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BLUMCRAFT OF PITTSBURGH, 460 MELWOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH 13, PA.
Final arrangements for the November 20-21 ISA General Meeting at Notre Dame University have been concluded and an outstanding program has been arranged.

Highlighting the two-day session on Saturday will be the Great Lakes Regional Public Relations Seminar. Representatives from Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky are expected to attend the seminar, in addition to ISA members.

On the first day of the session, Friday, November 20, the ISA will hold an open business meeting at 2:00 P.M., CST. This will be the first of two such meetings, and is the best opportunity for members to express the desires regarding ISA procedures.

R. GORDON BROWN, F.R.I.B.A.

Friday evening, starting at 5:00 P.M., CST with a "Dutch Treat" cocktail party, the conference attention will focus on student designs and the annual Student Architectural Competition. The three top winners in the competition will be honored at the Awards Banquet (6:30 P.M., CST). Mr. R. Gordon Brown, FRIBA and a member of the Notre Dame architectural staff, will be the banquet speaker. Mr. Brown, an outstanding British architect who spent many years in Hong Kong and who founded the school of architecture at Edinburgh, was introduced last month's magazine.

Dignitaries at the Saturday seminar include Mr. Philip Will, Jr., FAIA, First Vice-President of the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Wolf Von Eckardt, public relations consultant to the AIA, Mr. Elmer Manson, AIA, PR chairman for the Great Lakes Region, and Mr. Robert Forsythe, PR chairman for the Eastern Ohio Chapter, AIA.

"Should Architects Advertise?" will be discussed by Mr. Phillip Will, Jr. This highly-controversial topic is of extreme importance to virtually all ISA members, and a question and answer period will permit members to express their views and discuss local problems.

Mr. Will, who was elevated to Fellowship for design in 1951, is one of the country's outstanding architects, and he and his firm, Perkins & Will of Chicago, have received eleven national awards, four local awards, and twenty citations of Merit for architectural projects. He has long been active in chapter and Institute affairs; he is a past president of the Chicago Chapter AIA, and has served as chairman of most of the important committees of the Institute. He was elected Second Vice-President in 1956, and First Vice-President in 1958.

PHILIP WILL, JR., F.A.I.A.

The complete schedule for the Saturday morning session is:

9:00 A.M., CST Public Relations Discussion Period, including Chapter Reports and Chapter Representatives' Institute Report. Mr. Wolf Von Eckardt will head the discussion.

10:00 A.M., CST "Should Architects Advertise?", by Philip Will, Jr., FAIA.

11:00 A.M., CST "The East Ohio Story," a report of public relations in action by Robert E. Forsythe.

Announcements of the meeting and membership reservation cards have been mailed to all ISA architects, and hope was expressed by the Board of Directors that a large number of members would be able to attend part or all of the meeting.

INDIANA ARCHITECT
Official Journal of the Indiana Society of Architects
A Chapter of the American Institute of Architects
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SEPTEMBER, 1959

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OF ARCHITECTS and ARCHITECTURE:

Bradley & Bradley Announce
Two Schools Under Construction

Southeast Elementary School, Decatur

Unit III, Sunnymeade School, New Haven

Dedication Set for School Designed
By Erb Hanson & Associates

Seymour Senior High School

W. Erb Hanson Architect & Associates, of Connersville, report that their new Seymour Senior High School will be dedicated Sunday, December 6, during a two-day Open House.

The aluminum window wall structure is designed to accommodate approximately 950 students in the top three high school grades. Included in the school facilities are 34 classrooms, administrative office suite, vocal and instrumental music rooms, library, study room, cafeteria, 1150-seat auditorium, student center, vocational workshops, bookstore and conference rooms. The central entrance hall services all areas, so that portions of the building can be opened for evening activities.

In addition to the exterior aluminum panels, limestone, face brick and steel panels covered with aqua-colored porcelain are utilized. Most interior walls are of plaster over metal lath, with special wall treatments in service areas and lobbies.

General construction costs for the entire 124,000 square-foot project totaled $1,223,981.70, or approximately $15.21 per square foot.

Bradley and Bradley, Fort Wayne architects, have announced two new schools under construction, one for the Decatur City Schools and the other a third segment of a project for the New Haven Public Schools.

