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Ohio Architect • May/June 1968 • page 5
Mr. Angelo is a 1968 graduate of John Carroll University in Cleveland. He plans to do graduate study in the History of Art and Architecture following service with the Air Force.

Whether it takes form as a unique creation as bold in execution as Wright's "Falling Water", or as the common, soot-stained anonymity of a cold water tenement on Manhattan's Lower East Side, the fundamental "raison d'être" of the home environment remains the same. In this, "a man's only resting place other than the grave", as the Cincinnati Architect Jacques Sohn has so aptly described it, the intimate drama of family life is enacted with all of its tears and laughter. Oddly enough however, the Architect has generally excluded himself from the creation of this truly personal environment, choosing instead to channel his creative energies toward the realization of the more functionally public spaces, such as schools and office buildings. It will be our purpose here to attempt at least some preliminary explorations into the vast question of housing and its relationship to the role of the Architect. Much of the information contained herein stands as a synthesis of a series of personal interviews with three prominent "Ohio Architects", all of whom have worked extensively within the residential idiom. Without the patient cooperation of Byron Ireland (Columbus), William Morris (Cleveland), and Jacques Sohn (Cincinnati) this article would not have been possible.
At the risk of slight exaggeration, it seems that the name of Frank Lloyd Wright has become as familiar to the established patterns of everyday parlance in America as has Hugh Hefner and the foldout, or Howard Johnson's and twenty-eight flavors. No other Architect can claim such widespread notoriety outside the professional sphere as this artist, whose creative output was expressed frequently in terms of the single family residence. This fame stands as the unique result of a variety of elements; among them no doubt, the fact that few people, Architects or otherwise, are as singularly intriguing personally as Wright. Yet for our purposes here, it would seem valid to attribute Wright's popularity to the fact that it is Architecture as seen in the single family home which speaks most directly to the lay public. Ironically enough however, the Architects have generally stood apart from the execution of the single dwelling in the past, and still do so today. Why?

For the beginnings of an accurate understanding of the situation, it is necessary to first briefly recall the socio-economic milieu in America during the last years of the 40's; for it was these years which witnessed a period of building activity of all types on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. With the establishment of the Federal Housing Administration (F.H.A.), home ownership was placed within the economic grasp of the average, steady wage-earner. Thus private homes of all sizes, along with churches, schools and factories sprung up to shape countless new communities across the nation. It was in this period that the Architects concentrated on the creation of the
larger, more complex buildings, leaving homes to the inexperienced hands of the developers. The results of this situation, as we all too often painfully see today, is the visually fatiguing shingled or brick conformity of non-design which characterizes so many neighborhoods in cities everywhere.

We cannot be certain of all of the motivating factors contributing to the Architect's residential apathy, but it would seem that basic to it was a fundamental inability, or lack of desire, to meet firmly and creatively with the then new design problem of single family housing on a massive scale. Certainly the demand for other types of buildings was acute enough to keep the Architect profitably engaged, and thus he was not forced to make his services available to the residential client. In short then, as Byron Ireland has explained, the Architects of the late 40's "failed to gear-up to the new situation . . . and as a result they lost the single family housing market largely by default".

Yet it is not only this precedent established some twenty years ago which accounts for the major absence of the Architect from the single family housing scene today. For example, public ignorance of costs and materials has taken its toll, as well as a fundamental lack of communication between the professional community on the one hand, and the society at large on the other. Far too many times has an eager client, bearing an armful of colorful clippings of the most breathtaking designs from the leading home magazines, burst enthusiastically into the Architect's office and proclaimed, "I want something like this . . ." —only to disappointedly learn later that the price for such a "this" is several thousand dollars beyond his intended budget. Invariably such occurrences lead to the often mistaken idea that it is the Architect who is to blame for the high costs. Unfortunately, the majority of the public is painfully unaware of the fundamental purpose of the Architect. What is that purpose? How does it relate to the future of both the single and multiple dwelling? It is toward a consideration of these questions and their implications upon which we now focus our attention.

