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in a central electrical power plant—up the stack with exhaust heat, or out with engine cooling water.

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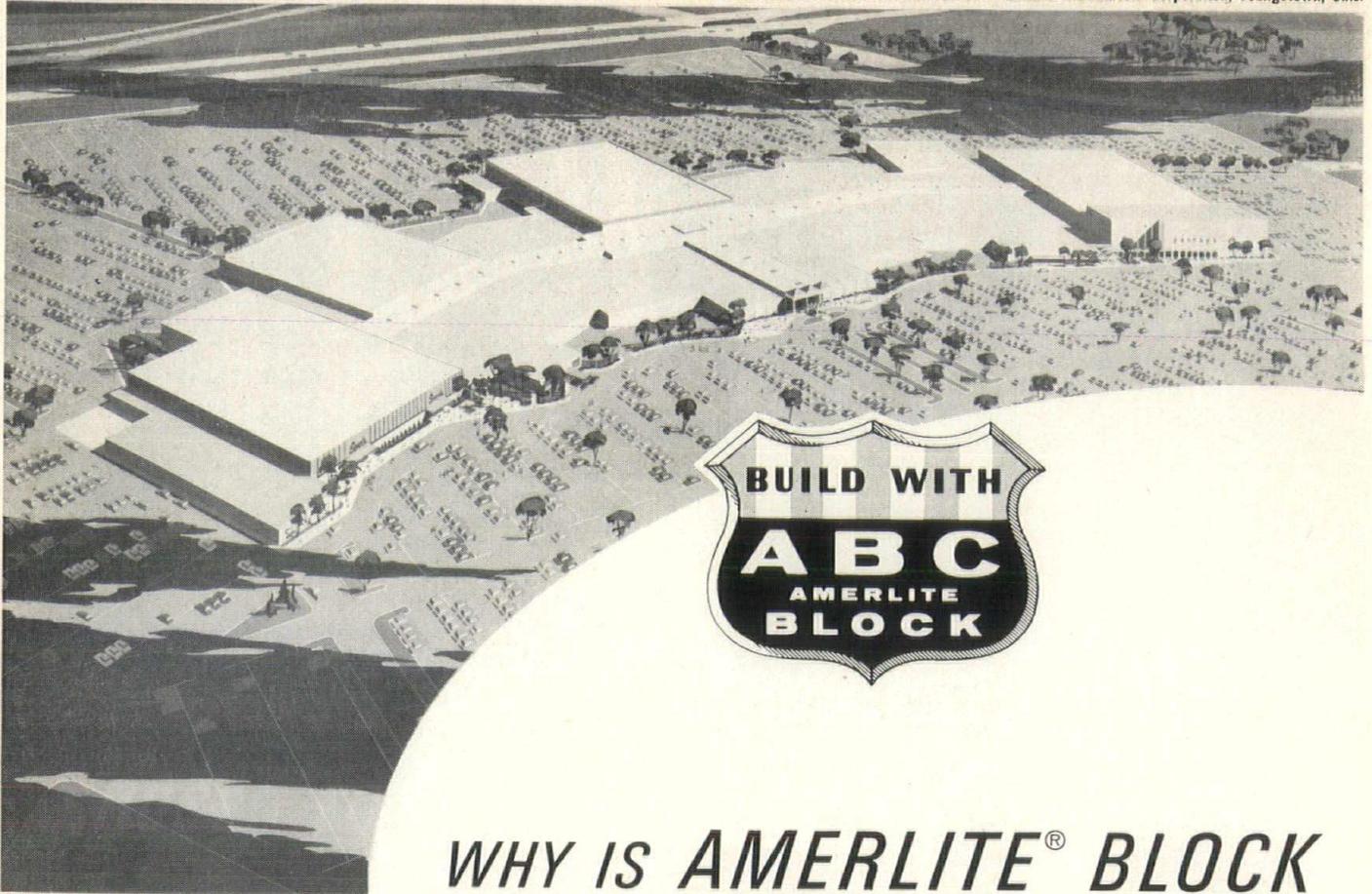
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OUR PEOPLE

- "There are different sizes of man.
- "There is the small man which is the single man, and a large man which is the community — of two or of everyone.
- "Something changes when the size changes . . .
- "Someone needs to direct the traffic and invent the larger size ceremonies.
- "For a single man to laugh, the equipment is all built-in . . .
- "For a larger man to celebrate, more muscles are needed . . .
- "For a still larger man to celebrate, it becomes more complex still. He needs more space — a whole city, and more equipment.
- "So we need city planners and they need to be in touch with the complex needs.
- "But if he only knows physical facts and knows no poetry or irony, he will be out of touch.
- "And the people will become weak and unable to act, unable to express and explain themselves to each other.
- "They will disintegrate. They will not be able to remember together who they are . . .
- "And so this large man will begin to do the opposite of remembering — he will dismember.
- "Witness Watts or Chicago or Harlem, where humans have been denied the right to express need or anger or love.
- "They respond in chaotic, destructive ways.
- "We can only be grateful that they respond at all — that we have not fully killed them."

These words of Sister Mary Corita offer an extremely appropriate introduction to this special issue examining the urban fabric of our capitol city, Indianapolis. Special credit for this sensitive insight should go to Lynn Molzan and Don Fisher, guest co-editors, and to Richard Roettger, Max Boots and Laurence O'Connor for their contributions. Photographic credits include: Laurence O'Connor (map, 2, 3, 6, 7, 26, 27, 30); William Oates (1, 32); Cale and Whyte (16, 18); Robert Young (8); Robert Lavelle (22); and Louis Checkman (29). Cover art by Laurence O'Connor and Larry Roesler.

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this office has no heating expense all the heat's provided by light!

Several years ago, I&M Power Engineers observed a strange situation. While offices, stores, schools and industrial buildings were installing fluorescent lighting fixtures everywhere, no effort was being made to capture and use the heat that came from these fixtures as a by-product of light.

Today, heat recovered from fluorescent luminaires is a practical, working reality in hundreds of installations in the I&M area. During the times when modern, well-lighted buildings are occupied, Heat-With-Light delivers free comfort heating energy at savings of thousands of dollars!

A fluorescent fixture uses only about 20% of its electricity to produce light. The other 80% is released in the form of heat. Knowing this, it became a simple matter to design a duct-fan

system, to move air through luminaires, picking up surplus heat and moving it out to warm the room. In Summer, the same system moves the heat outdoors, taking an enormous load off air conditioning equipment.

Your own I&M Power Engineer, based at your nearest I&M office, will be glad to supply all the information and direct assistance you need to plan and install a Heat-With-Light system to fit your particular requirements. He'll provide equipment information and specifications, work with your architect and contractor, and offer a wealth of experience. And there's never a charge or obligation! Call him today.



ISA CONVENTION

George Jamison AIA, Indianapolis architect, has been named chairman for the 1968 ISA Annual Convention set for October 23-26 at Stouffer's Indianapolis Inn.

Advance plans call for the conference to highlight "Architects and Community Environment," with theme sessions Thursday afternoon (held jointly with the school administrators in central Indiana), Friday and Saturday mornings, ISA Business Meeting Saturday afternoon, and a discussion on professional practice Thursday morning. Entertainment will include a reception Wednesday evening, Black Curtain Theater Party Thursday night, casino night Friday night, and annual banquet Saturday night.

The central setting for the convention should permit the largest attendance ever, and accommodations have been arranged for 65 educational exhibits. Information on these can be secured from the ISA office.

LANDSCAPE AWARD

The Indiana Association of Nurserymen has given the Bartholomew County Consolidated School Corporation an Award of Merit for outstanding school grounds beautification and landscaping. The Award covers four school grounds entered as a unit by the School Corporation.

The citation paid tribute to the community's high ideals which involves an educational experience "not just of books and teachers, but the child's total environment." "Excellent planned buildings and grounds become not a 'pretty frill,' but a positive and valuable example and setting for the child's aesthetic development."

Dan Kiley and Associates, Charlotte, Vermont, landscape architects, designed the award-winning entries, with landscape construction by Maschmeyer-Hill, Inc., of Columbus. The award is made annually by the state nurserymen's association to stimulate community as well as school pride, and to encourage construction of attractive, pleasing educational facilities with wholesome and complete environment.



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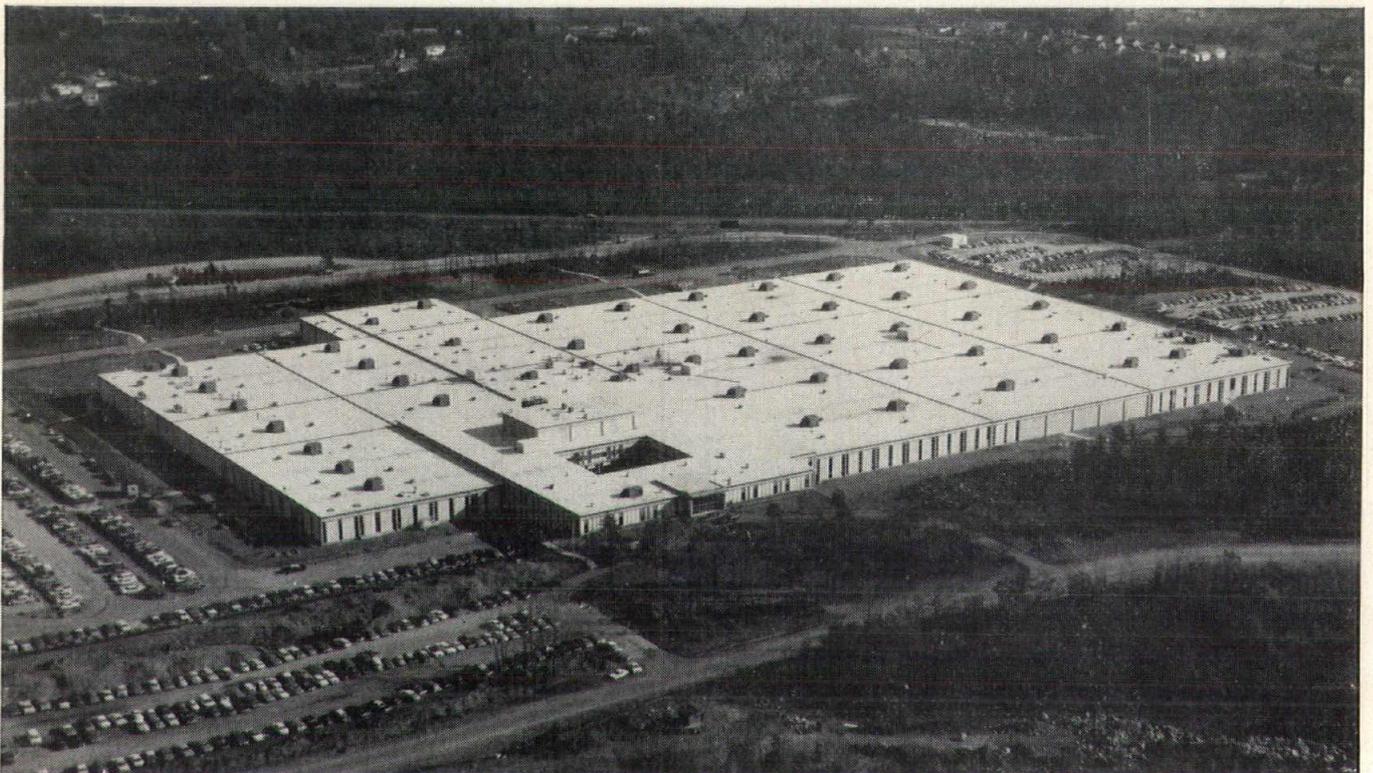
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7 months: 700,000 square feet. Prestressed concrete did it.



Architect-Engineer: Fenton G. Keyes Associates, Providence, R. I.; General Contractor: E. Turgeon Construction Co., Providence, R. I.; P/S P/C Fabricator: New England Concrete Pipe Corp., Newton, Mass.

In just seven months, 4,500 prestressed concrete columns, girders and beams (they would stretch 32 miles if laid end to end) were produced and assembled to fully enclose the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company plant in North Kingstown, Rhode Island.

With 660,000 square feet of plant space, plus attached two-story office building, this is the world's largest single story prestressed concrete structure built for industrial use.

A master plan for company growth indicated a need for future expansion in virtually every direction, and for rapid change-over of production flow in event of national emer-

gency. The prestressed column, girder and tee-beam system with lightweight foamed concrete slabs forming the exterior walls readily meets these requirements, yet provides an attractive appearance in a rustic setting.

