Want to create a little bit of Switzerland?

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There are gable windows here. And bow windows, bay windows, balcony windows.

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FOR OUTDOOR INSTALLATION
(SAVES SPACE, TIME AND MONEY)

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NEW WORLD STYLE

Just what is the new world style in living, art, architecture and civic pride?

What have we offered to the manner of life and the peace of mental stability of our contemporaries? We seem to be in the period of history in which everything and everybody is at odds with their community or their contemporaries or with their critics. Has this period of expansion and invention become so overpowering that we cannot see the good of the past and the serenity of the past by our head over heels speed to arrive at some unknown destination?

There is the constant criticism of the architectural profession for their lack of participation of leadership and guidance toward the good life in this “Great Society”. Rightfully or wrongly our critics have found many areas of criticism. Our buildings are in the main just inept piles of concrete or stone and seem to perform well their function of adding to the hurried and unstudied head long drive to nowhere. With the few fine exceptions, as have been praised throughout the world, our structures have become mediocre and less. Is this the fault of our educational system, our hurry to become something which we are not, or can we place the blame on our clients who control our actions and thoughts of design by their tight pull on the purse strings or their own lack of knowledge of goodness and their lack of demand for the best? Good design of our cities and our buildings is placed in the hands of the city planners and the architects but, do we accept the responsibility?

In many cases of building design there seems to be that force which calls for something different for the sake of being different. Differentness in its own way is an experiment and search for new solution but differentness can also be described as non-conforming, and as such, stands out like a sore thumb. Does this quality of being different, to the odd ball degree, make our manner of living become useless to overall society as the coal oil lamp is in the electric age? Our age and our life is reflected in our structures and our cities. Must we be of such constant drive to destroy all of the good which remains of the past to build only that which serves one lowly purpose? We no longer have the physical requirements which dominated the buildings of the past, but we have many new and additional requirements which in their way dominate our style. Can we hold on to the gracious way of life or should we be thrown into the frenzied whirlwind life of today.

Churches, in point, today have become somewhat of a building complex without many of them having the considerations of the main purpose of their being. What happened to the reverence and the exhaltation of their original purpose? Can we gain in experience time after time in just entering the building for worship which many of the “Modern” churches have become? The church seems to have lost its place as the stabilizing force. We seem to be in desperate need of that which can maintain our sanity and can hold together our society. We may have some elements with this purpose and yet our “Great Society” seems to be at odds with ourselves as well as with outsiders. Let us only hope that through education in all fields, and with logical progression of housing and enclosing space, that this society can become really “Great”.

ROBERT J. MAKARIUS, JR.
Socrates said that the unexamined life is not worth living. Judging from this conference and from the state of our profession generally, I must conclude that architects today lead the richest and most satisfying lives of any mortals.

This, of course, provides a ready example of the danger of drawing an easy conclusion from a given set of facts—one of the particular problems of our time. The point was illustrated dramatically recently in one of the experiments conducted at the National Institutes of Health. As you know, we are finding out many new things about human behavior under stress through experiments which are being performed on lower animals, even insects. The humble flea is aiding us in this effort. In this one fascinating experiment, a research worker removed a leg from a flea and commanded it to jump. It did. He removed another leg and commanded it to jump, and it did. He went through the same process yet again. On the fourth command, the flea did not move. Thereupon, the researcher wrote in his report: When you remove the legs from a flea, it becomes deaf.

Our greatest professional problem today, as I see it, is not deafness. It is, perhaps, blindness. I speak of blindness to the very real need that our society has for us, the challenge which it is presenting to us, and the heroic private and public efforts which this demands from every one of us.

What is this great challenge? It can be stated in many ways. For example, one-third of the world’s population today is urban, though the process of urbanization began only 100 years ago. If the increase in urbanization which took place between 1950 and 1960 continues at that same rate, more than half of the people of the world will live in cities of 100,000 or more within the next 25 years.

We can dismiss war as a sensible solution to the problem, and thus by elimination, the only remaining solution to the massive problems of growing population and urbanization is the imaginative, heroic, and massively-applied architectural design of our towns, cities, and regions so that they are fit to live in.

The architect exists to serve urban man. How well does he serve him? To answer that question, we have to ask another: What do architects have to do to be of genuine service? It is clear, I think, that architects have not done enough. They have often tried to exist outside the society of which they are and must be a part. They have stood apart from community affairs, though the design talents they offer can only be understood and accepted—and, indeed, developed—through participation in community affairs.

Some have persistently and stubbornly thought of themselves as artists, prima donnas—even, unfortunately, as sculptors. Others have veered to the other pole and functioned essentially as engineers or as brokers for buildings. A few are either living in the past or trying to live in a past that never was.

There are those who still prefer to think of the architect as a cultivated gentleman, a designer of pleasant, expensive homes who is fashionably dressed, unbearably witty, and who ultimately seduces the client’s wife. There are a few others who try to emulate the profession’s heroes, not in skill, but in arrogance—who consider that the client is supremely fortunate to exchange his grubby money for the realization of a vision. Not the client’s vision, of course—the architect’s.

