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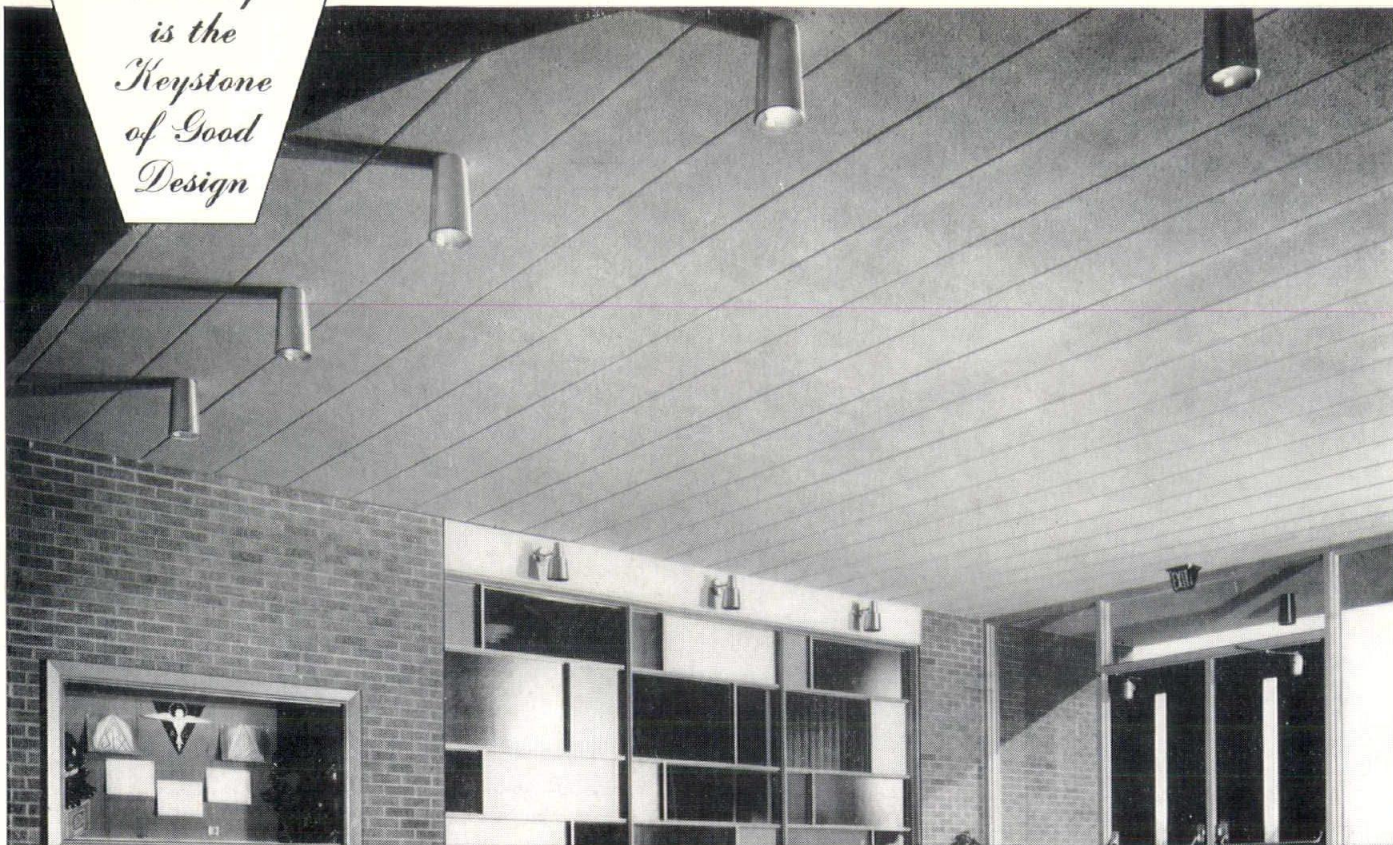
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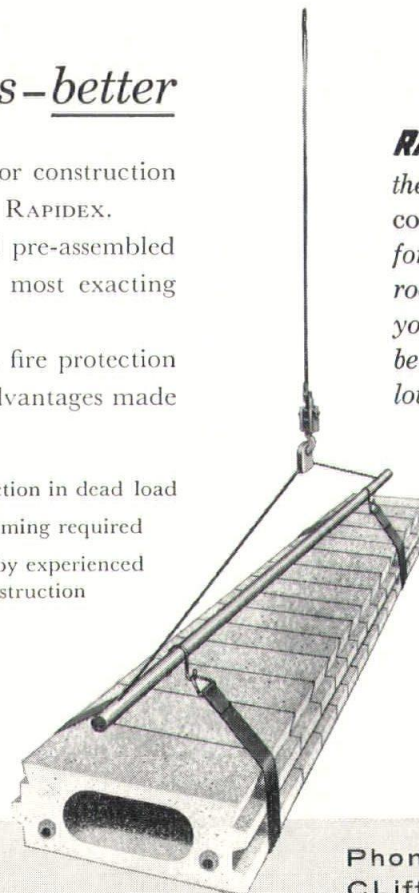
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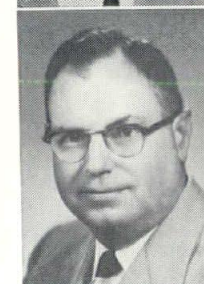
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the indiana architect

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INDIANA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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The opinions expressed in the Indiana Architect written by various members of the Indiana Society of Architects or persons who are not members of the I.S.A. do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Society unless specifically stated.—The Publication Committee.

Designing Churches Is Specialized, Rewarding Experience for Architects

**\$900 Million Expected to Be Spent Next Year;
Indiana Figures Prominently in New Construction**

*By Fred W. Michel, Director,
Division of Research and Planning
Church Federation of Greater Indianapolis*

Have you ever been commissioned to produce plans and specifications for a church building? If you have, you know it is no simple project. You have discovered that churches are often unable to pay for what they need. Sometimes they don't know what they want and other times they don't even know where they want it.