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As to the almost disarmingly simple question of "What is an Architect?", perhaps no more precise a description could be found than that offered recently by William Morris: "The Architect is essentially a problem solver". Jacques Sohn has expressed a similar thought with these words: "Solving the needs of people is our only function"; needs ranging on a wide spectrum of considerations from environment in the home, to efficiency in the airport or profit and loss in a factory. Significantly, this decided emphasis upon service and public need is a view which apparently has not asserted itself widely within the architectural community in the past. As we have already seen, the Architect has assumed a position of non-involvement with respect to that dimension of Architecture which is most meaningful to the public as a whole. He continues to do so, often on the grounds that there is no future in it for him. Yet, upon examining the viable forces of urbanization and secularization at work within society today, there seems to be not only a reasonable hope for the future of the single dwelling; but there is also the presence of a genuine responsibility for active involvement on the part of the "problem solver" to an unprecedented degree—that is, of course, if the failures of the past are to be avoided.

The future of the single family residence would appear to be intimately involved with the projected wide-scale development and implementation of high speed transportation; as well as the preferable separation between the living and working communities. The reality of such trans-

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portation would make living some seventy-five or one hundred miles from metropolitan centers not only practical, but desirable; and provide as well a means of putting to creative use the countless acres of unproductive land now surrounding such centers. General living patterns of the family have demonstrated themselves to develop most fully within the context of the small, relatively simple community structure. Within such a frame the community can provide for itself optimal law enforcement protection, as well as superior educational facilities. In comparison however, the growing industries so vital to our nation’s economy seem to function most efficiently within a highly organized and increasingly complex impersonal environment. Thus the development of new residential communities at large distances from the major production centers provides a workable means of separating the mutually exclusive roles involved in work and family living. Bearing in mind as well the anticipated increase of leisure time and affluence, the future of the single family dwelling appears to be an unlimited one. The role of the committed Architect is obvious, not only in terms of providing imaginative residential design, but also in the area of distributing most effectively the commuter traffic within the working community.

More importantly, the need for providing multiple residential housing units is already a severe one, and threatens to become greater in the future, especially with respect to the low-income groups. Here, just as with considerations of the single family home, the Architect bears the undeniable primary responsibility to respond sensitively to the environmental needs of the individuals who are to occupy the building, rather than the economic expediency urged by the loan agency or the Federal Government. The Architect in possession of a broad, single family design background, who is thus experienced in giving form to individual needs, is uniquely suited to

Ireland’s Frye house combines the simplicity and bold line of the contemporary with the solidity and warmth of the traditional. Above, glass corridor links the two wings — residential and recreational — of the home Ireland designed for himself.
such a task. In order to facilitate such a personal emphasis in design, perhaps as William Morris has suggested, “Architectural intern students could be used to interview and program the ghetto family’s needs, under the direct supervision of the professionally experienced residential Architect”. Such a working inter-relationship between Architect and student would become not only a valuable educational device; but also would serve to involve the professional community dynamically at the very center of societal needs — in short, introduce an unprecedented relevancy to the field which is long overdue, and banish with it forever such questions as “What is an Architect?”

In closing, the primary problem of Architecture is the same today as it has always been — that of providing quality design. Yet the Architect today needs more than mere design talent to fulfill his creative destiny. As William Morris recently observed in speaking of Byron Ireland’s design for the Ohio Historical Society, which he termed the “most monumental building in Ohio since the State Capital in 1812”: “Byron is pushing the importance of great design, and unfortunately he’s one of the few. Perhaps if he had been around in 1945 the situation as we find it today in residential Architecture would be decidedly different. We need more men like him — men willing to get inside and fight for great design with people who ordinarily wouldn’t approach an Architect”.