The great challenge to our profession lies in the city. This much is clear. The problems are clear, too. Less clear are the solutions, but I believe their outlines can be defined. I believe that they necessarily embrace a re-definition of our political philosophy, a re-orientation of our technology, and nothing less than the absolute commitment of our profession to this great task of our time.

The political issue, I submit, is a matter of defining how much and what kind of control should be imposed on the use of land for individual gain. Only the most misguided sort of person would argue today that cities and towns should not be planned or that community design is undesirable. We have seen and are still seeing the kinds of communities that result from the free play of the market, the random and uncontrolled use of land as a commodity for speculation.

We have at last reached the point at which the common man is on his own. The kings, pharaohs, priests, and nobles who fixed and decreed the community architecture...
of past ages are gone. We are still waiting for a superb community architecture to be created by democracy. Pieces and parts of it are beginning to appear under the sponsorship of a few enlightened entrepreneurs and in a few exceptionally good urban renewal projects.

But it is becoming clear, I think, that we will have to return to some of the early Puritan concepts that guided the development of our early towns and cities. As John Reps points out in his new book, The Making of Urban America, "... the land system of the typical early New England town combined ownership in severality and ownership in common. Even where home lots and strips in the common fields were in individual ownership, by custom and by town regulations the welfare of the community as a whole predominated over individual desires or advantage."

This was the approved public ethic of early America and it is quite obvious that we forgot it long ago in our zeal to cut up land in the most convenient form for speculation. But cutting up land for speculative convenience does not make good cities. It appears that we need to re-study some of our own history.

The technical issue revolves around the state of our technology. We are accustomed to talking glibly about our marvelous technology. But we have not used it to solve our massive problems of urban transportation—only to create them. I think we might also consider why it is that the more structural systems and materials we are given, the more graceless many of our buildings become. We need bread and we have been given gingerbread.

It is heartening to observe that the architect, in word and deed, is finally getting into the transportation business. We have only four means of urban transportation at present—feet, cars, buses, and trains of various kinds. The cities of the world which we admire most were planned largely for pedestrians and at a pedestrian scale. The best of our new urban architecture is trying to restore this amenity and this scale to our city centers.

The bus enjoys all of the disadvantages of both car and train and can hardly be termed a rapid transit vehicle. The automobile moves people through our urban centers today about as fast as a horse and carriage used to do it. We all like cars and we all own cars. Yet, even if we do not believe that automobiles destroy the form and amenities of the city, eat up its land, deplete the tax rolls, interfere with pedestrians, poison the air, frighten neighborhoods, and litter the streets and highways with gas stations and ugly signs meant to be read from passing vehicles—even if we do not believe all this, there is still another convincing argument against its continued use as a primary means of urban transportation. This is the steady and massive growth of our population. The size and scale of our cities are growing to a point that conventional cars and roads must, inevitably and soon, be considered obsolete as transportation tools of the twentieth century. Thus, in our transportation plans we are turning to refinements of the train: in our transportation studies we are considering new systems that combine the functions of private car and public train.

We face the impending reality of megalopolis. We speak of Los Angeles and New York as being our largest cities, and yet the densely built-up urban region of northeastern New Jersey was populated by 14 million people in the 1960 census. In very real terms it may be the world's largest city, though not very efficient, handsome, or well-defined.

These are some of the problems that face our profession today, and we are working on them. If there was a day when The American Institute of Architects was a gentlemen's club for pleasant contemplation and genteel restraint of trade, I can tell you now that it no longer exists.

American society needs the architect as never before, and he will serve it, one way or the other. The architect can become a professional of great influence and genuine power. He can also become a hired man, doing what the entrepreneur and government require of him. I think that one or the other situation is inevitable. The natural question arises, of course: What of the small architect?

Despite the enormity of changes in practice and social need, I firmly believe that the small architect will continue to have a place in our society—if he is enough of an architect to learn how to gather and utilize the diverse talents which will be needed for complex projects. If we are to use the word "small" to describe his competence, however, then the small architect, I think, will disappear. I believe that the small architect who survives and flourishes will be the architect who has not yet gotten big or the architect who is small because he chooses to remain so. In that sense, Wright was small and Saarinen was small, though their visions were large.

We will need many small men of large vision if we are to create a better life for the citizens of urban America. The city is the place where our thinkers, our innovators, and our specialists congregate. It is the wellspring of art and the generator of our national wealth. There is no earthly reason why we should have to leave amenity behind in the bucolic dullness of our small towns.

We know how to design towns and cities and regions. We have not only the innovations of today to call upon but the rich history of thousands of years of urban design. Our forefathers knew how to protect the community amenity against the unscrupulous individual. The concept of land-use regulation on this continent dates all the way back to 1573.*

The city need not be noisy, dirty, and ugly. The city should be an exciting, stimulating, and eminently beautiful place that expresses the very best that man can aspire to on this earth. The architect is irrevocably bound to this ideal. He is the only generalist who is competent by training and experience and desire to turn this ideal into a reality. He must—we all must—use our talents and our energies to this end. It is, very simply, the great mission, and perhaps the only important mission of our time.

*The first city planning ordinances for what is now America were proclaimed by Philip II of Spain. (Making of Urban America, Reps.)
IMAGINATION... without which all buildings would look like monotonous boxes.