Nevertheless, several architect friends of mine have found church work intensely interesting and rewarding. It calls for sympathetic attitudes, a searching for basic meanings, insight into the emotions and values of men. It offers the opportunity of practicing architecture-as-an-art to an extent not often found in commercial or industrial work.

If you are interested in church architecture, you probably know that we are experiencing a boom in church construction, and it looks as though it will continue for years.

Meryl Ruoss, Director of the Department of Urban Church, National Council of Churches, recently stated, "During 1957 the Churches of America spent \$800 million on new buildings."

For the next ten years the cost of new church buildings will be somewhere between seven and nine billion dollars. Many established congregations are needing new buildings or additions. Others are relocating and erecting entire new plants. The extreme population mobility and rapid growth will call for, according to Mr. Ruoss, 2,000 new congregations a year.

Here in Indiana we can see the national trends clearly reflected. The United States Bureau of Census, with its usual conservatism, projects an Indiana population of 5,715,000 by 1970, an increase of 45 per cent in twenty years. The Metropolitan Planning Department of Marion County maintains, "Even if the East-North-Central division (an area between the great lakes and the Ohio river) does no better than hold its own in future growth, this will place Indianapolis almost dead-center in a region expected to grow from thirty million people in 1950 to forty-seven million in 1975."

There were approximately 6,500 churches in Indiana in 1950 with a membership of 1,250,000. If the church grows in proportion to the population, hundreds of new congregations will be started in Indiana and total facilities expanded to serve 850,000 additional members during a twenty-year period.

Needs of such magnitude are beyond the present church extension budget and many of the denominations are launching capital-funds campaigns both nationally and locally.

The present and future church extension needs constitute a crisis that demands leadership and dollars beyond anything American Protestantism has ever experienced.

District Superintendents, Bishops, Executive Secretaries, and Pastors are asking, "Was the \$800,000,000, invested last year, wisely invested? Was it used to the best advantage of the church and the nation? How can we be sure in the future that the church's money will be used for the construction of the right kinds of buildings—located at the right places?"

Many denominational executives and executives of councils of churches are convinced that an essential part of the answer lies in an accelerated program of church research and planning.

The National Council is organizing to give leadership at the national, ecumenical level. It has scheduled a very important conference, "Churching America Cooperatively." The National Council serves through its Departments of Urban Church, Town and Country Church, and its Bureau of Field Research and Survey.

A few denominations, such as the Presbyterian and Methodist have had national research and planning personnel for several years. Now practically all of the major denominations are setting up departments of this kind. State councils of churches are becoming interested in state planning on an interdenominational level and denominations are actively planning for area or state jurisdictions.

One of the most promising aspects of church planning is the work being done at the city or metropolitan area level. A few councils of churches such as Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Detroit have had Departments of Research and Planning for several years. Now at least a dozen more cities are either in the process of creating such a department or making plans for one.

In Indianapolis we have been most fortunate. Due to a grant from the Lilly Endowment a Division of Research and Planning has operated within the Church Federation



FRED W. MICHEL

for two years. We are compiling significant information on the metropolitan area and seeking to assist the churches as they attempt to provide a well-rounded ministry to the entire population. We want "no over-looking and no over-lapping." We assist churches in locating or relocating so as to best serve all the people. We are attempting to create a "master plan" for the churching of the metropolitan area and at the same time work with individual congregations as they face their own peculiar problems.

One of the ways in which a church research—planner can serve the churches is through serving church architects. The architect will find assistance at several points:

Occasionally a church will consult an architect, asking advice on the choice of a site. Such consultation is wise. The architect can give valuable assistance at the point of assessing a possible site for adaptability of terrain, drainage, load-bearing characteristics of soil, aesthetic possibilities, etc. However, it is not fair to ask an architect to give opinions on a site location when a host of other problems, not related to his professional qualifications, are involved. They may be problems such as: the ecological patterns of the neighborhood, the demography of the neighborhood, the place of the particular church in an overall denominational plan for an area, the place of the congregation in an overall protestant strategy for the area.

An architect should not be put in the position of judging whether or not a neighborhood needs another church. Even professional church planners find decisions on over-churching and under-churching difficult. When an architect is consulted on site location he will find the church research-planner a valuable resource and ally.

(Continued on Page 16)

Building Costs Continue to Rise; Average 152 Per Cent Above '41

**1941 Building Dollar Now Buys Only 40 Cents;
Commercial Buildings Affected Proportionately**

Construction costs continue moving up modestly with slightly more push than last Spring but lacking the "umph" of their skyrocketing from 1941 to early 1957. At 2.52 times 1941 now, it is possible that costs will approximate 2.65 by a year from now—or 5 per cent higher.

Commenting upon the significance of information received from several hundred sources in 48 states, Myron L. Matthews, manager-editor, the Dow Real Estate Valuation Calculator, an F. W. Dodge Corporation Service, says: "Another way of saying this is that the prewar \$7,500 house costing \$18,900 today will carry a tag about \$1,000 higher by November, 1959. The '41 building dollar buys 40 cents worth currently which means the buyer must put up \$2.52 to do the work \$1.00 did before. It appears that this ratio can be expected to rise 13 cents during the next 12 months to \$2.65. Generally speaking the same increases apply to non-residential buildings such as offices, schools, etc., and when we are thinking about these things, builders tell us, we should not forget that construction packages, whether they are houses or schools or something else, are usually

more complete packages than were produced 17 years ago."

Of the two major components of construction cost measured—materials and labor at the site of construction—labor, as has come to be expected, has once again exhibited the greater strength. In the last six months building material prices to builders have not changed in 80 of 142 major reporting cities and their environs. Slight decreases are reported in 21 other places and in a minority of 41 places prices are a little higher. In contrast labor has risen in 121 places and 21 are unchanged for the recent half year.

Combining the influences of both material prices and base hourly wage rates for all places, costs have gone up in 110 of the cities, remained static in 27, and dropped slightly in five.

These observations do not hold uniformly true in each of the cost-sampling cities—it's just the way the averages happen to work out. Nationally, overall cost increases since prewar 1941 range from 122 per cent to 216 per cent for an average of 152 per cent.

