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COVER
Ball State architectural students on a field trip to Southern Indiana's limestone quarries (photo and cover design by staff members, School of Architecture, Ball State University).
Only natural gas Total Energy Systems gain maximum utilization of energy. They waste almost nothing.

Power production based upon on-site generation with natural gas as the fuel is a Total Energy System. Numerous applications of this highly efficient method of energy production are being used to supply power for industrial plants, shopping centers, apartment houses, hospitals, hotels and motels.

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NEW ARCHITECTS

The Indiana State Board of Registration for Architects has announced that seventeen applicants successfully completed the mandatory architectural examination this year. The four-day written exams were given at the College of Architecture, Ball State University, Muncie, in March. The newly registered architects are:

- Don Earl Baldwin
- Robert Lewis Booker, Sr.
- Phillip Lee Brown
- Raymond Lee Enfield
- Stephen Kent Ford
- Robert Frank Gassert
- (Mrs.) Carolyn Henderson Goode
- Daniel Edwin Kolasinski
- Erdivilas Masiulis
- Carl William Matarrese
- Chester Lee Michell
- Laurence Richard O'Connor
- Thomas Ralph Schmenk
- Richard Cecil Scott
- John Nelson Winter
- Thomas L. Whitaker
- Philip Leon Zentz

New Albany
New Albany
Evansville
Elkhart
Elkhart
Indianapolis
Indiana
Indianapolis
South Bend
Beverly Shores
Evansville
Palmyra
Indianapolis
Lafayette
Jeffersonville
Lebanon
Indianapolis
Elkhart

HONOR AWARDS

Details of the 1968 ISA Triennial Honor Awards program have been announced by Lynn Molzan AIA, Public Relations chairman. The program, to recognize Indiana architects, owners and contractors who have made significant contributions to architecture, will be open to all ISA members for any buildings constructed after 1962. Structures of any type, urban design projects, and historical restorations are eligible for entry, and more than one entry may be submitted by any one architect.

Entries, in 8½"x11" binders, are to be submitted to the ISA office, 300 East Fall Creek Parkway, Indianapolis, no later than August 31. Judging will be based on contributions to the advancement of architecture, originality of design, construction techniques, effective and suitable use of materials, esthetic appearance, excellence within limited budgets or restricted projects, appropriateness within an urban or historical context. The nature of each project will influence the importance given to each consideration.

Photographs of all entries will be displayed at the ISA Annual Convention October 24-26 at Stouffer's Indianapolis Inn, and announcement of award winners will be made at the annual banquet, Saturday, October 26.

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COMPUTER COURSE

An introductory level course in computers and computer graphics will be offered by Anderson College, July 9 to August 15. The course will be open to anyone, and those who qualify for college admission will receive three-semester hours of college credit. There are no prerequisites, but it is assumed that all registrants are familiar with high school level algebraic notation.

The objectives of the course will be to learn the basic structure of automatic digital computers, how they work, how they are instructed and how they are used; to become familiar with programming, learn to use Fortran, and operate a computer; and to learn how a computer is used to make two-dimensional and perspective drawings, and how to program it for drawings.

The tuition of $108.00 includes all computer laboratory fees and materials. Text books and supplies may be purchased at the college book store prior to the second class meeting. Students should plan to spend 10-12 hours per week outside of class and laboratory periods in study.

The class will meet 4:00-6:00 P.M. every Tuesday and Thursday from July 9 to August 15. In addition, each student will be assigned to two computer laboratory periods each week. The lab periods are two hours long and are scheduled in afternoon, evenings and Saturdays.

The course will be taught by Mr. Thomas R. Harbron, director of the College Computing Center and Assistant Professor of Physics. Additional information can be secured directly from Anderson College or the ISA office.

ARCHITECT NEEDED

The Lutheran Church Synod in the mid-West will establish a new department to design and develop churches, educational units, etc. The Synod is seeking a Lutheran who would like an opportunity to express himself in church construction throughout the country. Applicants must be licensed architects with sufficient experience to direct this department. Complete resume, record of accomplishments, salary requirements and personal history should be submitted to the General Board for Home Missions, Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 2774 North Grant Blvd., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53210.

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SECTION 1. Ball State University Board of Trustees is hereby empowered to erect, construct, equip, furnish, operate and control, as a division Ball State University, a college of architecture and planning to be known as the "Ball State College of Architecture and Planning."
Over two hundred freshman, sophomore, and junior students will attend Ball State's College of Architecture and Planning in September 1968. By 1970 the College will educate over three hundred students in all years of the five-year program leading to a Bachelor of Architecture degree.
Anthony Costello, Assistant Professor of Architecture. B. Arch., Pratt Institute; B. Arch., Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey; M. Arch. in Urban Design, Columbia University.