Maintenance, climate control, insurance rates, fire protection and many other factors indicated that concrete unquestionably offered the most economical structural system in terms of the overall life-span of the building.

Design flexibility and economy are just two of the many reasons why prestressed concrete is today's answer for industrial buildings.



PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

612 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. 47204

An organization of cement manufacturers to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete

INDIANAPOLIS...A CITY TO....

Indianapolis is a city on the move out of the nineteenth century and into a new era of physical growth. One aspect of this movement is the current construction "boom" in the central city; a number of significant projects are being planned or are nearing completion in major areas of housing, transportation, commerce, government and education. The purpose of this issue of the *Indiana Architect* is to gather together these activities in order to gain a clearer understanding of what is actually happening to our city. It is hoped that it will be possible to see what physical form the central city will take in the next few years and to see what effect this form will have on its inhabitants.

A major purpose of a city is to bring people and organizations together for ease and variety of access and contact, and to allow people to experience together the complexity and wealth of our civilization. However, Indianapolis and most major American cities have experienced an exodus of these same people and organizations from the core to the suburbs. Instead of a high-density urban concentration full of variety, interest and excitement, we have been left with a centralized vacuum, an area quickly losing its creative hold on the people for which it was created. The reasons for this change are many; some are a restrictive tax structure, changing population patterns, changing consumer buying patterns, inadequate transportation systems and general apathy and lack of interest on the part of local government. A by-product of this "happening" is increasing urban blight, a physical deterioration that spawns added flight.

For many years Indianapolis has accepted this as a normal event and has not seemed interested in reversing the flight. Now, through some mysterious gathering of forces, individual projects are appearing across a wide spectrum of central city activities. A major highway program is under development, a civic center is planned and private investors again seem interested in developing central city projects. No one

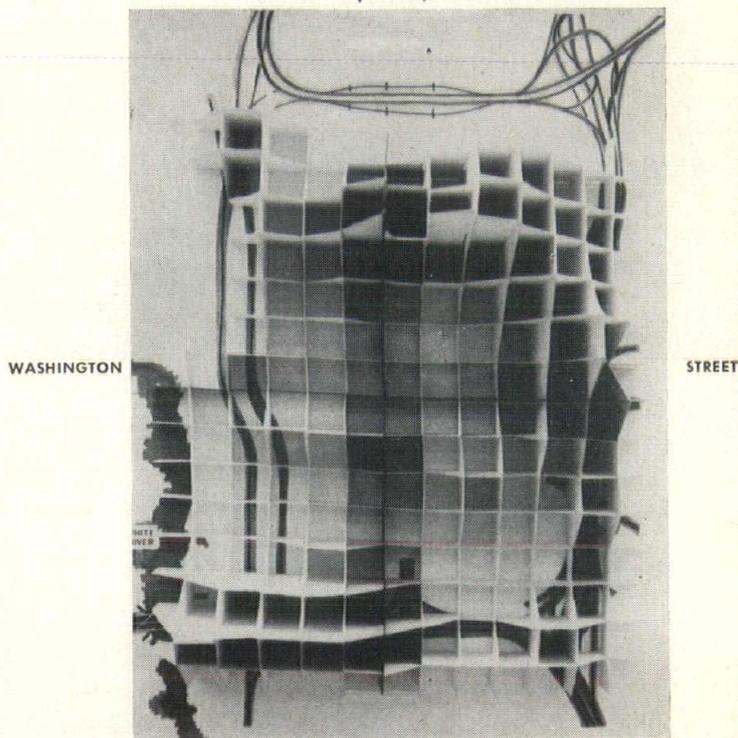
has attempted to analyze the cause of this activity. Perhaps it is coincidence. It is difficult to believe that concerted progress was planned and organized. Hopefully, it was a sudden awareness on the part of individual leaders that Indianapolis was in trouble; that its citizens were missing out on a vital part of their social existence. However it occurred, the fact remains that an "urban renaissance" is now upon us and we must ask some basic questions: Are plans being developed with the well being of the citizenry in mind? Are they in accord with the overall goals of the city? Are the projects following a master plan that has taken into consideration all the important elements of city planning and all of the valid reasons for a city to exist? Are all elements of the community represented so that the variety of city life, so important to the functioning of a vital core, is retained? Do the projects adjust themselves to pre-existing conditions through which, in Vincent Scully's words, "the culture of cities — which means civilization — is handed down from generation to generation"? Are natural resources and recreational facilities a part of these plans? Are traffic patterns generated by the projects logical and well conceived? Is there a central planning agency, well staffed and funded with authority?

Admittedly, these are difficult questions to answer. But mistakes have been made in the past and will continue to be made unless architects, urban planners, leaders of government and investors realize that they must learn by them. They have an entire city to be accountable to — a city not only made up of streets, cars and buildings, but of people, people who can become irritated, agitated and often explosive when they realize that events are proceeding along a course which is no longer valid for their own lives. This is one of the lessons to be learned from Watts, Chicago, Detroit, New Haven and Newark.

In the following pages we will look at current central city projects involving housing, redevelopment, recreation, education and commercial and governmental activities. As each one is presented, the reader is asked to examine it in view of the aforementioned questions. Fortunately, many of the projects are successful interpretations of good urban design. Others may not be but have advanced to a stage where change is impossible. Still others deserve a second look. Most important of all, if failures are indicated, then corrective measures must be taken.

**METROPOLITAN
PLANNING
COMMISSION**

MERIDIAN ST.

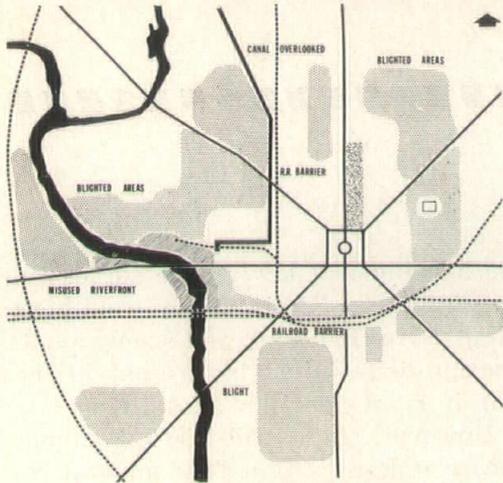


MERIDIAN ST.

BLIGHT IN THE DOWNTOWN AREA

Based on dilapidation and deterioration of residential structures, 1960

.....DREAM ABOUT.....



PROBLEMS

UNDESIRABLE LAND USE:

- Industry adjacent to homes
- Many vacant waste areas
- Railroad adjacent to government and residences

INEFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS:

- Conflict of transit modes
- Inadequate traffic capacities
- Inadequate parking
- Conflict of local and intra-city traffic

A LOSS OF ECONOMIC VITALITY:

- Declining retail sales
- Decreasing range of businesses and services

A SUBSTANDARD LOW INCOME HOUSING:

- Substandard dwelling units
- Lack of open space
- Inadequate business and social services

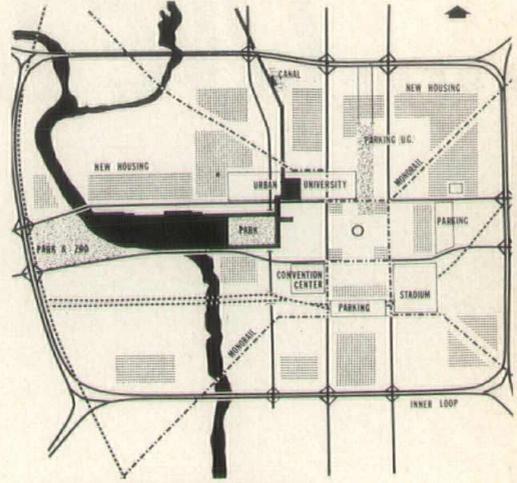
VISUAL CHAOS

- Neglect of the river as a visual and recreational asset
- Chaotic array of signs, scarred building and parking lots
- Failure to maximize the importance of public buildings in the city landscape

ILLUSTRATIONS 3, 4, 5,

INDIANAPOLIS CENTRUM . . .

A Design Potential Study — Prepared by students of the Departments of Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Illinois.



RECOMMENDATIONS

IMPROVE PATTERN OF LAND USES:

- Provide exclusive areas for housing and industry
- Group land uses with compatible activity patterns

MAXIMIZE

ASSESSIBILITY:

- Develop rapid mass transit
- Provide a complete limited access highway system
- Provide parking
- Create automated pedestrian movement system

CREATE A CENTRUM:

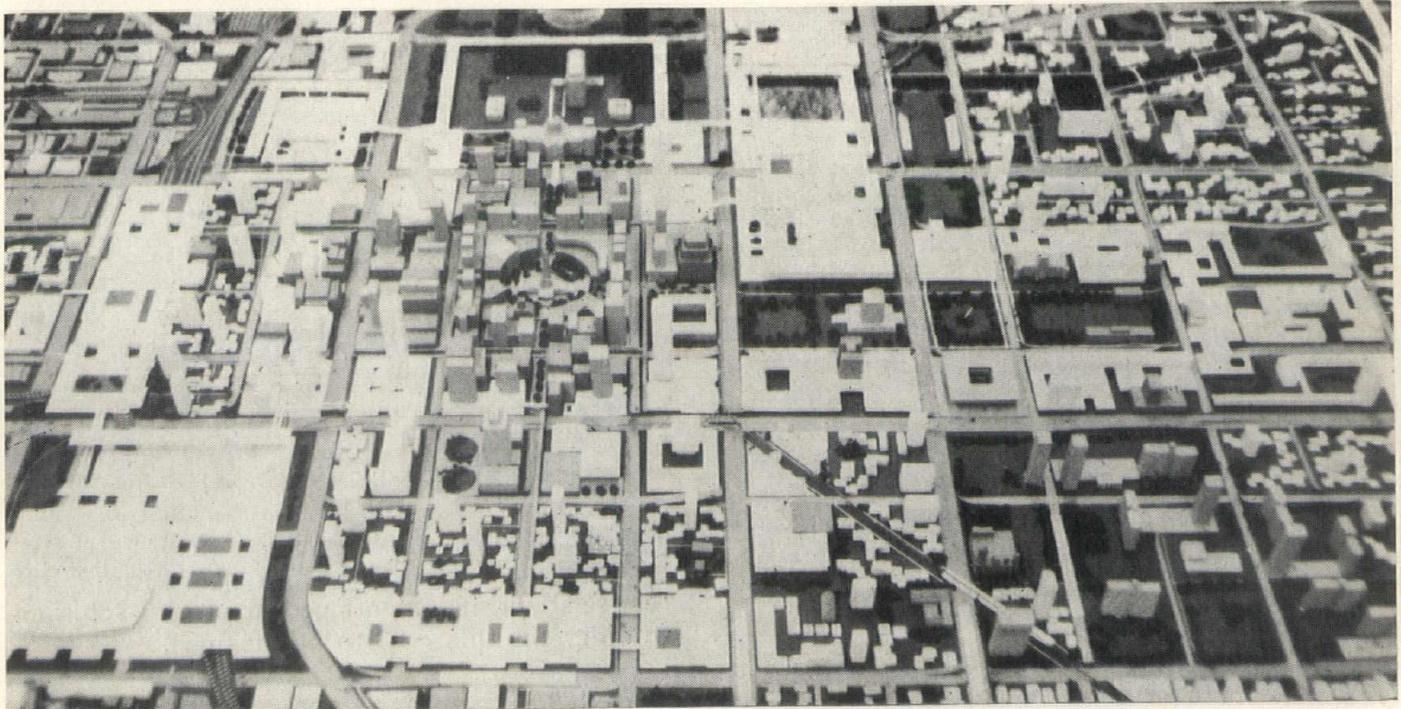
- Gather compatible activity generators, university, stadium and civic center
- Provide desirable living areas in the core
- Upgrade commercial outlet facilities

PROVIDE SETTING FOR SOUND COMMUNITIES:

- Develop a range of recreational, social and commercial activities
- Provide a greater choice of housing types

DEVELOP VISUAL ORDER:

- Express macro-structure
- Provide unified districts that offer a variety of visual experiences
- Develop a proper setting for government buildings
- Preserve Lockerbie area
- Reinforce functional characteristic of Mall, Circle and diagonal streets
- Expand use and awareness of the White River

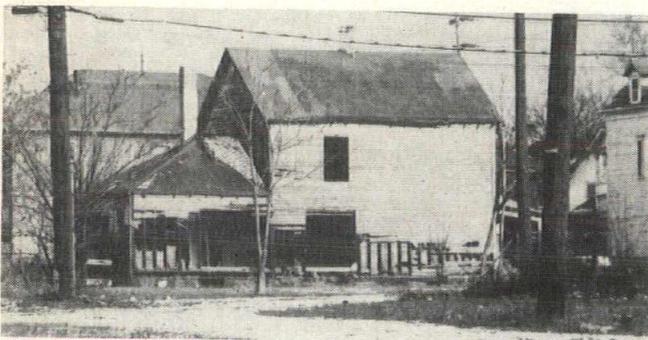


.....LIVE IN.....

