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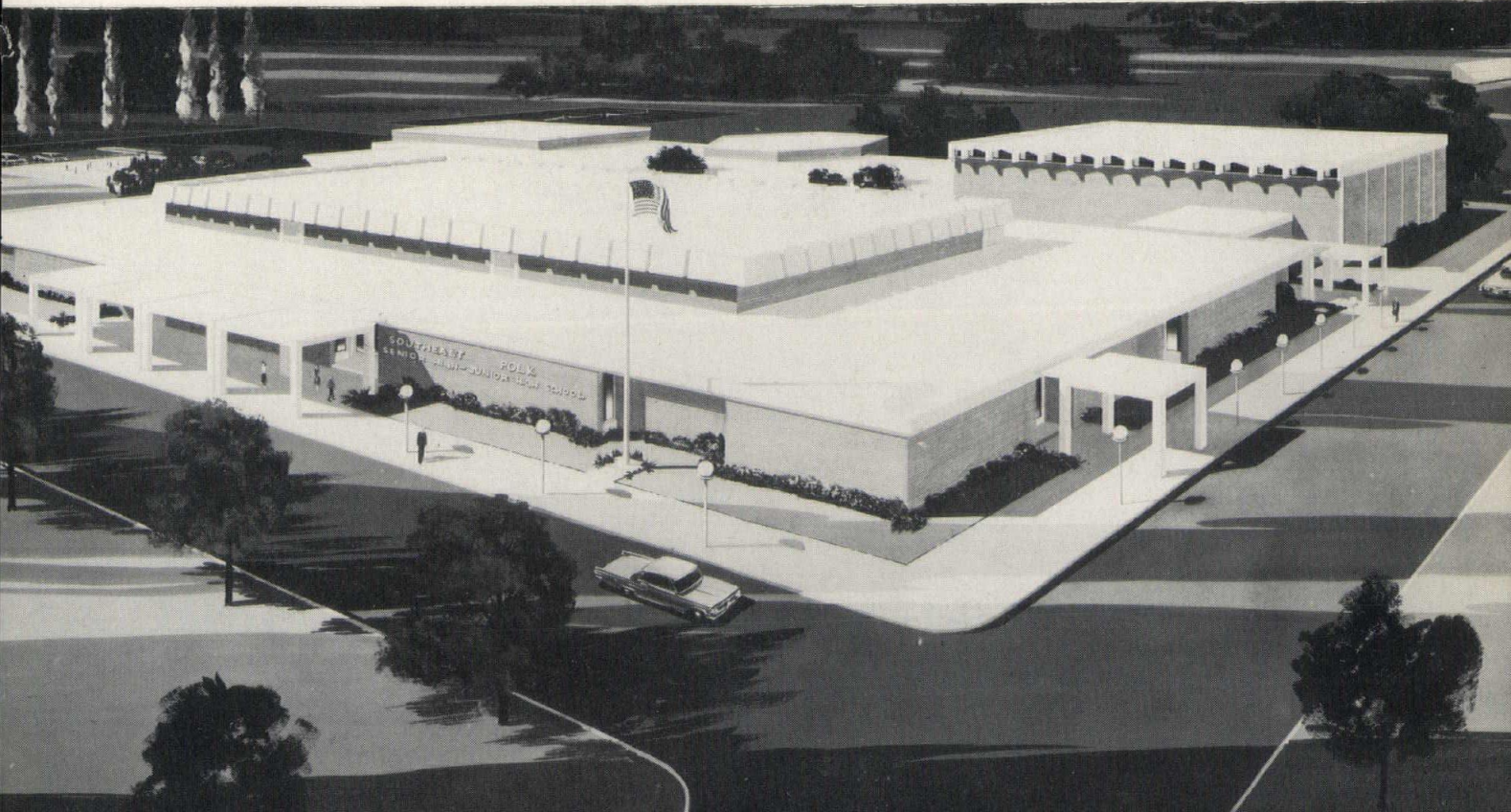
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SCHOOLS ISSUE

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1963

VOL. X, NO. 6



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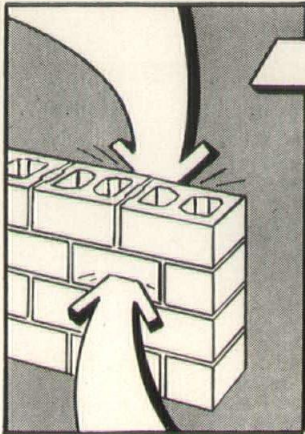
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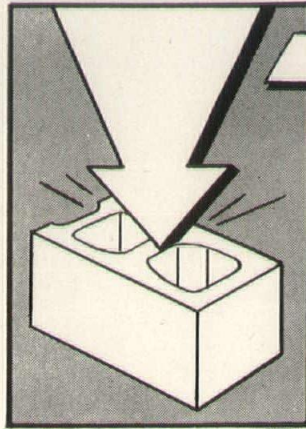
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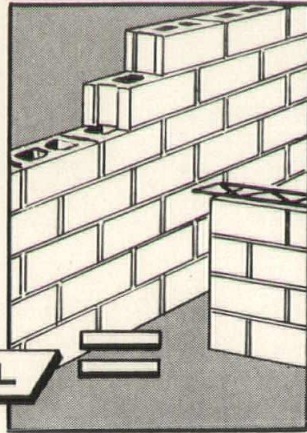
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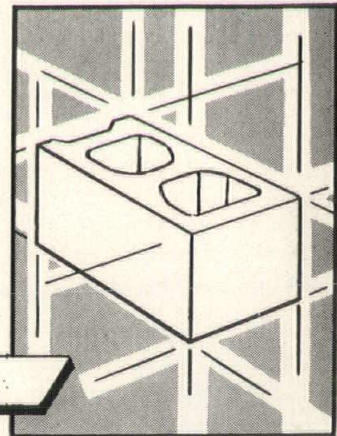
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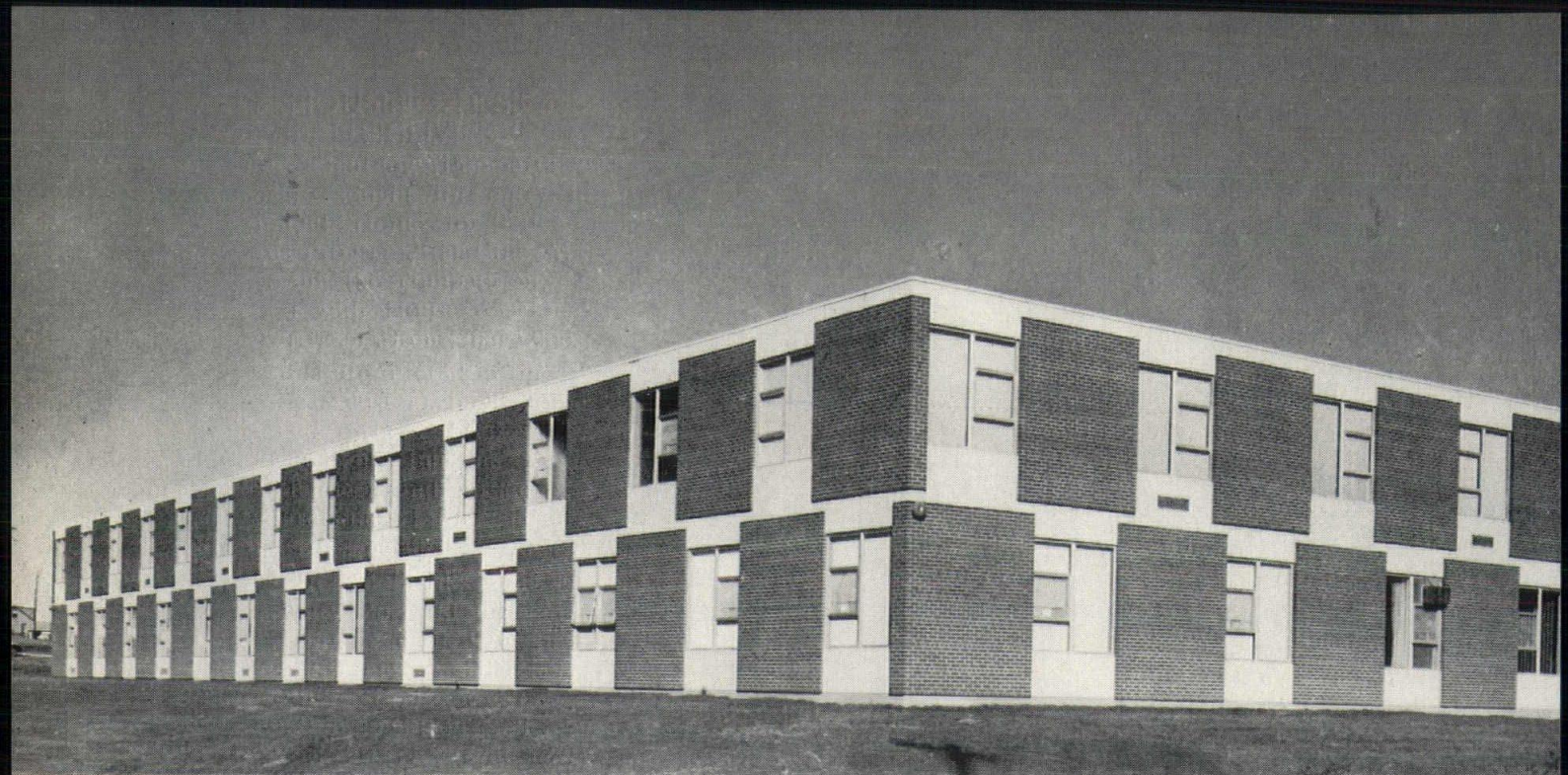
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Chapter looks ahead to 1964 with new membership dues

Bylaws of the Iowa Chapter, A.I.A. underwent the third change of the year at the Chapter meeting December 3 at the Hotel Savery as discussion continued on a subject which was brought up at the July 26 meeting at Cedar Rapids.

Following a review of chapter activities and a proposed budget for the 1964 year, members present at the December 3 meeting voted a new schedule of dues for all classifications of members, and increase the assessment against the firms of corporate members.

Under the adopted schedule of dues, Corporate Members will pay dues of \$25 per year; Professional Associates of the chapter will pay dues of \$25 per year; Associates of the chapter will pay dues at the rate of \$15 for each year of membership after two years. The assessment on the firms of members will be increased to \$1.50 per month for each technical employee who is eligible for any classification of membership in the chapter. All chapter members will receive the Journal of the A.I.A.

Members attending also heard reports from a number of committee chairmen, each of whom had proposals for the coming year. Copies of the report will be distributed to all chapter members prior to the annual meeting of the chapter January 23, 24, 25.

Acting upon appointment of President G. D. Robison, a nominating committee presented a report of a preliminary slate, with contacts yet to be made with the individuals to determine their willingness to serve if elected. Details of the slate will be reported by mail to the membership.

The Iowa chapter will choose officers on a new basis in 1964, in accord with changes in the Bylaws which were adopted at the Spring meeting at Ames.

The new organization provides for a president, a first vice-president, who is assumed to also be president-elect, a second vice president, secretary, treasurer, and three directors, serving overlapping terms. Three will be chosen in January, one to serve for three years one for two years, and one for a single year. In 1965 and subsequently, the chapter will choose one director to serve a three-year term. The changes in the officer term rules were made to increase the continuity within the Executive Committee and to permit each participant to be wholly aware of the scope of chapter activities as its role of service to the profession continues to grow.

Two resolutions of commendation were approved by the chapter. The first commends members of the State Board of Regents for the firm views in support of the Regents' policy of studied selection of private architects as expressed to the Des Moines Sunday Register, and further extends to the Board the cooperation of the chapter in disseminating to the chapter the information of the Board's need for architectural services.

The second resolution went to the Des Moines Sunday Register and commended the paper for presenting the views and policies of the Board of Regents in an article of December 1, 1963.

President G. D. Robison reported on the Regional Conference at Oklahoma City and told the chapter members that the September-October issue of the Iowa Architect had created a great deal of interest there. Discussions at the regional meetings included methods by which the businessmen of a community might be alerted to recognize the part the business plays in determining whether his city shall be beautiful or unsightly. The Regional group was told of the action taken by the Des Moines Council and copies of the Iowa Architect were distributed.

Failure of communications with the N.C.A.R.B. also was a subject of discussion and report. The Regional Council, Robison reported, has asked Central States Regional Director Angus McCallum to let the A.I.A. Board and the N.C.A.R.B. know of the dissatisfaction which exists in the Midwest as the result of numerous incidents.

Nearly forty corporate members of the chapter were present for the reports, and for the discussion of a dues increase. A dues increase had been proposed at the summer meeting at Cedar Rapids, but had been delayed at that time because of the small number of chapter members present, and because it was believed there was a need for more information in the hands of the members.

That the Iowa Chapter will back the nomination of O. H. Thorson for a national office in the Institute was determined on a motion of George Russell, with a second by Dighton Smith. The action came after President Robison reported strong support was available from throughout the Region as the result of Mr. Thorson's three years of service as Director for the Central States Region. It was also determined that the action of the chapter would await a decision by Mr. Thorson.

Horsbrugh to address Iowans

An erudite Englishman, whose incisive comments have brought hot-eared discomfort to some, will join speakers whose interests are aimed at the comfort of humanity at the 1964 convention of the Iowa Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at the Hotel Savery, January 23, 24, 1964.

