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COVER AND FEATURE MATERIAL

This month's cover and feature material were under the direction of Robert J. Makarius, Jr., AIA, Associate Editor of the Dayton Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The cover displays the proposed Government Center in the Central Business District Renewal Plan of Dayton, Ohio. Architects for the project are Paul Brown and John Head.

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FOCUS ON THE FUTURE

Architects BROWN and HEAD present their Design Study of the Dayton Central Business District Renewal Area.

DAYTON'S FUTURE HOLDS the redevelopment of the sixty-four acre Central Business District in the western downtown area. The city commissioners have estimated that industrial investors could make possible the completion of this project for about $60 million by 1970.

In their planning Architects Paul Brown, AIA, and John Head, AIA, have attempted to avoid the "concrete and steel canyon" appearance of continuous buildings erected to a building line facing a street. This would be achieved by breaking up a visual street pattern into plazas, courts, and open-park areas. Care has been taken to give the pedestrian relief from vehicular traffic, without redesign of the street pattern, by encouraging travel through the courts and plazas within blocks and away from the noise of the motorist. To demonstrate the possibility of achieving interesting architectural vistas in all directions, required extensive study of the effect of each building on its neighbors without imposing the rigid controls of symmetry or creating axes in the traditional manner. Particular care has been taken to avoid creating a "Martian" or "futuristic dream" type of presentation in favor of a more realistic, economical outlook; as this program could, and indeed will, be a reality in the very near future.

The architects have endeavoured to design each building to meet the proposed construction standards as to parking requirements, land coverage, etc., written by the City Plan Board. A plan had to be formulated which would realistically meet the promise and fulfill the possibilities of the marketability report on the re-use of the Urban Renewal Areas.

MARCH, 1961
LAND USE PLAN

The Land Use proposals are indicated on the Land Use Plan. The proposed types of land use are as follows:

Public, Institutional and Special Uses

A major proposal of the Plan is the special purpose use designated on the Land Use Plan, as an Arena-Convention Center between Third and Fourth Streets and west of Perry Street. The design of such a facility would have a full range of convention facilities which could include a large arena-exhibition space, meeting rooms and substantial parking.

As a part of the development of this center it is proposed that a hotel with accommodations for approximately 500 guests be developed as an integral part of the convention facilities. The kitchen and dining requirements could be combined, thereby serving both the arena and the hotel. An arena and exhibition structure combined with a hotel as an architectural unit could form the focal point for both this area and the larger Central Business District. Because of the general interest shown in this proposal and the important role such a center would play in the revitalization of the Central Business District, it is proposed as a Special Purpose Use rather than a Public Use in order to allow private, public, or joint public-private development.

Residential

This use will permit high-density residential development of luxury type apartments. Incidental service commercial uses will be permitted as an integrated part of the proposed residential development of the area north of Monument Avenue.
Office
In the area west of the Government Center and between Second Street and Monument Avenue the principal use that will be permitted is business and professional offices. This will provide an office center that will be well related to the Central Business District and the Government Center. A major part of recent office construction has been along West First Street.

General Commercial
This use permits all types of commercial and business activities including retail outlets, offices, restaurants and other consumer service shops.

Service Commercial
This category restricts proposed re-uses to those uses that are normally incidental to a principal use. Uses in Service Commercial areas will be limited to Consumer Service establishments that provide a personal service; rather than a retail outlet, including eating establishments, bars, hotels, drugstores, florists, dry cleaners-laundries, barber and beauty shops and similar uses and business services associated with the office development.

Light Industrial
Areas designated for light industrial re-use will provide for warehousing, wholesaling, light manufacturing, display rooms, truck terminals and other similar light industrial uses.

Parking
Commercial off-street parking will be permitted as a principal use in the areas designated on the Land Use Plan. Parking areas may be operated for private, public, or restricted purposes.
The commercial core should remain as the principal focus of downtown activity. The character of the buildings in the Renewal area should complement and not dominate the core buildings, both in size and function. Future retail development will be confined to the conversion of obsolete structures and ground level parking lots between St. Clair and Wilkinson Streets.

The street pattern as shown on the drawings was worked out by the City and could not be revised. The Morton Hoffman marketability report was recommended as a guide to land use but the Architects were given permission to change these recommendations to facilitate good architectural design and planning. These recommendations were largely followed; the only exception being the combined Sports Arena and Hotel facility for the reasons stated below:

The Government center and Sports Arena should be arranged about small parks and plazas, providing a proper setting for civic functions.