Adequate housing is a key to the successful functioning of any city. Significantly good high density housing, varied in design and openly available to all income levels must be present in the central city if it is to function as a living, exciting core. However, successful housing cannot exist in the core unless certain fundamental relationships are present, including adequate police protection, good schools, good recreation and cultural facilities and racial compatibility. Indianapolis has made little progress in achieving these relationships and, therefore, housing plays a fairly small role in the "rebirth" of the central city. Riley Center, once Indianapolis' major achievement of downtown private urban renewal, had a good start but lack of interest on the part of local government, which some consider an unfair tax structure and the general reputation of the area in which it is placed has caused Alcoa to think twice about additional construction. At this time, new moderate-to-high income housing in the central city seems unlikely.

Success of another type is evident in the field of federally supported public housing. Housing for the elderly at Massachusetts and Michigan, to be completed early this spring, has received national attention for its imaginative design. Additional public housing for the elderly is under study for the central city. Of course, public housing's financial success is not a valid area of inquiry. In the central city it serves a ready, eager and often pre-existing market. However, its inclusion in the total fabric of the core is a valuable asset. The danger lies in allowing public housing to be the dominant pattern.

At this date, new housing for the low-to-moderate income group is not significantly available in the central city. Some rehabilitation work is being planned in areas surrounding the mile square, but results are inconclusive. Indianapolis needs more varied housing in its center to help establish its "urban renaissance." But the relationships mentioned must be achieved in order for this goal to be attained.



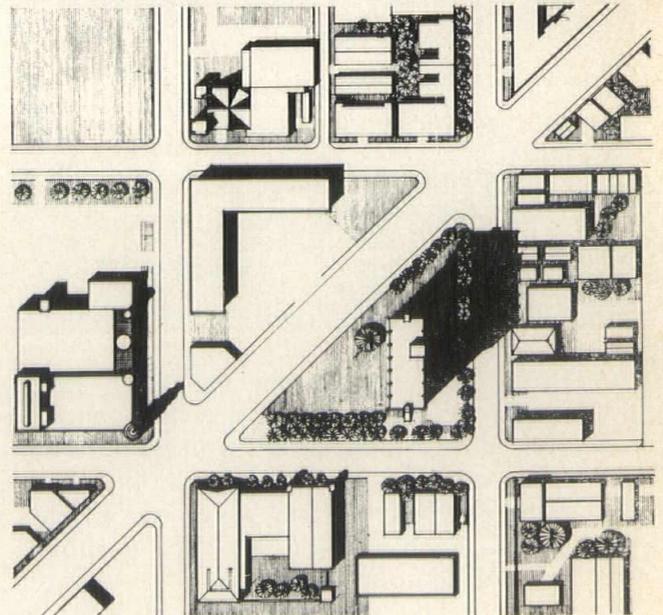
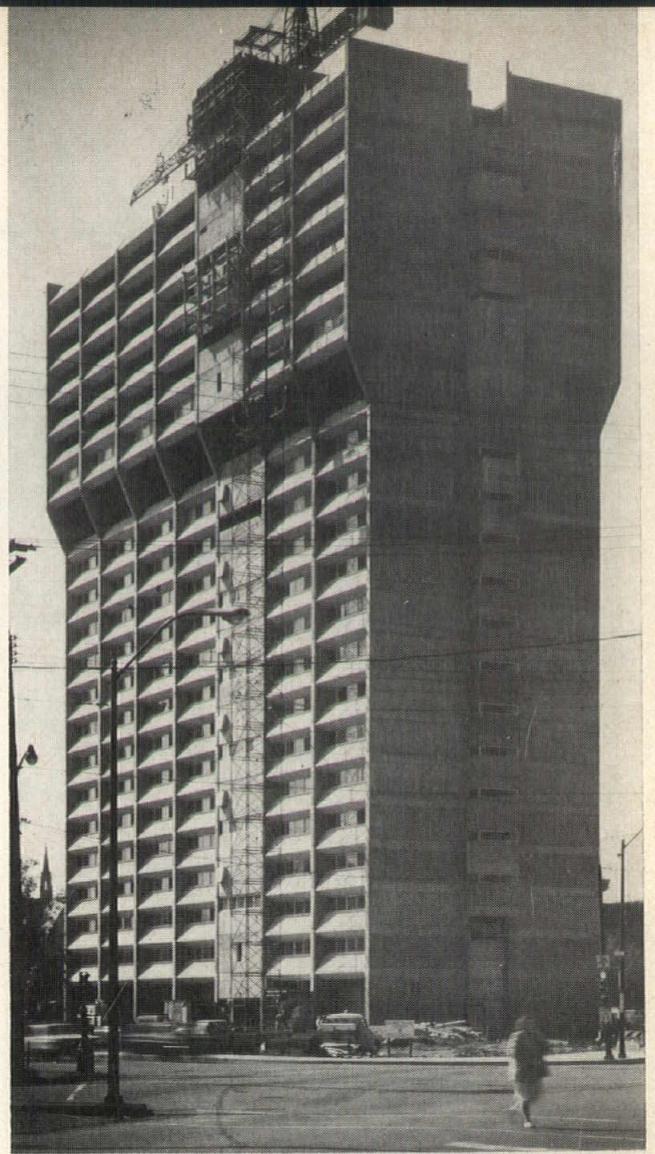
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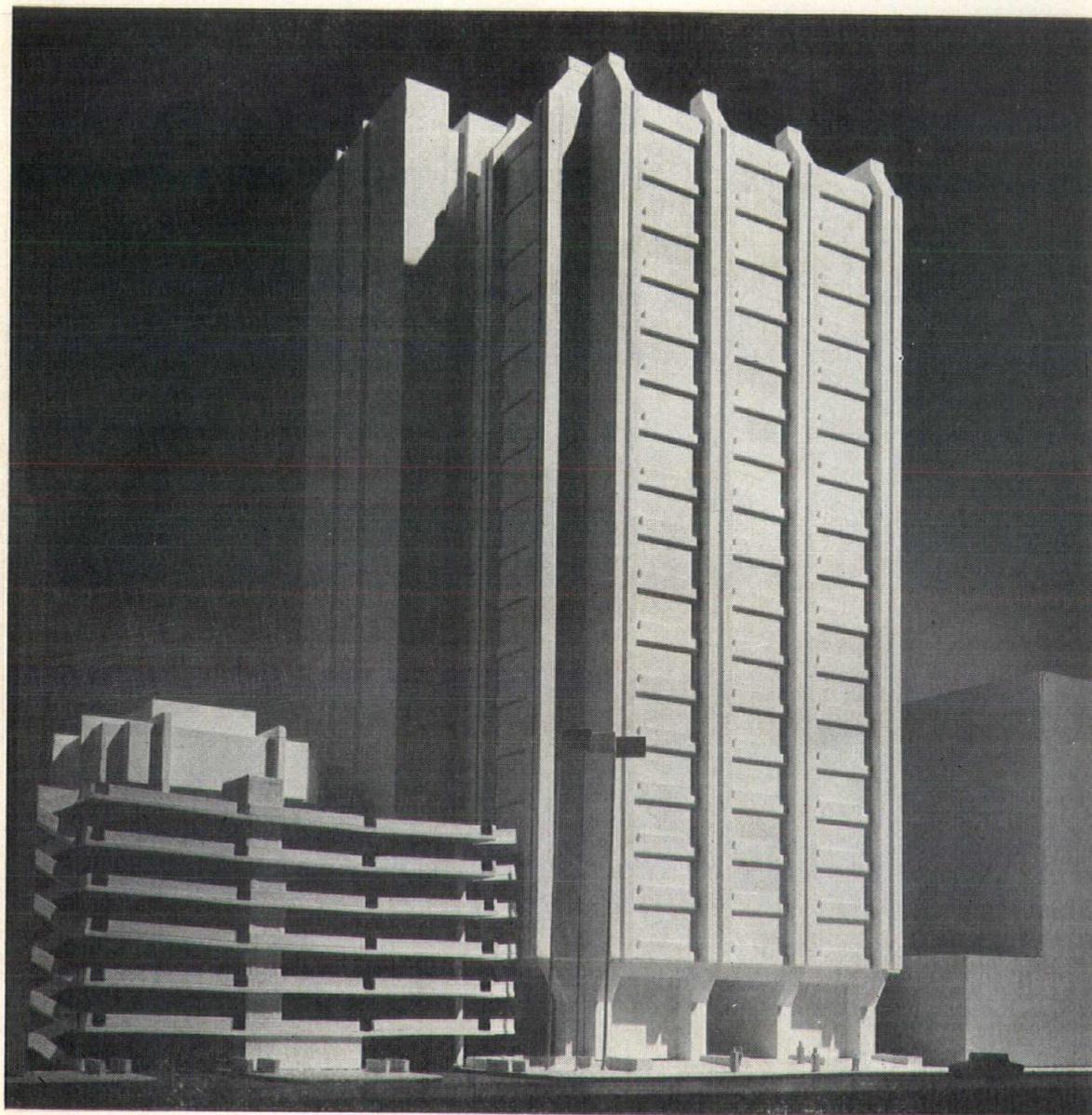


9 Riley Towers
Perkins & Will, Architects



8, 10 Housing for the Elderly
Evans Woolen & Associates, Architects

.....WORK IN.....



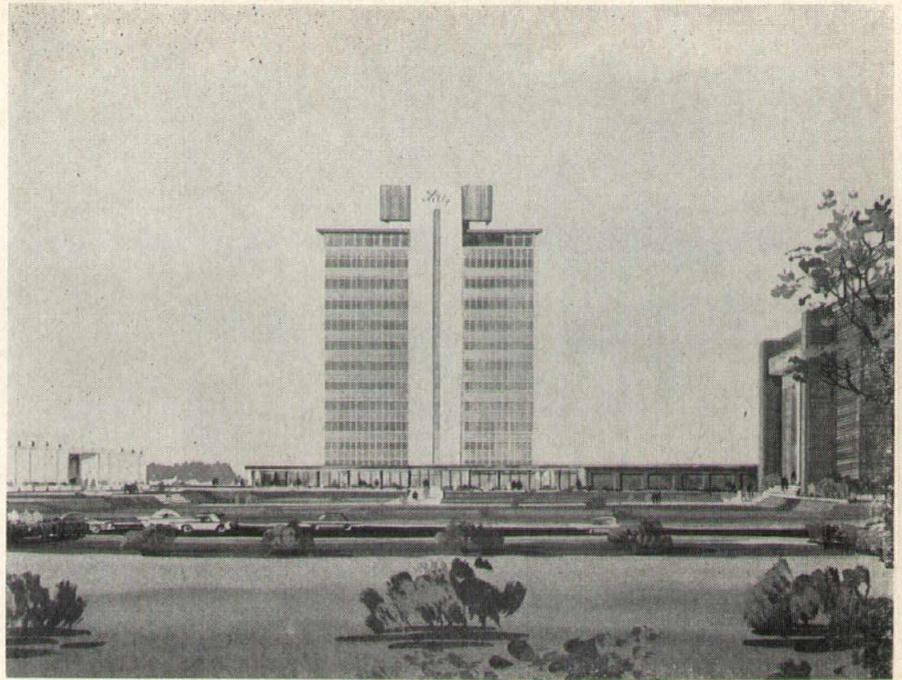
11 Blue Cross-
Blue Shield
Building
Lennox, Matthews
Simmons & Ford,
Architects

Private enterprise is by far the major force in the rebirth of Indianapolis' urban core, as can be seen by the number of projects reported in the following pages. However, it is important not to be overcome by the sheer size of this investment. Each project must be examined in the light of community goals.