J. Patrick Horsbrugh, an architectural lecturer, teacher and critic, has accepted the challenge of addressing the Iowa Chapter at its luncheon meeting on Friday, January 24. An articulate speaker who knows the message he wishes to convey, he has won the respect of audiences for his willingness to venture his opinions and to substantiate those opinions with valid reasoning and judgment. His breadth of education and experience will make his discussion a stimulating event for Iowa chapter members and their guests.

Mr. James Lucas, director of public relations for Herman Miller, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, will open the convention activities Thursday evening with a discussion of the relationship of man to his total environment. Mr. Lucas, who will speak on Thursday evening, January 23, has titled his talk: "The Personal Consequences of Architecture."

Dr. Richard Blackwell, director for research in vision at Ohio State University, Columbus, O., will be the speaker Friday afternoon, and has titled his talk: "Vision Engineering—A Science for the Architect." Dr. Blackwell is the author of the article on polarized light which appeared in the November issue of the Journal of the A.I.A.

Convention Chairman Tom Porter reports the course of events of the convention will follow the pattern of previous years with the climax of honors coming at the Awards Banquet, Friday, January 24. This annual dinner will be highlighted by the presentation of awards to the architectural firms adjudged finest from among those selected for display. The preliminary screening resulted in selection of 14 of the structures for display. There were 34 buildings entered in the competition which this year was by brochure as a preliminary, with mounts to be prepared for a final judging which will be done at the convention.

"Des Moines—Focus on its future," the well-paced slide and narrative presentation of the Des Moines Architects Council, will be presented Friday evening to extend the challenge for beauty in architecture.

Election of officers and chapter business will be conducted at the business meeting set for Friday morning, and additional matters will be handled Saturday morning if a second business session is necessary. The report of the nominating committee was presented at



LUCAS

the December meeting of the chapter, and is reported in another article in this issue of the Iowa Architect.

Angus McCallum, of Kansas City, Mo., who took office as the Central States Regional Director in May, is expected to report upon activities of the A.I.A. at the national level and to give Iowa members a look at the Washington scene.

Details of the convention program times, and registrations materials will be mailed to all members. Those planning to attend should make room reservations early in order to assure themselves of space.

Events for the ladies are being arranged to permit them to hear all of the major speakers, for many an architect's wife has said that she, too, is interested in the profession and would like to hear the speakers. The program this year, is probably of more than usual interest to the distaff side.

Slides focus on Des Moines

Audience appreciation of the slide and narrative presentation of the Des Moines Architects' Council, entitled, "Des Moines—Focus on its Future," has been excellent at each of the three presentations which had been completed as this issue of the Iowa Architect went to press.

Other engagements are being sought, and the script and slides are assembled and organized so that it readily can be presented to any audience, to present the theme idea that the public and the businessmen of the city have a definite responsibility in the matter of beauty of a city or community.

More than 200 persons were present for the first presentation to the Chamber of Commerce of Des Moines on October 25.

An audience of 85 saw and heard the presentation November 7 at the Des Moines Downtown Rotary Club meeting.

An audience of 110 were on hand December 5 for the presentation to the Real Estate Board of Des Moines, during which a blown fuse caused an interruption of the presentation, but James Lynch, Rich Goewey and Carl Hunter, who have been the presentation team, managed to complete the presentation to a most appreciative audience.

Pro and Con: the year 'round school

The second Schools in the Sixties conference, a public service of the Master Builders of Iowa, was held September 30 in Des Moines. The Iowa Association of School Boards and Iowa Chapter, A.I.A., are co-sponsors. By an informal poll of those attending the year before, the 1963 conference concentrated on the year-round school and the various appropriate design and cost factors. After the three main speakers, a panel presented remarks and discussed questions raised from the floor. Panel members were Robert Ramsey, A.I.A., Des Moines; Mrs. Rudy Eckel, school board member from Mitchellville; Dr. Willard Lane, University of Iowa; Fred Mast, Waterloo, who represented the construction industry. A booklet giving a fuller report of the conference is being published by the Master Builders of Iowa, 912 Walnut, Des Moines 50309.

The "year-round" school is not a useful device for stretching existing school buildings and staff to teach more pupils, it was argued at the second "Schools in the Sixties" Conference this fall.

"On the surface, it looks like a wonderful idea, but when you get into it, it just doesn't work," declared Dr. James V. Moon, superintendent of schools at Rochester, Minn.

The longer school year is both desirable and necessary as a means of providing more comprehensive schooling, keeping the subject matter up-to-date, and improving teaching methods, he said.

"There is more to teach and to learn than can be accomplished in the traditional time allotment," he said, quoting a resolution by the American Association of School Administrators six years ago.

People are attracted to the idea of "year-round" schools because school buildings lie idle and children are often at loose ends during the summer months, while basic overhead and fixed costs continue, Dr. Moon commented. Operating schools year-round, like business and industry, seems a logical solution.

"The controversy begins when we talk about what to do about the situation," said Dr. Moon, who has made a thorough study of various plans tried by schools throughout the country.

A number of cities (including Mason City, Iowa) tried the "staggered quarter" system between 1904 and 1950, Dr. Moon reported. The school year was divided into 12-week quarters. The school operated for four quarters, and each student attended three sessions during the year, with vacation staggered through the year.

Theoretically this permits the same schools and staff to teach 25 percent more pupils.

However, family and community habits contradict the plan, Dr. Moon said. Families with several children tend to want them all in school at the same season, and free for vacations together. Children out of school during the non-summer months found few constructive ac-

tivities, and providing year-round supervised recreation wipes out the savings in school costs. School building maintenance becomes a night and weekend job, at increased cost. Report cards and transfers are complicated. And unless pupil enrollment can be kept about the same in each quarter—in each grade and in each high school subject—inefficiency results.

Dallas, Houston, San Diego, and Los Angeles have carefully investigated this plan within the past five years, Dr. Moon said, and all rejected it.

Another experiment has been the 48-week school year for all pupils, used in Newark, N.J., and Nashville, Tenn., between 1912 and 1932. The schools provided standard course content, and thus if a pupil went to school for 48 weeks each year, he completed the regular 12 years of schooling in nine years. (Each city offered a choice of the standard nine-month term, for 12 years.)

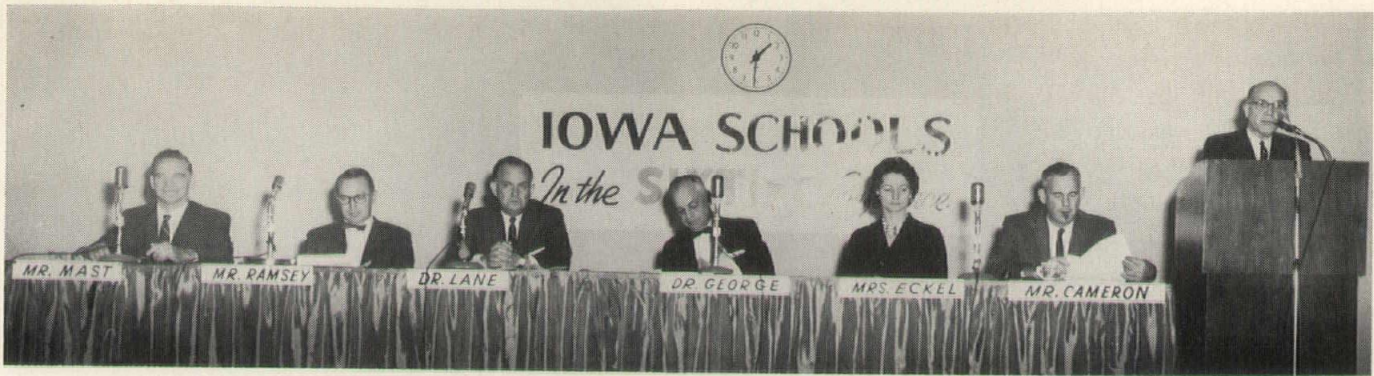
These cities, and a number of others which tried it, abandoned the program because students graduated from high school too early—too young for employment or for college. The acceleration did not prepare students adequately for college, either, it was felt. Fairfield, Conn., investigated this plan in 1955 but decided the disadvantages outweighed the advantages.

The voluntary summer school is familiar to all, Dr. Moon said, though it has largely been used for remedial work. The big trend today is toward summer school courses for credit, for enrichment as well as remedial purposes, he said.

A summer program for professional staff is "the direction we need to be going," Dr. Moon said. Under this system, teachers are employed for 48 weeks; teach for 40 to 43 weeks, and have several weeks to concentrate on up-dating subject matter and methods.

The "Rochester plan" of extended school year combines the voluntary summer school with a summer schedule for teachers and administrators. Teachers may be employed for 10 months or for 11 months; the 11-month teachers receive 10% more pay, and spend the extra month working full-time to improve instruction. Teachers on the 11-month contract are assigned to specific areas of curriculum study during the normal school year, and accomplish the beginning committee work and collecting of materials during that time, so they can effectively concentrate on essentials during the undistracted month of summer work.

"The consequences of out-dated and out-moded curriculum are serious, far-reaching and might well be disastrous," Dr. Moon stressed. "One of the most fruitful approaches that can be made to add quality to the school program is through professional growth of instructional staff. This growth takes place as staff members study and improve teaching methods, reorganize and revise courses of study and gain new insights into how children learn."



DR. JOHN HARRIS, RIGHT, SUPT. OF DES MOINES SCHOOLS, WAS GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF SCHOOLS CONFERENCE

About one-third of the pupils attend summer school, Dr. Moon said; there are more in enrichment courses than in remedial, now; the summer courses do not permit a child to graduate earlier, but last spring more than half the seniors graduated with at least four extra credits.

"If the signs of the times can be read with any degree of accuracy, they clearly indicate need in the years ahead for more highly developed skills, more technical information and a broader range of vision and understanding on the part of every citizen.

"Better utilization of existing facilities and personnel through extending the school year . . . is a promising hope for achieving a more adequate education," Dr. Moon added.

Historical haven

"It is time that the people decide what they are going to do about fallout shelters," John Cameron, Chief of the School Housing Section of the U.S. Office of Education, told the Schools in the Sixties conference.

"If we don't believe in fallout shelters, then the answer is simple—do nothing," he said.

"On the other hand, if we look upon them as insurance and believe they are worth the premiums we would have to pay, then we had better get busy. Fallout shelters cannot be provided overnight."

"Most of us have seen fire hazards greatly reduced in school during our own lifetimes," Cameron noted. "It is my feeling that every school system should have a plan for the protection of children and staff under any foreseeable emergency conditions.

"Historically, in the country, the school has served as a haven during times of emergency such as floods, tornadoes and fires."

Fallout shelters can be incorporated into school buildings without detriment to the educational program, Cameron declared. He cited a design competition conducted in 1962 by the A.I.A. and the Office of Civil Defense, for which he served as educational consultant to the jury.

"The experience was a revelation to me, for I learned through ingenuity of architects throughout the country some of the things which can be done, not destroying the beauty nor the functionability of a school building and yet incorporating fallout protection."

When a nuclear explosion occurs, the fiery cloud sucks up "vast amounts of vaporized earth," Cameron

described. When the cloud cools, fission products attach themselves to the debris and begin to fall back to earth.

First fallout occurs about 30 minutes after the explosion. Subsequent intensity, and the area involved, depend on the size of the explosion, its height above the earth, the wind, and the size of debris particles in the cloud.

"It is important to remember that the air itself is not poisonous," Cameron pointed out. "The radioactivity comes from the fission products attached to the bomb debris."

The radioactivity decays with time, he emphasized. After 49 hours, the radiation level will be only 1% of the level existing one hour after an explosion.

Protection against fallout radiation can be achieved by simple mass in a structure, Cameron explained, or by shields and baffles which block straight-line radiation while permitting air to circulate, and light to filter in.

He showed photos of a number of designs from the school fallout shelter competition. Several used excavation and grading of the site to shield the interior from both "skyshine" and "groundshine" radiation. Some achieved natural lighting and ventilation by using high windows protected by wide roof overhang, or partially covered sunken patios. Others used baffle walls, concrete partitions or window shutters which can be pivoted.

The publication showing all winning designs is available from the Office of Civil Defense, Washington 25, D.C., and is identified as OCD Technical Report TR-19 February 1963.

Facilities increasing

Cost of school construction has not risen as fast as other kinds of construction, Robert Ramsey, A.I.A., told the Schools in the Sixties conference.

Quoting statistics "recently made available," he said school costs have gone up 150% since 1949, while cost of general construction has risen 200%.

This is the result of architects, school boards and communities putting a great deal of emphasis on controlling costs, Ramsey said.

However, "we trimmed all there is to trim" from school building costs, he said. "From now on, we are going to have to expect rising school costs as other costs go on up."