Commercial re-use should be mainly office space and service facilities related to the office functions. These office structures should be grouped so as to provide open ground space for development of parking and landscaped areas.

Residential re-use should be developed at a high density and openly designed providing park and recreation facilities as a part of the site development.

Light industrial re-use should be developed with adequate parking, circulation and screening from other nearby uses.

**Arena - Convention Center**

The new Arena has been designed to seat 7600 in permanent seats for such attractions as Hockey games, Ice shows, Rodeos, Circuses, Horse Shows, etc., with an additional 2400 seats for such attractions as Basketball games. Boxing, Concerts, Plays, Political rallies, Civic meetings, etc. The floor of the Arena itself has been lowered approximately 22' below the ground for a number of reasons:

1. To affect a savings in construction cost.
2. To keep the structure in scale with the rest of the buildings in the area.
3. To enable people entering from the ground level to enter in the middle of the seating area, going either up or down to their seats thereby reducing distance traveled.
4. By cutting down the ground area covered, landscaping and a park-like quality can be obtained around the building.

An exhibition area of 50,000 square feet has been designed between the arena and the hotel on the arena floor level (below grade). Necessary adjuncts to a Convention Center are: Kitchen, Meeting Rooms, Ballroom, Dining Room, etc. Since these are also a part of any Hotel facility, a substantial savings in the cost of the Arena could be realized by locating a new Hotel on the same site.

Architecturally, this arrangement proved extremely advantageous due to the interesting composition these two contrasting forms provide, especially when viewed from the new Rt. 25 expressway. This facility would constitute a most dramatic and inviting "Gateway to Dayton".

The parking area shown immediately West of the Arena, will accommodate 1450 cars. This, together with the 1320 car capacity of the proposed parking garage immediately East of the Hotel make a total of 2770 cars, or a ratio of 1 car to 3.6 seats; well below the recommended ratio of 1 car to 5 seats. The roof of the parking garage could most easily be used as a heliport if and when such transportation becomes feasible in the Dayton area.

This large ground level parking area would also provide a valuable "land Bank" for future expansion either for multi-level parking, a city auditorium, office space, or whatever need arises from an expanding central business district.
250 Unit Motel

The motel located immediately North of the Arena Parking Area and next to the new Rt. 25 expressway contains 250 rooms, (including 16 cabanas), restaurant, cocktail lounge, large swimming pool, children's pool, and such necessary supplementary facilities as meeting rooms, shop, lobby, etc. Parking is provided for 250 cars. This, together with the new 500 room hotel, make 750 new rooms immediately available as a compact convention housing package, with adequate parking, easy access to New Rt. 25, and within walking distance to the commercial core of Dayton.

Government Center

The new government center, built around the existing Safety Building consists of a 16 story City-County Office Building and a 3-story jail, Court Room and office building. The City-County Building with approximately 174,500 gross square feet of office space (115,000 sq. ft. net) ; the Court Building with 86,100 gross sq. ft. (57,500 sq. ft. net). These would be arranged about a central public plaza, with reflective pools, landscaping, etc., providing a suitable setting for a centralized governmental building group and a focal point of the Central Business District. The proposed public park directly East of the Government Center would serve to complement the Government Center and establish a starting point for a possible future "Greenways" development through Dayton to the New Public Library.

This proposal also includes a City Parking area under the Government Plaza for approximately 200 city employees cars and possibly underground parking beneath the Park for approximately 150 cars, either to serve the Government Center or as Public Parking.

Apartments

The High-rise apartment buildings shown North of Monument Avenue contain 13 luxury apartments per floor, 14 stories high, with the ground floor and sub-grade level devoted to parking. Parking has been provided at the ratio of 1 space for each apartment. The design shown represents a land coverage of 20% and a density of 82 units per acre, which conforms to the proposed standards set by the City Plan Board.

The buildings are connected by a one story open structure containing shops and service commercial units primarily for the convenience of the tenants. This one story unit also serves as a barrier to public penetration of the site and as a screen for the building service and parking driveway directly behind it. The remainder of the site is developed in landscaping, swimming, and recreational facilities for the tenants.

Restaurants

East of the apartments is shown a new large Restaurant and Cocktail Lounge overhanging the concrete retaining wall of the levee, affording a magnificent view up and down the river as well as the Art Institute, Masonic Temple, etc., across the river.