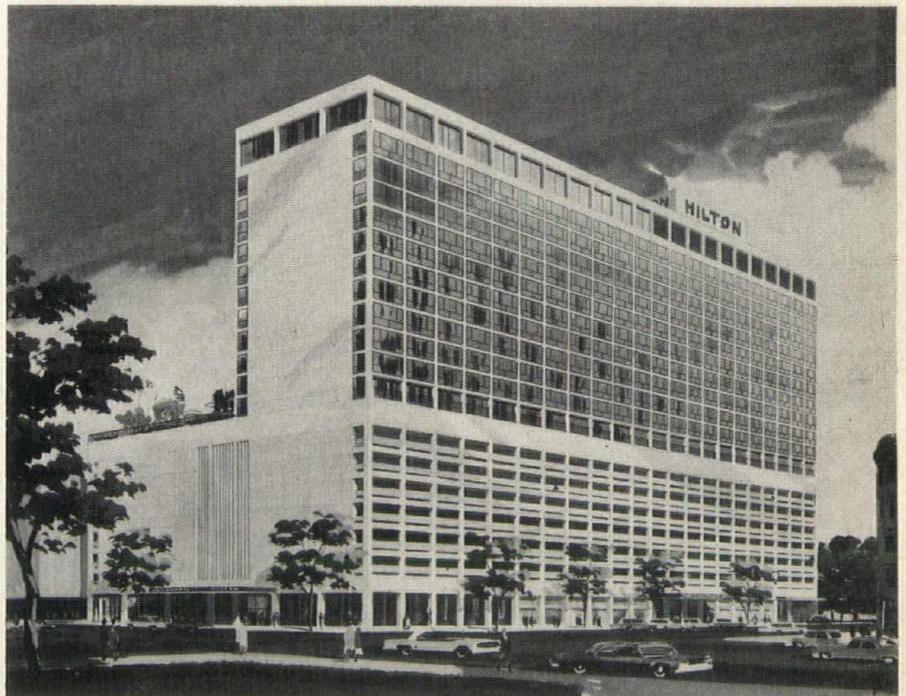
Commercial activity, by nature of its being private, is more responsive to financial success than to the demands and responsibilities of good

urban design. Often the fact that a project spurs the economy is considered enough to satisfy the demands of the citizenry. Often the sheer size of a project tends to deter constructive criticism for fear that the investor will become disinterested. In many cases it is necessary to rely on corporate paternalism to achieve the amenities of better urban design. However, if a city is to be built for its citizens to enjoy, those responsible for maintaining and expanding a more creative

12 Eli Lilly & Co. complex



13 Indianapolis Hilton Hotel
William B. Tabler and
Bohlen, Burns & Associates,
Architects

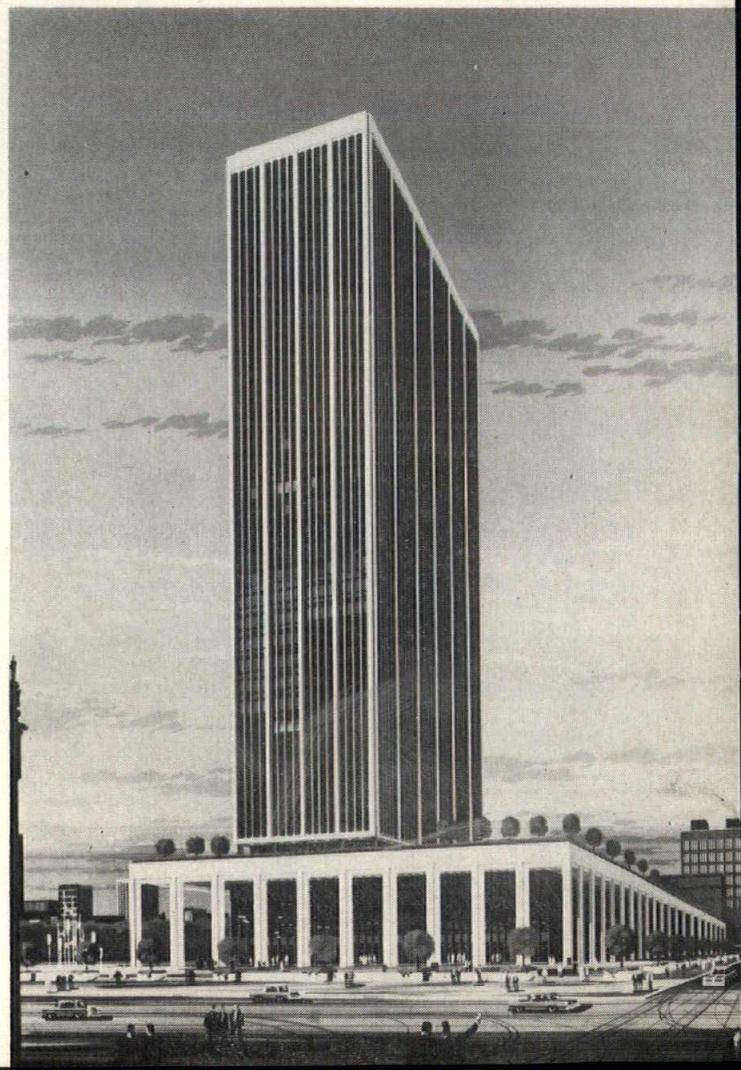


environment must be heard for that which is built will have a profound effect on the fabric of the city for many years to come. In the area of commercial development we can no longer afford to let the common good be determined by separate investors, each working alone to assure the success of his particular project, unrelated to the whole. A clear path of communications must be established between the developer and a strong professional planning agency. Although esthetics

cannot (and should not) be codified and investment cannot be regulated, we can and should expect that projects be examples of the best in architectural design, that traffic patterns generated conform to planned goals and that the density of the core not be destroyed by surface parking. We must insure that valuable pre-existing conditions are retained, and that the variety, creativity and complexity of the individual's urban life is not destroyed but expanded.



14 LaRosa Building
Charles M. Brown, Architect



15 Indiana National Bank Tower
Thomas Stanley, Architect

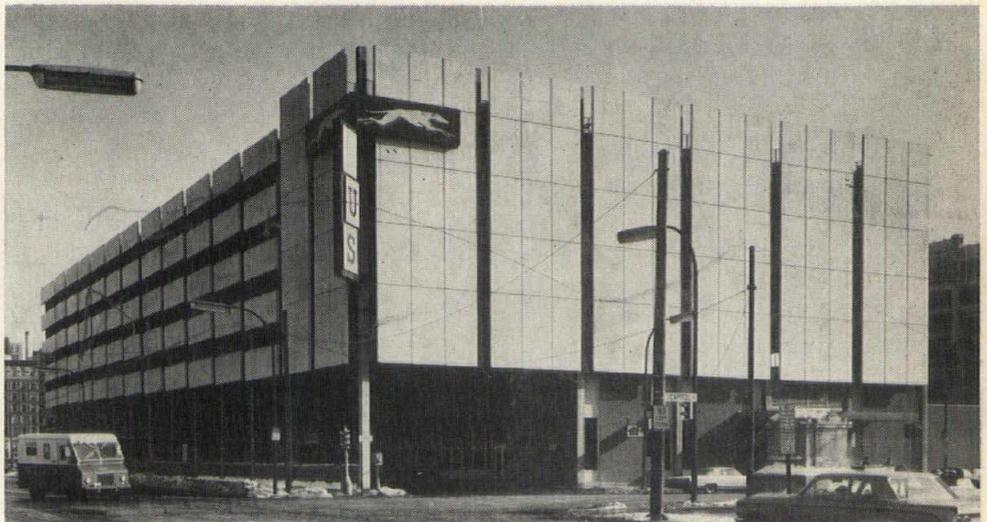
16 State Life Insurance Building
Lennox, Matthews, Simmons & Ford,
Architects