Continued on page 12

demountable classroom

a.i.a. file: 4-a

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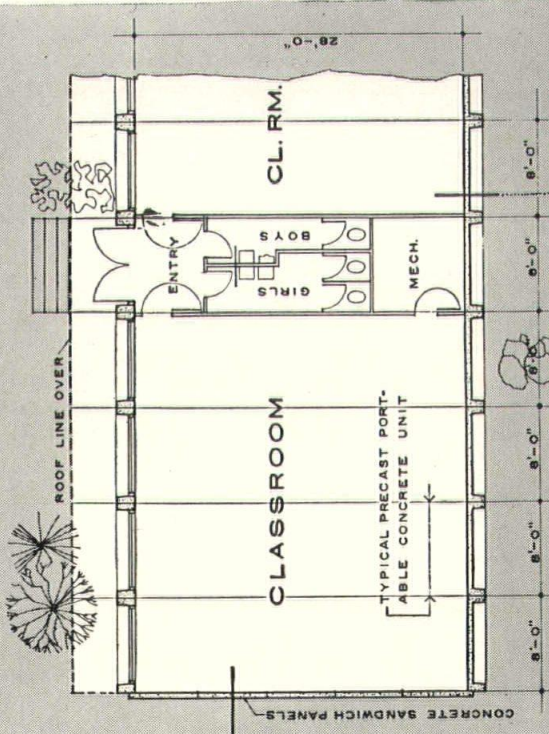


Pittsburgh Architects: John Pebruhn, A.I.A., Deeter and Ritchey, A.I.A., and Lawrence & Anthony Wolfe, A.I.A.
 Consulting Structural Engineer: R. A. Zern, Pittsburgh

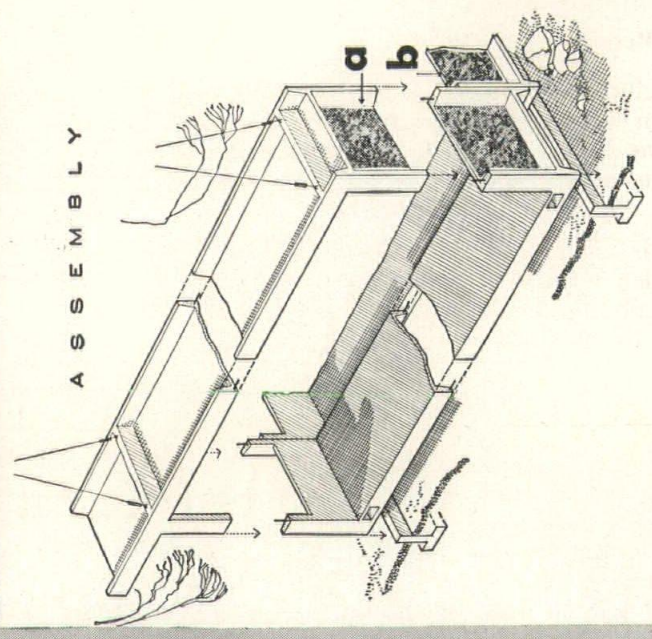
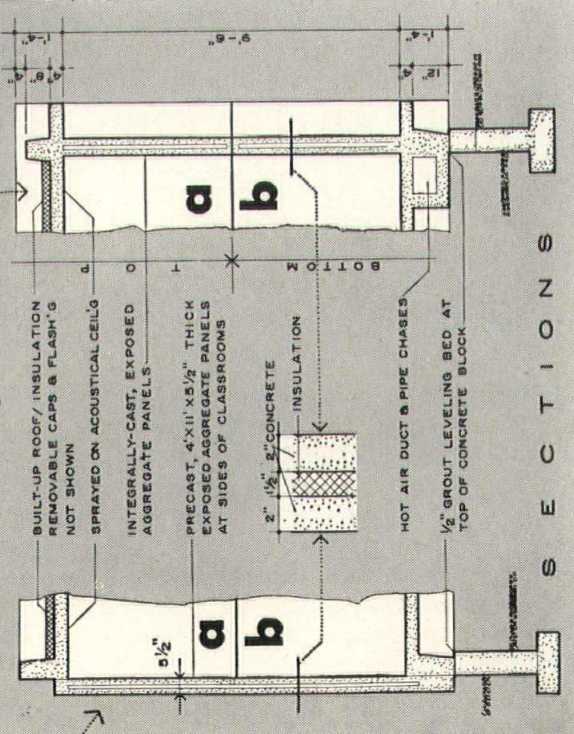
Entire classrooms precast in concrete make up the new addition to the Homewood Elementary School, Pittsburgh, Pa. The design brings beauty, extra utility and easy upkeep to what is usually a "temporary" type of construction. Moreover, a degree of portability is achieved which allows future transportation to another site at very nominal cost.

The concrete segments—each 8' wide by 28' long—include a roof or floor section combined with half of each side wall. The precast units were designed for mass production and contain all the essentials of classroom planning. Air ducts, concealed conduits and pipe chases provide a finished room without unsightly exposed utilities.

Oriented to enclosed, planted playgrounds, the structure is completed by a street facade of integrally cast exposed aggregate panels that enhance aesthetic values... keep out dust and noise... discourage vandalism.



TYPICAL LAYOUT



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Kansas creates school

A College of Architecture and Design has been created at Kansas State University, Manhattan, with Emil C. Fischer, A.I.A., appointed as dean of the new unit. Dean Fischer was head of the department of architecture and allied arts prior to the creation of the new college.

The new college incorporates the landscape architecture curriculum which has been in the College of Agriculture, as well as the work in architecture, architectural engineering, and regional planning which has been offered in the College of Engineering.

Board registers four Iowans

O. H. Thorson, president of the Iowa Board of Architectural Examiners has announced the successful completion of the board of examinations by four candidates who were examined in October.

Merlin I. Redfern, Des Moines

Brock A. Walden, Waterloo

Horst W. Lobe, Sioux City

Roy E. Berger, West Des Moines

Mrs. Lucille Long, secretary to the board, reported that Redfern was taking the test for the first time.

The Iowa Board of Architectural Examiners has scheduled its next meeting for Thursday, January 23, 1964.

Redfern is employed by Brooks-Borg, Des Moines; Brock Walden is employed by Thorson-Brom-Brosnar, Waterloo; Lobe by Smith-Voorhees-Jensen, Sioux City, and Berger by Smith-Voorhees-Jensen, Des Moines.

Electrical exposition set

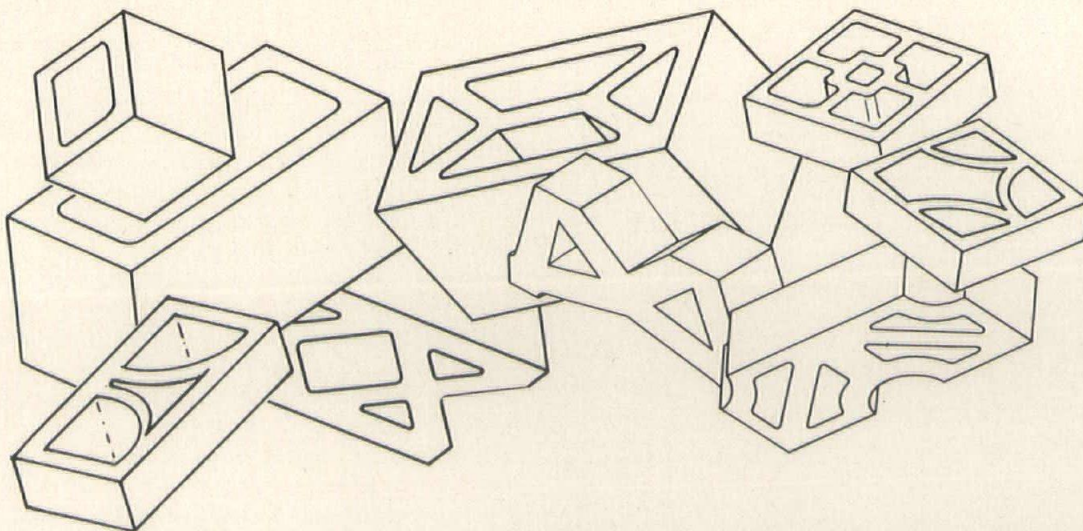
Electrical use and all types of electric appliances will be featured at the first all-Iowa Electrical Exposition and Conference to be held April 15, 16, 17, at Veterans Memorial Auditorium, Des Moines.

Primary purpose of the three-day exposition is to bring together all areas of the electric industry to promote greater consumption of electric energy and to help all persons who use or specify electric equipment learn of changes and developments in electrical equipment. Theme of the meet is "Keeping Current Generates Progress".

The event is sponsored by the Iowa Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association.

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SCHOOLS CONFERENCE

Continued from page 9

Ramsey, of the Des Moines firm of Dougher, Frevert and Ramsey, is chairman of the school buildings committee of the Iowa chapter, A.I.A.

Demands on school buildings have increased greatly in recent years, Ramsey noted. "Only a few years ago, we weren't building language labs, facilities for team teaching, or any air conditioned space.

"Our problems become more complex with yours," he told the many school officials in the audience, "as we try to develop an esthetically attractive building which will function, and serve your educational requirements, and not be obsolete by the time it is completed.

"If we can just make it flexible and expandable—those are the two magic words."

Commenting on Mr. Cameron's discussion of fallout shelter provisions in school buildings, Mr. Ramsey pointed out that present requirements of the fire marshal in Iowa are "at odds" with most arrangements developed for fallout protection.

"The fire marshal wants low window sills; civil defense wants high ones. The fire marshal wants exterior doors in each room, with direct access outside; for fallout shelter we need baffles. These criteria are not compatible," Ramsey said.

Climate control now

Advantages for the present school year, rather than future year-round operation, convinced the people in the southeast Polk school district that they should build a compact school with climate control in every academic area.

Mrs. Rudy Eckel, Mitchellville, a member of the school board and previously secretary for the citizens' committee for reorganization of the district, outlined the community's thinking for the Schools in the Sixties conference.

The building (see cover) will cover approximately 100,000 square feet, she said, and should accommodate 1300 pupils.

"With a limited amount of money to spend, we felt it was necessary to get the most possible space for our money," she explained. "According to our educational specialist, 75% of the building space is actual classroom space, and I understand this compares with anywhere from 55 to 60% in many traditional type buildings."

Rooms with interior walls only are usable in this type of plan, she pointed out; minimum glass area reduces housekeeping and heat fluctuation, and parents expect the controlled air to ease allergy problems and reduce absences due to colds and viruses.

Present school buildings are now used nearly ten months of the year, Mrs. Eckels said. She anticipates that future further use in the summer will be supplemental, for enrichment or extra skills such as typing, foreign language or shop.

Dreams to reality

In 1950, the air conditioned school was a dream, but in the past eight to ten years more than two hundred schools have been fully or partially air conditioned, Dr. Norvil George, assistant superintendent of Oklahoma City schools, told the Schools in the Sixties audience.

"The school program is the determining factor," he said. "Governing boards (school boards) are providing air conditioning when the community educational program entails the use of the building for the full year."

New buildings can now be constructed inexpensively for year round climate conditioning, Dr. George said.

Also, new buildings may be designed for adding future climate control, he said.

"In the meantime, the building will be a better school, a more comfortable school, a less-costly-to-operate school than if it were not designed with air conditioning in mind."

Adding a cooling system to old structures in a system is "a challenging problem," especially if they have been constructed haphazardly, rather than with well planned heating and ventilating.

"Generally speaking, school buildings which have good heating and ventilation facilities have gone about two-thirds to three-fourths of the way toward a completely controlled environment," Dr. George said.

"Spending just a little bit more for buildings and equipment originally can lessen the cost of operation or upkeep every year," Dr. George reminded. "Maximum insulation in roof and ceiling pays for itself quickly in any climate.

"A dollar saved by the insulation of a wall is just as good as a dollar saved anywhere else in the school," he added.