BRICK... with which the architects imaginative ideas can reach fruition.
Annual Report 1964-1965
The Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects

Prior to our January 1965 meeting a year’s agenda was prepared by the President and approved by the Members of the Board. This agenda included the following major items for action during the year:

1. The appointment of all active committees on the basis of preference and equal responsibility for all Board Members;
2. The establishment of a pre-determined schedule for meetings throughout the year;
3. Based upon proven need, the raising of the budget to a satisfactory level for proper operation of the Board and service to the profession;
4. Making necessary amendments to the Registration Act and revising the Rules of the Board;
5. Revising procedures to improve the preparation of examinations, better control during actual examination sessions, grading of all examinations within an established time limit, analysis of grading and recommendations for improving testing procedures, the general reporting of results to the Collegiate Schools of Architecture in Ohio;
6. Cooperation with adjoining states in the formation and operation of a regional conference;
7. Within the limits of properly safeguarding the interests of the profession of Architecture, to cooperate with the State of Ohio in the recommended consolidation of the work of various boards and bureaus;
8. Standardization of procedure for review and approval of applications for licensing by Architects from other states;
9. Establish an outline for legal action to enforce the Architect’s Registration Law and the Rules of the Board;
10. Establish methods of cooperation with all other architectural organizations or groups including AIA, CSA, NAAB, and NCARB to implement joint policies for the improvement of the profession of architecture.

Committee assignments have been discharged with dispatch. All matters referred to committees have been acted upon, the only committee which has been unable to complete its assigned work is the committee on Illegal Use of Firm Names. This is a result of the inability of your State Board to make a clear-cut determination of exactly what should be enforced in this area. Involved are such problems as partnerships of architect and engineers; firms in which the name of a retired or deceased member still appears; firm names in which other than natural persons are named, such as “Design Associates”, etc.; the indiscriminate use of such terms as “Associates” to indicate persons other than registered architects.

A regular schedule of meetings during each month has been established by the Board. Matters to be referred to the Board are carried in a written agenda which is forwarded to each member prior to the meeting.

A great deal of time and effort was put into improving the budget and finances of the Board. As you probably know, all income from registration and examinations goes into the General Fund of the State of Ohio. The total annual income from all sources related to the profession of architecture is in excess of $40,000.00 per year. Because office rent and the services of other state departments such as the Auditor, Attorney General, and Finance Department are made available to the Architects Board without direct charge, it is the position of the Finance Department and the Budget Committees of the Legislature that the operating budget of any state board should be not more than 80% of its total gross income. We are pleased to report that the total operating cost of the State Board of Examiners of Architects for the fiscal year from June, 1964, through June, 1965, was $30,790.00 of which $23,180.00 was for salaries, wages and per diem payments to Board Members and $7,610.00 was for travel and operating costs for maintaining the office, giving examinations and similar services.

With the active cooperation of the Legislative Committee of the ASO, Chapter 4703 of the Ohio General Code known as the Architect’s Registration Law, was thoroughly overhauled and revised during the regular session of the 106th General Assembly. This was entitled Senate Bill 160, was passed by both the House and Senate and signed by the Governor June 29, 1965. The Revised Act became law on September 28, 1965. All requested amendments and changes to the former act which were included in our original draft are a part of the Revised Act with the exception of the deletion of a portion of Section 4703.18 which permits persons other than architects to file applications for building permits and obtain such permits, providing the drawings are signed by the authors with their true appellation. We had attempted to have this portion of the act deleted in the new law.

Following the approval and passage of the amended Registration Act, the Board proceeded with a complete revision of the Rules of the Board. As required by law, a public hearing was held on September 1, 1965 during which testimony and correspondence containing comments on the proposed rules were received and duly noted. The Board then took action on final amendments and adopted the rules as amended following the hearing. Both the revised Architect’s Law and the Rules of the Board are being published and will be available for distribution.

In the area of examinations, your State Board has continued to move toward the use of multiple choice examinations as prepared by national committees in conjunction with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. During the September, 1965 examination, five of the ETS standard exams were used for Architectural History and Theory, Structural Design, Building Construction, Professional Administration, and Building Equipment. The other two examinations in Architectural Design and in Site Planning have been prepared by the Board, with the exception of the Architectural Design which was prepared by the President and approved by the Board.

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OHIO ARCHITECT
Planning continue to be based on the single sheet drawings of a particular building for design and of a number of buildings for site planning.

On Item 6 of the Agenda, cooperation with the adjoining states in the formation and operation of regional conference, Mr. George F. Schatz has been acting as temporary chairman of the group forming the Mid Central States Region of NCARB. On October 8-9, 1965 the conference was officially formed including the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin. With the formation of this regional conference, the member states can now proceed to give uniform examinations by writing a common design and site planning exam and using the other available ETS examinations. This will permit automatic reciprocity within the conference.

On the matter of the consolidation of the work of the state's 11 regulatory boards, the Legislature was unable to pass H.B. 564 and 621 to provide this mandatory consolidation. The secretaries of the various boards and bureaus housed in the Wyandotte Building, however, have proceeded with a voluntary arrangement where central office facilities are shared, thus providing all the benefits of consolidation without the proposed controls.