Ohio has perhaps more schools of Architecture than any other State in the nation; yet there is a sad lack of proportional Architectural enthusiasm. The residential idiom, expressed in terms of both single and multiple dwellings, offers a bold challenge for development—a development whose course will be determined by the commitment and creativity of the Architectural community as a whole. Now is the time to begin.
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The notion of housing as a building type is a modern one whose importance to society is clearly manifested by widespread audible concern about it, including major governmental programs. The great ages of architecture as our historians have recorded them showed little evidence of the architect’s preoccupation with dwelling places for any but the affluent.

Today, the architect must recognize that he has an accelerated role to play in the housing industry: the custom-designed field where he has traditionally been involved, the homebuilding market where he must enlarge his areas of contribution, and government and privately assisted low-income housing — the exploding sector most in need of his attention.

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our allied professionals, the building industry and government, will critically review existing and proposed housing programs and also will develop new and expanded ones with the aim of achieving our national housing goal. The following areas indicate issues on which the architectural profession will address itself in the immediate future.

Government Participation

It is a well-established historical fact that the housing segment of the construction industry as a major source of employment is closely related to the economic health of the community. It bears the major responsibility for rebuilding and stabilizing the central city. It has for more than two decades heavily relied upon federal programs to underwrite or fund the construction of low- and moderate-income housing. Such programs require months of staffing, preparation and scheduling in order to respond to the availability of new funds.

Therefore, the AIA urges that federal programs be administered in a manner consistent with the maintenance of a sound and healthy housing industry, which should not unduly bear the responsibility for absorbing major adjustments in the nation's economic climate. The withholding of funds without regard for need in order to control inflationary trends is just as ill-advised as to overfinance more housing starts than the proven demand dictates. During the crisis in our cities, there must be a full utilization of the major tool available for renewal of neighborhoods, i.e., construction and rehabilitation.

The AIA recognizes that one function of government on the federal, state, metropolitan and municipal levels is to encourage adequate housing for all strata of the population. The Institute also recognizes the need for government at all levels to participate in the development of programs for low-income families.

Low-Income Housing—The AIA believes that the public housing concept developed during the '30s for the displaced and the poverty stricken has proven unsuited to today's city problems. A completely new solution must be found. The best long-term answer is to reduce the number of unemployable by improved education and by overcoming discrimination. However, as an interim solution, the AIA believes that there is currently no substitute to government assistance for the poorest, whose needs are for

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broad forms of social services which cannot be met through the private sector or other forms of subsidy. Furthermore, community balance re-
quires public governmental responsibility with assistance from state and federal levels.

Major reform is imperative in government procedures for housing relocation and related compensation as imposed by large-scale public works. Present inequitable procedures are a primary cause of today's bitterness and unrest.

What has been built to date has shown that the disadvantaged poor should not be isolated in housing institutions. We find many of the present concepts of tenancy to be self-defeating. We look to a definition of low-income housing that will encompass the needs of a family through good and bad fortune; that will not punish the ambitious by eviction; that will allow certain forms of cooperative management for those tenants who choose to stay and invest their funds and efforts in their home.

We see as an essential ingredient of successful government programs, a mandate for the creation of a "good" or qualitative housing environment rather than that which is described as being merely "safe" or "sanitary" or "not of elaborate or extravagant design or materials."

Homeownership—For families of limited income whose physical circumstances and location are favorable, homeownership can be an extremely desirable social goal. But this alone cannot do the hoped-for job without other improvements and reforms including: 1) an increase in the supply of houses for sale in the lower-cost brackets; 2) the upgrading and maintenance of municipal fire, police and sanitary services, schools and community facilities in the urban areas; 3) improved availability of fire, liability and property insurance; 4) a broadly applied fair housing law that will maximize the alternatives by creating a free and fluid market.

Rent Supplements—We see rent supplements as a legitimate assist to private industry and the housing business in certain market areas. Such programs can make feasible the private development of good housing that otherwise would be economically out of reach of low-income families without requiring the government to invest in additional public housing. Therefore, the AIA recommends an immediate and significant expansion in the philosophy and funding of rent supplement programs.