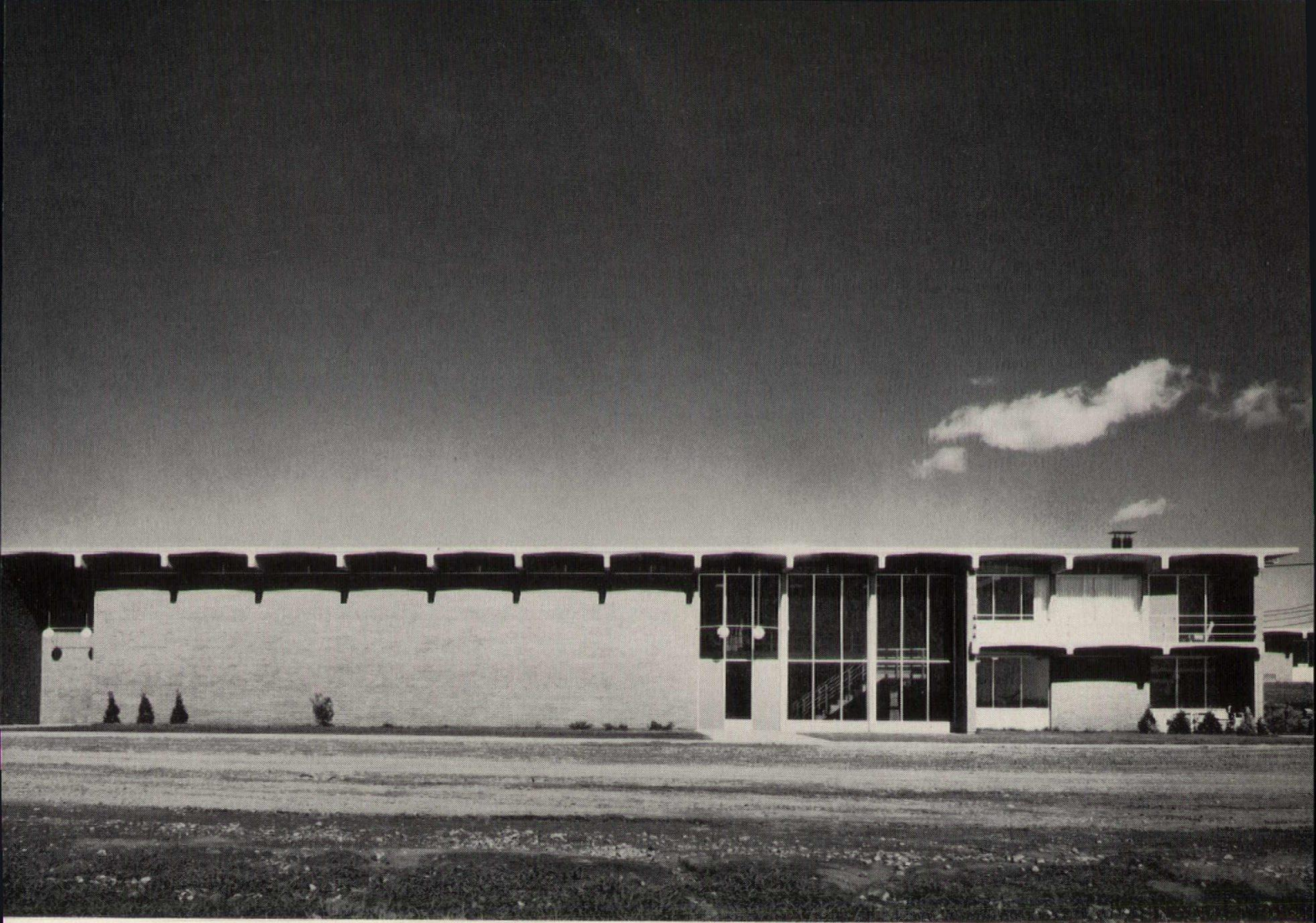
"In an air-conditioned school, the insulation may make a return five to eight times larger than the investment."

Heat absorbing glass, and venetian blinds, have "substantial economic value" in air-conditioned buildings in summer, but limited value in winter, Dr. George commented, whereas full drapes or curtains act as a heat buffer both summer and winter.

"Insulating plastic panels are a new development which show a low cost and excellent thermal properties," he said. This material is translucent; sometimes a vision strip of glass is introduced.

Details of sound control are best left to experienced architects and acoustical consultants, Dr. George said. He did mention that noisy areas should be isolated from quiet areas; that a low background noise can aid hearing by masking interfering sounds; that suspended acoustical ceilings over operable walls must be especially absorptive so sound will not bounce over partitions; that some schools have reduced the noise level 50% by using acoustic, insulative floor coverings; that carpeting costs more to install but less to maintain, and good carpeting may save a quarter of the cost of acoustical work on other surfaces; classrooms may need only ceiling treatment to produce a room in which speech is heard clearly at every point.

Continued on page 20



COLLEGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, LINN COUNTY, IOWA
Kohlmann-Eckman-Hukill, Architects, Cedar Rapids

Designed by Iowa Architects

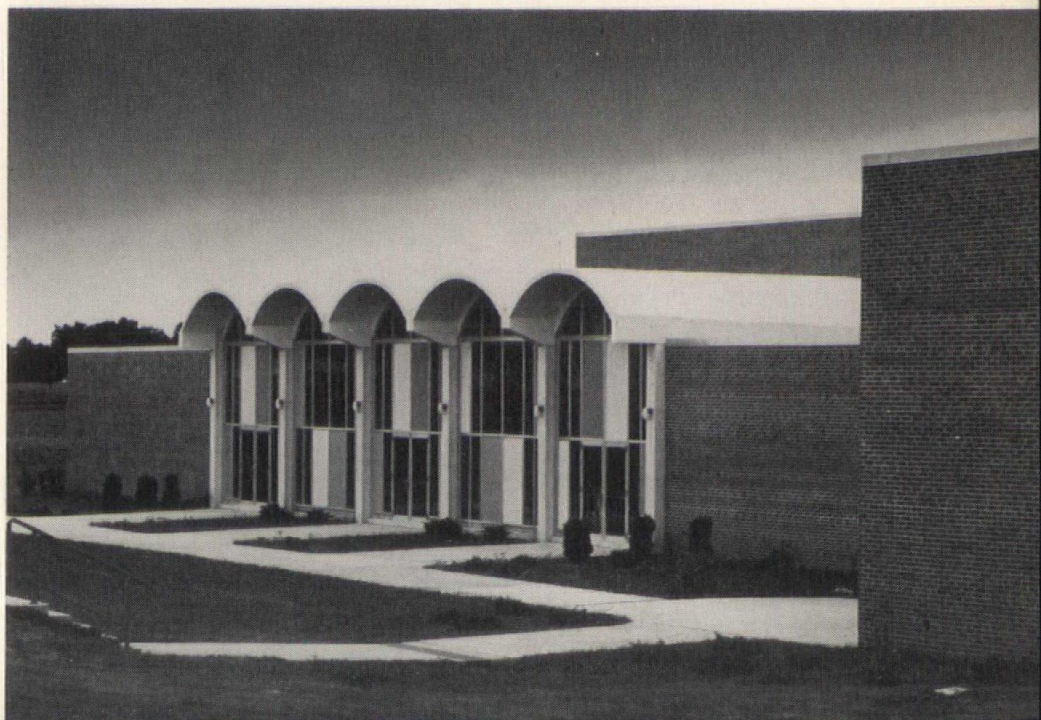
NORTHWOOD COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL, NORTHWOOD, IOWA
Karl Keffer Associates, Architects, Des Moines

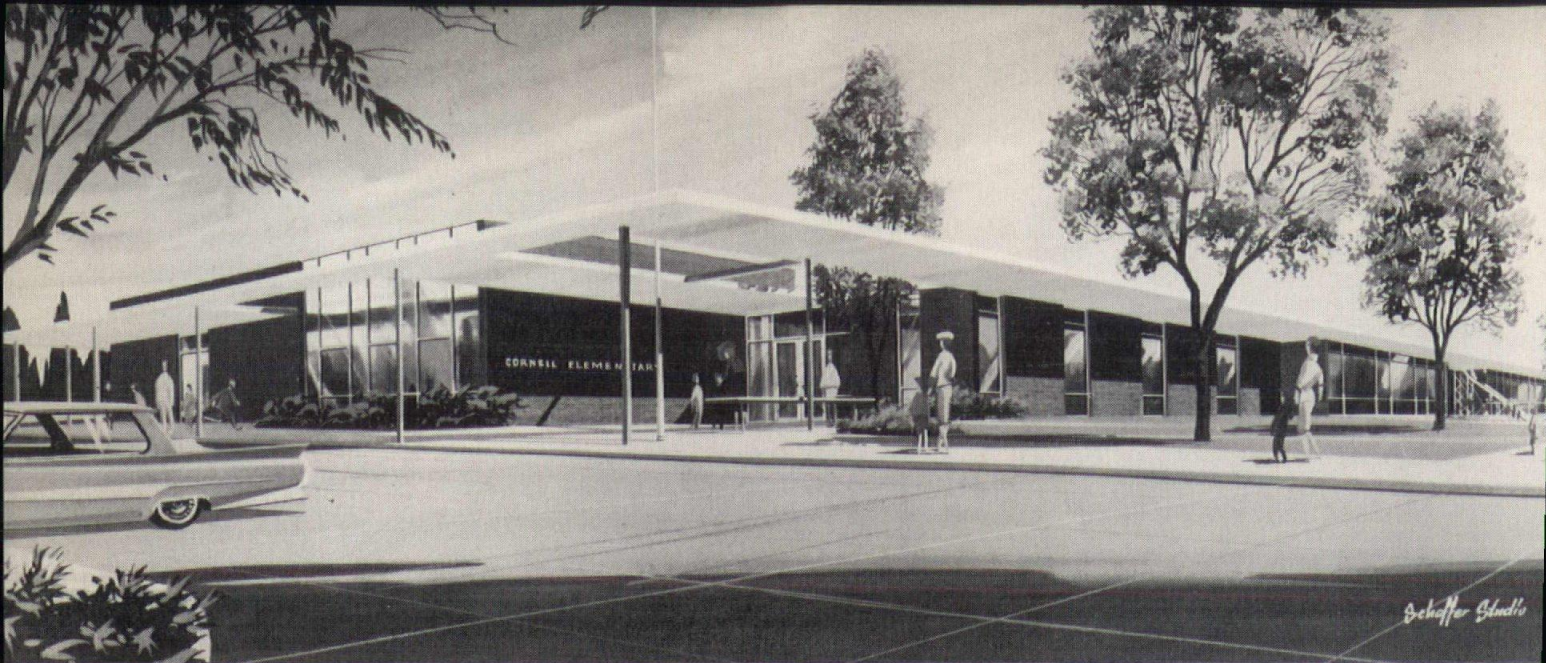




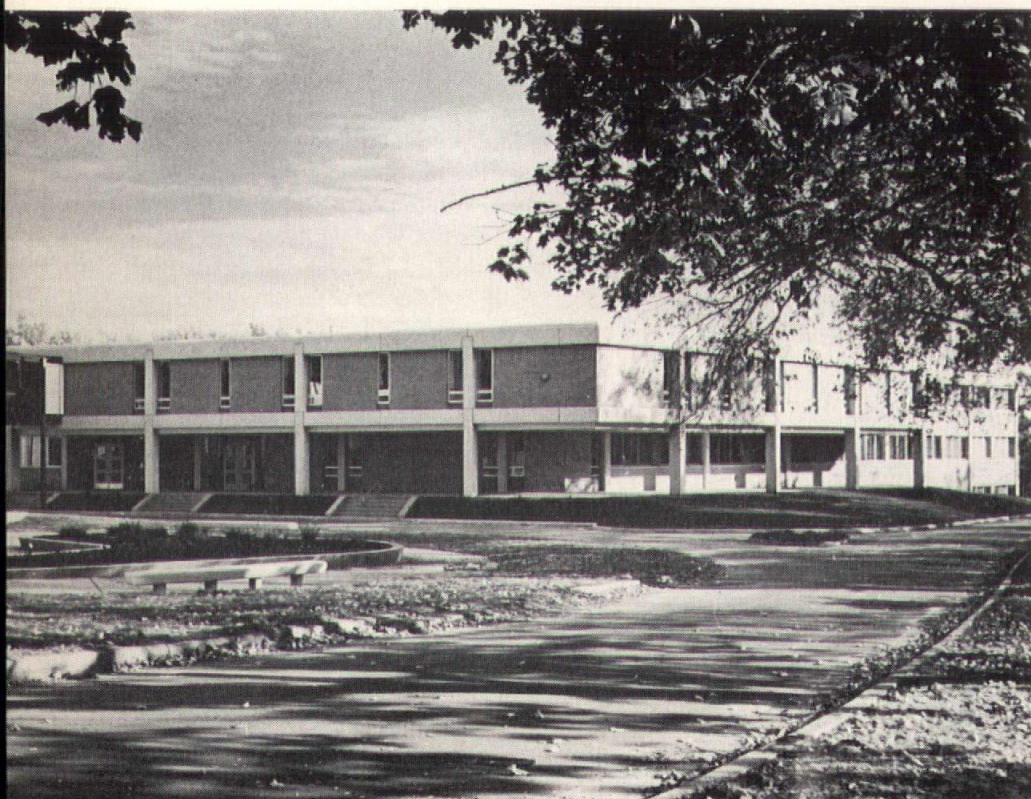
WEST DES MOINES COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL, WEST DES MOINES
Savage & Ver Ploeg, Architects, West Des Moines

WAVERLY HIGH SCHOOL, WAVERLY, IOWA
Woodburn & O'Neil, Architects, Des Moines

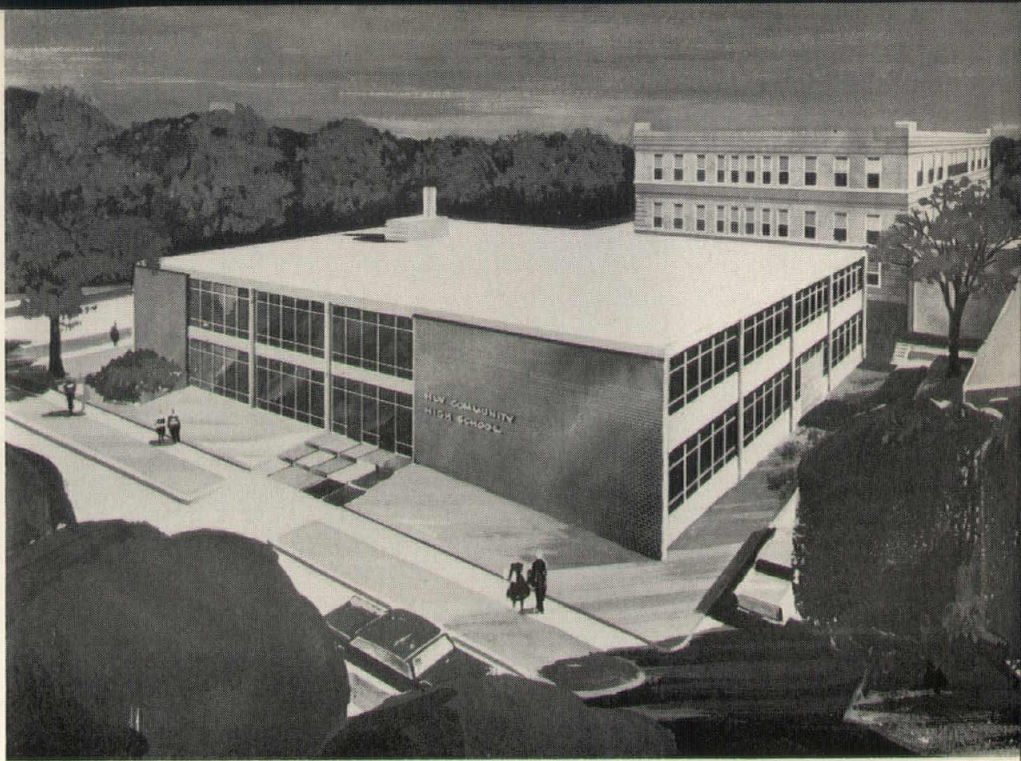




CORNELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DES MOINES, IOWA
Smith-Voorhees-Jensen, Architects Associated, Des Moines