On Agenda Item 8, the Board will achieve the desired standardization of reciprocal licensing by the use of Rule A-4 in the new Rules of the Board. Under this regulation, applications for reciprocal licensing will be granted on the basis of an NCARB certificate or by taking the regular written examination in Ohio.

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Another happy thought. We certify it will be applied as you specify—exactly. Call your Zonolite representative for details.
Eugene F. Schrand
Elected ASO President

Eugene F. Schrand, AIA, Cincinnati Chapter, was elected to the office of
President of The Architects Society of Ohio, a Region of the American In­
stitute of Architects at the Society's 32nd Annual Meeting held at Atwood
Lake Lodge, October 15th.

Other officers elected include Rich­
ard L. Tully, AIA, Columbus Chapter,
President-Elect; Ray M. Lively, AIA,
Dayton Chapter, Second Vice Pres­
ident; Harold C. Munger, AIA, Toledo
Chapter, Third Vice President; Arthur
H. Hoag, AIA, Cleveland Chapter,
Secretary; and P. Arthur D'Oroazio, AIA,
Eastern Ohio Chapter, as treasurer.
Charles J. Marr, FAIA, Eastern Ohio
Chapter is serving his second year as
Regional Director of the Institute and
Joseph Tuchman, AIA, of Eastern Ohio
Chapter, becomes immediate past pres­
ident of the Society. All officers will as­
sume their duties the first of January
1966.

ASO Letters

The following letters were received
by the ASO office and are reprinted
herewith with the thought that the gen­
eral membership would be interested
in their contents.

To: Architects Society of Ohio

Dear Mr. Lacy — I am writ­
ing this card from my private room—
without a telephone — as I gaze upon
my unmade bed—which I have been in­
formed will remain so—I have been
told my turn in the shower is fast ap­
proaching therefore I will have to cut
my message short. In the future I de­
mand equal rights. George Q. Exhibi­
tor.

Architects Society of Ohio
Five East Long Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

If I tried to write separately each
person responsible for the 1965 Annual
Meeting, it's quite likely I would miss
some of them. I hope it may be pos­
sible that most of them will be advised
of this letter.

My partners and I were extremely
well pleased with all phases of the
meeting. The various seminars were
very much worthwhile, the facilities and
surroundings out of this world.

It was an enjoyable and profitable
experience.

We thank all persons responsible for
this excellent job.

LAWRENCE, DYKES, GOODENBER­
GER & ASSOCIATES Architects

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with Lightweight

CHAMBERLAIN MODULAR PANELS

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clock, not by the calendar, when you use easy-to-
handle, load-bearing Chamberlain Modular Panels.
No time-consuming on-site fabrication is required.
Chamberlain Modular Panels make unusually attrac­
tive enclosures, too. Weather-resistant aluminum skin
and frame plus polyurethane foam core are perma­
nently bonded together with a special proprietary
epoxy adhesive . . . unsightly ripples and "oilcanning"
so common with standard sheet metal construction
are eliminated.

GET THE FULL STORY!
Send today for detailed spec-data folio
on Chamberlain Modular Panels. Abso­
lutely no obligation.

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The worship center, administration area, parlor, and narthex had to be added to the existing U-shaped building, which contained a twenty-five foot high fellowship hall. The general solution to the free circulation provided for by a large narthex from which the fellowship hall, parlor, educational facilities, administration and worship center can be reached directly. The new parlor opens into the enclosed court for private outdoor functions or functions as a nice meeting place after church with the folding doors open, or a private meeting room when the doors are closed. The 35' high worship center and circular shaped mass were designed to contrast with the existing structure.

WORSHIP CENTER DESIGN:

Liturgy of today is changing—maybe not theology, but certainly liturgy has made great changes in the past five years, and will make even greater changes in the next ten years. The liturgy of this congregation was obtained by asking the Building Committee, who in turn questioned the entire congregation, by the following:

1. What is the mission of your church?
2. Why and what is the purpose of the worship center?
3. What role does the choir take in your service?
4. What role does the sermon take in the service?
5. Which should there be—an altar or a communion table, and why?

Of course, there were the usual questions as to size, etc., but the many answers to the above questions, together with the discussions which these questions prompted, lead to much research for the committee members. The answers and statements guided the Architect to the solutions as shown on the following pages. Upon entering the worship center, a cross and stained glass walls dominate the interior. As the forward part of the worship center is approached, the cross and glass walls lose importance and the communion table and communion rail gain in prominence.

The architectural treatment of the communion table (with thirteen incised brass plaques, symbolic of the persons at the Last Supper), communion rail, and the baptismal font is dark wood and black metal against the white carpet. The communion rail has three removable sections (all sections are used when communion is partaken) so the round table can be approached from any direction without the feeling of approaching from the rear or end. Instead of the usual candles, which generally number two and again give direction, a single large black iron and wood oil burning lamp is provided. The portable lectern is provided on the altar where some of the worship service emanates. The choir is located on the same level as the congregation and faces the worship center and pulpit, thereby allowing them to become a part of the worship service. The complete interior is simple, with the Tectum panels installed for proper balance of sound frequencies and to eliminate echo. The interior atmosphere is enhanced by the two large walls of faceted stained glass of abstract design, located between the two brick segmented walls. The stained glass was designed by Heizer Stained Glass Studios, Westerville, Ohio. Mr. Perry Borchers, Acoustical Consultant, thinks that the church was designed about as acoustically perfect as was possible. Belco, Inc., General Contractors of Westerville, Ohio, said the unusual design was interesting to build, yet economical.