Rehabilitation—The AIA recognizes that residential rehabilitation provides a multifaceted tool. It enlarges the inventory of good housing by putting back neglected and abandoned units on the market. It helps to preserve both the charac-
ter of existing neighborhoods and the architecture of earlier periods. To be effective, we feel the upper limits on these programs should be raised to meet the demands of the market. For a more widely effective effort in our cities, we see the need for rehabilitation programs outside of limited "target areas."

State, Metropolitan and Municipal Government—The AIA notes that some of the foregoing programs can also become the function of local governments. However, there are certain goals which are specifically nonfederal in nature. They include reform of taxation and land use policies so as to provide incentives that 1) encourage rehabilitation and maintenance of housing and neighborhoods, and 2) would create balanced communities which integrate housing with commercial, educational and recreational facilities in viable urban locations.

Research and Technology

The AIA recognizes that one way to provide more and better housing is to produce it for less money. American industry has demonstrated its capacity to respond quickly in other research areas, and if given the necessary impetus through private/public coordination and funding, can also respond to advancing housing technology—and in a very short period of time.

Housing technology refers to a broad definition of research including demonstrations and experiments in new approaches to the living environment. This should encompass experiments in new towns, new towns-in-town and advanced planning techniques for existing cities involving all of its components: the central city, its suburbia and its rural surrounds. New approaches and systems must be developed concurrently with government-owned and -operated housing.

The needs of human beings must be better understood. Research with the collaboration of the social scientists should be instituted to provide a better understanding of the anonymous dwellers' needs. Existing and subsequent housing must be visited and re-evaluated so that their occupants' experience will guide future planning.

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the labor force and the building trades in advancing research and technology, and ways must be developed to allow existing codes to recognize experimentation in building design and construction in order to be able to evaluate new ideas effectively.

Housing construction technology must be advanced through research for new ideas, the further development of existing technology and transfer of the experience of other industries such as electronics, aerospace, automotive, shipbuilding, etc.; and through acceleration of industrialized housing exemplified by the prefabrication and mobile home industries.

Assistance Programs

Professional design services must be made available to all in our society. The AIA supports community assistance programs which utilize the capabilities that our profession can offer.

We recognize our moral responsibility to develop and sponsor programs that would provide professional assistance in producing new and rehabilitated housing and neighborhoods where otherwise such help would not be available. However, the AIA seeks creation and implementation of programs and legislation that would provide financial assistance to housing development organizations and sponsors, enabling accomplishment of the initial planning of needed housing by non-profit groups which are not financially equipped to pay for the necessary professional services prior to final commitment. To further heighten the new sense of "social obligation" of the private sector, a fair profit must be incorporated in any program, new or old. Our economy is based on the profit motive, and any sense of altruism will be enhanced if a reasonable reward is available.

Design for Human Needs

Architects, in earning a leadership role in translating the needs of people for shelter into physical forms, must become involved in the governmental functions of programming and policy making which result in the physical housing product. Today's decision makers often are unaware of the consequences of their actions, and without meaningful participation by architects, sufficient emphasis is not placed on the important relationship of physical environment to human well-being.

Architects have a contribution to make and must accept both a professional and a public responsibility in the review of housing proposals and programs. Arbitrary codes and restrictive requirements must be replaced by professionals making evaluations on the basis of human needs.
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To encourage excellence in architecture, the Architect’s Society of Ohio announces its Annual Program of Honor Awards for current work. Awards will be made for distinguished accomplishment in architecture by members of the Society for any building completed since May 1, 1964.

COMMITTEE
Richard Levin, AIA, Dayton, Chairman
William B. Morris, AIA, Cleveland
Ralph A. Goodenberger, AIA, Eastern Ohio
OBJECTIVES:
To encourage excellence in architecture, the Architects Society of Ohio announces its Fourth Annual Program of Honor Awards for architectural projects completed since May 1, 1964. Through the program, the ASO seeks to honor works completed after May 1, 1964.

ELIGIBILITY:
All entries shall be executed architectural projects designed by members of the Architect's Society of Ohio. The projects may have been executed anywhere in the State of Ohio and must have been completed after May 1, 1964.