David Hermansen, Associate Professor of Architecture. B. Arch., University of Illinois; M. S. Arch., University of Illinois.

Robert Lackney, Assistant Professor of Architecture. B. Arch., North Carolina State University.

John Maddocks, Assistant Professor of Architecture. B. Arch., University of Florida; M.F.A., University of Florida.

Richard Pollak, Assistant Professor of Architecture. B. Arch., University of Illinois; M. Arch., University of Illinois.

Charles Sappenfield, Dean of the College and Professor of Architecture. B. Arch., North Carolina State University; Diploma, Danish Royal Academy.

Kent Schuette, Instructor in Architecture. B. Arch., University of Cincinnati.

Andrew R. Seager, Assistant Professor of Architecture. B. Arch., Cornell University; M. Arch., University of Iowa.

J. Robert Taylor, Assistant Professor of Architecture. B.S. Arch., University of Cincinnati; M. S. Arch., Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
LICENSING to practice architecture is a minimum six-year process usually involving: a five-year Bachelor of Architecture degree from an accredited school; one to three years of apprenticeship training in an architecture firm; and successful completion of a 36-hour series of examinations by a state licensing authority.

The CURRICULUM in architecture at Ball State University requires five academic years of study and three ten-week periods of experience in an architect's office, in related construction or planning offices, and/or in documented travel.

The five year program includes: a fifteen-quarter sequence in architectural design, the course which creatively integrates the breadth of knowledge, discipline, technology, techniques, and creativity demanded of today's architect; a corresponding sequence of technological courses in structural, construction, environmental and systems technology; sequences in verbal and visual communications, the verbal and visual documents through which an architect communicates with clients, contractors, and subordinates or superiors within the professional framework; architectural history and philosophy; elective subjects in art; elective courses in the humanities and behavioral sciences; and a sequence of professional courses including architectural research and computer applications in architecture.

Transfer students from regional campuses and junior colleges are encouraged through special summer programs in Architectural Design for first and second-year students.

Student work on the following two pages illustrates the first year emphasis on elements of design—line, plane, form, space, color—culminating in problems of architectural space.

The next following pages illustrate work which involves the second-year student in current local projects and other programs with an emphasis on architectural problem-solving within a social context.
Two dimensional design organization using a line of fixed length (100"") emphasizing constraints of problem solving.

Three dimensional Design Organization using a line of fixed length (16') emphasizing structure and material.

Organization of a given cubic space (8''); and systematic expansion into non-cubic space.

Organization of sequential spaces on the basis of sensory perception (color, texture, light, size and relationship of spaces).
Freehand drawing exploiting previous exercises in observation of object and control of drawing media.

Analysis of an existing urban space on the basis of human perceptual responses to physical environment.

Project for a Lake Monroe resort hotel emphasizing functional site relationships and effects of microclimate.

Project for a Grissom Memorial at Mitchell, Indiana with students in direct contact with client and community.
Functional analysis of an example of historic architecture showing overlay of systemic relationships.

Project for dormitories at Ball State University involving analysis of existing conditions and future projections.

Another solution to the dormitory project based on the Oxford tradition of quadrangle organization.

Project for a Neighborhood Learning Resources Center requiring research into the future trends of public education.
Project for a Mobile College—this drawing shows adaptability of components to irregular site conditions.

Project for a Mobile College showing assembly of components to produce a functioning college unit.

Project for a Mobile College showing the basic mobile component itself, comprised of industrialized modular units.

Another solution to the Neighborhood Learning Resources Center which occurred in sequence with the Mobile College.
The College's Monday Night Guest Lecture Series brings 30 outstanding architects and designers to campus for lectures and seminars with students on a weekly basis. The Series also serves for continuing education for local architects and interested public.

Don Albinson
Christopher Arnold, AIA
Jeffrey Aronin, AIA
Gunnar Birkerts, AIA
Jacques Blumer
Elliott Brenner, AIA
Jacques Brownson, AIA
Arthur C. Clarke
Grady Clay
Harwell Hamilton Harris, AIA
Robert C. Dannforth, AIA
Edward Dart, AIA
George Hall, FAIA
Harold Kermack, AIA
Dorothy H. Haik
George M. Stephens, Jr.
Edward Durrell Stone, FAIA
Peter Suger
Lawrence Wheeler
T.K. Zung, AIA
Ball State's College of Architecture and Planning was the result of concerted efforts and the interest of the architectural profession, the building industry, the four state universities, the legislature and the public. That interest has continued with the activities of the College as partially exhibited by: gifts of valuable books to the College Library (top L.); $25,000 in new books from the Indiana Architectural Foundation; encouragement of a student AIA Chapter (top R.); scholarships and grants from individuals and corporations like the Indiana Steel Fabricators, the Muncie Federal Savings and Loan Association (center L.), and the Indiana Limestone Institute (center R. and cover); public interest in programs like the design of a Huffer Memorial Day Care Clinic (Lower L.); and approximately $16,000 to conduct a competition for the design of a new facility for the College (lower R. and following page).
Several years ago, I&M Power Engineers observed a strange situation. While offices, stores, schools and industrial buildings were installing fluorescent lighting fixtures everywhere, no effort was being made to capture and use the heat that came from these fixtures as a by-product of light.