THE ARCHITECTS:
The firm of Fred E. Wright-Wm. W. Gilfillen-Ronald W. Keske, Architects gives its clients complete, continuous service from preliminary meeting through the completion of the project. Clients deal only with the principal-in-charge. The partnership works on projects as a team with the principal-in-charge directing the work. Mr. Wright attended the Pittsburgh Theology Seminary and Carnegie Institute of Technology for courses in Theology, Liturgy, and is a member of the Church Architectural Guild of America. Mr. Gilfillen is also a member of the Church Architectural Guild of America, and has attended the last eight conventions and seminars regarding church architecture. Mr. Keske recently completed a course in Theology, Liturgy, and Christian Education conducted at Concordia Senior College, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

COST BREAKDOWN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structure (Not Including the Following)</td>
<td>$133,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (Adm. Only)</td>
<td>$27,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Development</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>$13,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stained Glass</td>
<td>$12,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shown in the upper picture is a view of the communion rail, altar and portable altar looking out toward the congregation.

Below photo shows a view of the altar area as the congregation sees it.
Shown in the upper photo is a view from the altar area showing the stained glass window at the rear of the worship center.

Shown in the lower photo is a view of the worship center as the congregation sees it.
Illustrated below is the pulpit.
Printed below is a statement to the SWANTON METHODIST Church congregation by Mrs. Donald Alleman, on behalf of the building committee. This statement explains the liturgical background for the design of the new Swanton Methodist Church.

Readers will note that this statement is from a different congregation than the one whose worship center is pictured on the pages immediately preceding; however, your editor thought you would enjoy reading this viewpoint from a member of a church building committee.

As we approached the task of creating a new sanctuary, your building committee researched in many areas; first and foremost, that of theology. We studied the theology of the church and most difficult of all; our own individual beliefs. As these beliefs were determined, we were ready to build a church from the inside out.

The most significant theological questions which had to be considered were these:

1. Will our worship emphasis be sacramental or sacrificial? In other words, is it people-centered or God-centered?

   Our choice of the free-standing Communion Table, which is grounded in the N.T., over an altar which touches the wall and has its origin in the O.T. sacrifices of the Jewish faith, answers this first question.

2. How significant is the Word Preached?

   If the sermon is the most important part of the service, the pulpit should have central position. But if the worshipper's individual communion with the Holy Spirit is elevated to its proper place in the Methodist Church, the pulpit takes a secondary position to one side of the chancel.

3. What is the significance of the clergy?

   If only ordained men are to speak from the pulpit, provisions must be made for a lectern so that any layman may address the congregation. If the pulpit is not restricted to ordained clergy, a lectern is superfluous—it is not necessary to balance the other side of the chancel.

4. How significant is the sacrament of Baptism?

   The committee decided that this entry into the family of God should be emphasized by a permanent font at the front of the church—a constant reminder of this sacrament instead of one we see only when baptism is being administered.

5. What should be the focal point of our Worship?

   In making this decision we were guided by some specially-made commandments.

   1. Thou shalt not worship the organ pipes.
   2. Thou shalt not worship the choir.
   3. Thou art not capable of worshipping a confusing myriad of symbols in a stained glass window.

   In the design of our proposed sanctuary two basic symbols of our faith occupy the focal point. The total design of simplicity offers no distractions to the Table and the Cross and no doubts to the truths they proclaim:

   1. Christ is our personal Saviour and we can experience fellowship with him as around this table.
   2. Christ suffered and died for us on the Cross.
   3. The empty Cross finalizes our faith. Christ was dead, but he arose and promises eternal life to those who believe upon him.

   Mrs. Donald Alleman
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Pending your approval of our proposal — please write or call collect.

HAROLD H. MUNGER HONORED BY ARCHITECTS

Tuesday, November 9th the Toledo Chapter, American Institute of Architects honored Mr. Harold H. Munger, Architect and Fellow of the A.I.A., with a dinner to show appreciation for the 20 years of continuous service and dedication to the advancement of the profession and its young practitioners given by him to the State of Ohio Board of Examiners of Architects. Mr. Munger will retire from the State Board this year.

Mr. Munger was first appointed to the State Board of Examiners of Architects in 1945 by the then Governor, Frank J. Lausche, with a reappointment by him in 1951 for a second 5 year term. Two succeeding 5 year term appointments were made by Governor DiSalle. Mr. Munger served four separate years as president of the Board during his 20 years of service.

The Ohio architects' registration licensing laws went into effect in 1931 and only 23 men from across the State have served on the Board since that time. Mr. Munger has served with 15 of these men. Only one other man, architect Charles E. Firestone, Canton, Ohio, has served as long a period of time. Mr. Firestone was the featured speaker at the dinner honoring Mr. Munger. Also present at the dinner were representatives of the A.I.A. Joe Tuchman president of the Architects Society of Ohio, Art Sidells, the current president and Burt Stevens, executive secretary of the Board of Examiners of Architects of Ohio. The annual election of officers for the Toledo Chapter, A.I.A. also took place at the dinner.