Projects which have won awards in other programs are eligible for submission. Award winners in this Program may not be resubmitted in future years; all others may be resubmitted if building completion was not prior to prescribed date.

All entries shall be submitted in the manner herein specified and prior to August 2, 1968.

CLASSIFICATIONS:
The program is open to architectural projects of all classifications. It is not necessary that the entrant designate his entry by category. In the judgment, equal emphasis will be given to all classifications. An entry may be one building or a related group of buildings forming a single project.

METHOD OF SUBMITTING ENTRY:
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Only those entries which receive awards will be subsequently presented on 40 inch square hard board mounts for exhibition. All entries will be returned to the entrants.

PHOTOGRAPHS:
Exterior: In the case of a single building, a minimum of two 8" x 10" photographs which together show all principal exposed sides of the building. In the case of a group of buildings a minimum of one photograph of the whole group with necessary supporting photographs showing the principal buildings in the group.

Interior: A minimum of one 8" x 10" photograph.

Photographs must be black and white glossy finish. It is emphasized that the objective is to evaluate the building, not to reward a photographer's skill in concentrating on photogenic composition.

Important: Each brochure shall contain a minimum of two and not more than six 35 mm color slides, and such supplemental photographs or informal snapshots as may be necessary in order to show the relationship of the project to its immediate environment including adjacent structures.

PLANS:
Site Plan—at small scale. Floor Plan or Plans and one or more sections—sufficient to explain the solution. Plans must be to scale, but may be shown in any medium. Scale at discretion of entrant as large as practicable. Scales must be shown graphically.

Plans shall be on 8" x 10" sheets slipped into transparent window sleeves. Plans on larger sheets or folded plans will be discarded for judgment.

CONCEALED IDENTIFICATION:
The following information shall be placed in an opaque, sealed envelope and inserted in the final transparent window sleeve:
Name and location of project.
Name of Architect — Address
Name of Consulting Engineer if Engineering contributes particularly to design.
Name of Landscape Architect.
Name of Owner (or Developer).
Name of General Contractor.

CLOSING DATE AND FEE:
All entries must be received at the office of the Executive Director, 37 W. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio, not later than August 2, 1968, to be eligible for an award.

Indicate on envelope, "1968 Architect's Society of Ohio Honor Awards Entry."

A registration fee of $20.00 for each building submitted must be paid by the entrant. The entry slip and fee must be received by the above office prior to June 14, 1968.

Checks or money orders shall be payable to "Architect's Society of Ohio." No entry fees will be refunded for entries which do not materialize.

JURY:
The Jury will be three prominent architects of a major city outside Ohio, selected by the Awards Committee. The Jury will name its own chairman. Judgement will be made in the home city of the Jury members, during the month of August.

AWARDS:
The entrant should bear in mind that his project will not be judged in competition with other entries, but on the basis of his solution of the problem presented him and its worthiness for an award for excellence in architecture.

Insofar as the quality of the entry shall warrant, the Jury shall select one or more First Honor Awards for Distinguished Accomplishment in Architecture.
The Jury shall also select for Awards of Merit in Architecture as many exhibits as it deems deserving.

The Jury may also designate as Honor Mention those projects considered having a degree of excellence but not warranting an Award of Merit.

Suitable awards will be presented to the architects and owners of all buildings receiving either First Honor Awards or Awards of Merit for excellence in architecture.

EXHIBITION:
Enterants whose exhibits have been selected for display will be so notified immediately following the judgment.

At this time they will receive program notification covering preparation of their exhibits and directions for shipment of their exhibits. All Awards will be presented at the Society's Annual Dinner October 19, 1968.

PUBLICATION:
The Society will give wide publicity to the Award winning entries.

It is essential that drawings and photographs not be restricted against publication in connection with the Honor Award program and any publicity therefore. It is the entrant's responsibility to make sure that all drawings and photographs are cleared for release by the Society which will assume no responsibility for copyright rights or photographic fees. The designated photograph of each award winning entry will be used for unrestricted newspaper and magazine publicity. The photographer's credit line will be given when requested.