The Southeast Elementary School in Decatur is a new building consisting of seven classrooms, stage, multipurpose room, administrative facilities, special-purpose rooms, service and storage rooms, shower, locker and toilet rooms, with provisions for expansion to a total of thirteen classrooms.

All classrooms are completely self-contained units, with learning and activity areas, toilet facilities, clothing and material storage, and control and administrative functions all within a single spatial environment. The school was begun in September and will be occupied next Fall. Construction cost is $324,240.

In New Haven, Unit III of the Sunnymede Elementary School is under construction and scheduled for completion in February, 1980. This is the final unit envisioned in the planning of the overall project, and consists of cafeteria, kitchen, dishwashing room, food storage rooms, receiving room, multi-purpose room, stage, physical education office, service and storage rooms, and shower, locker and toilet facilities.

Units I and II of this building, constructed in 1956 and 1958, contain twenty classrooms, administrative facilities and various special-purpose rooms. Construction costs for the final unit are $241,323.00.

Sauer, Matson & Sanner

A new architectural-engineering firm, Sauer, Matson & Sanner, has been formed in Fort Wayne for the practice of institutional, commercial and industrial architecture and related, integrated professional engineering.

Announcement of the formation was made recently by Mr. David A. Sauer, AIA, Mr. Albert E. Sanner, AIA, and Mr. David C. Matson, PE.

Offices for the new firm will be located at 123 West Wayne Street, Room 202, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The Indiana Architect is always interested in publishing the best work of state architects. If any Indiana registered architect wishes his work published, he should send an 8x10 black and white glossy print, either a photo of the work or a rendering. It should be accompanied by such descriptive matter as desired and the name of the architect.

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NOVEMBER 1959
Being a planner of sorts, one of the most freely used of my prerogatives is that of making assumptions. Thus, I assume that at least one of the purposes of this series of articles on Central Business Districts, and as incident thereto, "city planning," is for others to garner some "do's" and don'ts" from what their predecessors have experienced. Knowing that very little attention will be paid to such admonitions, I am, nonetheless, (as become all good "Mosesque Demagogue's") passing them out. I do so at once just to get them out of the way, and in hopes that a wondering reader may be intrigued into reading further—or at least looking at the pictures. I believe they tell a story which does not require the supplemental literature. These admonitions have particular reference to those who have a yearning to become members of a plan commission, but apply equally well to architectural advisors in the matter of downtown planning.

First Admonition: In a community made up largely of politics, newspapers, pressure groups, and selfishness, as well as a lot of nice people, the path from cheerful creativeness to dull realization is often tough and tortuous. But don't give up.

Second Admonition: Forecasting even ten years ahead means, in essence, being out ahead of the pack. You will be called such dainty things as, "dreamer," "nut," "crazy," "lunatic," "wild-eyed," "crack-pot," etc. But stay out there in front. There is no progress in just meeting what the pack wants you to meet.

Final Admonition: Do not expect too much of a tangible nature in return. It takes a lot of time. There is no salary. It doesn't necessarily create jobs for your office. You get perfectly lovely folks mad at you. But there is no fuller satisfaction than that of having created something of value for your community. Even if it is just a little bit..

And so, with a blush of honest modesty, we offer this bit of our metropolitan planning—Indianapolis CBD.
The Metropolitan Planning Department of Marion County was not brought about in a moment. It was the fruition of careful research by citizens who were aware of a serious need, and who were determined to seek an answer. It seems proper to insert here, that without not only the support but the encouragement of such a group, the probable success of a Plan Commission is practically non-existent.