17 Murat Shrine Club
J. Lloyd Allen, Architect
Richard K. Zimmerly,
Project Architect
Fennig & Weir, Engineers



18 Greyhound Bus Terminal
Lennox, Matthews, Simmons & Ford,
Architects



FALL CREEK

MERIDIAN ST - US 31

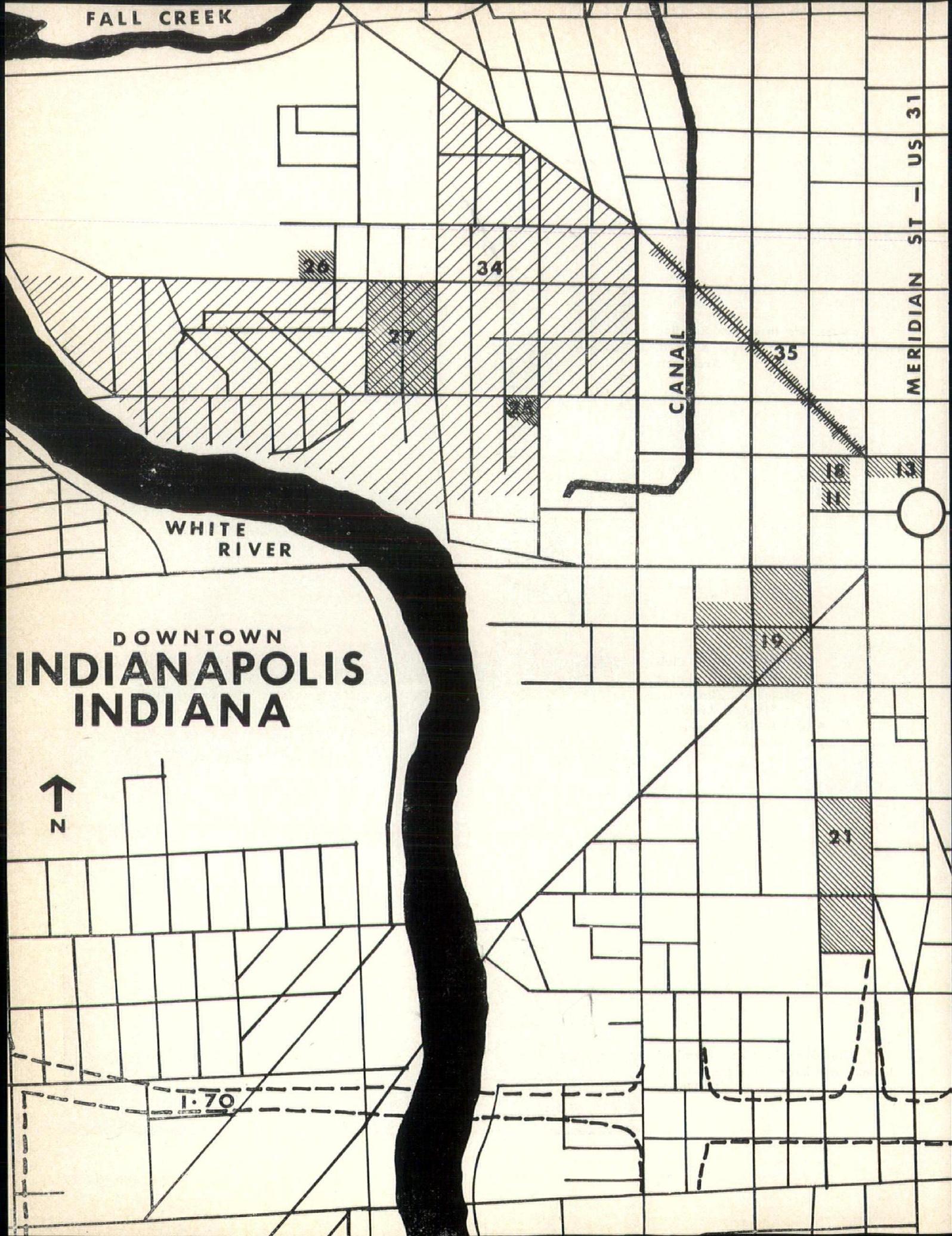
CANAL

WHITE RIVER

DOWNTOWN INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA



1:70



26

34

27

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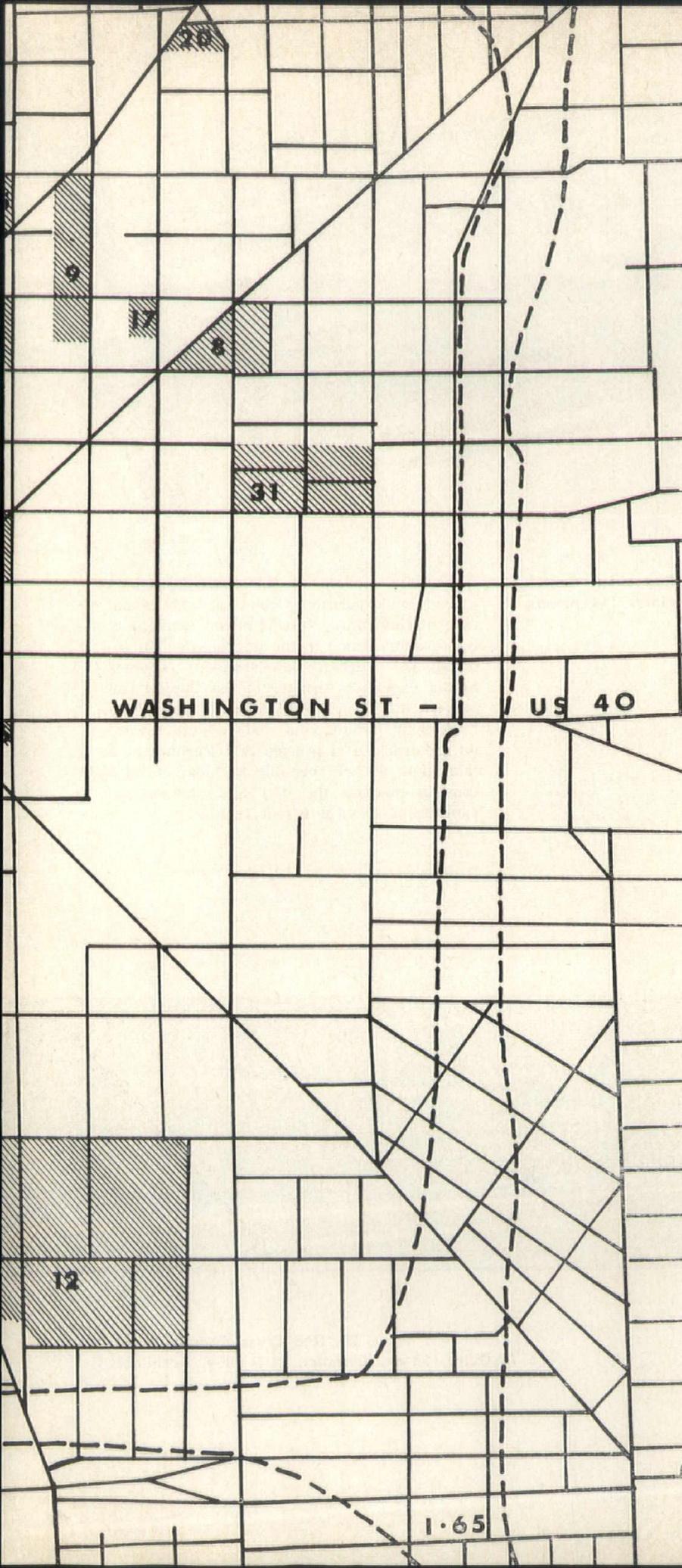
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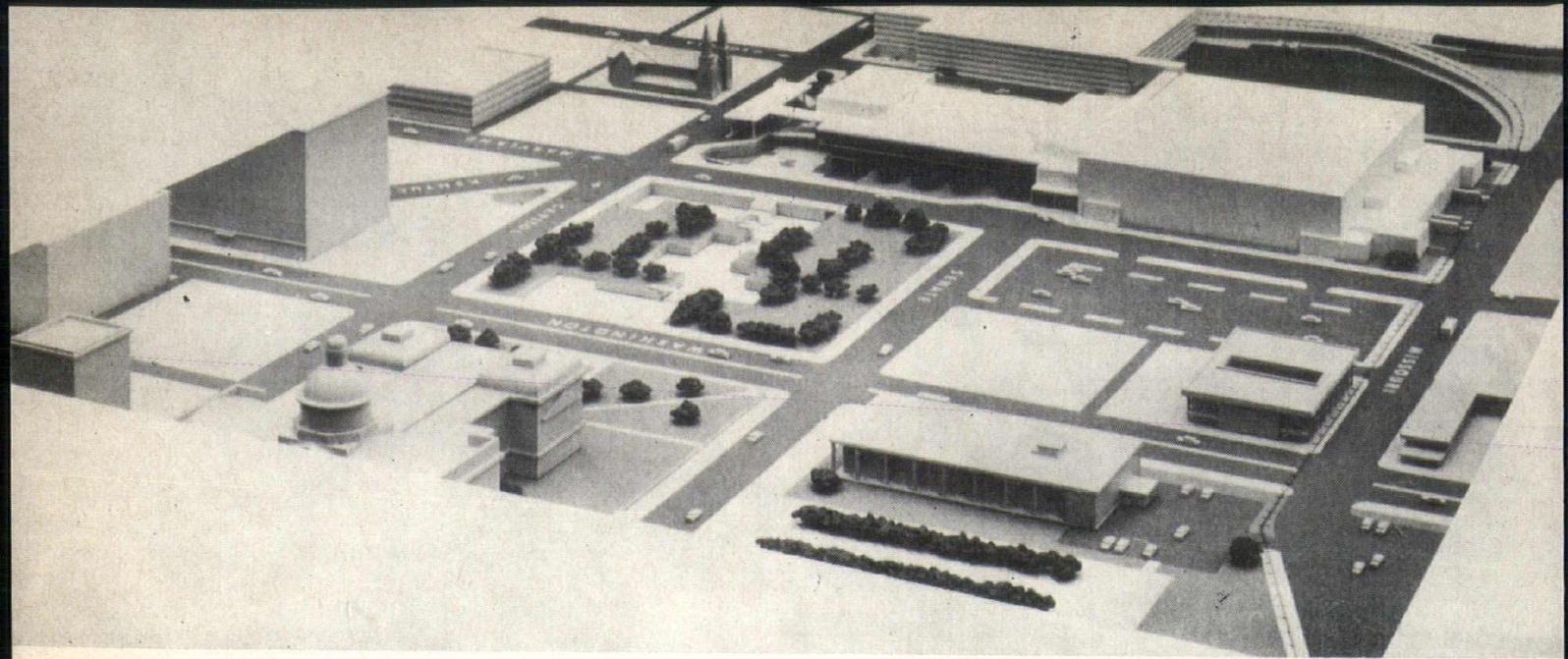
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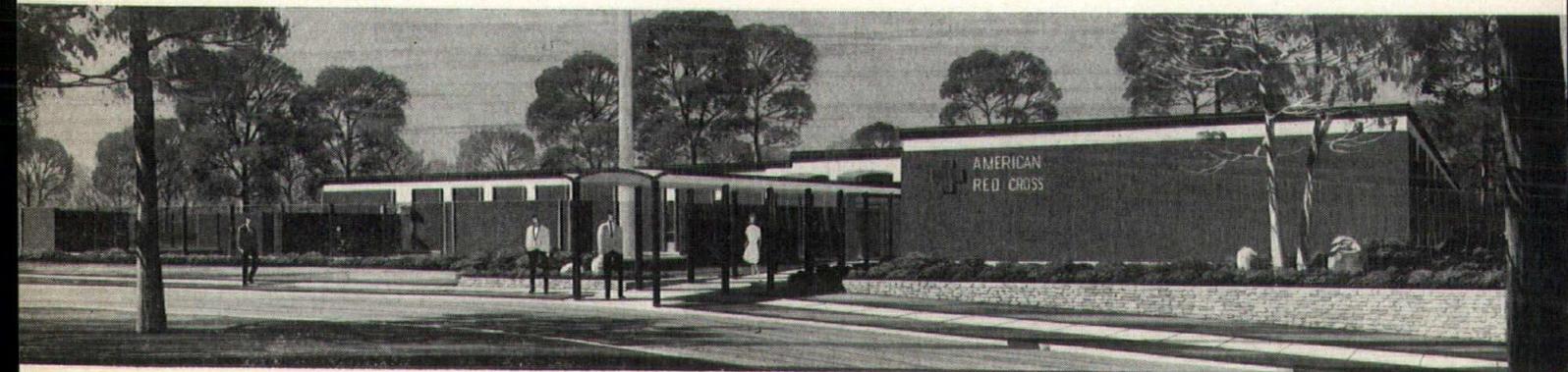
Map Key

- 8. Housing for the Elderly (PHA 17-7)
- 9. Riley Towers
- 11. Indiana Blue Cross-Blue Shield
- 12. Lilly Complex
- 13. Indianapolis Hilton
- 14. LaRosa Building
- 15. Indiana National Bank Tower
- 16. State Life Insurance
- 17. Murat Shrine Club
- 18. Greyhound Bus Terminal
- 19. Indiana Convention-Exposition
- 20. Red Cross Building
- 21. Indianapolis Post Office
- 23. Federal Office Building
- 25. Board of Education
- 26. I. U. Hospital
- 27. I.U. Indianapolis Regional Campus
- 28. I. U. Law School
- 31. Lockerbie Square
- 34. Future I.U.-Purdue Regional Campus
- 35. Indiana Avenue



19 Indiana Convention-Exposition Center
 Lennox-James-Loeble Associates, Architects

Definite studies of the revised Indiana Convention-Exposition Center are not available at this time. It will be an element of major significance in the development of Indianapolis' "urban renaissance." Thomas Smith, executive director of the Capital Improvements Board, indicates that the center "will spur Indianapolis and Indiana toward its greatest era of prosperity." Perhaps at a later date we will be able to judge its success in meeting the demands and responsibilities of a vital urban core.

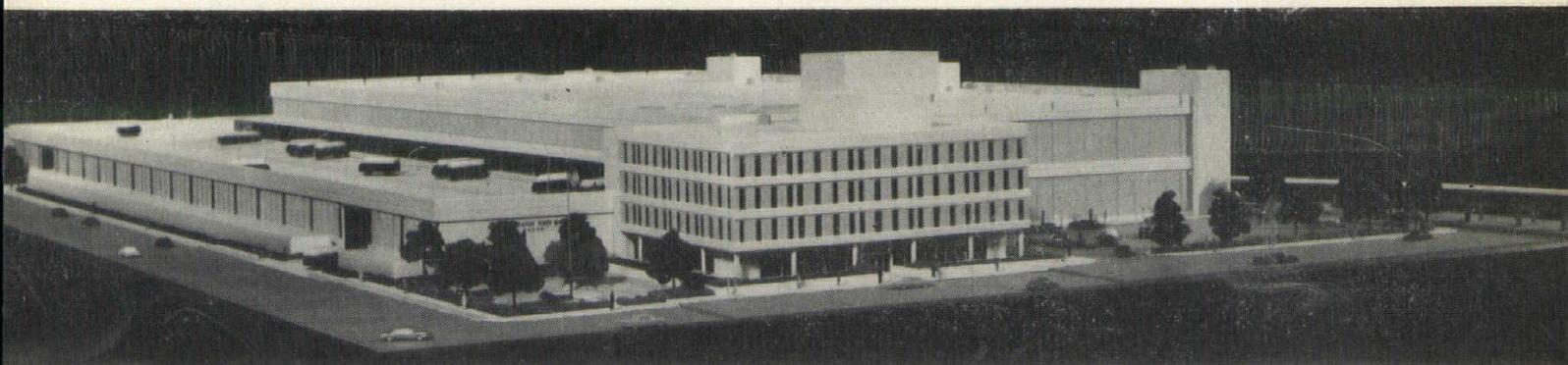
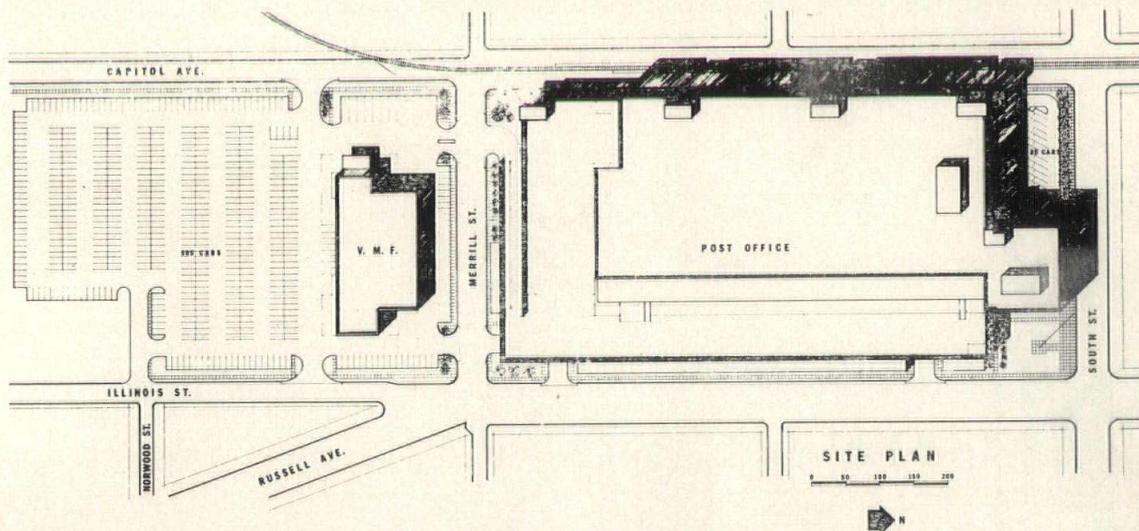