Eligibility on the Board requires (1) that a member must be an architect in good standing, (2) have the support and full endorsement of his fellow architects around the State, which includes the 7 State Chapters of Architects and the Architects Society of Ohio, (3) the appointment by Governor of the State with approval by the State Legislature. Representation on the 5 member architectural board comes from the Architects Society of Ohio's seven areas of the State: Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Toledo, Dayton, Eastern Ohio and Ohio Valley. The office of the Board is in Columbus.

Mr. Harold H. Munger entered the architectural profession in 1915 after graduation from the University of Notre Dame. He has always practiced in the Toledo area. He is a partner in the Toledo firm of Munger, Munger & Associates, Architects. In 1951, at the New York City Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, he was awarded its highest honor "Fellow". He is past president of the Toledo Chapter, A.I.A. and served on many committees of the National and State Societies.
32nd Annual Meeting Report

The 32nd Annual Meeting of the Architects Society of Ohio, a Region of The American Institute of Architects was held October 14-16 at Atwood Lake Lodge near New Philadelphia, Ohio in the northeastern section of Ohio.

The program got underway with registration and free time commencing at 1:00 p.m. The Annual icebreaker party Thursday evening highlighted this days activities with Kenny Monroe's Dixieland band providing a memorable evening of fun and gaiety.

The Annual membership meeting took place on Friday morning with the election of officers for 1966. In other action by the membership the following resolutions were approved.

RESOLUTION NO. I
Re: ASO—State and Public Relations
WHEREAS, it is in conformance with the national recommendations of the institute, and
WHEREAS, it is a continuation of some of the major undertakings of the Society through its related commissions, committees and staff.
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that The Society continue its efforts to direct the implementation of:
1) Society energy and financing in the interest of improving the relationship of the architectural profession with the government of the State of Ohio.
2) An impartial, thorough and up-to-date study of the cost of providing architectural services, as an aid in projecting a true and factual representation of architectural practice to departments and agencies of government and also to the public.
3) If requested by the State Government, assistance in analyzing and promulgating a "State Policy for Construction Administration" as a positive and objective recommendation for improving state construction programs and the procedures pertaining thereto.

RESOLUTION NO. II
Re: PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS FOR THE STATE OF OHIO
WHEREAS, the planning of the public buildings, structures and projects is of utmost importance to the state and the community, and

RESOLUTION NO. III
Re: BEAUTIFICATION OF OHIO
WHEREAS, individuals representing many groups and interests in American life have met during the past year for Conferences on Natural Beauty, and
WHEREAS, the State Legislature has created by an Act the "Ohio Arts Council," and
WHEREAS, the State Legislature has left pending a bill for the "Beautification of Ohio," and
WHEREAS, the State Legislature has also strengthened the Architects Registration Law, and
WHEREAS, these actions were a signal step forward in helping to create awareness and discussion on the urgent matter of improving our environment, and
WHEREAS, beautification measures alone, while desirable and helpful, do not come to grips with the complex problems which contribute especially to urban ugliness.
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Architects Society of Ohio in Annual Meeting assembled commend the lawmakers of the State of Ohio for the accomplishments of the 10th General Assembly, Regular Session, and
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Architects Society of Ohio urge the state at all levels of its government to go further and correct the many aspects of our public policies which contribute to ugliness in our towns and cities, including tax laws which encourage inferior building and deterioration and make it less profitable to build well; inadequately considered design and location of highways and freeways; lack of regulation of signs, overhead wires, and other eyesores which create ugliness in our communities and across the countryside; and general neglect of the principles and procedures of design which can foster beauty and order.

RESOLUTION NO. IV
Re: LOCAL ORDINANCES
WHEREAS, a major cause of the ugliness which afflicts America's towns and cities is the proliferation of store and street signs, light standards, overhead wires and other devices which are commonly known as street furniture; and
WHEREAS, the accumulation of such clutter within and surrounding our communities has become a national disgrace and constitutes a peculiar form of ugliness that results from affluence rather than poverty; and
WHEREAS, correction of such menace to the health, welfare and environmental heritage of our communities lie within the regulatory powers of our communities,
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Architects Society of Ohio in Annual Meeting assembled urge the communities of the State of Ohio to enact appropriate ordinances to eliminate overhead wires, regulate the size, character and location of street and mercantile signs along public streets and roadways, and to generally control the usage and appearance of items which affect the visual character of communities; and
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the chapters of The American Institute of Architects, exert their leadership and cooperation at local levels of government to both initiate and strengthen appropriate legislation to preserve and maintain the esthetic and natural environment of the communities of this nation.

RESOLUTION NO. V
Re: "WAR ON COMMUNITY UGLINESS"
WHEREAS, Community Ugliness is a concern which attacks the very fabric of our society, and
WHEREAS, The American Institute of Architects always has encouraged and actively promoted beauty and order, and
WHEREAS, The American Institute of...
Architects have been active in creating public awareness of the existence and dangers of community ugliness, and WHEREAS, there is appearing now a groundswell of resentment to the ugly appearance of American cities and the despoiling of the natural beauties of our country, and WHEREAS, The American Institute of Architects, through its President, has declared a "War on Community Ugliness" at the same time that the President of the United States has focused the attention of the American people on the need for the protection of natural beauty and the urgency and necessity for urban order, and WHEREAS, The Architects Society of Ohio, representing the architectural profession in the State of Ohio through its seven chapters, has the strength to mobilize civic leaders and professionals for concerted action.

