Panel Heating Systems Suffer Heat Loss of 30 Percent

Floor-type panel heating systems cannot be operated economically without some type of insulation. Failure to use insulation results in the loss of about 30 percent of the total heat energy supplied to the panel, it was declared at the ASHVE convention, recently.

This loss is from the edges and rear of the panel, it was stated in a paper prepared by F. W. Hutchinson, professor of mechanical engineering, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; D. L. Mills, research and development engineer, Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., Rome, N. Y., and L. J. La Tart, of the research department at Revere.

(Continued on page 16)
The Old Court House at Dayton
(Continued from page 6)
lace. There are hundreds and thousands of buildings in
this and every American city whose loss would not
be regretted; in fact, it would be a blessing in most
cases. But this is not true of the Old Courthouse. One
of the charms of all the great cities of the world is the
blending of the old and the new. We have far too few
commendable buildings in Dayton to wantonly destroy
this one. The building is of excellent proportions and
honestly built. The columns look like stone and they
are stone. The circular stairs have no hidden supports
of steel. The cornice is not galvanized metal stamped
and bent to stimulate another material. On a street not
particularly noteworthy for beauty, the serenity of this
edifice does much to counteract the false facading that is
so much in evidence. The open space around it, the
greenery, the feeling of spaciousness achieved only by
a plaza or small public park, and the very structure it-
self does so much to make this the center of Dayton.
Here is the one place which offers some small feeling of
relaxation on our main street. No modern structure
built flush with the sidewalk, as it most certainly would
be, could duplicate this atmosphere.

Today too many decisions are made on the basis of
expediency, and if the Old Courthouse goes, it can only
be justified on that basis, which is no justification what-
soever. We in America have been accused by our less
affluent allies and neighbors of being materialistic; that
we will do anything for the dollar, and perhaps there is
more truth in these accusations than we care to admit.
Yet it seems almost incredible that we who live in the
richest nation in the world would be willing to sacrifice
one of our far too few excellent examples of architecture
and a building with such a wealth of historical back-
ground for the sake of expediency. At least it is hoped
that the Dayton Chapter will not let it happen without
a protest.

Floor Type Panel Heat Loss
(Continued from page 15)
The engineers conducted their investigation during
the 1948-49 and 1949-50 heating seasons in a regularly
occupied building with two floor-type heating panels in
which the heating coils were embedded in concrete slabs
at different depths. Sufficient instrumentation was used
to achieve laboratory accuracy.

Panels Rated

Much disagreement has existed as to the performance
of floor-type panel heating systems. From data gathered
in their tests, the authors declared that their results seemed to indicate that the performance of panels in actual installations does not differ appreciably from performance obtained in laboratories under controlled conditions.

"For a panel designed to operate at surface temperature of 85 degrees Fahrenheit in a room with air temperature of 70 degrees F., both laboratory and field tests now show that the total upward heat transfer (the panel rating) will be from 30 to 35 British thermal units per hour per square foot," they declared.

"There have been many expressions of opinion to the effect that ratings much higher than this occur, but so far as the authors have been able to determine there has never been any published data obtained under precise test conditions to substantiate belief in a rating higher than 35 Btu per hour per square foot for an 85 degree F. floor panel in a 70 degree room."

Panels of Equal Area

Both floor-type panel heating systems used 3/4 inch sinuous coil copper tube on 9-inch centers and in each case the coil was embedded in a 4-inch concrete slab poured over a 6-inch gravel fill. In one system the coil was leveled so that the distance from the top of the tube to the panel surface was 1/2 inch. The second system had a different panel of equal area and the same construction with an embedment area of 1 inch instead of 1/2 inch.

"No insulation was provided either under or at the sides of the slab, or of the structure, and in each case the heated section of floor was less than total floor area," the paper stated. Cellular insulation, 3/4 inch separated heated from unheated floor sections.

"Edge and rear losses (which could not, in these tests, be separated) were found to agree very closely on all tests and to be of the order of 30 percent of total energy supplied to the
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heating system. Based on these results it is evident that some type of insulation is required with floor-type panel heating if the operating cost is to be kept at a reasonably low value.

"The film coefficients of heat transfer calculated from test data agreed very closely with the values obtained by other investigators and suggest that an acceptable design value of combined (radiation and convection) film coefficient for floor heating panels is 2.1 Btu per hour per square foot (degrees temperature Fahrenheit difference from panel surface to air).
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