20 Red Cross Chapter House
 McGuire, Shook, Compton & Richey, Architects

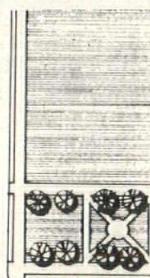
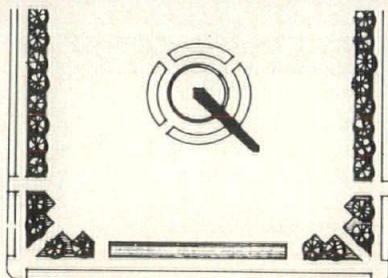
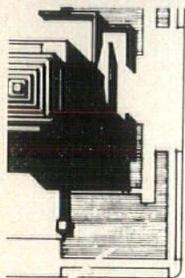
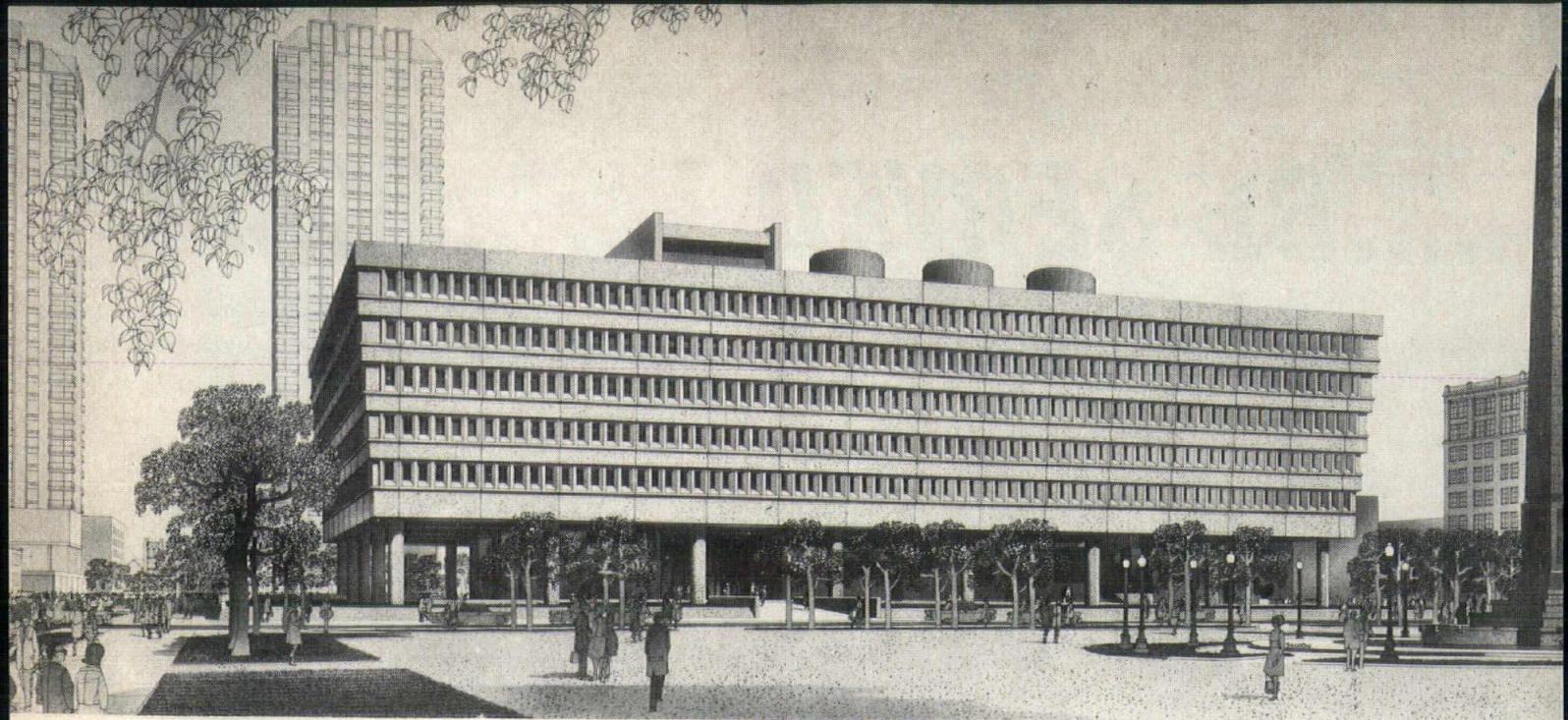
.....BE SERVED.....

Earlier it was stated that bringing people and organizations together for ease of contact is a major purpose of a city. In Indianapolis, governmental services play an important role in achieving this goal for eight major centers of governmental activity will exist soon. Their impact on the economic life and the physical form of the central city is and will be enormous. Therefore, it is essential that these agencies collectively and individually recognize their responsibilities, through co-operation and leadership, to

the city's "urban renaissance." From a planning standpoint "leadership" should mean providing the best possible services in structures or groups of structures that emulate the highest principles of urban design today. They should reflect the highest ideals and esthetic values of the community, yet they should not present an awesome monumentality that dehumanizes contact. They should take their proper places as essential parts of the over-all master plan of the central city.

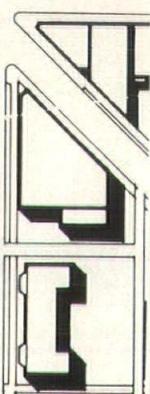
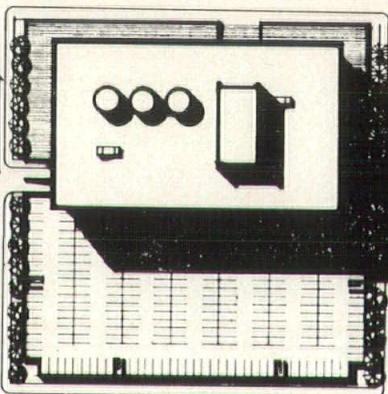


21, 22 Indianapolis Post Office
James Associates, Architects



23 Federal Office Building
Evans Woollen & Associates,
Architects

24 Federal Office Building Site



25 Education Center
Kennedy, Brown & Trublood, Architects



..... LEARN IN

Elementary and secondary school facilities are required in the central city to satisfy the needs of its residents. In addition, institutions of higher education can provide an invaluable variety of intellectual stimuli to these same residents and to the citizenry as a whole. The most significant educational program in Indianapolis' central city today is the proposed Indiana-Purdue regional campus. The following article defines the beginnings of this program. As it continues to grow beyond current projects it will have a significant effect on the growth patterns on the entire inner city area. It will bear close attention in relation to goals previously stated.

The Indianapolis Regional Campus is part of the Indiana University system, which includes six commuter campuses located throughout the state, all currently developing toward accreditation as baccalaureate degree granting institutions. Recently, an increased level of university support has provided impetus for vigorous planning for program expansion in Indianapolis, as well as a design for a new campus complex on the western edge of the central business district adjacent to the long-established Indiana University Medical Center Campus. This proximity to the Schools of Medicine, Law and Dentistry will provide stimulus and flexibility in the planning of undergraduate courses and programs. Current discussions are underway concerning the involvement of Purdue University and its programs, which would provide a variety of two- and four-year curricula representing the complementary academic missions of the state's two major universities. The extent of expansion depends on the continuation of the current financial support base.

The initial phase of this new campus development will accommodate the five to six thousand students expected to enroll in the Indiana University Regional Campus at Indianapolis by 1973. The first stage of the master plan will provide 60 classrooms of varying sizes, 13 specialty rooms and laboratories for arts, sciences and business, 114 faculty offices and laboratories, 31 administrative offices, an auditorium-lecture room complex containing one 520-seat auditorium, two 200-seat facilities, and three 100-seat lecture rooms.

The design concept of the Indianapolis Campus is the result of the thorough analysis of program requirements, which suggested the creation of three buildings to comprise the initial elements of an extensive future complex. Each building is designed to accommodate most efficiently one of the three basic types of spaces included in the program: (a) large lecture-auditoria, (b) loft-type library space, and (c) classroom-office space.

The first elements in the master plan will include:

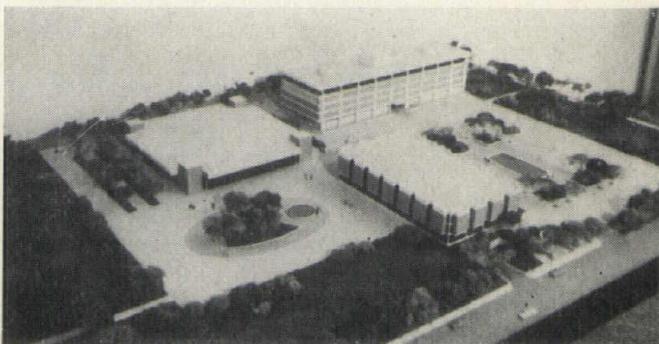
1. a 5-story classroom, laboratory, studio structure with faculty and administrative offices.
2. a 3-story library building.
3. a 1-story lecture building containing large lecture halls with facilities for front and rear projection of visual materials and ETV provisions.

In regard to the landscaping of the new campus, after careful research and discussion, it was decided to use a formal landscape style to create a design character which would be in keeping with the urban campus setting. Because of the more compact arrangement of buildings, the Indianapolis campus will require more and larger paved areas to handle the heavier concentration of students than would a suburban campus, an effect which will be offset with sufficient plantings. The site and building design are closely related so that the entire project will present a well-organized and unified appearance. Appropriate land clearance will provide two parking areas of 330 spaces for the commuter campus until a major study has assessed future parking requirements, following which a project to accommodate long-term needs will be initiated.

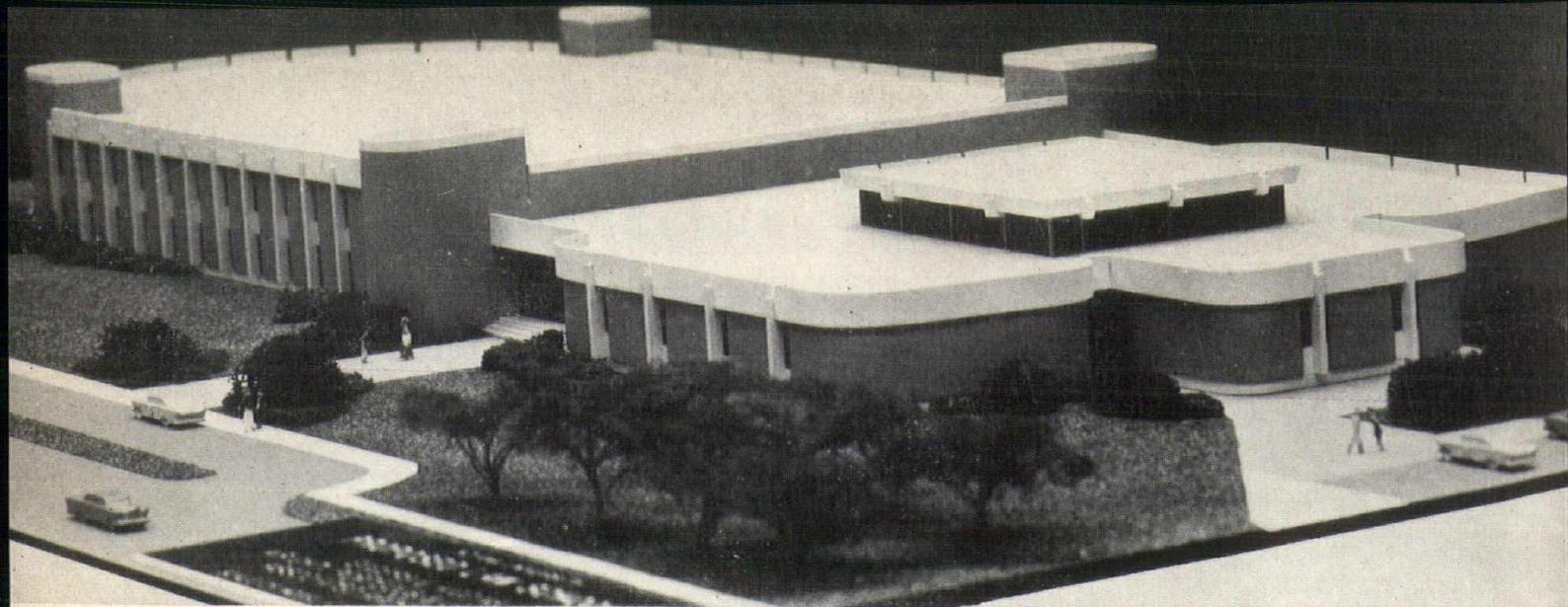
The new campus is planned for a site adjacent to the existing medical campus, southeast of the University Hospital. The program areas will consist of approximately 160,000 assignable square feet, with gross area being some 285,000 square feet. The three buildings will be the first in a master plan which envisions provisions of facilities for some 12,000 students by 1975.