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED IN ANNUAL MEETING ASSEMBLED, that the membership of the Architects Society of Ohio of The American Institute of Architects pledge unqualified endorsement and support of the "War on Community Ugliness".

FURTHER, that every architect enlist personally and vigorously contribute to the "War On Community Ugliness."

Friday afternoon's sessions included two seminars. The first on "Personnel Policies and Practices" with Robert J. Piper, AIA, Director of The Professional Practices Program and Ronald Spahn, AIA, former member of the Office Practice Committee and present member of the State Board of Examiners of Architects presiding. The second seminar was devoted to a discussion on "The Interior Environment — Collaboration between Architect and the Interior Consultant," with William Sullivan Jacqueline, Young, and Robert Nichol presiding.


The second seminar Saturday morning concerned the topic "Accounting and Budgeting" and was held with Gustave R. Keane, AIA, Partner in the firm Eggers and Higgins, and Chairman Of The Office Practice Committee of The American Institute of Architects.

The Annual Meeting program wound up with an Exhibitors Awards luncheon Saturday noon with exhibitor spokesman Ken Williams and Arland Krueger speaking in behalf of the exhibitors. Awards for best exhibitor's booths went to Schokbeton-Pittsburgh and The American Olean Tile Company.

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AWARD WINNERS

Shown above top left is Byron Ireland, AIA, of Ireland and Associates with the FIRST HONOR AWARD received for Wyandotte Square Apartments in Wyandotte Village.

Top center above pictured with AWARD OF MERIT are left, Richard Levin of Richard Levin and Associates Architects, and right, Architect Jim Morgan. Levin’s award was for the Rothenberg Medical Building and Morgan’s Award was for The Ivory Towers of Gambier Housing, Inc.

Top center and lower photo is Byron Ireland of Byron Ireland and Associates with Arthur Haag of Haag-Wissmar-Henderson Associates — Architects-Engineers. They are shown with their awards received for The Golden Bear Center for Big Bear Stores, Inc. and new parking structure for University Circle Development Foundation respectfully.

Top right above is Miss Nora Mae Noland recipient of the Award for an outstanding contribution to our aesthetic environment in behalf of the Hamilton County Library Board, William Bogart, chairman for the awards program is shown also.

EXCELLENCE IN COMMUNITY ARCHITECTURE

Shown in the picture top extreme right, left to right, are President-Elect Eugene F. Schrand, AIA, Mayor Stanley A. Cmich of Canton, Ohio, Richard G. Gilbert, President of the Central Canton Development Association, Charles M. Nes, Jr., FAIA, First Vice President of The American Institute of Architects, and Charles J. Marr, FAIA, Regional Director, Ohio Region of The American Institute of Architects with the citation for Excellence in Community Architecture presented to the citizens of Canton, Ohio for the Canton Central Plaza.

NEW CHAPTER

Pictured second photo down on the right are Charles J. Marr, FAIA, Regional Director of the Ohio Region of The American Institute of Architects, congratulating Chapter President, Earl C. Hayes, AIA, J. Ingraham Clark, AIA, Director Ohio Valley Chapter and Richard G. Millman, AIA, Vice President Ohio Valley Chapter recipients of the Chapter Charter for the newly formed Ohio Valley Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

HONORARIES

Shown in the picture on the right and third from the top photo, left to right, are President-Elect Eugene F. Schrand, AIA, congratulating Charles M. Nes, Jr., FAIA, First Vice President of The American Institute of Architects, Bill Scheick, FAIA, Executive Director, American Institute of Architects and Alfred Gienow, Director of Public Works, State of Ohio, recipients of honorary memberships in the Architects Society of Ohio.

Lower photo, left to right, President-Elect Eugene F. Schrand, AIA, congratulating Bruce Smith, AIA, President of The Michigan Society of Architects, Raymond J. Zando, AIA, President, West Virginia Chapter and Douglas Johnson, President, Ontario Association of Architects recipients of honorary memberships in the Architects Society of Ohio.
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*Haughton's advanced program in systems research and engineering, with specific emphasis on the creative application of electronic devices and instrumentation for betterment of systems design and performance. Registered, U.S. Patent Office.
Illuminating Engineering Society, Buckeye Section Elects New Officers and Board Members

Officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Buckeye Section, Illuminating Engineering Society for 1965-66 were elected recently. Front row, left to right, Herbert A. Fouke, Holophane Co., Newark is Vice Chairman, Judson H. Lord, H. C. King and Associates is the new chairman of the Society and R. L. Retterer, Columbus and members include left to right, back row, Paul E. Gierman, Kramer, Comer and Passe Engineers; Dan D. Livingston, American Electric Works Inc., R. L. Frick, General Electric Supply Company and Richard L. Henning, W. E. Monks Engineers, all of Columbus. Not present when the photo was taken, Andre J. Birkhoff, Ohio State University, board member.

The Illuminating Engineering Society is presently in its 60th year. Its aim is the development and practice of illuminating engineering, and the dissemination of knowledge.

