

notes

I stopped in to see Scott today hoping to find in our Student Papers, ones on the 2 buildings. Alas the one on Fels was more about the study & the Kettering ones were about the research

I think looking thru our paper files will be necessary. There should be blueprints available in Maintenance files. Construction photos may be available too

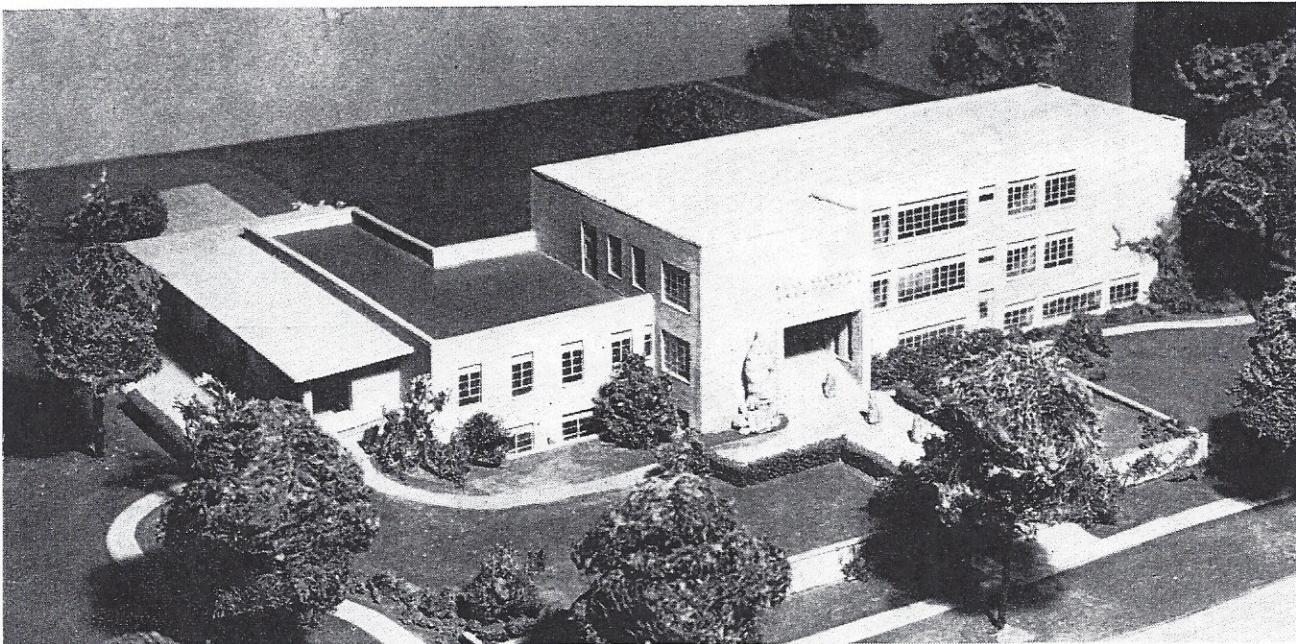
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Fels Research

RESEARCH BUILDING



BRICK AND TILE AT ANTIOCH

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THE FELS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR the study of human development—established on the Antioch College campus in Yellow Springs, Ohio, nineteen years ago—moved into its new 85 room research building in September.

This new center on the Antioch campus, built and equipped at a cost estimated at \$750,000, is the gift of the Samuel S. Fels Fund of Philadelphia.

The Fels Institute is conducting a longitudinal study of human development and function, with some thirty scientists, representing a wide variety of disciplines, coordinating their studies.

The ground floor of the building contains laboratories for the study of the biochemistry of human beings and physiological laboratories in which are measured some of the characteristics of the vegetative nervous system and the way it responds to stress. There are laboratories for measuring the energy cost of various activities and on the ground floor, also, are laboratories for studying fetal behavior.

The first floor contains a medical-anthropological unit with medical and dental examining rooms and extensive

x-ray equipment for studying skeletal growth. There also are a genetics laboratory, a wing designed as an observation nursery school, psychological laboratories, and testing rooms. The third floor provides offices, library and library equipment.

A major feature of the building is a file room, designed to accommodate four times the number of files the institute has at present.

Samuel S. Fels, who established the institute in 1929, was present when the building was dedicated and recalled that the Antioch campus was chosen primarily because it is situated in the countryside where permanency of residence and an atmosphere of quiet detachment can be counted upon.

The new building is located on 3½ acres of land opposite Antioch Hall. Constructed of red brick on a structural steel and concrete skeleton, it is heated with a combination of wall radiant heating and warm ventilation. Structural tile in the interior, double

hermetically sealed glass windows, and air-conditioned physiological laboratories are other features of the building. High and low temperature rooms, in which weather below freezing or up to 120° F. can be manufactured, will enable scientists to measure individual abilities to resist environments ill adapted to human life.

The project represents cooperative planning on the part of the research staff of the institute, dozens of doctors of the community and the surrounding counties, and a considerable number of hospitals. Basic to the study was the cooperation of several hundred fathers and mothers and, naturally, the children themselves, some 200 or 300 of them.

Beyond this community there became involved a considerable number of scientists who served in an advisory capacity and a number of other institutions that cooperated in this general area of research.

The building itself is the design of Louis Magaziner, Philadelphia architect, with Max G. Mercer of Yellow Springs as supervising architect and Wermuth, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., in charge of construction.