In District 1, which is metropolitan New York, New Jersey, 15 cities report overall increases from 123 to 159 per cent compared to the prewar year. Currently these places have cost levels from the same as New York to 12 per cent less. District 2, New England

states, 20 cities, shows increases for the 17 years from 127 to 216 per cent and from 2 to 29 per cent under New York for individual places. District 3, North Central and Northeastern states (exclusive of District 1 and 2), 35 cities, shows increases ranging between places from 122 to 192 per cent, and current city levels from 2 to 16 per cent under New York.

District 4, 29 cities, Southeastern and South Central states, shows increases from 132 to 175 per cent, and city levels from 11 to 41 per cent under New York. These four districts constitute the states east of the Mississippi River; as a group the 99 cities show increases ranging from 122 to 216 per cent and have city cost levels from the same to 41 per cent less than New York.

The western half of the U. S. is made up of the sampling of costs in 43 places, 24 in District 5 and 19 in District 6. District 5 shows increases from 127 to 158 per cent with individual places currently running from 2 to 21 per cent under New York. These are the 11 Mississippi River and West Central states. District 6, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states, shows increases from 134 to 181 per cent and local city levels from one to 19 per cent under New York. Thus western U. S. increases range from 127 to 181 per cent and the local places run from one to 21 per cent under New York.

Following is a summary in connection with the current survey showing the results by districts:

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PORTANT BUILDING INDUS-
TRY FIELD IN INDIANA AS
EXTENSIVELY AS THE IN-
DIANA ARCHITECT.**

U. S. SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

(Labor and Material only—Composite Average Percentages)

DISTRICTS	March '58 to Sept.	Sept. '57 Sept. '58	1941 to Sept. '58	Local vs. NYC
Eastern U. S.				
1—Metropolitan New York- New Jersey	+1	+1	+145	-5
2—New England	+1	0	+160	-11
3—Northeastern and North Central States	+2	+2	+158	-7
4—Southeastern and South Central States	+1	+1	+145	-24
AVERAGE 1-4 incl.	+1	+1	+152	-12
Western U. S.				
5—Mississippi River and West Central	+2	+2	+142	-13
6—Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states	+2	+2	+163	-13
AVERAGE 5 and 6	+2	+2	+153	-13
UNITED STATES: 1-6 incl.	+2	+2	+152	-12

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The President Speaks . . .

By CHARLES J. BETTS, President
Indiana Society of Architects, A.I.A.

The months of November and December will be busy for many of us. There are two very important conferences where the Indiana Society will be represented. Both of these are part of the work of our Schools Committee under the chairmanship of Ed. Simmons.

The Indiana School Boards Association will meet in Indianapolis on November 22 and 23.

The Indiana Society will have a booth during this Convention. Two of our members will provide a panel discussion on the architect, construction methods, and other such problems.

Purdue University will hold the formal opening of the Adult Education Facilities in their new

terest meetings. Do you recognize these names? Walter Scholer, A.I.A., Philip Will, Jr., A.I.A., Vice President, Vincent Kling, A.I.A., S. T. Ritenour, National Council of Churches, Walter Taylor, A.I.A.

Registration begins at 9:00 A. M. Wednesday, December 3, at the Union Building, main lounge. Every architect interested in facilities for adult education, (schools, churches, colleges, business, labor, community centers) should not miss the opportunity.

The third major activity is personal as it involves the dedication of our new office-in-the-round building located at 111 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis. I extend to each and everyone of you an invitation to share this with me and the Board of Church Extension. The schedule is as follows and you may participate in any or all of these activities:

Tuesday, December 9, 7:30 P. M., dedication services in the Downey Avenue Christian Church, 111 South Downey Avenue, directly across the street from the new building.

8:30 P. M.—Presentation of keys and opening of the building.

8:45 to 10:30 P. M.—Open house.

Sunday, December 14, from 2:30 to 5:00 P. M.—Open house.

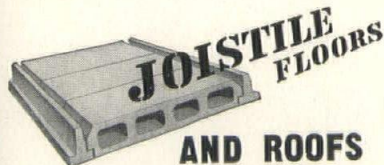
A great many of you have been interested in this unique building and I trust you will take this opportunity to see it first hand.



MR. BETTS

Memorial Center on December 3 and 4. Purdue's Division of Adult Education and the Commission on architecture of the Adult Education Association of the U. S. A., are sponsoring a conference concerned with planning and designing facilities for the education of adults during the formal opening. This conference is open to all architects and I trust many of you will avail yourselves of this fine opportunity. Many outstanding speakers and leaders on adult education facilities will be on hand. There will be general sessions of a broad character, as well as special in-

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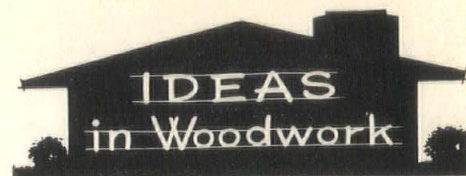
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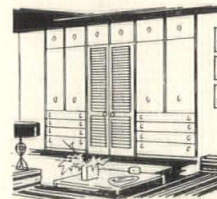
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I.S.A. Announces Plans for First Triennial Awards Competition

Final plans for the Indiana Society of Architects' First Triennial Awards in Architecture Competition have been completed, according to Thomas Dorste, I.S.A. vice president and chairman of the Society's Honor Awards Committee.

The competition will be open to all architects registered in and residents of the state of Indiana. Four categories of buildings will be judged and all buildings submitted must have been under contract for construction within a period dating from June 1, 1956, and the entrant's date of entry in the competition.

Application blanks will be mailed to every Indiana architect during the month of January, and must be returned with a check for the proper amount of entrance fee to the Honor Awards Committee no later than April 1, 1959. Entrance fee, according to Dorste, will be \$10 for the first mount, and \$5 for each additional mount. All competition entries must be in the hands of the committee on or before May 1, 1959.

Dorste outlined the following four classifications:

Group I—Residential (the individual house).

- A. Cost of \$25,000 or under.
- B. Cost of over \$25,000.