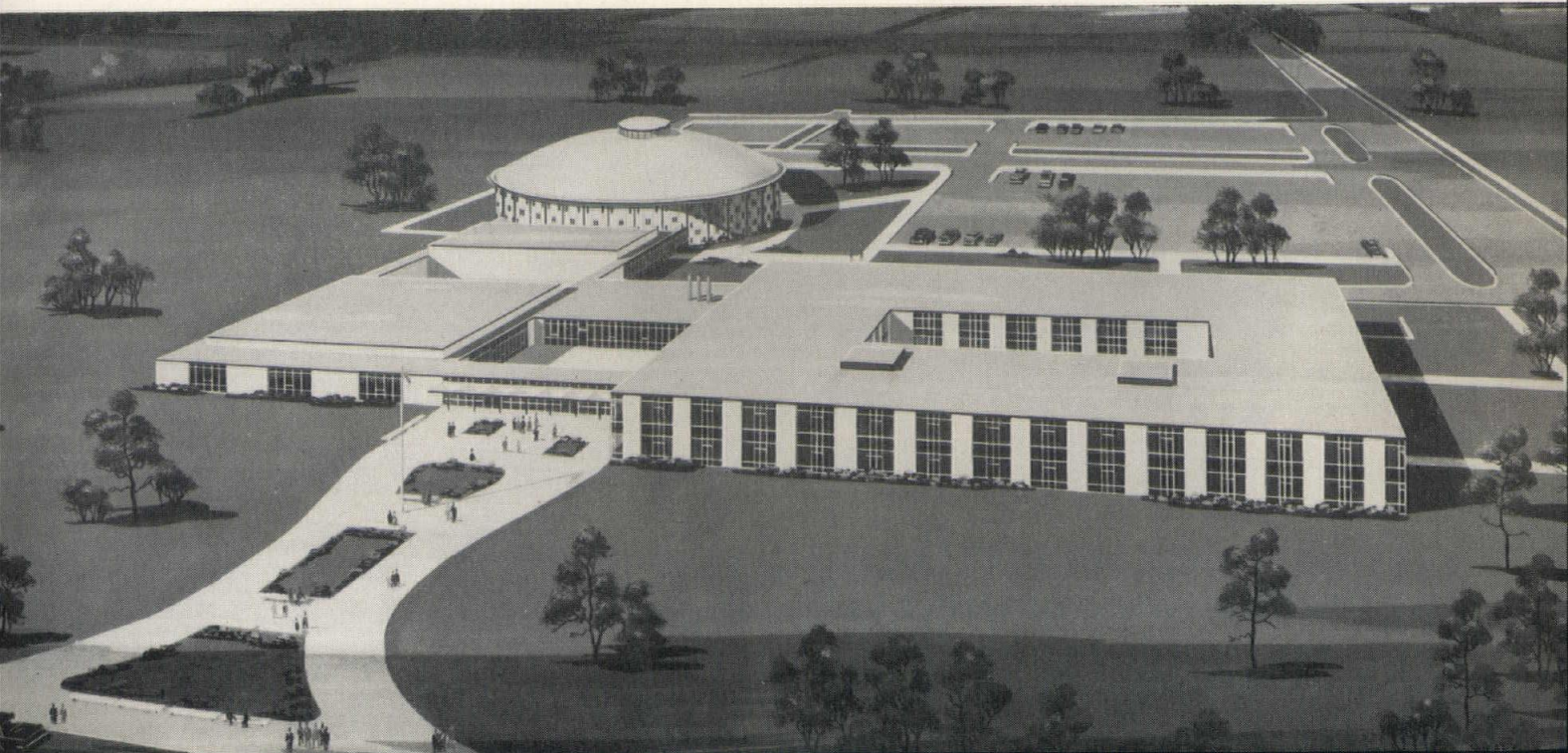


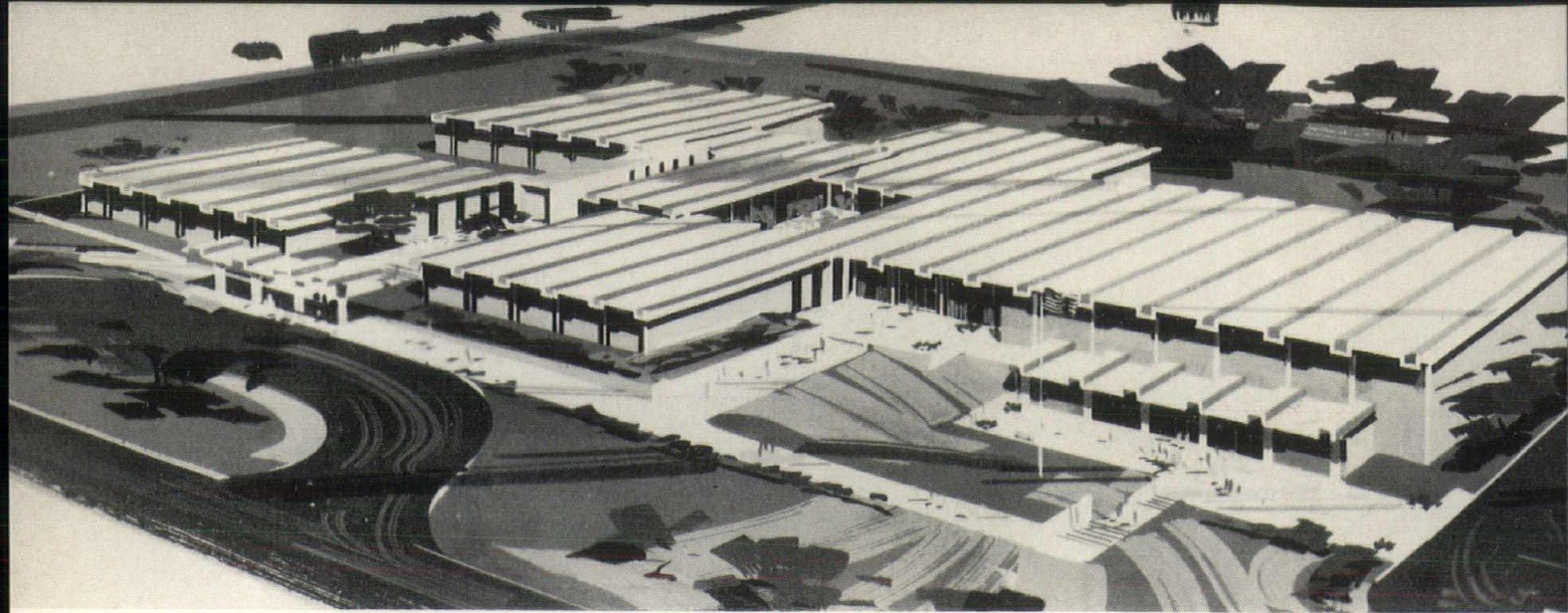
ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, DES MOINES, IOWA
Dougher-Frevert-Ramsey, Architects, Des Moines



ADDITION TO HLV COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL, VICTOR, IOWA
Wetherell-Harrison-Wagner, Architects, Des Moines

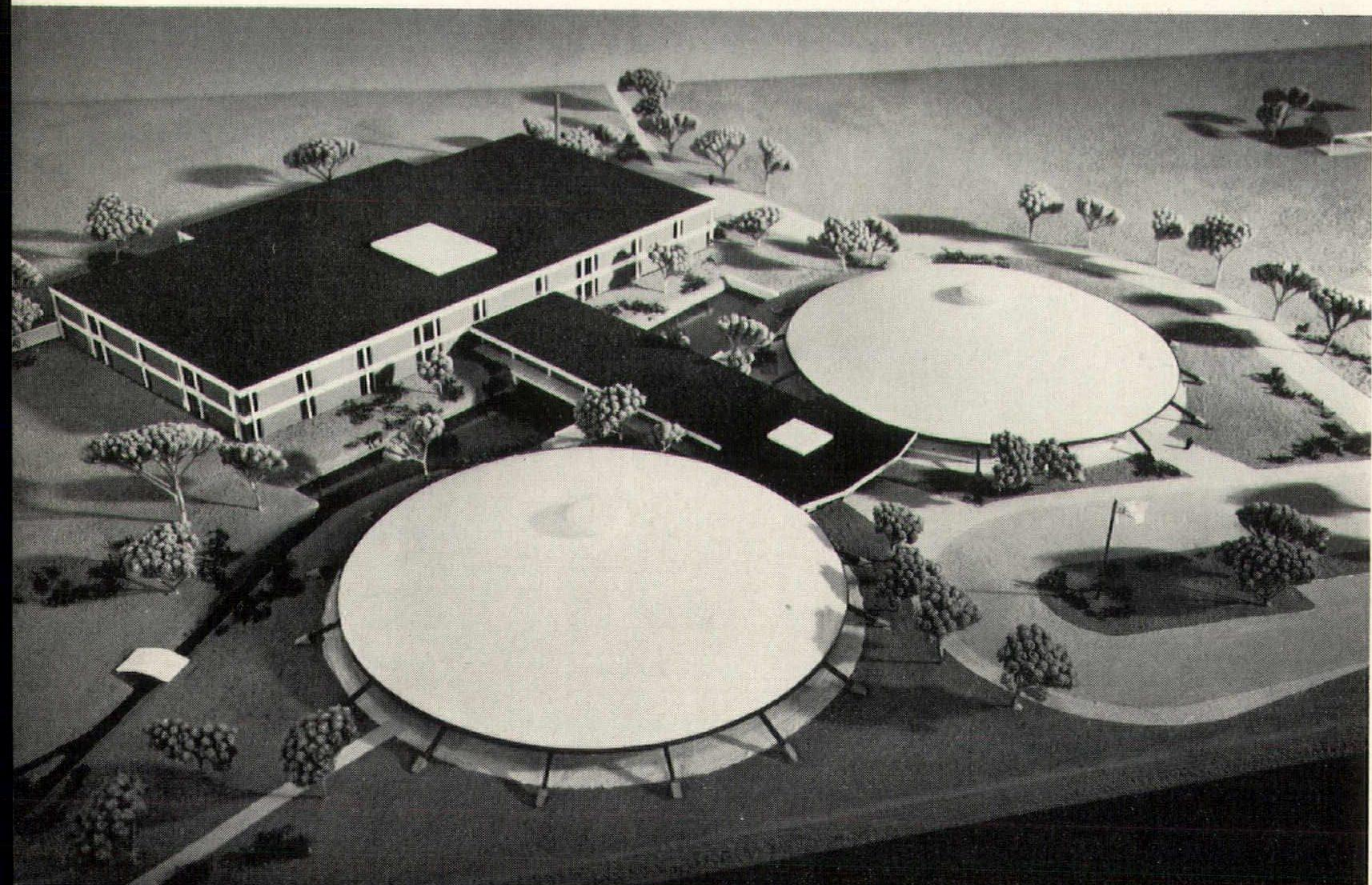
MARSHALLTOWN HIGH SCHOOL, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA
Smith-Voorhees-Jensen, Architects Associated, Des Moines





LENIHAN HIGH SCHOOL, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA
Donald P. McGinn, Architect, Dubuque

WARREN G. HARDING JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
Kohlman-Eckman-Hukill, Architects, Cedar Rapids



SCHOOLS CONFERENCE *Continued from page 12*

Lighting is important as an aid to teaching, and it also affects the heating situation, Dr. George reminded. "Proponents of windowless schools must consider the high heat input from lights," he said.

Polarized lighting is "an important development" in artificial lighting, he mentioned, more expensive than conventional lighting, but with increased clarity and contrast and less glare.

Condensation damage is a major consideration in buildings with cooling systems, Dr. George emphasized. Uncontrolled condensation can destroy steel beams and joists, rot wood members that cannot dry out, cause ceiling stains, buckle gymnasium floors, blister paint and built-up roofs and "cause endless troubles," he said.

The 1-2-3 of preventing condensation, he stressed, is (1) keep warm air away from cold surfaces (2) keep surfaces warmer than the dew point of the indoor air, or (3) keep indoor air dry enough that its dew point is below the temperature of cold surfaces.

Among other things, designers of school buildings should reduce indoor evaporation of water whenever practicable; always provide vapor barriers but never permit two vapor barriers to exist with unventilated space or porous material between them, Dr. George said.