This group in Indianapolis was able to convince the state General Assembly that the future life of our state capital city was threatened. The groundhog automobile was at our vitals. The lifegiving steam of industry was being diverted to other cities because of the cumbersome procedures inherent in locating in Indianapolis. Schools, churches, and parks were located without benefit of technically accurate predictions of the future. New housing burst into the hinterlands without the advantages of sewer and water and too often, where individual disposal systems became a health menace because of the clay soil. To be sure there did exist local planning commissions; but they operated with a serious lack of co-ordination. The greatest activity of the plan commissions was in the granting of variances. This was an abuse of the usual conception of the use of variances, which resulted in the sprinkling of non-conforming uses with carefree abandon. As a result of the heaped-up evidence which the local group was able to present to the Assembly, a bill was passed at the 1953 session creating a Research Committee with instructions that it report back to the 1955 session with a specific recommendation. You see, our state Assembly is just as deliberate a body as any similar legislative body. Perhaps it is well that as significant a creation as a plan commission is in the gestation period for a long time. The resulting birth should be fairly free of blemishes.

The research group was a working group carefully selected. They were men and women fully aware of the problem. Early in their deliberations, they realized their need of technical guidance, and they employed Kenneth Schellie, a planner of wide reputation. As ideas commenced to congeal, they also employed legal talent to put ideas into the proper legal phraseology.

The first conception of this group was a Plan Commission having jurisdiction over all planning in Marion County plus the seven surrounding counties. This was, of course, a realistic approach. They were thinking in terms of the real metropolitan area, rather than in terms of political subdivisions. But the General Assembly, for some strange reason, is bent by politics. It didn't require much time for it to amputate the neighboring counties and to limit the geography involved to Marion County alone.

After the usual committee confusion and entanglements with legislation involving daylight saving time, chicken lice, sheep dip, integration, right-to-work, etc., the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, in session of 1955, passed the act creating the Metropolitan Planning Department. The act applied only to counties containing first class cities; and at present there is only one such county in Indiana. It is Marion County, with Indianapolis being the first class city. The Planning Department is composed of three divisions: (1) the technical staff; (2) the Board of Zoning Appeals; (3) the Metropolitan Plan Commission. You will recall that the physical area of activities of the Department is restricted by the political boundaries of Marion County. From the administrative standpoint, it is almost impossible to cross these boundaries. But the surging population never sees them. Central Indiana, being relatively flat, offers no geographical limitations, so people spread gaily in all directions, and Metropolitan Indianapolis is way out beyond the boundaries of Marion County. Thus, because we are limited to Marion County, we feel that we can not do a complete planning job.

Practically speaking, there is a fourth component of the planning procedures. All zoning ordinances of the county (including Indianapolis) are approved by the Plan Commission. After having been approved by the Plan Commission, such ordinances must go to the County Council for final adoption. The County Council (being an elected body) is, of course, directly responsible to the people and is the proper body to pass legislation.

The creation of a Master Plan for Marion County is the large and well-nigh awesome job of the Planning Department. As alphabetized in the law, the components of the Master Plan go from "a" to "q"; and then was added a neat "r" which included.

(Continued on Page 11)
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(Continued From Page 9)

any other factors which are a part of the physical, economic, or social situation within the city or county." That should about cover anything, and certainly must be interpreted with caution.

A part of our all-inclusive job was the planning of the Central Business District of Indianapolis. In approaching this job, the staff invited the help of local architects. The response of the architects was most gratifying. No doubt the chance to create an entirely new inner city, with proper regard for existing immovables and confused traffic patterns, offered an irresistible challenge.

In general, the Central Business District has most of the features inherent in any like American city—the central core of fine stores and office buildings; a deteriorating surrounding belt of cheap stores; and a second belt of slums or near slums. Of course, there are the nearby railroads (in our case concentrated to the south), and the old industrial and warehousing tentacles of the railroads.

Certain features of Indianapolis are unique. First there is the Circle—and anyone who has seen it will agree, I'm sure, that there's nothing just like it. Meridian Street cuts the Circle north and south, and Market Street cuts it east and west. A square of streets, one block distant, encloses the Circle and diagonal streets project outward from each corner of the square. That is the simple, and rather efficient, basic scheme of Indianapolis. Two blocks to the west of the Circle is our state Capitol, and to the west of it is a growing group of state buildings. Two blocks to the east, somewhat off-center, will stand our new city-county office building. It would have been wonderful if an open plaza could have been created to join these two governmental groups. The importance of buildings which stand in the way makes such a development impossible.