Group II—Public Buildings.

- A. Schools.
- B. Churches.
- C. Community Buildings, fire houses, country clubs, court houses, jails, theaters, swimming pools, etc.

Group III—Commercial Buildings, including warehouses, office buildings, hotels, shopping centers, etc.

Group IV—Apartments and group housing, including homes for the aged.

First, second, and third place awards, plus honorable mention awards, will be made in each of the group categories.

Dorste also revealed that the judges panel will consist of three of the nation's most prominent architects: John Richards, president, American Institute of Architects; Gordon Bunshaft, F.A.I.A., of New York City; and Walter Netsch, A.I.A., of Chicago.

The committee also outlined certain rules

to be observed in presenting entries. All entries must be on rigid boards in the following sizes: 20 x 30, 30 x 40, or 40 x 40. There must be but one building to a mount, and not more than two mounts to a building. The site plan and all major floor plans must be drawn to scale, and with numerical or graphic indication of scale. Medium, whether pencil, water color, etc., is left to the discretion of the entrant.

Photographs and/or renderings shall be left to the discretion of the entrant, but each entry must be accompanied by a separate glossy photograph or photostat of a rendering, and must be enclosed in a separate envelope to be attached to the back of the board for publication use.

Announcement of the winning awards and presentation of certificates will be made at the dinner meeting on the second day of the I.S.A.'s Annual Meeting which will be held in May. Award certificates will be issued to both the architect and the owner of the buildings selected by the jury panel. The submissions will also be on exhibit at the I.S.A. Annual Meeting in May, as well as at the John Heron Art Museum, Indianapolis, during the month of October.

All correspondence regarding the competition should be addressed to Thomas C. Dorste, chairman, Committee on Honor Awards, 6532 East Westfield Blvd., Indianapolis 20, Ind.

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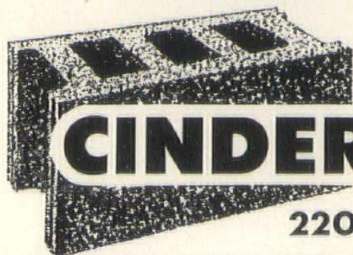
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Indianapolis

I.S.A. Calendar of Coming Events

DATE	TYPE OF MEETING	LOCATION
Friday, Dec. 5	Executive Board	Indianapolis
Friday, Jan. 9	Executive Board	Indianapolis
Friday, Feb. 13	Executive Board	Indianapolis
Friday, March 6	Executive Board	Indianapolis
Friday and Saturday, April 10 and 11	General Meeting and Executive Board	South Bend
April 24 and 25	Great Lakes Regional Meeting	Ann Arbor
Friday, May 1	Executive Board	Indianapolis
Friday and Saturday, June 12 and 13	Annual Meeting and Honor Awards Exhibit	Indianapolis
June 22 through 26	A.I.A. Convention	New Orleans, La.

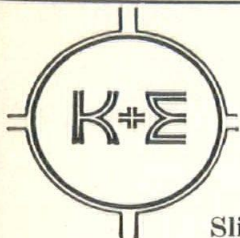
RECOMMENDED READING

WOOD: COLORS AND KINDS. Agricultural Handbook No. 101. Published for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory by the Supt. of Documents, Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 36 pp. Illus. 50c.

PROBLEMS OF DESIGN. By George Nelson. Published by Whitney Publications, Inc., 18 E. 50th St., New York 22, N. Y. 205 pp. 8 1/2" x 8 1/2". \$10.

PAINT: ARCHITECTS' SPECIFICATION MANUAL. Published by the Glidden Co., 900 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio. 27 pp.

1958 GLASS BLOCKS CATALOGUE. Published by Pittsburgh Corning Corp., 1 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. 32 pp. Illus.



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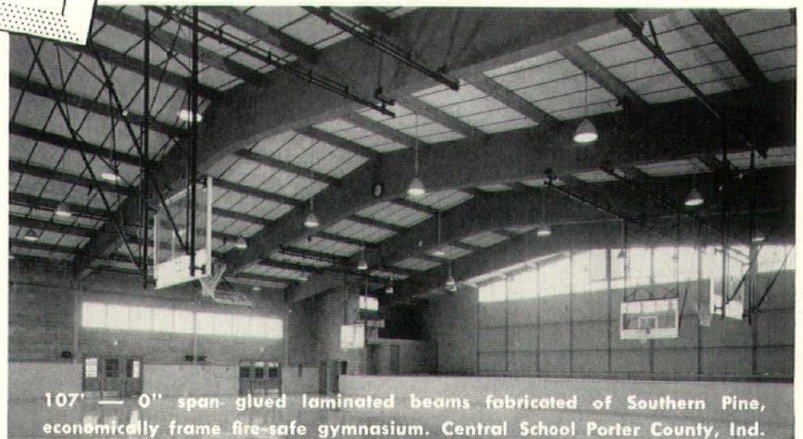
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Indianapolis' Market Square: An Opportunity and Responsibility

By Kenneth Shimer Wood

How to successfully redevelop the Tomlinson Hall-City Market site in downtown Indianapolis has been a problem facing city administrators for the past several years. The recent fire in Tomlinson Hall has prompted the presentation of new proposals for the site which I would like to think are rather drab, unimaginative, and generally lacking in firm sociological foundations.

To date, the majority of these proposals—whether official or unofficial—have been in terms of: rebuilding the Tomlinson Hall and City Market, stone for stone as was done in 1885, so they might always remain a visual reminder of days gone by; letting the Tomlinson Hall (proposed prior to the razing) and City Market deteriorate with time so they might be preserved as historical ruins; destroying entirely the Tomlinson Hall and City Market so they might be replaced with a new paved, metered parking lot or a new multi-story parking garage over an ultra-modern supermarket.

Due to the current preoccupation of Indianapolis' city administrators with accommodating more and more automobiles in the downtown area, most persons seem to have forgotten the automobile represents only a single "means" of reaching the city's heart. The auto is not an "end" in itself and as such does not deserve the choice locations on our best civic properties, particularly on a property with the civic heritage of the Tomlinson Hall-City Market site.