The other restaurants are shown in the proposal: One immediately North of the Court Building in the Government Center and one facing the parking garage and Hotel on Fourth Street. Both of these restaurants are in small courts or plazas in front of offices structures and could possibly be expanded in warm weather to a sidewalk restaurant type of operation with interesting effect.

Another possible restaurant location is on the roof of the first floor of the office building between First and Second Streets next to the Expressway.

Parking

Existing parking lots within the renewal area accommodate 1,534 cars. New parking lots on grade in the proposal, not including parking provided with each individual building, Arena, and Parking Garage, will accommodate 945.

The new Parking Garage will accommodate 1,320, bringing the total to 2,265 cars. The Arena Parking area adds 1,450 cars to 3,715. If public parking is included under the park, the total becomes 3,865 parking spaces or over 2 times the present amount available.
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**Home Planning Clinic**

Crowd listens attentively as Leon Seligson, Columbus Chapter member, opens first session of the Ohio Fuel Gas Company’s Fifth Annual Home Planning Clinic. Seligson moderated panel composed of other Columbus Chapter architects, left to right: Richard Eiselt, Robert Cassell, John Gibboney and Robert Meyers.

The Fifth Annual Columbus Home Planning Clinic, sponsored by the Ohio Fuel Gas Co., started Tuesday evening, Feb. 21.

Three additional weekly lecture and discussion sessions—on Tuesday, Feb. 28, Thursday, March 9, and Tuesday, March 14—covering every phase of home building and buying, took place in the second floor meeting room of the Ohio Fuel Annex, 95 W. Long St.

The meetings began at 7:45 p.m. and were open to the public without charge.

The Home Planning Clinic has been designed to assist area residents who are planning to build or buy homes or make changes in existing dwellings now or in the future. It is under the supervision of Charles H. Wirth, Central District special promotions manager for Ohio Fuel.

Leon Seligson, Columbus architect and member of the Columbus Chapter of the Architects Society of Ohio, American Institute of Architects, presided at the meetings. He was assisted at various times by a dozen other experts associated with building and allied fields in this area.

Arrangements also were made for construction of a home during the clinic period so that registrants would be able to see practical applications of methods and procedures outlined at the discussion meetings. The home would then be open to clinic registrants upon completion of the series of weekly meetings.

Subjects discussed included foundations, selection of an architect, sight considerations, storage and space requirements, interior decoration, kitchen and laundry planning, builders and materials suppliers, heating and air conditioning, agreements, financing and insurance requirements.

The first in the series of these meetings consisted of a presentation of Architectural Problems relating to Home Building. The discussion was presented by a panel of four Columbus Chapter architects whose subjects were as follows:

- Richard Eiselt, AIA—Functions of an Architect
- Robert Cassell, AIA—Selection of an Architect
- John Gibboney, AIA—Site Considerations

Continued on Page 15

OHIO ARCHITECT
For unusual effect, new bank chooses dramatic concrete shell roof

This sparkling new bank building is one of the newest "show places" of the Reynoldsburg, Ohio, business community. Most eye-catching of all is the sweeping drama of its interesting thin-shell concrete roof.

From the bankers' point of view, this new type of concrete construction is all the more interesting because of the savings it effected in time, labor and money. Only a single day was required for placing all the concrete used in making the saddle-shaped hyperbolic paraboloid roof and the abutments.

Construction efficiency and a desire for long-range low upkeep figured importantly in the selection of durable, fire-safe concrete for other major components of the building. From the rugged prestressed tie-beams to the polished terrazzo floors and the huge safety deposit vault in the basement, concrete is the basic material that satisfied every requirement.

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Robert Meyers, AIA—Planning Requirements

Supplementing the discussions were brief outlines of each talk and a bulletin on Site Considerations from the University of Illinois Small Homes Council.

The following, “Planning the Contemporary House”, by Robert H. Myers, AIA, is one of the talks which was given at the first meeting of the Home Planning Clinic.

PLANNING THE CONTEMPORARY HOUSE

by: Robert H. Myers, AIA

I think this point can be readily illustrated by drawing upon a recent style of architecture which is still being imposed upon. The style to which I refer is the Colonial, whose graceful lines were imported from the Georgian Architecture of England.

Many such dwellings are still being built in imitation of the days when people had servants who lived “in”. On a small urban lot this generally means a postage stamp house with tiny living room, tiny dining room, tiny kitchen and a tiny den.