The people in a building, the sun, and the lights all contribute heat in occupied space, Dr. George said—

a heating plant needs only the capacity to bring an empty school up to 70° in the morning.

Equipment should have no larger capacity than good thermal design requires, Dr. George emphasized: "Over-design is expensive. In extreme weather, continuous operation is far more satisfactory than quick recovery. Equipment cost is reduced, and the comfort level remains better."

Proper ventilation is a basic element in the modern school, and refrigerated air is needed more often than most people realize, the Oklahoma schoolman said. "If an occupied room has lights on, temperatures will rise whenever the outdoor temperature is more than 25° unless the system is capable of introducing large quantities of outdoor air."

"Creative engineering" can produce special "heat pump" applications for conventional refrigeration equipment, Dr. George went on. "Heat may be extracted from heavily occupied and well-lighted spaces, and delivered to areas needing heat, such as outside windows and doors."

Centralized refrigeration consistently proves to be a better 20-year investment than smaller, scattered systems, reported Dr. George, who has 22 years' experience in Oklahoma City. The most successful central plant to date has been the centrifugal water chiller, he said, because of moderate first cost, serviceability,

Continued on page 22

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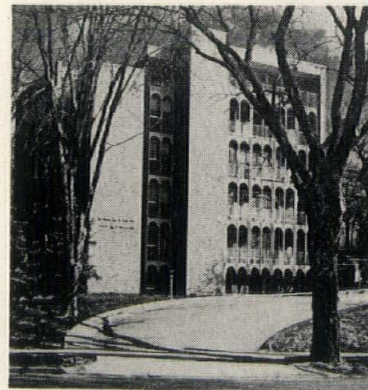
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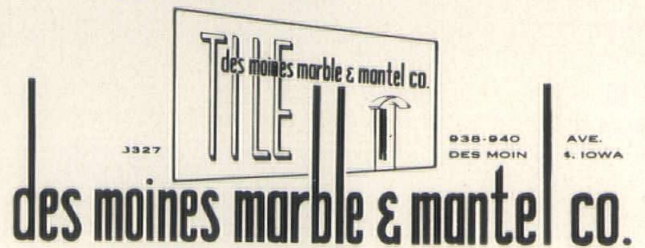


ARCHITECTS: Brooks-Borg, Architects

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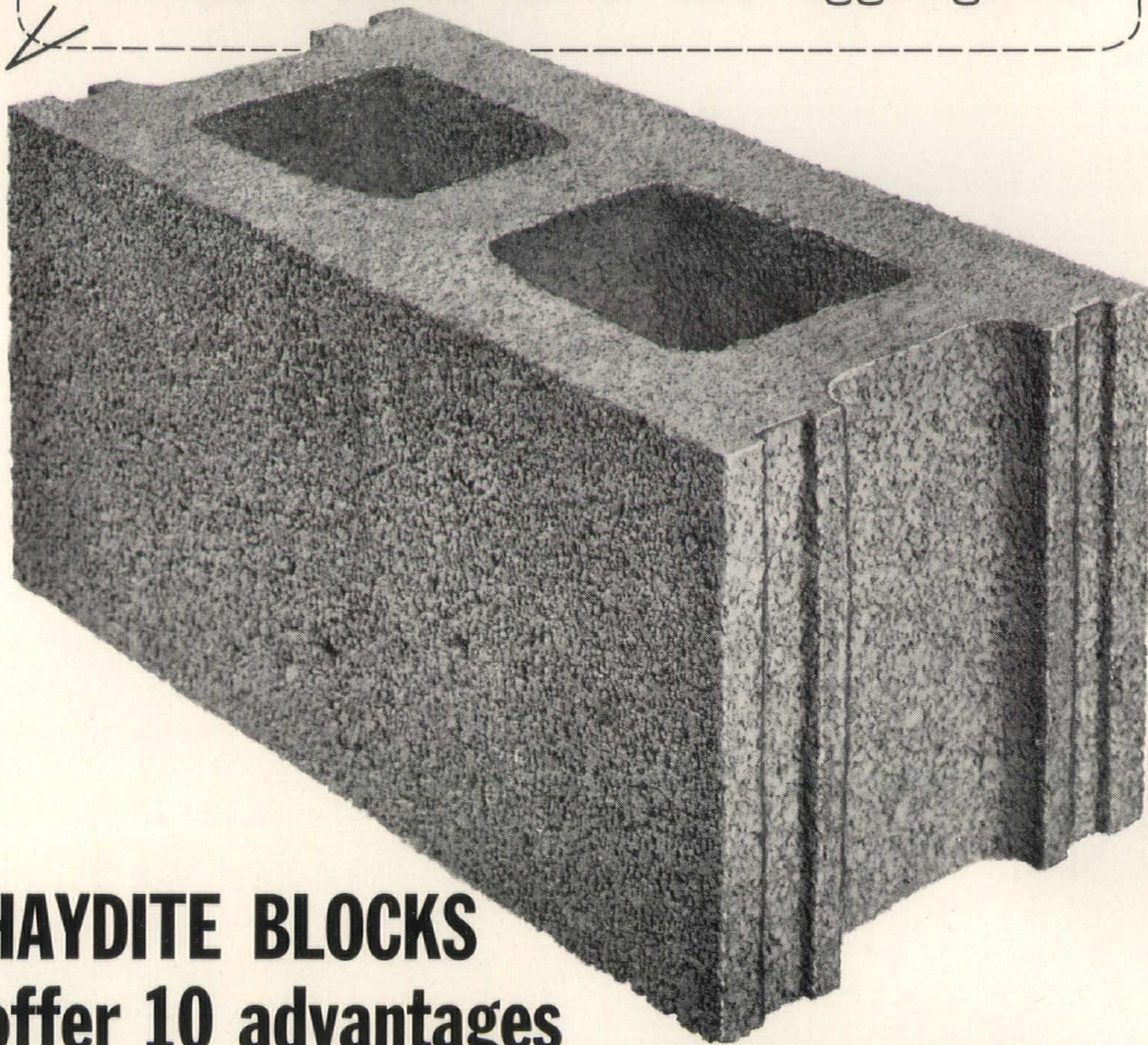


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Many viewers crowded around the exhibit of school architecture of Iowa Chapter A.I.A. members at the 1963 convention of the Iowa Association of School Boards. The twenty display mounts were on view at the front of the auditorium, near the registration desk. Firms participating in the display were: Dougher-Frevert-Ramsey, Durrant and Bergquist, Karl Keffer Associates, L. Kingscott & Associates, Kohlmann-Eckman-Hukill, Donald P. McGinn, N. C. Prall, C. Richardson & Associates, Savage & Ver Ploeg, Smith-Voorhees-Jensen, and Toenjes & Stenson. Leo C. Peiffer, and Germanson-Foss & Co. also contributed to the booth fund.

Maiwurm-Weigman Named

Carl Gernetzky, financial chairman for the Board of Regents, reported that Maiwurm and Weigman, Fort Dodge, have been selected as architects to handle the Hospital Radiology Department renovation at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City. The project is estimated at about \$300,000.

SCHOOLS CONFERENCE

Continued from page 20

flexibility and use of relatively non-corrosive refrigerants.

In Iowa, refrigeration may not be necessary at all if abundant well water is available, Dr. George reminded. Water cooler than 50° may be found in wells deeper than 30 feet, and may be circulated and returned to the well. Some municipal water systems have cool enough water for this process, but cost is usually prohibitive.

Choice of the air delivery system to serve a school is "a rather elaborate engineering problem" and the owner can best assist the designing engineer by helping evaluate present and future needs, Dr. George said.

With all heating and cooling systems, "the use of control equipment minimizes use of energy and power costs, and should be encouraged," Dr. George concluded.

Yarn art

Brilliant colors and strong lines mark the exhibition of Yarn Mosaics by Valeria Winkler Griffith being shown through January 2 at the Davenport Art Gallery, Davenport, Iowa.

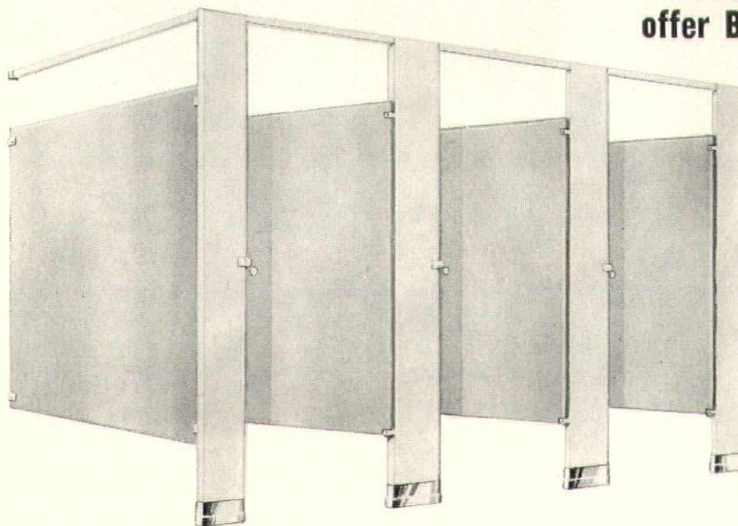
Comprised of more than 40 pieces, some up to four by six feet, the mosaics are of woolen yarn on background materials such as linen, burlap, tapestry cloth, and handwoven silks from India and Thailand.

Mrs. Griffith, wife of Iowa Chapter Past-President G. I. Griffith, began working in the materials to meet an architect-expressed need for colorful wall pieces.

The exhibit is slated to appear later this winter at Hastings.

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The 115-foot Titan Intercontinental Ballistic Missile nests in huge underground silos. And though the silos' walls are eight feet thick, a special coating was needed to protect the walls from the chemicals and the extreme heat of the Titan's blast.

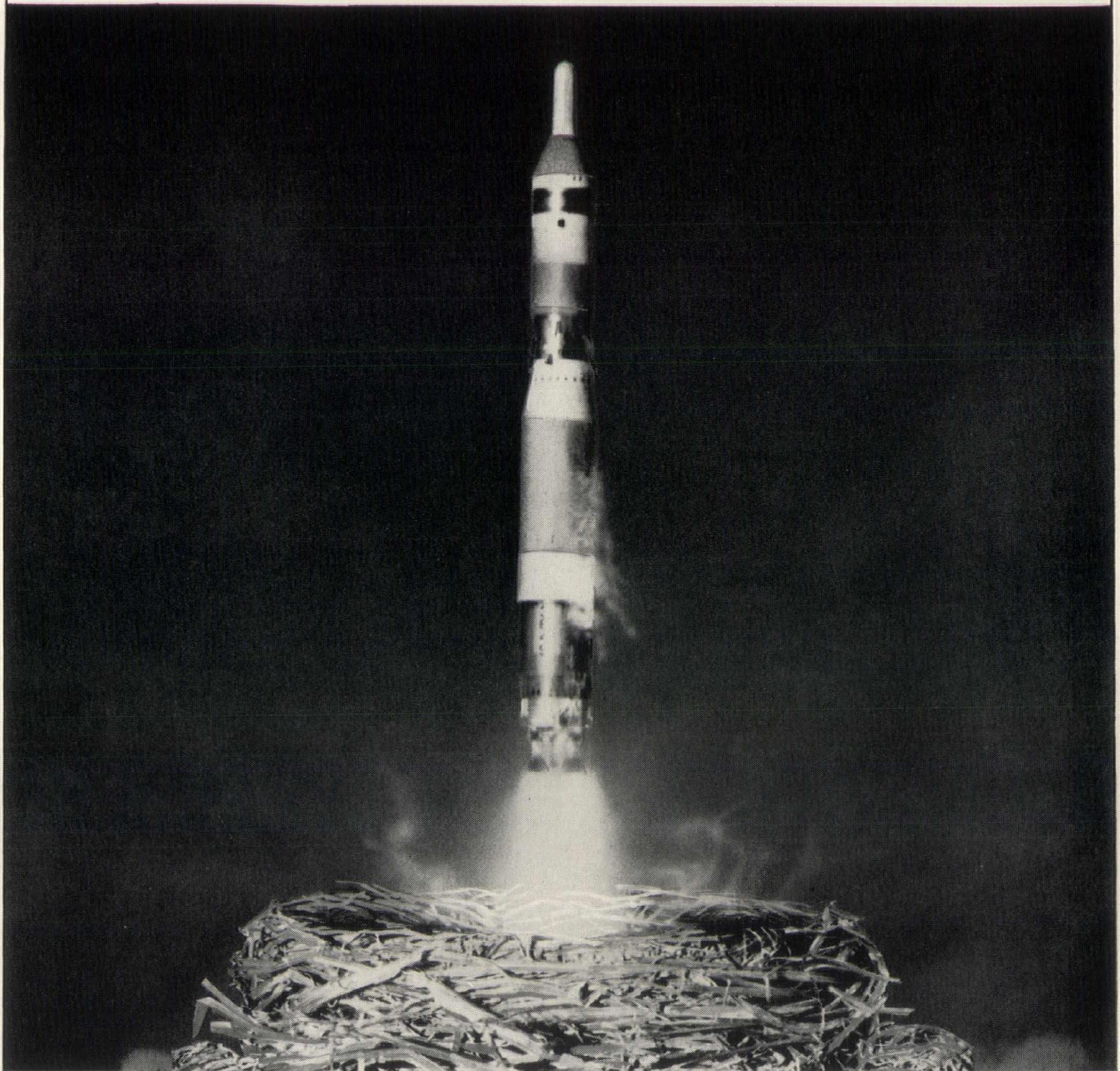
Nothing like it had ever been attempted before. There weren't even any specifications. All that was known for sure was that existing coatings would just go *pfffft* under those conditions.