It is very discouraging to note of late whenever a precious piece of property in downtown Indianapolis becomes available for building, someone decides it could best be utilized by storing automobiles on it. If autos must be accommodated, then let us use a little more foresight and discretion. However, it would seem more logical to de-emphasize acre-consuming parking lots in the heart of the city and to simultaneously develop a first-rate public rapid transit system—I do not speak of our present lumbering city busses, outdated in function by two or three decades—which would handle more people faster and require much less ground space than the automobile. We cannot honestly expect to alleviate our already overcrowded, traffic-jammed streets by constantly inviting more and more autos into the downtown area.

More specifically, in regard to the Tomlinson Hall-City Market site, it is important to point out the city square to the south of this site is soon to be the location of the new Indianapolis-Marion City-County government building. The proposed multi-story parking garage on Market Square will accomplish little toward enhancing the civic quality of the area and absolutely nothing toward rais-

ing the standard of the Alabama Street environment.

Any city square should be considered as only a part of the city as a whole and as such is directly related to the functions and conditions of surrounding squares. This is the type of planning theory advocated in our leading architectural and city planning schools and it is a pity this is not practised in reality. To think only of replacing the Tomlinson Hall with a parking garage is to be guilty of the same type of haphazard, piecemeal, lot by lot planning which has resulted in the chaotic conditions so prevalent in most of our North American cities—Indianapolis included. Only by tackling large areas of several blocks at a time—this does not necessarily mean tearing out every fine old building in sight—can we expect to bring order and unity to our civic environment.

It seems almost an act of fate the fire in Tomlinson Hall should be so closely timed with the coming construction of the City-County Building for it offers the wonderful opportunity to develop both sites as a single unified building complex. If the city were to acquire all the land bounded by Delaware, Ohio, Alabama, and Market Streets, a fine two-block redevelopment would be possible.

By physically uniting these two city squares, a richly paved pedestrian plaza could be created to the north of the City-County Building linked by a wide bridge spanning Market Street; or if desired Market Street could be closed off entirely here. Around this plaza could be grouped a new City Market, a fine restaurant and cocktail lounge, a downtown branch library, some civic meeting rooms, a public exhibition space, some gift shops, a coffee shop, a travel agency, city information, a book store, a record shop, a stationery store, perhaps a few specialty clothing shops, and any other shops of a general quality nature which would contribute to the life and movement of the plaza. Office space could be provided above these various functions in order to utilize the vertical dimension of the site as well as to broaden the financial return base of the project. Parking facilities—depending on future civic emphasis—could be placed underground if necessary. It would be possible for the market proprietors, on pleasant days, to expand onto the plaza itself

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LETTERS to the EDITOR

Editor

The Indiana Architect

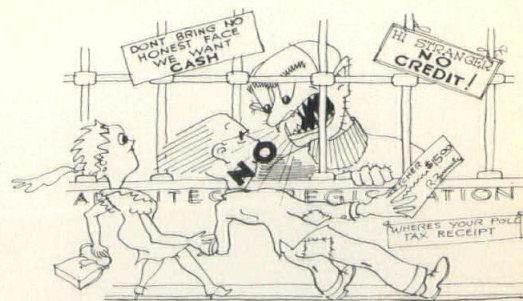
Dear Sir,

During last year's Christmas Season, Teresa and I were in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and, tourist-like, were admiring Aqua Marines in a very swank jewelry salon. The manager was putting out a very soft sell, but bowled Teresa over with a very lovely ring. I mentioned that we had quite a bit of our trip still ahead



THERE

of us and didn't particularly wish to part with cash or travellers checks. He assured me that a personal check was fine. I countered that we should buy a lot more under those circumstances and he agreed "take anything you like." I wrote out a check and started to present identification—he waved it away—he didn't even know our hotel!



HERE

In contrast, our Indiana Architects Registration Board requires either cash, a certified check or money order, plus our poll tax receipt. And all for a 15 dollar transaction.—Amazing, isn't it?

—Richard Karl Zimmerly, A.I.A.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Market Square

(Continued from Page 13)

and sell their wares and products there, giving the plaza all the richness, color and charm of the ancient marketplace.

That civic spaces of this type are needed in our twentieth century city structure is corroborated by the opinion of Kidder Smith in his book **Italy Builds**: "Our contemporary cities, particularly in North America, are hard soulless deserts of steel and stone. They almost universally lack places where the inhabitant—the pedestrian—can be free, meet his friends, stroll at his leisure, sit, smoke, drink, talk, amuse himself. We need far more retreats where man, free finally from the automobile, can be recreated and unshackled from his mechanistic environment.

"In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries we let sewage engineers and road contractors impose a brutal mathematical grid-iron on whatever we wished to develop. Natural features such as hills, valleys, rivers, views, prevailing breeze and orientation meant nothing. The cities that resulted are so sterile and monstrous that everyone who can now leaves these treeless grids and flees to the country where the sliderule is not king and man can find a sympathetic environment."

Ideally, the design approach to any future plaza and building group at Market Square should be a 'human' one aimed directly at re-establishing the rapidly diminishing social intercourse between man and man. Far too many artificial barriers have been thrown around modern man making him a captive and sapping his freedom of expression at every turn. The concept of future isolated family cells equipped only with radio, television and one-man autos for day to day existence is a frightening one. These mechanical

elements controlled by a minority are becoming the sole means of expression and information for the majority. This situation begins to suggest a mechanical totalitarianism which, like governmental totalitarianism, has no place in a democratic society.

The human approach to redevelopment is equally as important as the technical one and must go hand in hand with it. Letting the traffic engineer run rampant with parking lots, parking garages, and wide belts of surging traffic, giving the pedestrian only a strip of pavement at the edge, will only continue to weaken and destroy the living quality of our city—unless of course tempered with more gracious pedestrian spaces — spaces where freedom of movement and expression are unhampered by roaring motors, squealing tires, blowing horns, and nauseating fumes.

Many have argued pedestrian plazas are fine for Europeans and they may have been justified in the past, but they just are not compatible with the rapid pace of the American city; they do not fit the contemporary American pattern of life.