26 Indiana University Hospital
Eggers & Higgins, Architects
Fleck, Burkhart & Shropshire and
Reid, Thompson, Boots & Associates,
Associate Architects



27 Indiana University Regional Campus
Eggers & Higgins, Architects
Reid, Thompson, Boots & Associates,
Associate Architects



28 Indiana University Law School
Eggers & Higgins, Architects
Wright, Porteous & Lowe, Associate Architects

29 Indiana University Regional Campus



.....RENEW.....

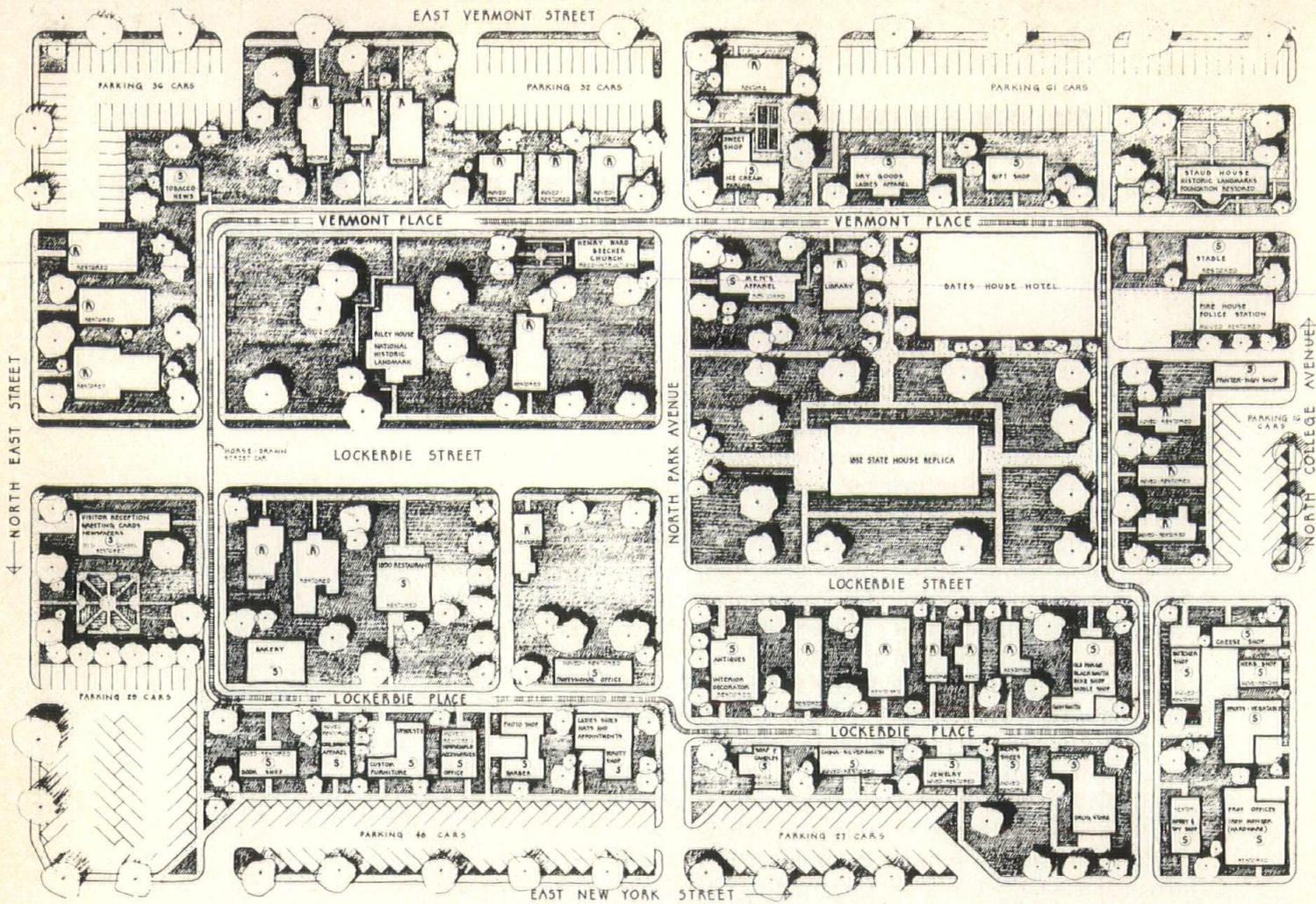
Large portions of Indianapolis' central city are now in the process of deterioration. This can be changed by two methods—private and public redevelopment. Private projects do their part in eliminating blight, but since their prime objective is a favorable return on investments, major central city problems are not solved.

Indianapolis' Department of Redevelopment was established in 1945. Since that time it has undertaken projects in the fields of housing, commerce, industry and institutional facilities. Prior to 1965, when the prohibition on the use of federal funds was lifted, the financial success of a project was again of prime importance. This was particularly true in the field of housing. Now, with a greater variety of public funds available for planning, acquisition and construction, the Department is able to consider more varied solutions to inner city problems. Projects are under study for a section of the abandoned Hygrade property, portions of the University Quarter not planned for institutional use, and an area bordered by South Meridian Street. The Commission is co-operating with the Public Housing Authority in finding sites to relocate a portion of the estimated 10,000 families to be displaced by the inner loop and University.

In addition, several projects sponsored by a wide array of organizations are coming into focus. There is the proposed renewal of commercial blocks on Indiana Avenue from Ohio to Tenth Street, Lockerbie Square, a four-block inner city project surrounding the James Whitcomb Riley home, is to be developed as an historical area in the 1890's tradition but with contemporary uses.

All public and private agencies must focus a goodly portion of their efforts in the field of renewal. It must be planned, co-ordinated and pursued throughout the entire spectrum of human needs. We are dealing with the very heart of our city. To cut it out and replace it with ill-conceived, half-hearted or otherwise inappropriate programs will foist upon the next generation more complex problems.





31, 32 Lockerbie Square
 James Associates, Architects
 H. Roll McLaughlin,
 Consulting Architect



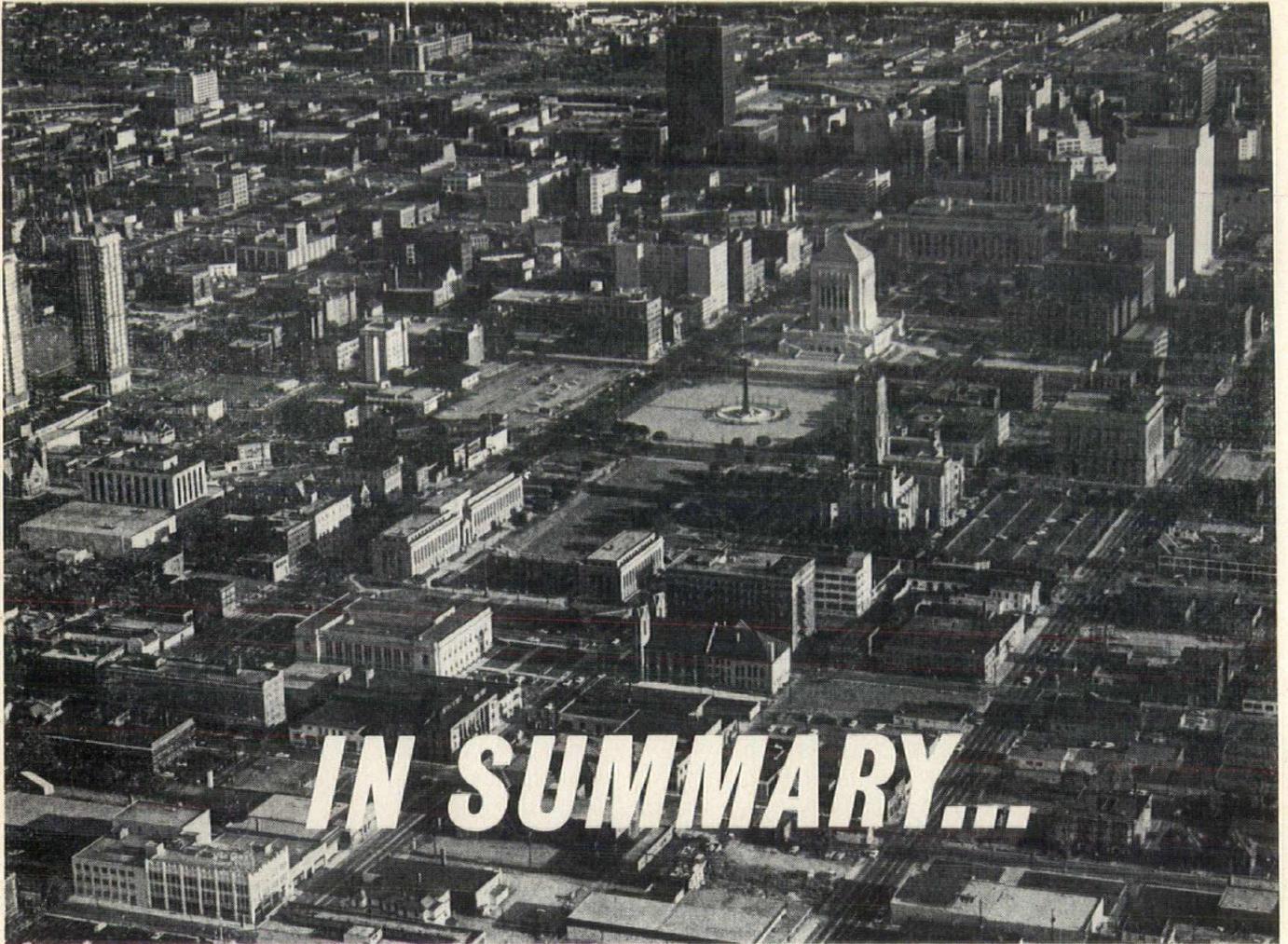
.....PLAY IN.....

The site of Indianapolis was chosen very carefully as the capital of the state very early in the 1800's. It was a **planned** city. One of the basic reasons for the choice was its natural resources. It was geographically located in the center of the state; the terrain was relatively flat and thought to be suitable for farming. The soil was rich and timber was abundant. The river was thought to be navigable and a good source of water. The numerous falls in the stream could be used for power.

With the coming of the canal, the national road, the railroads, and the rise of industry, Indianapolis entered into a period of rapid growth with very little planning. Proper land use was ignored. As the population expanded beyond the mile square, the land which was used for recreation by the people in the central core was absorbed. Little provision was made for parks for these people. The two parks we have today in the downtown area were not planned.

We are now approaching another era of great change in which new uses must be found for Indianapolis' remaining natural resources. With the removal of the blighted areas, land has become our primary natural resource, and its proper use has become a concern. The Metropolitan Planning Department and the Metropolitan Park Department have studied future land use in the central city. A new inner-city park is now planned in the Broadway area. Other areas must also be considered. Shall we develop the river front as a recreational facility close to the proposed I.U.-Purdue regional campus? Can a new use be found for the canal or shall it be ignored? Can the land adjacent to the freeways be developed in a manner that will prevent future blight and enhance the beauty of the city? Can we attract people to live in the downtown area by providing adequate parks and recreational facilities? These are some of the questions which must be answered if recreation is to help revitalize the central city.