After looking over the tests the coating would have to pass, IPM scientists committed themselves to developing it. In a few weeks the first samples were ready. Tests were begun. Minor corrections in formulation were made. More tests, then . . . approval. Today IPM's Thrustgard is protecting the walls of Titan missile silos.

But Thrustgard is just one of dozens of IPM exotic coatings. When you work with IPM, you can be just as precise in your specifications as you like. That's one of the reasons why so many architects specify IPM coatings. It extends their creative reach because they know that what they dream up, we can cook up. Get in touch with us when you're thinking about coatings for your next job. We're ready to go to work for you.

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Information program

Planned information programs to educate citizens of Des Moines regarding school programs and the need for development of the city were discussed by the Des Moines Architects' Council, a section of the Iowa Chapter as it met November 12 at the Des Moines Club.

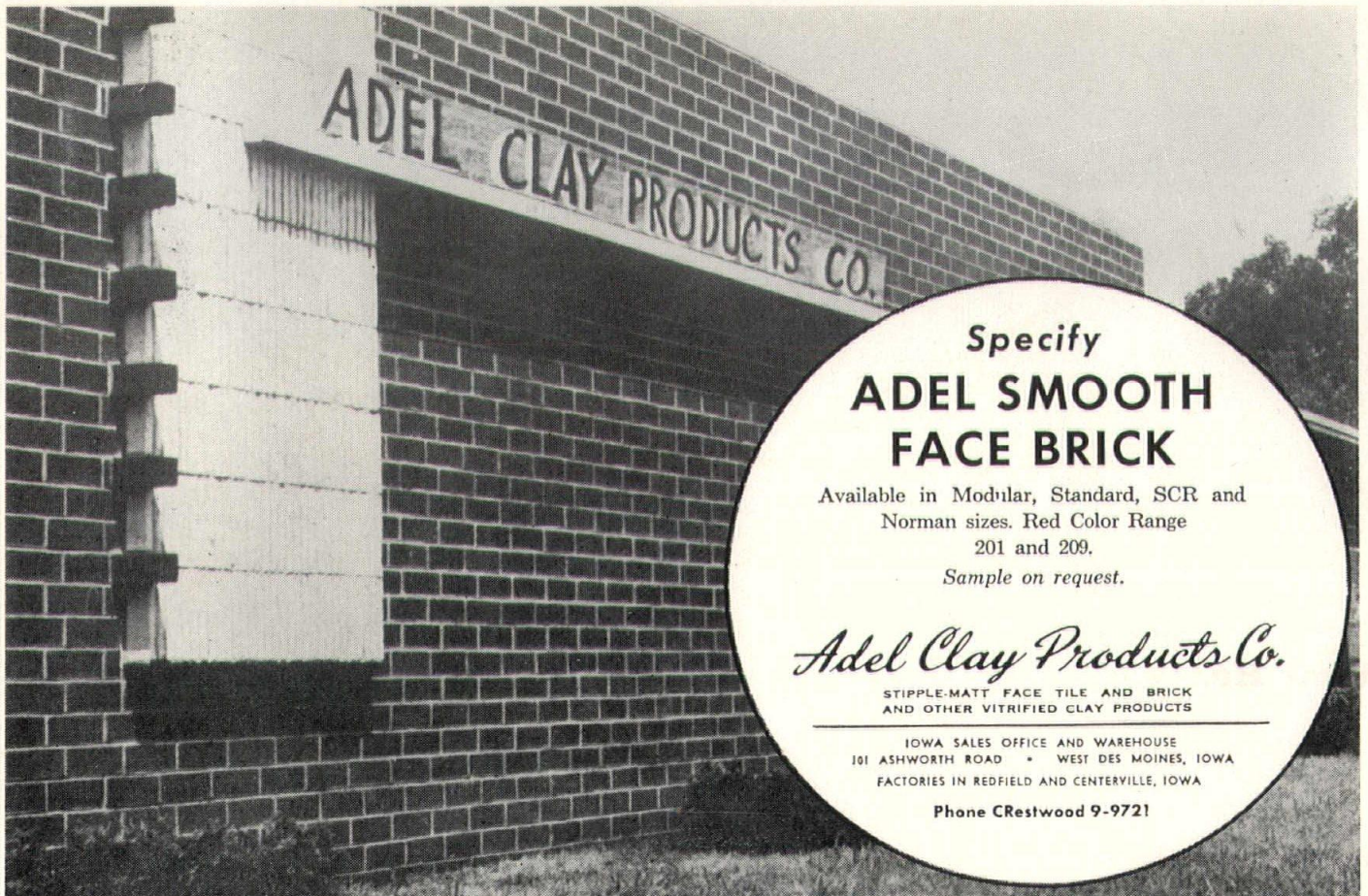
A need for action in support of a planned program of development for the city of Des Moines was seen after the architects witnessed a visual and oral presentation on the "1980 General Plan" for the city by Bill Goreham, Chairman of the Planning and Zoning Committee, Charles Ford, Planning Director, and Charles Brown, chief of advanced planning.

The Des Moines group also took a "New Look at Landscaping" December 10 as the speaker before the section was W. Russell (Bill) Heard, operator of Heard Gardens, Des Moines.

Calendar

23-24-25 January, 1964—Convention, Iowa Chapter, A.I.A., Hotel Savery, Des Moines.

14-18 June 1964—A.I.A. National Convention, St. Louis, Mo.



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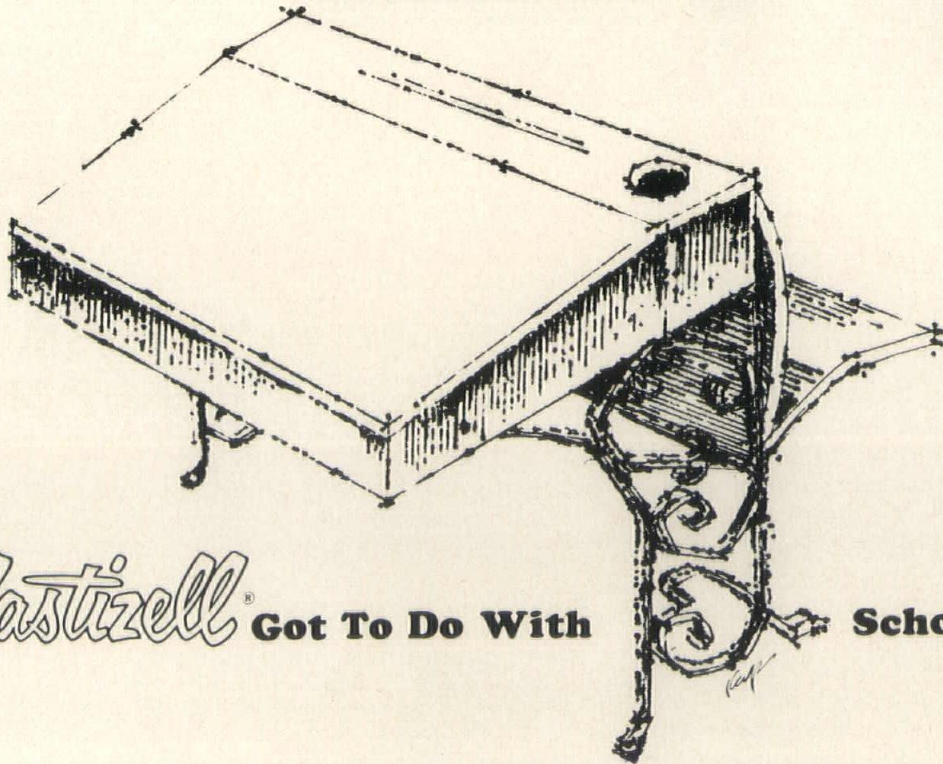
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People and Products

IOWA-MADE COATING IS TOUGH STUFF

The story of how Iowa Paint Manufacturing Co. successfully developed the urethane coating it calls "Thrustguard" was told to architects and their staffs November 5 following a luncheon at the Hotel Ft. Des Moines. There were 81 guests present.

J. D. Littlewood, vice president of IPM, described how necessary qualities of the product were spelled out in specifications for coatings in Titan ICBM emplacements, and how coating chemists of the firm were certain they could provide a satisfactory film. The resulting product, now coating Titan "nests" in many places, was named "Thrustguard."

A co-host at the luncheon was Sargent & Co., whose representatives demonstrated an electro-magnet door-holder for smoke barriers or fire doors.

AUTOCLAVE PLANT OPENS IN FORT DODGE

Iowa's first autoclave plant for the production of steam-pressure-concrete block has been announced by the Johnston Corporation, Ft. Dodge.

Located three miles southeast of Ft. Dodge, the plant is the first autoclave in Iowa and is owned by a firm which is a successor to the Johnston Clay Works, Inc., a manufacturer of clay products.

Initial production at the plant was of the standards size blocks, in standard and light weights. The blocks produced by the steam and pressure curing method are said to be superior, to have high early strength, and to resist popping, spalling, and efflorescence.

The blocks are cured in a 105-foot long pressure vessel that is 10-feet in diameter and in which steam is generated to 365° and 150 pounds per square inch. Upon completion of the eight-hour cycle, blocks are ready for use at the job site.

Maiwurm and Weigman, Ft. Dodge, were the architects, and Peterson and Appell, Des Moines, were the consulting engineers. The autoclave is the Petrotherm system.

HOLLAND PLASTICS NAMES TWO

Holland Plastics of Gilman, Iowa, manufacturers of Expanded Polystyrene products for insulation, floatation and packaging, has announced two additions to its personnel.

M. J. (Bud) Mills has been named Sales Representative for the eastern half of the state, and Donald R. McNerney is the new comptroller for the firm. Mills will call on architects in eastern Iowa.

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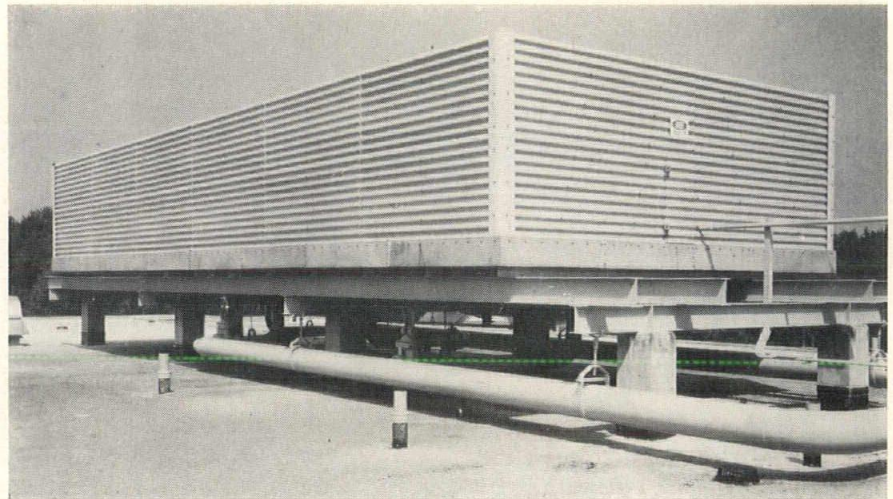
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People and Products

ENGINEERS NAME DEAN AS EXEC.-SECRETARY

Joe Dean, a past-president of the Iowa Engineering Society has been named Executive Secretary of the Iowa Engineering Society to succeed Noel Tweet who has become the Executive Director of a newly formed organization, The Iowa Concrete Paving Association.

Tweet also has been designated as the Iowa representative of the firm of William G. Riddle and Associates, Architects-Engineers, of Kansas City, Mo.

PCI HOSTS CLAMBAKE

Architects from through much of Iowa joined with the Iowa Chapter of Producers Council, Inc., on September 13 for the third annual "Clambake" at which all the elements of a shore feast were present, except sand in the shoes and the crash of waves upon the rocks.

An attendance limit of 200 was set in the advance announcements in order to assure all who made reservations they would have places.

Brilliant weather, which marked nearly all of the fall, was enjoyed and every indication was that all who attended had a very pleasant evening.

NEW PRODUCT

Stetson Building Products of Des Moines has been appointed the distributor for the new silicone construction sealant by General Electric which was advertised in two pages of the special Des Moines edition of the Iowa Architect which appeared in October.

Roger Stetson, company president, said the new product possesses many desirable qualities and does not require mixing at the job site.

Stetson Building products will handle the GE silicone sealant for all of Iowa, Nebraska, and central and western Illinois.



A huge blazing bonfire, clay carving, refreshments and dancing were highlights of the near-traditional "Clay Party" of the Goodwin Companies, held September 7 at the Des Moines Clay Company plant in Des Moines. Many architects and engineers from throughout a wide portion of Iowa attended, and the number of persons carving clay was much greater than any previous year, reports Bruce Paterson. Paterson, who represents the companies to architects, said the clay carvings have been fired and those who desire glazing should drop in at the plant and leave a note as to the color of glazing desired.