This controversy, obviously, cannot be settled until people are given spaces within which to perform, to gather informally, to celebrate. It is interesting to note the vibrant pulse of the public when such a space is temporarily created — witness the closing of streets for a midwestern town fair or 4th of July festival!

It might also be challenged, understandably, as to whether such a wide diversification of building types around the plaza at Market Square—the City-County Government Building, the City Market, a downtown branch library, public exhibition space, a restaurant, coffee shop, various commercial shops—would function well in a building complex. It should be remembered, over the past half century and more the Tomlinson Hall and the City

Market have operated within the same structure directly across the street from the Marion County Courthouse. This is a relationship of historical significance peculiar to Indianapolis—and in my opinion a relationship which has uniqueness, character, and charm. This quality should certainly be exploited in any new design scheme for this site. Redevelopment schemes should not follow a common pattern applicable to all cities the world over, but on the contrary, should strive to bring out and develop the individuality of any given place.

In an article by Jane Jacobs, entitled "Downtown is for People," appearing in **Fortune**, April, 1958, it was stated in reference to many of today's downtown redevelopment projects: "These projects will not revitalize downtown; they will deaden it. For they work at cross purposes to the city. They banish its variety. There is one notable exception, the Gruen Plan for Fort Worth; ironically the main point of it has been missed by the many cities who plan to imitate it. Almost without exception the projects have one standard solution for every need: commerce, medicine, culture, government—whatever the activity, they take a part of the city's life, abstract it from the hustle and bustle of downtown, and set it like a self sufficient island, in majestic isolation."

According to Fredrick Gibberd, English town planner, in his fine book **Town Design**: "Probably the most effective method of generating community life is to use the shops as the basis, and place with them those buildings which serve the community needs, such as the hall, pub, library, and health center.

"A good shopping center combined with other community shopping buildings, will, like the medieval marketplace, bring the

(Continued on Page 16)

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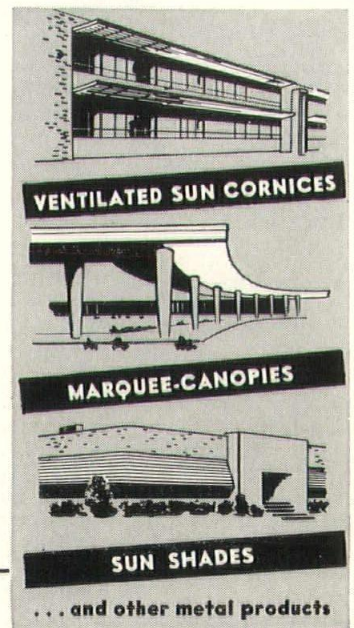
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NCMA Holds Regional Meeting at French Lick

The National Concrete Masonry Association held its first regional meeting at the French Lick-Sheraton Hotel in French Lick on October 13 and 14. Carl F. Spickelmier, president of Spickelmier Industries, Indianapolis, and regional vice-president of the NCMA, convened the meeting.



Mr. Spickelmier

Association members participated in a series of stimulating panel discussions and workshops and arrived at tentative solutions to several sales and technical problems encountered in the NCMA

Sixth Region during the past year. The panel discussions were led by Al Ford of the Indianapolis architectural firm of Lennox, Matthews, Simmons and Ford; Richard Stackhouse of A. V. Stackhouse, Incorporated, Indianapolis, Indiana; Ralph W. Walb of General Dredging Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana and W. E. Thorn of L. Thorn Company, New Albany, Indiana.

Addresses dealing with sales promotion and recent technical developments in the masonry products field were delivered by Fred A. Palmer, Sales Consultant from Columbus, Ohio; Warren Fellabaum, NCMA Director; Henry Toennies, NCMA Development Engineer and Jack Grenz, NCMA Assistant Promotion Director. In addition, Paul Bohm, Sr. of Concrete Products Incorporated, Mishawaka, gave a detailed report on the accomplishments and future aims of the newly-formed NCMA management.

William J. Bird, Executive Vice-President of the Boston, Mass., Chamber of Commerce, delivered the luncheon address. He challenged the masonry industry to make even greater efforts to take full advantage of the outstanding opportunities presented by this period of nationwide growth and activity.

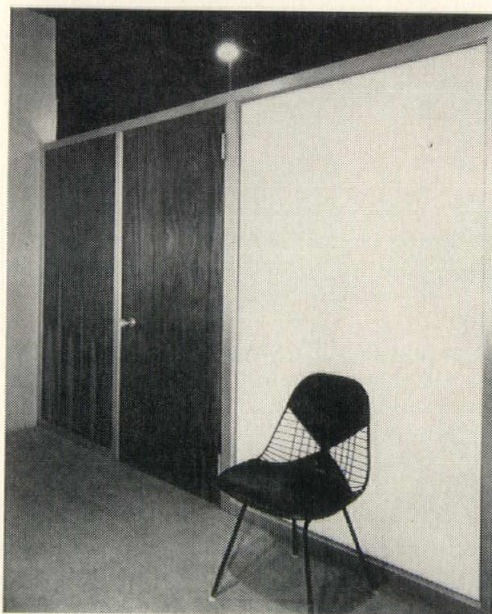
NO OTHER PUBLICATION — LOCAL, STATE, OR NATIONAL — COVERS THE IMPORTANT BUILDING INDUSTRY FIELD IN INDIANA AS EXTENSIVELY AS THE INDIANA ARCHITECT.

New Walls Shown by Business Furniture Co.

At a private reception held recently at the spacious show rooms of Business Furniture Company, Indianapolis, a new innovation of movable interior walls by Niehaus Brothers was introduced to local and out of town architects.

An extremely flexible line, the new series is available in all standard partition heights and is applicable with office buildings, customized lobbies, churches, schools and residential structures.

The hollow core panel is framed inside with aluminum and filled with polyester urethane. Division posts and supports are constructed of anodized extruded aluminum members. All parts are pre-cut to size and go together like an "erector set." Panel faces are available in veneered plywood, vinyl fabric, laminated plastic, steel, cork, ceramic tile and any dur-



able material that can be cemented. Glass panels in several one-fourth inch thick patterned or clear variations are also available. Posts are required where glass is used.