Perhaps the most disturbing elements in the planning picture are, as yet, in the conceptional stages only. Indianapolis has the distinction of receiving a greater impingement of highways, as proposed by the Federal Interstate Freeway System, than does any other city. Then, in addition to an outer loop around the city, there is proposed an inner loop circling the Central Business District. It is safe to assume that the most far-seeing and sincere planner in Indianapolis cannot possess the imagination to predict correctly what this system of highways will do to the city. Briefly, and with omissions, the existing unchangeables, plus the highway threat, constitute our most serious planning problems.

The architectural group serves as consultants to the staff of the Planning Department. The staff gathered the requisite technical data, made the finished drawings, and kept the thinking within the confines of sound planning. Calvin S. Hamilton, Executive Director of the Department, was a constant attendant at the meetings of the architects, which consumed many midnight hours. The architectural group was headed by Edward D. Pierre, FAIA. His creative capacity was invaluable. Usually a member of the Plan Commission was also in attendance.

The first job to fix the objectives. As finally determined they were as follows:

A. Establish well defined land use districts for community cohesiveness.

B. Provide an arterial system of one-way streets and a closed free-way loop to relieve traffic congestion in the shopping core.

C. Provide adequate parking facilities.

D. Provide a combined transportation center to facilitate movement of passengers, freight and mail.

E. Promote private owner remodeling and renovation of property and buildings.

F. Engage in large scale land clearance and rehabilitation of blighted areas.

G. Provide expanded, compact and stabilized shopping facilities.

H. Consolidate governmental facilities on the city, county, state and federal levels.

I. Provide civic, cultural and educational facilities which will extend their influence to encompass the entire Metropolitan Area.

J. Insure that Indianapolis, the capital city of Indiana, symbolizes by its growth the paramount position it holds in the political, economic and social functions of the state and its citizens.

The architects were then divided into four groups with a section of the total area assigned to each group. Shortly thereafter, things exploded in all directions. Turn that many architects lose with instruction to "go to it," and you may expect astonishing things to happen. Of course astonishing things did happen, and it became necessary to reintroduce the realities of the problem without curbing imaginations, after which steady production followed. As schemes and thinking began to take form, the groups were brought together for discussion, for criticism, and for co-ordination. After much hard work and many sacrificial hours the overall scheme commenced to unfold. It was then that our Indianapolis architects commenced to reap the returns on their time investment. They

(Continued on Page 12)
received no money award, but they had the thrill of creation on a large scale, and of thinking in broad terms. More particularly, they had the profound satisfaction of having made a real contribution to their home city, which should add much to the happiness of the days ahead.

The significant parts of the plan are indicated on the map. These are simply particular elements which fit into the complete plan, just as the Central Business District plan must fit into the larger plan for Marion County. As a matter of fact, in planning the CBD the entire Metropolitan area was constantly persuasive. The traffic pattern, as it originates in the county, and as it heads into and out of the CBD, has much to do with the shape of the downtown. Zoning for future industry, which existing close-in industry will look at covetously, will leave areas for new planning in the CBD. Proper considerations for increases in shipping by truck and plane are elements in the central city plan.

Just where does our plan go from here? It has, as yet, a rough course to run. Much can happen to it. First, it will have the close perusal of an Advisory Council to the Commission. This Advisory Council is made up of representatives of various groups interested in the Central Business District. It is a Council composed of dedicated and influential citizens, and I underline the word influential. Being influential, they are persuasive in the proper places. This Advisory Council makes its recommendations to the Plan Commission. The Plan Commission then reviews the plan at a regularly advertised public hearing, where the general public has its say. The Plan Commission then does to it what it wants to, and may finally adopt it (or a reasonable facsimile of it), as a part of our Comprehensive Plan. In the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, the Plan Commission is the final authority. All ordinances having to do with zoning and related problems are recommended by the Plan Commission to the County Council, and final adoption of such ordinances is by the County Council, but the Comprehensive Plan is an exception to this procedure.

Much may happen to the architects' conception before final adoption by the Plan Commission. Our belief is, that there is so much in the plan that is basically sound and readily defensible, that it cannot be easily destroyed.