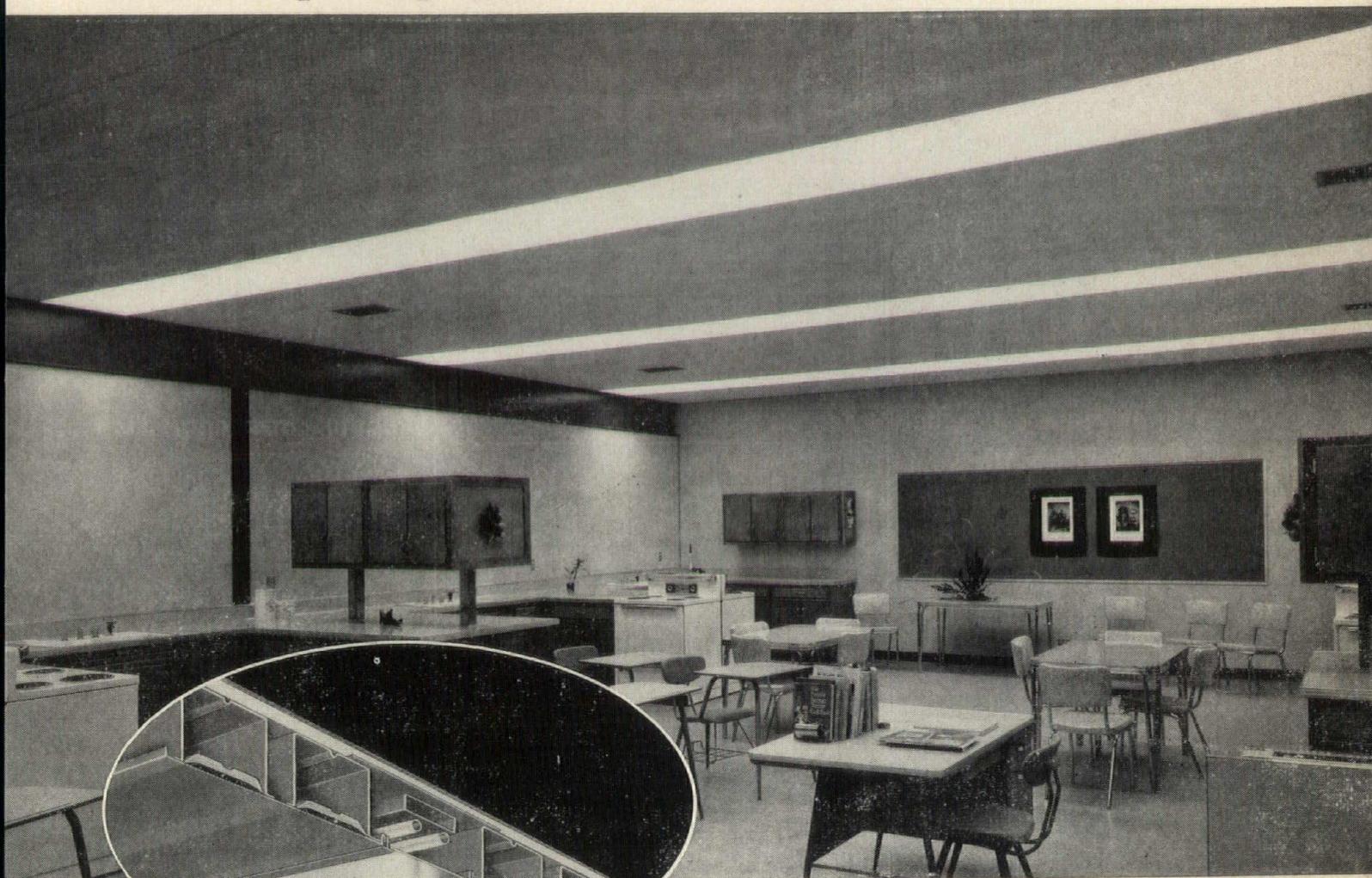
Mayor Richard Lugar has said that he will make Indianapolis "the model city of the Midwest." He stated: "I promise that if elected I will strive to stimulate material abundance and more importantly the quality of life which we will all want to enjoy in a clean, safe and beautiful city." This must be the goal of all citizens. To attain it, we must have strong leadership in physical and social planning. We must solve together the problems involved in all the major areas covered in this issue — housing, commercial development, government, education, redevelopment and recreation, and in the additional areas of transportation and human relations. It will be a difficult task. Government must work for the

good of all people. Purdue and Indiana Universities must consider the goals of the total city in the planning of the University Quarter. Private enterprise must build in relation to a city-wide master development plan. The inner loop must be shaped to prevent a wall-like appearance. We must realize that beauty is not too expensive for the general public and that redevelopment and new housing are positive goals, not unnecessary evils.

The centrum study may be a dream, an academic exercise, but its concepts of unity of planning and visual excitement are ones we cannot overlook in developing Indianapolis into "the model city of the Midwest."



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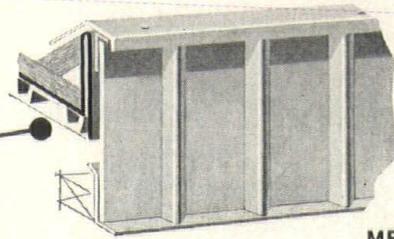
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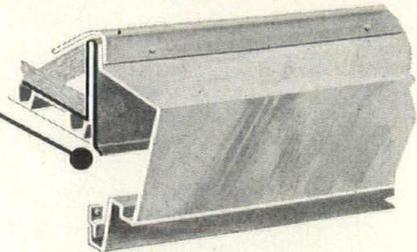
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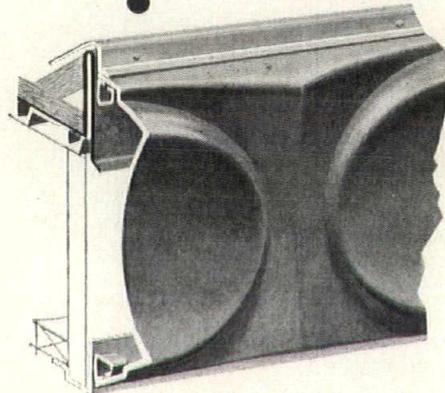
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METAL—formed—any shape

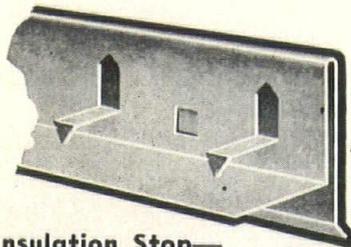


ACRYLIC—any shape

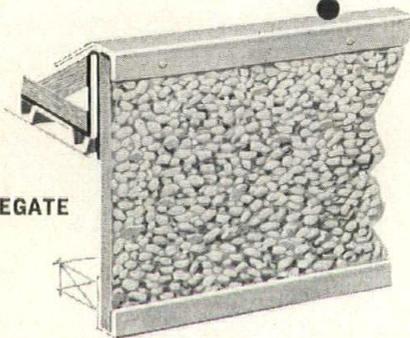


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TRIENNIAL HONOR AWARDS

The Public Relations Committee of the Indiana Society of Architects has announced the 1968 ISA Triennial Awards in Indiana Architecture program to honor significant contributions to architecture by Indiana architects during the past six years.

Any work designed by an ISA member will be eligible for entry and judging in the program, and awards will be announced at the ISA convention in October. Program entry forms and information will be mailed to all members by April 1st.

INDIANAPOLIS HONORS FELLOWS

The five distinguished Fellows of the American Institute of Architects who are members of the Indianapolis Chapter AIA were honored at the Chapter's Annual Banquet on February 10th. In attendance as guests of honor were George Caleb Wright FAIA, Edward D. Pierre, FAIA, and Mrs. Pierre, Merritt Harrison FAIA and Mrs. Harrison, and Charles

J. Betts FAIA and Mrs. Betts. Edward D. James FAIA was honored in absentia.

The dinner-dance, attended by 150 persons, was held at Meridian Hills Country Club in Indianapolis. Chapter President Robert Kennedy AIA introduced the Fellows, and Dave Bowen AIA served as program chairman.

STUDENT HOUSING RESEARCH

Fifteen hundred students at two Indiana universities participated in an 8-year research study regarding university residences conducted by a consulting behavioral scientist for the Terre Haute architectural firm of Ewing Miller Associates. Dr. Lawrence Wheeler, associate professor of psychology at California State College performed the survey to determine student preferences and needs for living, studying and relaxing in residence halls.

The findings include evidence that today's college student has strong feelings against being "institutionalized" in his campus environment, and that he has a marked desire to bring individuality to his environment as part of his search for his own personality.

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CONCRETE SEMINAR

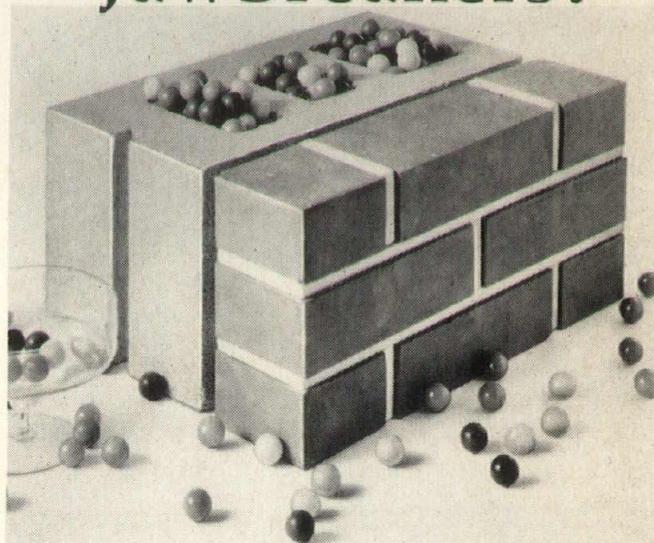
A one-day seminar on applied ultimate strength design of concrete structures will be conducted for Indiana architects and engineers April 9 by the Portland Cement Association. The meeting will be held from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. at the Glendale Auditorium, 62nd and Keystone, Indianapolis.

Total building design will be emphasized, with discussions on flexure, shear, bond, deflections, columns and footings, moment redistribution, torsion and biaxial building. Further information is available from the Indianapolis District PCA office, Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis 46204.

ABANDONED GAS STATIONS

The American Oil Company has announced that it will assume oil industry leadership in community beautification by razing abandoned service stations which are not suitable for other beneficial uses. The new policy is now in effect where property is owned by American Oil, and negotiations are underway to provide for company disposal of buildings on leased land at the expiration of lease.

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REGISTRATION EXAMS ANNOUNCED

The Indiana State Board of Registration for Architects has announced that the 1968 architectural licensing examinations will be held at the College of Architecture, Ball State University, Muncie, on March 18-21. The schedule for the exams is:

Monday, March 18

8:00 A.M.-11:00 A.M., Building Construction
12:00 Noon-5:00 P.M., Building Equipment

Tuesday, March 19

8:00 A.M.-10:00 P.M., Architectural Design
(with two 1-hour breaks)

Wednesday, March 20

8:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M., Site Planning
2:00 P.M.-5:00 P.M., History-Theory of Architecture

Thursday, March 21

8:00 A.M.-11:00 P.M., Professional Administration
12:00 Noon- 5:00 P.M., Structural Design

All times listed are Eastern Standard Time.

CAMPUS PLANNING SEMINAR

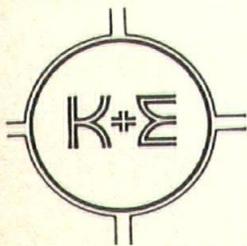
The School of Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis, will hold a Continuing Education for Architects Conference

on Campus Planning, April 25, 26 and 27. Mr. Walter Netsch (SOM) will present the Chicago Circle Campus, Mr. Ben Weese will present the Forest Park Campus in St. Louis, and Mr. Gyo Obata will present the Southern Illinois University Campus at Edwardsville, Illinois.

Other participants will include Dr. Joseph P. Cosand, President, Junior College District of St. Louis, Mr. Vladimir Bazjanac (Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum), Mr. Charles B. Thompsen (Candill, Rowlett and Scott), and members of the architecture staff at Washington University. Further information may be secured from Associate Professor Robert C. Oswald, School of Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

ARCHITECTURAL AWARD

Hironimus - Knapp - Given Associates, Evansville architectural firm, has been honored by the Armco Steel Corporation for their design of Key Motors, an Evansville Ford agency. The facility was selected as one of Armco's "Top Twenty" buildings last year. Particularly cited were the 'attractive architectural blending of steel, masonry and glass in design of a modern auto agency facility.'



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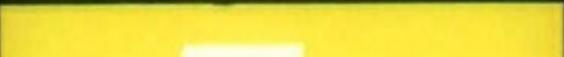
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