Today’s “living” architecture faces the age of servantless living and takes account of the inconveniences and burdens of small spaces, too many doors, and tiring stairways. Even the “Modern Colonial” has recognized some of the inconveniences of its predecessor, and has leveled off to a one story structure. Why, then, if this modern version of a bygone age recognizes its own shortcomings and attempts in a small way to adapt itself, can we not shrug it off entirely, restore it to its proper place in history, and design with the freedom to solve a problem without forcing the result into a certain “look”. The best of today’s planning uses the best of today’s technology to satisfy today’s needs.

To reiterate here the many ways in which the modern architect endeavors to express this philosophy of design would provoke volumes. I should hope it will suffice to say that with a deep respect for the great architectural styles of the past, we are endeavoring to design buildings as dignified and as meaningful as those were at their inception and which are expressive of the age in which we live.

Truly, the title might well belie the subject matter without a fundamental understanding of the terminology. The subject, “Planning The Contemporary House”, could have been an appropriate topic for discussion by Ictinus and Callicrates, Architects for the Parthenon which was erected in the Fifth Century, B.C.

The term “planning”, as it relates to building, had the same meaning and purpose in man’s first attempted structure for his own convenience and protection as it does in the highly complex buildings of today. Planning is simply the logical organization of space to afford facility for human needs. As these needs change in an evolving society, it is logical to assume that the concept of planning and the outward expression of it should also change.

The term “contemporary”, as it applies to building, seems to have varied connotations for different people. To many the word “contemporary” implies a particular style which, to them, manifests itself in the form of a complete disorganization of extreme shapes thrown together for the sake of being different. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The word “contemporary” simply means “that which is of the present time”. Perhaps, because of this very definition, we should abandon the term contemporary as it applies to what we are building today and use the word “living”. By this it is meant that we are pursuing a living architecture that will, in the annals of history, evolve and be recognized as a style which served mankind graciously and purposefully over a considerable period of time as did the other great styles of architecture.

At this point, one might ask “Does all this mean that even though I take advantage of all modern conveniences and technical advances that I still shouldn’t live in the historic cloak of my choosing?”. To this we would have to answer that once an architecture has evolved and is recognized as a style, it is history and has outlived its place in contemporary society.
Brunner Scholarship Winners Announced

The $3000 Arnold W. Brunner Scholarship, awarded annually by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has been presented to two faculty members of the Ohio State University School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

Winners of the recently announced award are Arnall T. Connell, 320 Chatham Rd., COLUMBUS, assistant professor, and Richard A. Miller, 2028 Ridgeview Rd., COLUMBUS, visiting lecturer on leave from “Architectural Forum” magazine, New York City, where he is associate editor.

A national award, the Brunner Scholarship is set up to provide for advanced study in any field of architectural investigation which will contribute to the practice, teaching or knowledge of architecture.

Connell and Miller will use the grant for a research project in the area of relating psychological and physiological concepts and principles of visual perception to environmental design.

The architects said their research will include:
— a study of the historical relationships between the science of visual perception and the arts of environmental design.
— a study and appraisal of the current literature of visual perception meaningful to designers.
— an investigation of current research in visual perception and its implications for design.
— a development of techniques and facilities required for teaching perceptual principles to designers.
— a review of the current applications of perceptual theories by designers and teachers of design.
— a series of recommendations for including instruction in visual perception in design curricula.

This study is an outgrowth of a project in which Connell and Miller assigned their class of 25 fifth-year architecture students to do a visual appraisal of the “German Village” area of COLUMBUS.

The class was asked to identify the elements and combinations which produced the “charm” characterizing the area and to explain their findings in terms of perceptual concepts. The instructors found this project to be a successful teaching venture.

Professor Connell has been a member of the Ohio State faculty since 1957. He also has served as a planner-architect with the City of Columbus since that date.

A native of TEMPLE, Ga., he is a graduate of Georgia Institute of Technology receiving a bachelor of science degree in 1953 and a master of city planning degree in 1955.

Before joining the Ohio State staff, Connell was associated with Lorenz and Williams, Architects and Engineers, DAYTON, O., and Carroll V. Hill and Associates, DAYTON, O.

Born in SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Miller has been associate editor of “Architectural Forum” since 1956. He is visiting lecturer in the School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture for the 1960-61 academic year.