Today, heat recovered from fluorescent luminaires is a practical, working reality in hundreds of installations in the I&M area. During the times when modern, well-lighted buildings are occupied, Heat-With-Light delivers free comfort heating energy at savings of thousands of dollars!

A fluorescent fixture uses only about 20% of its electricity to produce light. The other 80% is released in the form of heat. Knowing this, it became a simple matter to design a duct-fan system, to move air through luminaires, picking up surplus heat and moving it out to warm the room. In Summer, the same system moves the heat outdoors, taking an enormous load off air conditioning equipment.

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Primer for busy executives:
THE IN AND OUT OF IN-PLANT
MAINTENANCE

Pro and con, in and out . . . just common expressions to weigh one situation against another. Not a bad idea . . . periodically comparing alternatives. In-plant maintenance for example. • The measuring stick is cost: the cost of using your manpower, your equipment, your insurance. • MANPOWER: How much does it really cost to maintain an in-plant maintenance and repair staff? Are your personnel well-schooled in each of your complex heating, air-conditioning, plumbing, and process piping systems? Are they familiar with technological changes? (And who pays for their education?) Is it expensive to keep a repair staff on “stand-by” operation when there are no problems? What about the cost of insurance? • MATERIALS: How many dollars do you have “on the shelf” in spare parts inventory? Is it necessary? Can you better use the money and space? • TOOLS: Even a pipe wrench costs money. But what about the more intricate tools which have increasingly specialized application (just like the system they are designated to repair)? Is the purchase, storage, control and insurance of these tools costly? Too costly? • Then consult with an established and experienced MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR. Ask him to study your plant operation and apprise you of how he can assume full responsibility (men, materials, tools and insurance) for maintenance on a continuing basis. • AND REMEMBER: When considering construction, it’s wise to first see a Registered Architect and Consulting Engineer.
The Onion Tower

FREEWAYS AND URBAN renewal give new perspectives, the familiar sites that are left receive new meaning. Taking the Jeffersonville Expressway to New Albany in southern Indiana, or crossing the Sherman Minton bridge from Louisville, a church tower becomes visible that seems unique. On closer approach, it turns out to be the spire of St. Mary’s, a rare example in this part of the country of the German bulbous spire or Zwiebelturm which, literally translated, means “onion tower.”

Located precisely at the corner of Eighth and East Spring streets in New Albany, the spire rises to a considerable height, 135 feet exactly. The history of St. Mary’s indicates the present edifice was built in 1858 under the direction of an Alsatian born priest, Father Eduard Maria Faller, who served the German speaking congregation intermittently from 1857 to 1910.

Many of the immigrants who came here during the 19th century were from Southern Germany and were thus familiar with the onion tower and felt at home in its presence. It can be found mainly in Bavaria, parts of Swabia and Austria, and has become a charming aspect of the countryside and a distinguishing architectural feature of towns and cities.

Munich claims to have the oldest. On the unfinished twin Gothic spires of the Frauenkirche, they serve simply as caps or hoods.

(Continued)

by Dr. Leonard Koester
College of Arts and Sciences
University of Louisville
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Cleveland 248-6543
Columbus 451-2151
Toledo 382-9509
The citizens of Augsburg, however, have erected a plaque which states that Johannes Holl, father of the famous architect Elias Holl, built the first onion tower in Southern Germany in their city during 1574-76. They say that Augsburg merchants on extensive trips to the Orient brought the new idea home.

In the late Renaissance and early baroque periods, the form is simple, more broad than tall, and in general has much similarity with the shape of an onion, as can be seen on many buildings in Augsburg or on the cathedral of Munich. In some instances, the architectural representation of a burning candle is given. This becomes apparent if some imagination is applied when looking at the St. Maria Stern Kloster, the first onion tower in Augsburg.

Later on, especially during the years 1760 to 1790, the form is considerably lengthened, and a high helmet shape evolves, each slightly different, much like the one that General Eisenhower was so fond of reproducing on canvas while in Ramsau, Bavaria, or also much like the one we have here in New Albany.

Besides calling it the onion tower, onion roof or onion hood, the Germans also refer to it frequently as the Welsh hood, Welsche Haube. By Welsh, however, they here mean foreign, not specifically referring to Wales or anything Welsh. The Germanic people called all Celts by the name of the tribe once their most immediate neighbor. When the Celts were conquered by the Romans, the name walch was applied to all Romance peoples, then to anyone or anything foreign.