The Society reserves the privilege of retaining possession of all original mounts of submission for reproduction and subsequent exhibition.

TIME SCHEDULE:
June 2, 1968 Entry slips and fee deadline.
August 2, 1968 Deadline for receipt of submission in brochure form.
August 8-9 Judgment.
August 16 Notification to winners with specifications for mount.
October 19 Public announcement and presentation of Awards at A.S.O. annual meeting.
To be submitted with fee prior to June 14, 1968

1968 ARCHITECT'S SOCIETY OF OHIO
HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM

David A. Lacy,
Executive Director
Architect's Society of Ohio
37 W. Broad, Suite 425
Columbus, Ohio 43215

We will submit_______exhibits in the 1968 Architect's Society of Ohio Honor Awards Program.

Enclosed is check or money order for $_______covering the $20.00 registration fee for each exhibit, payable to Architect's Society of Ohio.

(Signature)

(Firm Name) Please Type

(Address)

RETURN THIS SHEET
NEW AIA FELLOWS

"The Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects nominated Carl E. Bentz, Consulting State Architect, for his achievements in public service. Mr. Bentz has served the State of Ohio to an unusual degree in efficiently guiding and coordinating a vast construction program. His competence as a professional man and his skill as an administrator has materially benefited the people and the institutions of Ohio."

"For thirteen consecutive years in Eastern Ohio and then in the state at large, Joseph Tuchman has been intimately involved with the Architect's Society and has fulfilled every assignment with distinction. As a climax, he helped the Architect's Society of Ohio when it was deeply in debt and down in spirit. He revived a dying magazine, installed and trained new staff, and revitalized our organization. So marked was progress in his first year as president that his peers asked him to continue for a rarely occasioned second term. Then, after directiing an overhaul of our regulations to forestall future troubles, he was elected to the post of Regional Director."

"Elliot Whitaker has not only achieved the admiration, respect and affection of students, teachers and professionals throughout his career, but has also unstintingly served the profession through the channels of the American Institute of Architects. His contribution to the National Collegiate Schools and overseas programs are well known. His visiting lecture programs, sponsored by the School of Architecture, Ohio State University, have been made available to and enriched the entire university and community."

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NEW AIA FELLOWS (continued)

Bentz is now in his tenth year with the Public Works Department. He graduated from Ohio State University cum laude in 1935, a member of Tau Sigma Delta. He won the AIA medal for excellence that year and was invited to compete for the Ryson Scholarship. Bentz took second prize. Columbus university offered Bentz a scholarship to complete a master's degree in Architecture, but, unable to accept the scholarship, he joined a Columbus firm. He served with the Army Corps of Engineers during World War II.

Tuchman, a partner in the Akron firm of Tuchman and Cantine, won his degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology. The Regional Director's career with the Architect's Society began in 1955 when he was elected treasurer of the Eastern Ohio Chapter. He became president of the chapter in 1958, chairman of the state's Chapter Affairs Committee in 1959 and treasurer of the Architect's Society of Ohio in 1960. Tuchman was president of ASO in 1964 and 1965. Tuchman is active in Akron civic affairs.

Whitaker has served as director of the Ohio State University School of Architecture since 1950. He received both his bachelor's and master's degrees with honors from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has practiced Architecture and served as a consulting Architect throughout his career in education. He has taught at Pennsylvania State College, Syracuse University, and served as Dean of Architecture in the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, to set up a new teaching program there. Whitaker is a corporate member of AIA and is a member of the board of trustees of ASO. He has served as president and director of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and was president of the National Architectural Accrediting Board.

William Dittoo, Jr., AIA, has purchased the practice of the late A. H. Mollenkamp at 121 North High Street, Lancaster, Ohio.

W. Christian Riedel, AIA, and Charles A. Muehleisen announce their association for the practice of Architecture at 19 Colonial Drive, Youngstown, Ohio.