Miller’s editorial assignments with the magazine have ranged from a study of the principles of perception to reports on new buildings. One of his articles, “Expressway Blight,” was awarded the $1500 first-place award in the 1960 American Trucking Association’s Ted V. Rodgers competition.

Prior to joining the magazine staff, Miller conducted an architectural practice in ELYRIA, O.

Final Meet Of Great Lakes Region Combines Fun, Information, Nostalgia

View of architects and guests in the Jens Risom display at the University of Kentucky during the Great Lakes Region meeting, February 9, 10, 11. Standing left to right are: Charles Groves, AIA, Convention Chairman, Lexington; Harold Goetz, William Weber of Jens Risom; Mrs. and Charles J. Marr; Cliff Sapp; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Coddington, ASO President and First Lady. Seated are (l to r) Mrs. James Knapp; Mrs. Harold Goetz; and James Knapp.

The final meeting of the Great Lakes Region, AIA, combined entertainment, information, and nostalgia for the passing of an era in the organization of the AIA structure. No longer will architects from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan meet as a group. Both Ohio and Michigan have asked for and attained Regional status, with direct representation on the AIA Board of Directors.

The more than ninety architects in attendance praise the fine work of Charles Groves, AIA, Head of the Department of Architecture, University of Kentucky, and his host Chapter members for the excellent program and fine display of southern hospitality.

Ohio members attending included Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Coddington, Mr. John Seidel, of Columbus; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Goetz, Middletown; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wheeler, Mr. Ed Tyler, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Marr, Mr. and Mrs. James Knapp, of New Philadelphia; Mr. John Richards, Toledo; and Clifford Sapp, Columbus.

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THE PHOTOS OF MODELS and plans represent the submitted entry of the architectural firm of Gould, Chaty, Droppers of Cleveland, Ohio, in the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Competition. It was this entry that won an honorable mention for the Cleveland firm. William A. Gould and Carl H. Droppers were partners-in-charge and were assisted by Manuel Dimiao, an architect from Manila and Detroit. Gould, Chaty, and Droppers are all Assistant Professors of Architecture at Western Reserve University.

The entry proposes to relate the particular site of the F.D.R. Memorial to a much broader frame of reference. Hence, the designers proceeded to develop a memorial parkway system which would be related to the existing parks and freeways of the city of Washington D.C. The accompanying City map indicates this relationship of the site to the total system. Under this proposal each site would be related to the other and eventually to the Washington Monument through visual devices. It was the intent of the designers that the memorial parks would not be a series of tombstones or monuments, but rather a series of living cultural-educational centers which could relate the full historical background of the United States.

Consequently, the F.D.R. site would be the first site so related to this comprehensive system. The Spirit of Roosevelt, a progressive, energetic, and pragmatic spirit, would be evident visually as well as intellectually to a much greater extent than the one site on the Tidal Basin.

The F.D.R. Memorial building, as proposed, would house exhibition space, libraries, and an auditorium for the purpose of displaying the contributions of Roosevelt to the American Scene. This enclosed space is defined by wall surfaces which are long span trusses of reinforced concrete.

The total building length is as long as the Washington Monument and has the same proportions of width and depth. The truss spans three hundred feet and acts as a simple supported beam, located sixty feet above grade by two columns of reinforced concrete, which will house the service and elevator facilities of the building.

The principal views and approaches to the Roosevelt Monument are orientated towards the Washington Monument across the Tidal Basin. The site development has been understated in order that it will not conflict with the highly classical Lincoln, Jefferson, and Grand Mall.
SEEN ABOVE IN THE LOWER CENTER FOREGROUND IS MODEL OF F.D.R. MEMORIAL.

VIEW OF F.D.R. MEMORIAL AS WOULD BE SEEN FROM WASHINGTON MONUMENT ACROSS TIDAL BASIN.
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Five Winners In
The Standard Oil Co. Competition

Winners in the third annual service station architectural design competition, participated in by Kent State University and Miami University students of architecture, receive their cash awards from Joseph D. Harnett, vice president of The Standard Oil Company (Ohio).

Left to right they are: Lawrence LaBonte, Miami University, third place; Wade Mertz, Kent State, second place; Michael Benya, Kent State, fourth place; William Harmon, Kent State, first place and winner of the three other cash awards; Michael Tye, Miami University, fifth place, and Mr. Harnett.

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Ten Ohio architectural students and their two State Universities are direct financial beneficiaries in the third annual service station design competition of The Standard Oil Company (Ohio) which was judged in Cleveland over the weekend.