The bulbous spire is found not only in the South German language area, but also in the Orient, especially in Persian and Byzantine art. Striking, too, is the similarity between the early German Zweibelturm and the Russian bulbous spire. It is amusing to reflect that the idea of the South German Zweibelturm was carried across the Atlantic to the banks of the Ohio and that the Russian bulbous spire was built on our western shores by fur traders who had crossed Siberia and the Bering Sea or the Pacific Ocean.

Thus, going in opposite directions around the world, an architectural feature common to the Germans and the Russians was brought to America.
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ARCHITECTS AND THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

Indiana Society of Architects' Annual Convention
October 24-26, 1968

STOUFIER'S INDIANAPOLIS INN
INDIANAPOLIS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24

Morning  Cost of Architectural Services
         R. W. Evans, Case & Co.
Automation in Architecture
(Report of the Indiana Architectural Services Committee.)
Professor C. Herb Wheeler, AIA, Penn State.

Afternoon  The School House In The City
          Jonathan King, vice-president, Educational Facilities Laboratory.
          Dr. James McConnel, Stanford; Dr. Harold Boles, Western Michigan;
          Carl Kalp, Asst. Supt., Indianapolis Public Schools, panelists.

Evening  Black Curtain Theater-Dinner Party

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25

Morning  Mass Transportation and Community Planning
         Ted Aschman, Barton-Aschman Associates, speaker

Afternoon  Golf Outing
Evening  Dinner and Casino Party

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26

Morning  Model Cities
         The Honorable Birch Bayh, United States Senator from Ind., speaker
         The Honorable Richard Lugar, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, the Honorable Richard Hatcher, Mayor of Gary, Dr. Joseph Malonney, University of Louisville, and Professor Patrick Horsbrugh, University of Notre Dame, panelists.

Afternoon  ISA Membership Meeting
           Business, election of officers, etc.
Evening  Reception
           Oldfields, Art Association of Indianapolis
Annual Banquet and Dance
Triennial Honor Awards Announcements

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MAN/ARCHITECTURE/NATURE

Civil rights leader Witney M. Young, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman were three of the top speakers at the AIA Annual Convention, June 23-26 in Portland, Oregon. In his address to the convention on the first day, Mr. Young stated that the “crisis” of America is not in its cities, “it is in our hearts,” and urged the architectural profession, and all Americans, to become engaged in the struggle for civil rights and against poverty, warning that by not doing so, “you are risking the respect of a generation that has not yet reached maturity, as well as generations still unborn.”

He urged architects to commit themselves personally and professionally to an improvement of the urban environment, and said, “there must be a place in our scheme of things for broad human values that transcend material things.”

Mrs. Johnson, in the first B. Y. Morrison memorial lecture, urged the architects of America to become “thoughtful political activists” and work for a “new conservation” concerned with the total human and community environment. Architects must devote themselves to the creation of a “design conscience” in every major community, to improving urban areas such as shopping centers which have become “urban strip mines,” and blend urban forms and the countryside at the city fringes which are now ragged, unplanned and garish.

“Too often we have sacrificed human values to commercial values. And in our unconcern, we have let a crisis gather which threatens health—even life itself. . . . When the New Conservation speaks of the vast rebuilding that America must undertake, it does not mean on the old terms of freeways ripping through neighborhoods and parks, or of drab public housing. It means creative environment where people’s imagination and variety of choice can flourish. The great challenge now is to rally citizens outside the architectural community — so that not only designers but city officials, businessmen, and plain citizens will share your concern for the environment.

“So deep is the environmental crisis; so urgent is the demand for change, that architecture must become not only a profession — but a form of public service.

“The nature we are concerned with, ultimately, is human nature.”
Modern masonry is reaching new heights with loadbearing concrete block

The high rise — Newest concept in concrete masonry construction.

Concrete block is coming up in the world — and fast. The Hanalei Hotel is another recent example of the far—and high — reaching structural advantages of innovative concrete block. The loadbearing walls of scored 8"x8"x16" block were completed at a rate of one story per week over a four month period, enabling the owner to open for the summer season.

Today concrete block possesses more comprehensive strength than ever before, yet still provides more wall area for less material and labor costs. This, combined with the wide variety of shapes, sizes, colors and textures, helps to elevate the most creative design; the most demanding loadbearing requirements to new highs. And with these structural advantages go the many traditional qualities of block always held in high regard; complete fire-safety, extremely high sound isolation (perfect for party walls) and impressive self-insulation head the list. Little wonder, concrete block is the building material more people are looking up to in high rises of every nature: hotels, condos and apartment buildings, college dorms, hospitals and office buildings.