Lyman J. Strong and Associates, Architects and Engineers of Lima is the new name of Strong, Strong and Strong, Architects.

Edwin M. Stitt, first chairman of the Lake County Planning Commission, died recently at his home, 2467 River Road, Willoughby, Ohio.
SUCCESSFUL EXAMINEES

ANDERSON, Larry A.
Dayton, Ohio

ARN, Frederick N.
Bowling Green, Ohio

BOONE, Gardner A.
Akron, Ohio

BRADEN, James G.
Toledo, Ohio

CLANCY, Eugene Joseph
North Canton, Ohio

CLARK, Roger H.
Charlottesville, Virginia

COHEN, Richard Thomas
Columbus, Ohio

CROSKEY, Lowell D.
Akron, Ohio

DECKER, Ronald R.
Middletown, Ohio

DRESSING, Eugene A.
Greenhills, Ohio

DUNNING, Ann M.
Cleveland, Ohio

ELLIS, Lawrence D.
Strongsville, Ohio

FITZGERALD, James T.
Cincinnati, Ohio

FRENCH', Patrick H.
Cleveland, Ohio

GORDON, Randall J.
Mayfield Heights, Ohio

GRIER, John R.
Cincinnati, Ohio

HEAD, James F.
Cincinnati, Ohio

HEIDOTTING, Dale P.
Cincinnati, Ohio

HESS, James D.
Cincinnati, Ohio

HUB, William C.
Park Hills, Kentucky

ILLES, Kerry W.
Brookpark, Ohio

JAKUBICK, Edward S.
Warren, Ohio

KITTREDGE, John G.
Athens, Ohio

KOE-KROMPECHER, Laszlo G.
Columbus, Ohio

KRUCKEBERG, Donald R.
Columbus, Ohio

LEE, Donald N.
Bellefontaine, Ohio

LESNIEWICZ, Gary R.
Cincinnati, Ohio

LODGE, Larry Lee
Lexington, Ohio

MATZ, Richard C.
Sanford, Florida

MEACHAM, Dennis J.
Westerville, Ohio

METZGER, Richard K.
Cincinnati, Ohio

NEWPORT, Richard T.
Bay Village, Ohio

NOWAK, Jerome N.
Eaton, Ohio

O'NEIL, John Philip
Chagrin Falls, Ohio

PAUL, Joseph A.
Hamilton, Ohio

RECTOR, J. Thomas
Dublin, Ohio

ROTHENBUHLER, James F.
Cincinnati, Ohio

ROWAN, Robert M.
Solon, Ohio

SANTORO', Leonard J.
Columbus, Ohio

SAXON, Richard W., Sr.
Warren, Ohio

SHULER, Paul E.
Lexington, Ohio

SHUSTER, Joseph G.
Garfield Heights, Ohio

SPARKS, John L.
Birmingham, Michigan

TRYC, Stephen B.
Holland, Ohio

WILCOX, William N.
Columbus, Ohio

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PERSONALS

Ray S. Febo, AIA, has left his private practice to join the Cleveland firm of Hoag-Wismar-Henderson - Associates, Architects and Engineers, as Director of School Planning.

Reeb-Draz and Associates announces that Francis K. Draz, AIA, is now consulting Architect to the Cleveland firm of Damon-Worley-Cady-Kirk and Associates and to Case-Western Reserve University. J. Elmer Reeb, AIA, has retired from the practice of Architecture.

If you were at the drawing board, here is the ruggedness you would build into the drinking fountain your strict requirements demand. You'd take into account the ravages of weather...vandalism...and the erosion of time, itself. In the Haws Model 30 we've done the job for you—it just lasts and lasts. With reinforced precast concrete pedestal in three convenient heights...attractive aggregate finish...full freeze-proofing available—the Model 30 can't be beat for durability. To get the details, write Haws Drinking Faucet Company, 1441 Fourth St., Berkeley, Calif. 94710.

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