The problem presented to the Junior class in the architectural schools of Kent State University and Miami University was to "design a Sohio service station for a corner location 150 feet by 150 for size in a suburb of a large Ohio city."

Five winners were chosen at each University as entries in the final competition in Cleveland. Each of these ten competitors won an award of $40 at the school level. Five winners in the finals were awarded $50, $40, $30, $20 and $10 respectively and there were additional grants of $40 each for the best sign design, the best island display, the best sales room display and the best building. Awards were also made to the Universities for their architectural school lecture funds of $250 and $200, based on the scores of their competing students.

The students who won their way into the finals were: from Miami University, Thomas E. Selck, from Grandview High School of Columbus; Fred E. Fricker, Buchtel High School of Akron; Michael R. Tye, Oak Park High School of Oak Park, Illinois; Lawrence F. LaBonte, MacKenzie High School of Detroit; and John W. Howard, Middletown High School, Middletown. From Kent State University—Wade Mertz, Vermilion; William Harmon, Huron; Michael Benya, Barberville; Robert Bremke, Amherst; and David Harris, Akron.

The faculty members accompanying the students were: instructor Foster Armstrong and assistant professor Clyde Patterson, from Kent State University; and associate professors C. H. Barcus and K. O. Small of Miami University.

The jury in the competition at Wade Park Manor included: Victor Schreckengost, head of the Cleveland School of Art Industrial Architectural Design; Edward Flynn, member of the Cleveland architectural firm, Schafer, Flynn and Williams; Glenn Brown, Sohio Research Center; and J. K. Voorhees of Sohio.

Presentation of awards to the winners was made by Joseph D. Harnett, vice president of The Standard Oil Company (Ohio).
1. The Public Health Council of the Ohio Department of Health the authority to enact uniform plumbing regulations for all health districts in the state;

2. For the setting of permit fees to be collected by the health districts, such fees to be commensurate with the inspection service given; and

3. Authority for the Ohio Department of Health to survey and approve the plumbing inspection programs conducted by local health districts. Disapproval of a local program by the state would make it illegal for the local health district to collect for the permit fees.

There are approximately twenty-five city and fifteen county or general health districts in the state conducting plumbing inspection programs at the present time. Under the proposed law these health districts would have to enforce the regulations or uniform code adopted by the Public Health Council, collect the inspection fees as specified in the law, and carry out the program so as to meet the approval of the Ohio Department of Health.

Additional health districts desiring to do plumbing inspection could by board of health resolution declare their intent and proceed with the enforcement of the state regulations and carrying out of the other requirements.

There are many areas in the state in dire need of plumbing regulations and plumbing inspection services. The proposed law would establish uniform requirements, uniform permit fees and require adequate enforcement and inspection service. It is believed that such a law would do much to improve and promote local health department plumbing inspection services.

The Ohio Department of Health Plumbing Advisory Board made up of representatives of three plumbing organizations, the utilities engineers and architects societies, the public health association, and city and county plumbing inspection agencies, has considered this proposed legislation and urged the State Director of Health to recommend its enactment.
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Indianapolis, Indiana

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Pictured above is the firm of Joseph Ceruti - Febo and Associates, Architects. Left to right they are Charles Rimer, George Stockum, Joseph Ceruti, and Ray Febo.

AS OF FEBRUARY 15, 1961, Joseph Ceruti and Associates, practicing architecture since 1947, announce that the continuation of practice will be known as Joseph Ceruti • Febo and Associates. The associates of the firm are Charles E. Rimer and George W. Stockum.

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University Announces New Undergraduate Program

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For further information about entrance requirements, tuition, curricula, cooperative work experience, etc., write to the Dean, College of Applied Arts, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio.

Joseph Ceruti, AIA, is a graduate of Western Reserve University and Fontainebleau, France, and did graduate work at Princeton University. Lecturer at Western Reserve and instructor at The Cleveland Institute of Art, his views on architecture have been expanded in numerous news articles and speeches on radio and television.

Mr. Ceruti is a member of the Board of Governors of Western Reserve University, a Charter Member of the City of Cleveland Mayor's Advisory Committee on Fine Arts, and past President of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He is also on the Architectural Advisory Committee of the University Circle Development Foundation.

Ray S. Febo, AIA, is a graduate of Western Reserve University and Fontainebleau, France. He is an Instructor of Architecture at Fenn College and Past Secretary of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

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