FIRM NAME CHANGE

Arthur H. Hoag, Jr., AIA, H. Robert Wismar, Jr., AIA & P. E. Harry W. Henderson, AIA, partners in the firm of Hargett-Hoag Associates announce that the firm will hereafter be known as Hoag - Wismar - Henderson-Associates Architects-Engineers, 7016 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The firm was originally founded by Ernest McGeorge, P.E., and William R. Hargett, P.E., and operated for 19 years under the name of McGeorge-Hargett and Associates. Upon the death of Ernest McGeorge, the partnership became known as Hargett-Hoag Associates. The new partnership name reflects the death of William R. Hargett in 1964.

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AWARD WINNERS IN 1965 IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS CONTEST

Awards in the 1965 IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS CONTEST, sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders and the Producers' Council, Inc., were given to thirteen manufacturers and four trade associations. The judging was held at the National Housing Center in Washington, D.C., on October 28th. Ninety entries were considered.

EXCEPTIONAL MERIT awards went to Westinghouse Electric Corporation for "Dislike Dusting?" (Space Advertising directed to the consumer); United States Gypsum Company for their NAHB Journal Ad Series (Space Advertising directed to the builder); Ponderosa Pine Woodwork Association for "Design is Merchandising, Unit #5" (Design idea material); Celotex Corporation for "Celotex Gypsum Wallboard Systems Manual" (Product Selection Catalogs); H-P Products, Inc. for "How to Plan and Install H-P Built-in Cleaning Systems" (Product Application Catalogs). No EXCEPTIONAL MERIT awards were given in Class VIA (Manufacturer Merchandising Aids) and in Class VIB (Media Merchandising Aids).

Judges were William E. Becker, Bill Elliot & Associates, Teaneck, New Jersey; Ray Hayes, Edward Carr, Springfield, Virginia; William F. Kayhoe, Kayhoe Construction Corporation, Richmond, Virginia; Milton E. Kettler, Kettler Brothers, Inc., Washington, D.C.; and H. George Tsuruoka, AIA, Evanston, Illinois. Awards will be presented on December the 7th in Chicago.

New Metallic Vapor Light Offered

Graybar Electric Company, Columbus will be the local distributor of the new Profile Light, which uses a unique asymmetrical reflector to maximize beam utilization on the lighted area. Light is literally "punched out" away from the support pole to place the "hottest" portion of the beam some 36 degrees above the aiming point. The result is squares of illumination that may be used as modular building blocks and laid out checkerboard style to form an unbroken expanse of lighted area.

Manufactured by Crouse-Hinds Company, Syracuse, New York, the competitively-priced Profile series of area-floodlighting can reduce average installation costs up to 28 percent. Since 85 to 100 percent of the beam generated by the metallic vapor light source in the Profile reflector is utilized on the surface to be lighted, fewer poles and fewer fixtures may be used to accomplish the same lighting job — particularly in large areas. Savings also are possible when the new Profile Light is used with color-corrected mercury lamps.

A 300' x 750' parking area can be lighted to a minimum of one footcandle anywhere in the area by using 18, 30-foot poles and 72 Profile floodlights. Use of conventional parabolic or rectangular reflectors with the same light source would require up to 21 poles and 84 floodlights, say Crouse-Hinds officials.
The Profile Series also provides built-in resistance against weather and vandalism. Nothing short of a .22 calibre bullet will fracture the heat-tempered, weatherproof lens. Loading tests have shown that Profile Lights will withstand hurricane-wind velocities up to 100 mph.

This new concept in lighting will be a boon to nighttime leisure and commercial activities, from night golf to merchandisers who stay open during the evening hours.

U.S. PLYWOOD OFFERS 9' WOOD FIRE DOORS

The largest wood fire door on the market now is available from U.S. Plywood Corporation. The new 9' door, which has received Underwriters' Laboratories listing, features a mineral core and is available in most wood species. Development of the 9' door will enable architects and designers to specify wood fire doors — with wood's inherent warmth and beauty — for floor-to-ceiling installation in areas where smaller doors previously would not fit into design needs.

The 13/4"-thick doors come in a maximum width of four feet and can be specified with 100 sq. in. lights. They are rated for Class B openings at one hour; for Class C openings at 3/4 hour.

U.S. Plywood's new fire door, produced at the company's Algoma, Wisconsin plant, also is available with a Permaply surface. Permaply is a high density cellulose fiber layer impregnated with phenolic resin which eliminates checking, minimizes grain raise and is highly resistant to chemicals, the company reports.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Found Guilty of Violation of Architects Law

Ray Battig, Toledo, Ohio, charged with violation of the Architect's Registration Law, plead guilty to practicing architecture without registration, in Municipal Court of Oregon, Ohio, on November 26, 1965.

Battig was fined $50.00 and costs and a fraudulent seal and drawings were ordered confiscated.

Investigation of the case was conducted by the Toledo Chapter AIA; affidavit charging violation of Section 4703.06, Ohio Revised Code, was filed by Burt V. Stevens for the State Board of Examiners of Architects; and prosecution was carried out by Lucas Co. Prosecutor Harry Friberg and Assistant James E. McCormick.

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