Doors are constructed similarly to the panels, but are heavily braced inside. Any standard manufactured hardware can be used.

Future plans include recessed joints, extruded joints and a grid system of aluminum, if desired.

This unique system was designed by L. J. Kelly & Associates, a local industrial design office.

An installation of three complete offices, utilizing all materials can be seen at Business Furniture Company, 101 S. Pennsylvania St.

Brodrick New President Of Ohio Architects

Hermon S. Brodrick, A.I.A., Dayton, Ohio, was elected President of the Architects Society of Ohio, at the Society's Silver Jubilee Convention held recently at the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati.

Other officers elected were First Vice-President, Harold W. Goetz, A.I.A., Middletown, Ohio; Second Vice-President, Gilbert Coddington, A.I.A., Columbus, Ohio; Third Vice-President, Howard B. Cain, A.I.A., Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, Frank E. Poseler, A.I.A., Toledo, Ohio; and H. James Holroyd, A.I.A., Columbus, Ohio.

Charles J. Marr, F.A.I.A., New Philadelphia, Ohio, replaces John P. Macelwane of Toledo as Immediate Past-President of the Society.

President Brodrick is a native of Greenville, Ohio. He attended Greenville High School and was graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, with a Bachelor's Degree in Architecture in 1938.

He has been associated with the firm of Walker, Norwick and Associates, Dayton, since 1938 and has been a partner in the firm since 1951. From 1942 to 1944, Mr. Brodrick served with the Depot and Field Service Division of Wright Field, Dayton, and from 1944 to 1946 he served in the Air Service Command of the U. S. Army Air Force.

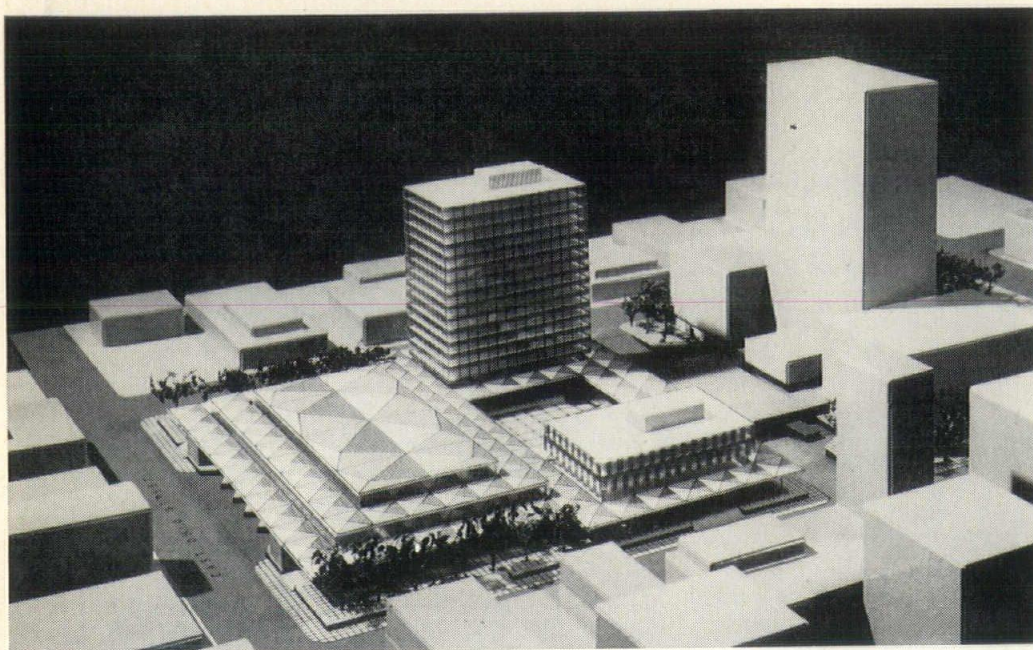
Mr. Brodrick became an Associate Member of the Dayton Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1949 and a Corporate Member in 1952. Since 1953 he has served the Chapter as Treasurer, Vice-President and Director.

As a member of the Architects Society of Ohio, President Brodrick has been elected to several offices—namely, Treasurer, Third Vice-President, Second Vice-President and First Vice-President, and now, President. He is chairman of the Architects-Engineers Joint Committee, an organization sponsored by the Architects Society of Ohio and the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers.

Paul Dresser, of Terre Haute, who wrote "On The Banks Of The Wabash," received only \$25 for writing the hit tune.



Mr. Brodrick



The above model depicts the author's design solution for Indianapolis Market Square prepared as a graduate architectural thesis at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The City Market is to be located on the northern half of Market Square, along Ohio Street, on axis with the plaza and the new Indianapolis-Marion City-County government building. This location permits operation of the existing market on Market Street while the new market is being erected. The 16-story office tower in the center of the photo contains 14 floors of rentable office space, one floor of commercial shops at the plaza level, and a restaurant, cocktail lounge, and coffee shop at the second level. Opposite the office tower, across the plaza, is a 4-story structure containing one floor of commercial shops at the plaza level, public exhibition space at the second level, a downtown library at the third level, and public civic meeting rooms at the fourth level.

Market Square

(Continued from Page 14)

inhabitants into social intercourse far more effectively than any number of community centers, however large and well organized. People meet over the shopping basket, in the local cafe, milk bar, pub, or library. If all these activities can be concentrated at one point then there will be the greatest possible chance that different social groups, with different interests, will be brought into contact with each other, and the least possible chance of individuals becoming isolated and lonely."

Whatever is done at Market Square will leave its mark on the city for many years to come and will have a definite effect on the future of the surrounding properties, particularly to the east—an area which could certainly use early revitalization. It seems therefore, in terms of long range land improvement, if nothing else, this site holds the key to raising the environment standards of Indianapolis' entire near east side. In view of these circumstances, a project of large scope and significance is almost mandatory on this site.