BROOKS-BORG ADDS SIX TO STAFF

Addition of six members to the staff has been announced by Brooks-Borg. They are:

Paul Skiles, formerly a principal in the firm of Wetherell-Harrison-Wagner.

Carl Hunter, formerly a partner in Amos Emery-Carl Hunter.

Russ Parks and Ron Hess, formerly employed by Amos Emery-Carl Hunter.

Mark Engelbrecht, graduate of Iowa State University.

John Carl Warneke, a recent graduate of Columbia.



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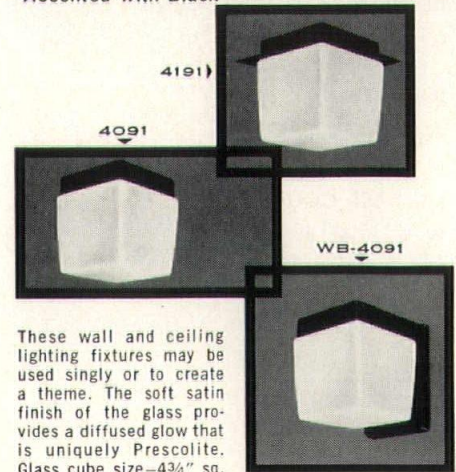
NEW PRESIDENT

Wallace Neal has been named president of the W. E. Neal Slate Co., Minneapolis, succeeding Neil T. Sorenson who is moving to Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. Neal previously was vice-president in charge of sales for the firm which specializes in chalkboards and related items for schools.

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SEEK HOUSING DESIGNS FOR "BETTER LIVING"

Houses and low-rise apartment designs are sought for entry in the 9th annual "Homes for Better Living Awards Program," and the A.I.A. is sponsoring the competition in conjunction with House & Home and the American Home magazines.

Awards are offered in three major categories: custom built homes for individual owners, houses designed for merchant builders (including model homes), and garden or walk-up apartments. Each category will be judged separately.

Registration blanks must be filed by January 26, and the entry material is to be mailed on or before March 22. James P. Gallagher, Associate Editor, House & Home, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N.Y. will answer inquiries about the program.

Directory of Advertisers

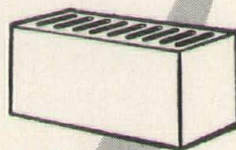
Advertisers may secure information on rates, deadlines and copy requirements by writing the chapter office, 422 Securities Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

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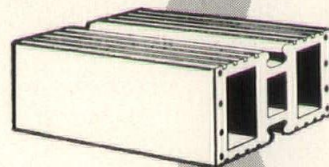


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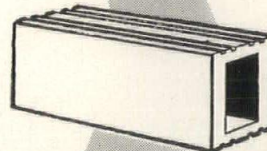
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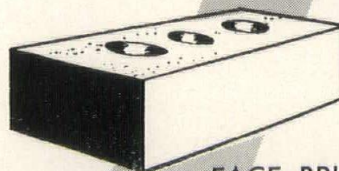
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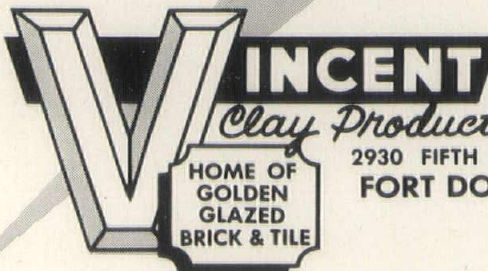
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JOHN RICE JUDGES KANSAS CITY AWARDS

John Rice, A.I.A., of Brooks-Borg, Des Moines, participated as a member of the Jury which judged the Honor Awards competition of the Kansas City Chapter, A.I.A. during November.

Other members of the jury were: David Murray, A.I.A., of the firm

of Murray-Jones-Murray of Tulsa, and O'Neil Ford, F.A.I.A., of O'Neil Ford-Carl Groos, Jr., Associates, San Antonio.

Rice also was a speaker before a Des Moines chapter of the P.E.O. in October and the ISU Faculty Womens Club in November.

K. A. WAGNER BEGINS INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

Kenneth A. Wagner has established an office at 601 Brady Street, Davenport, for the practice of architecture.

Wagner previously had been in the employ of William R. Stuhr, Rock Island, Ill. Wagner was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1959 with a B.A. degree. He is registered for the practice of architecture in Iowa and Illinois, and he is a Professional Associate of the Iowa Chapter, A.I.A.

RECREATION THEME FOR LANDSCAPE MEN

"Outdoor Recreation" has been chosen as the theme for the 1964 Landscape Architecture Conference at Iowa State University, January 17-18.

Speakers during the two-day conference will disclose plans of the U.S. Army Engineers for development of reservoirs for public use, and national plans of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Other speakers will discuss modern zoological park designs, and the Cook County (Illinois) Forest Preserve, the Milwaukee County Park System, Zoo and Marina, recreation facilities in the national forests, and the Huron-Clinton parks at Detroit, Mich.

All events will be in Memorial Union.

BISHOP IN COLORADO

Harle J. Bishop II, formerly a junior associate of the Iowa chapter, has notified the chapter that he is now employed William Heinzman, Boulder, Colorado.

SCHOOL FEATURED

The Warren G. Harding Junior High School of Cedar Rapids, designed by Kohlmann-Eckman-Hukill of Cedar Rapids, was featured on the cover of the November 13 issue of the Mid-West Contractor, published in Kansas City, Mo.

The school is shown on page 18 of this issue of the Iowa Architect.

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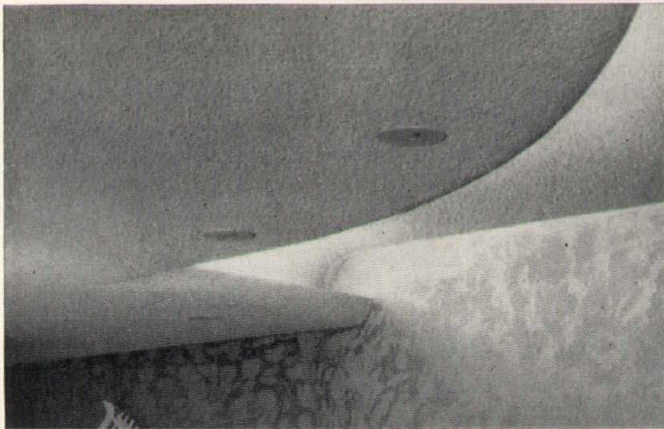
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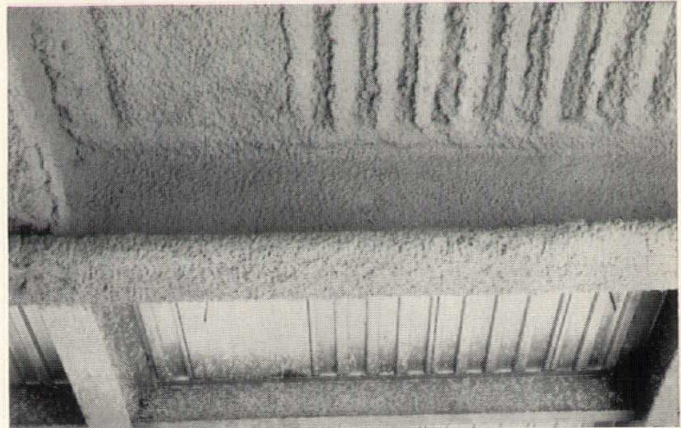
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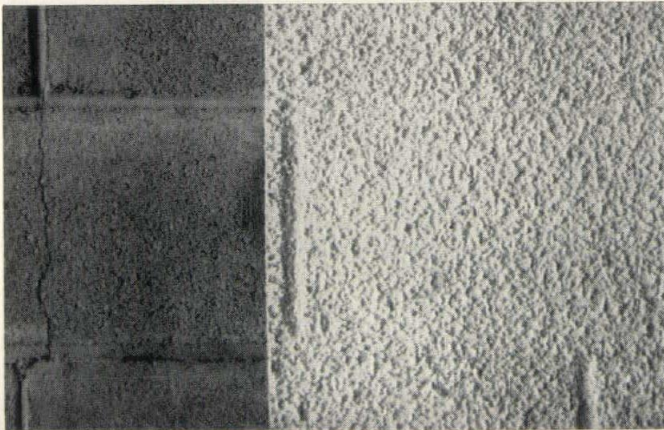
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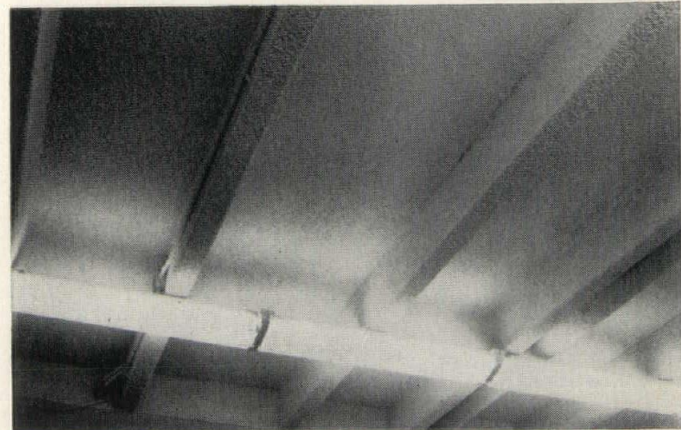
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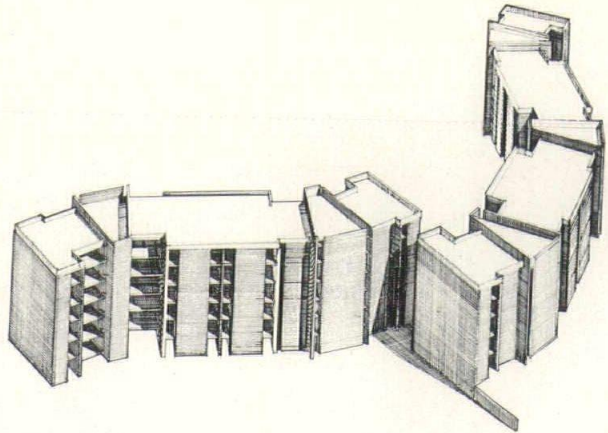
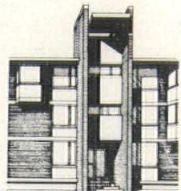
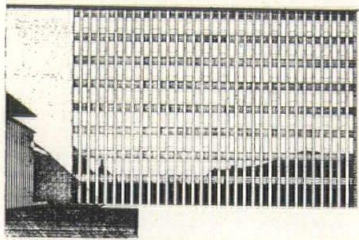
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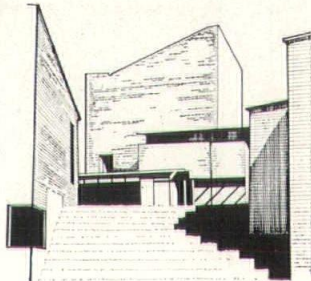
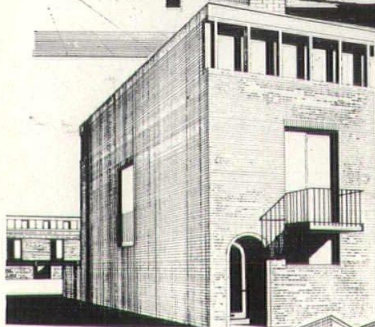
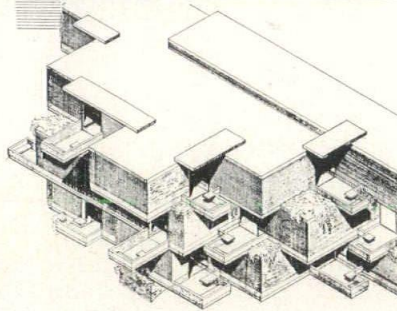
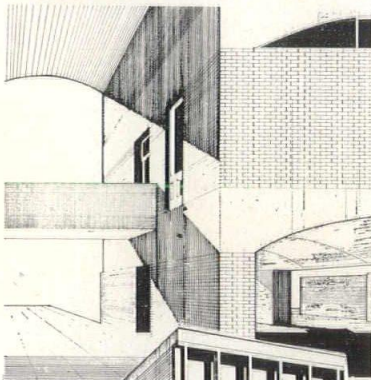
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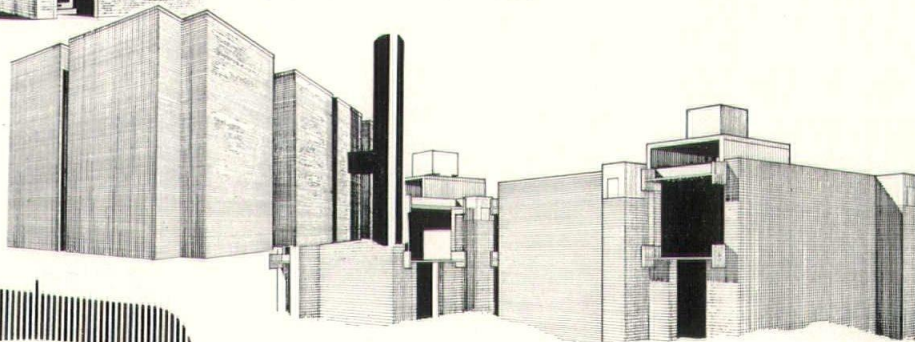


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