A basic essential leading to final adoption is the assurance that in general the plan has the approval—in fact, and more the active support—of those citizens most concerned. In this instance it is first those who earn their living in the CBD. Secondly, it is those governmental units concerned with operating the essential functions of a large city. It is a fact, which we all recognize, that local government is to a very large percentage supported by taxes created in the CBD. The more interesting the CBD becomes, the more firm the tax base becomes. Therefore, the enthusiastic support of those who spend time and money in the District is not only desirable, but it becomes a most potent persuasive force. Ingress and egress is important to these folks; but I am persuaded that exciting appearance, and an overall "aliveness," is the prime pulling power. They must have something to "Oh" and "Ah" over.

Well, it's a selling job. We envy Philadelphia, and their model. We believe all of the literature, and all of the pictures put together in a book fail to tell a complete story. A model which can be seen in three dimensions, and in which people can recognize streets and buildings, gets attention and interest, and these are the first essentials to a selling job. So far we have not discovered that individual or group able and willing to finance the making of a worthy model. But we will. And when we do have a model, and also the support of business, the approval of government and the interest of the people, it then becomes a matter of taking care of details. The battle is won.
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Concerning the Executive Office, progress can be reported also. Our entranceway came a step nearer completion late last month with the application of the white ceramic tile, provided through the courtesy of the American-Olean Tile Company and installed by Wege Marble & Tile Company.

LETTERS
To The Editor

Editor,
The Indiana Architect:

I was much interested in the picture in the October issue of the Indiana Architect as shown on Page 9, titled "Our Architectural Heritage."

The Indiana Society had practically fallen apart, and through much effort, was revitalized in 1920. The writer was elected President of the Society at the meeting on June 26, 1920, and my number in the picture is No. 38.

The ladies in the picture are my wife, No. 33, and Mrs. Ewing Miller, my brother's wife, No. 31. The lady in the center acted as secretary of the meeting and I do not know her name.

I am passing this information on for what it is worth. I have a large blown-up picture of the group which has hung in our office since 1920.

Your very truly,
Warren D. Miller

(Editor's Note: Our appreciation to Mr. Miller for the additional information; we apologize for not recognizing his signature beneath the picture. We might also point out that much of the effort referred to in his letter was carried on by Mr. Miller, partially for which he was elevated recently to Fellowship.)

FROM THE PRESIDENT
By CHARLES J. BETTS, A. I. A.

The Board of Directors of the Indiana Society of Architects takes this opportunity of inviting every member of the Indiana Society to attend the annual fall meeting in South Bend, Indiana on November 20-21.

Your Board of Directors meets approximately every six weeks in various Districts of the State to which every member is invited. There are two general or open meetings of the entire membership held each year. One is in the fall at South Bend at Notre Dame, which is our Annual Student Awards Affair.

Mr. R. Gordon Brown, F.R.I.B.A. will speak to us on Friday evening at the Annual Student Awards Dinner. He will speak from his experience as an Architect in the Asian countries. The annual student competition and awards, provided by the Indiana Society of Architects, will be given at the dinner.

We have the rare opportunity of having in our chapter a Regional Public Relations Seminar. Members of the entire Region, consisting of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, will participate. There will be time for a discussion of Public Relations and its relationship to the individual Architect as well as the Society. Phil Will, Vice-President of the A.I.A. will make the major address. Many of us know him and are looking forward to this opportunity of discussing public relations with him. We will also have a presentation of the East Ohio Story and the methods of the East Ohio Chapter in producing their Public Relations Program.

Again, we urge each and every member of the Indiana Society to participate in this very important meeting.
“Floors instead of doors,” “The boys have it, why can’t we?” demand the placards. “We want maple!” shout the high school girls in East St. Louis, Illinois. They march en masse into the school board meeting to insist on maple flooring for the girls’ gymnasium in the new East St. Louis Senior High School. They explain to the board members their reasons for wanting maple. “Substitute floors hurt their feet,” they say, “and provide a poor surface for games.” For the small extra cost, they feel maple flooring is well worth it.

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They argued so strongly because they play in gymnasiums and know there’s a lot of difference in quality between maple flooring and substitutes. And the board had to agree that the big difference in quality was worth the small difference in cost. Don’t you?

Photo courtesy East St. Louis Journal. Faces obscured in accordance with state privacy laws.

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