It is hard to foretell exactly all the advantages which would come from a building and plaza group such as is proposed here, for most of the advantages would be 'intangibles.' However, in addition to having new fine buildings and a pedestrian space, and of bringing people and the arts to the

center of city government, one important advantage does stand out, and that is a civic space would be created which satisfies that wholesome ingredient so necessary to the life and spirit of any community—and on which fortunately no monetary value can be placed—civic pride.

In my opinion therefore, any new design proposal for the future use of Market Square should basically conform to the following objectives:

1. The City of Indianapolis should acquire all the land bounded by Delaware, Ohio, Alabama, and Market Streets. This entire square, City Square No. 43, rather than just the southern half of it should be rededicated as "Market Square, to be used for the location of a City Market and any other buildings deemed necessary and proper by the administration of the City of Indianapolis."

2. A plaza and building complex should be created which will add to and further enhance the positive visual symbol of city government created by the new Indianapolis-Marion City-County government building.

3. A plaza and building complex should be created which will contribute toward raising the land values and consequently the environment standards of the surrounding properties.

4. A plaza and building complex should be created which will further the historical role of this site in the future political, social, commercial, and cultural growth of Indianapolis.

Designing Churches

(Continued from Page 5)

There are continuing processes of study and consultation on criteria for church location, site size and utilization, program adaptations calling for facility adaptations, and ways of tailoring church programs to the specific population characteristics in a neighborhood. The alert church research-planner will attempt to keep abreast of these developments within his own field. His information is at the disposal of the church architect.

The American Institute of Planners has an active committee on church planning. It is composed of both city planners and church planners. The discussions of the committee are on the place of the church in the metropolitan area's Comprehensive Plan, the intricacies of church zoning, and even the possibility of the creation of performance standards for churches similar to those now applying to other types of land uses. Again, the alert church research-planner will attempt to be informed on the latest developments in city planning insofar as they relate to the churches.

Before an architect begins his preliminary sketches he will probably want to see an age-sex pyramid of the neighborhood for which he is planning, or know the level of income, or the level of education in the area. This information he should find in the office of the church research-planner; along with thoroughfare plans, population projections, religious statistics, patterns of racial distribution, public school plans and statistics, detailed information on existing churches and new church projects being planned by the major denominations.

Wherever a council of churches has an established department of research and planning the architect is more than welcome.

In Indianapolis we are attempting to build a library which might be of interest to the architect. We are collecting books on church architecture, especially those published by the Bureau of Church Architecture of the National Council of Churches and by the church extension agencies of the various denominations. One recently published book by Harry Atkinson, **Building and Equipping for Christian Education**, is in our judgment of particular importance. It has resulted from a series of consultations between leading religious education experts and church architects.

We cannot list all the materials available in our office. If you are beginning work on a set of church plans, drop in for a visit. We feel sure you will find it time well spent.

Numerous requests for previous issues of THE INDIANA ARCHITECT necessitate a policy of charging \$1.00 for eight copies to cover costs of mailing and handling. Address all such requests, with money enclosed, to Indiana Architect, 5930 Gladden Dr., Indianapolis 20, Ind.—Publications Committee.

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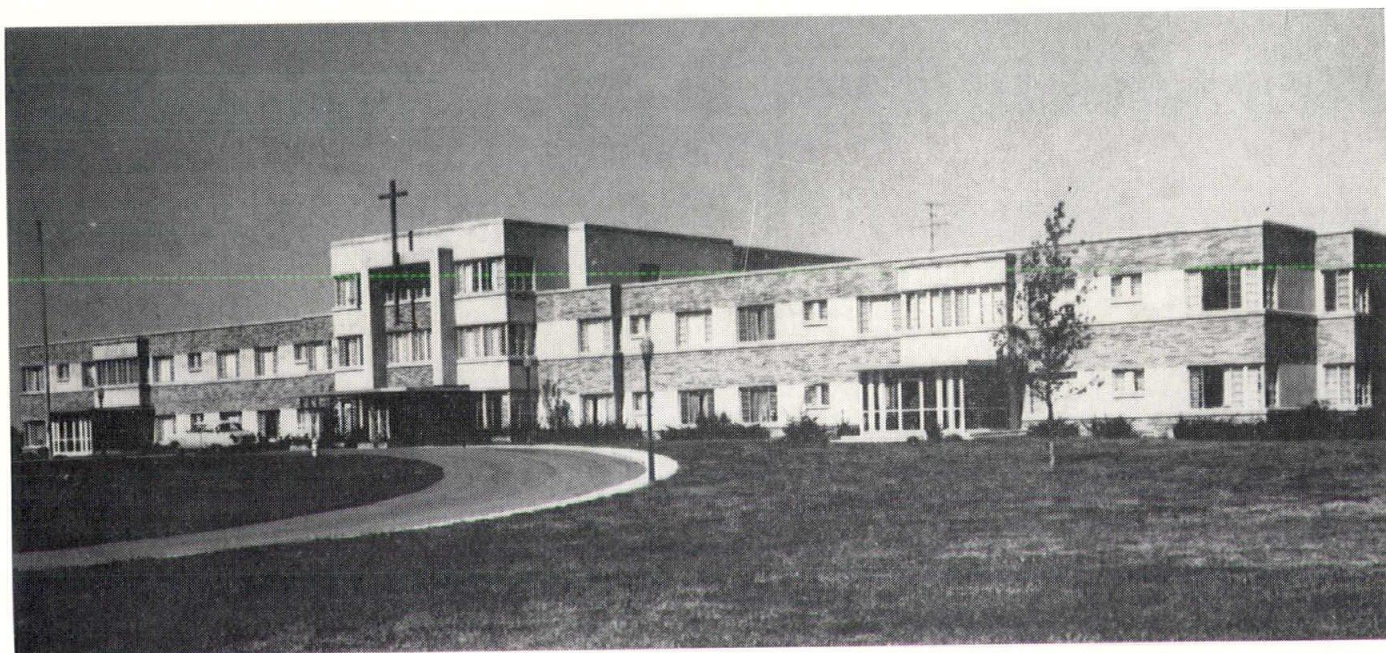
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