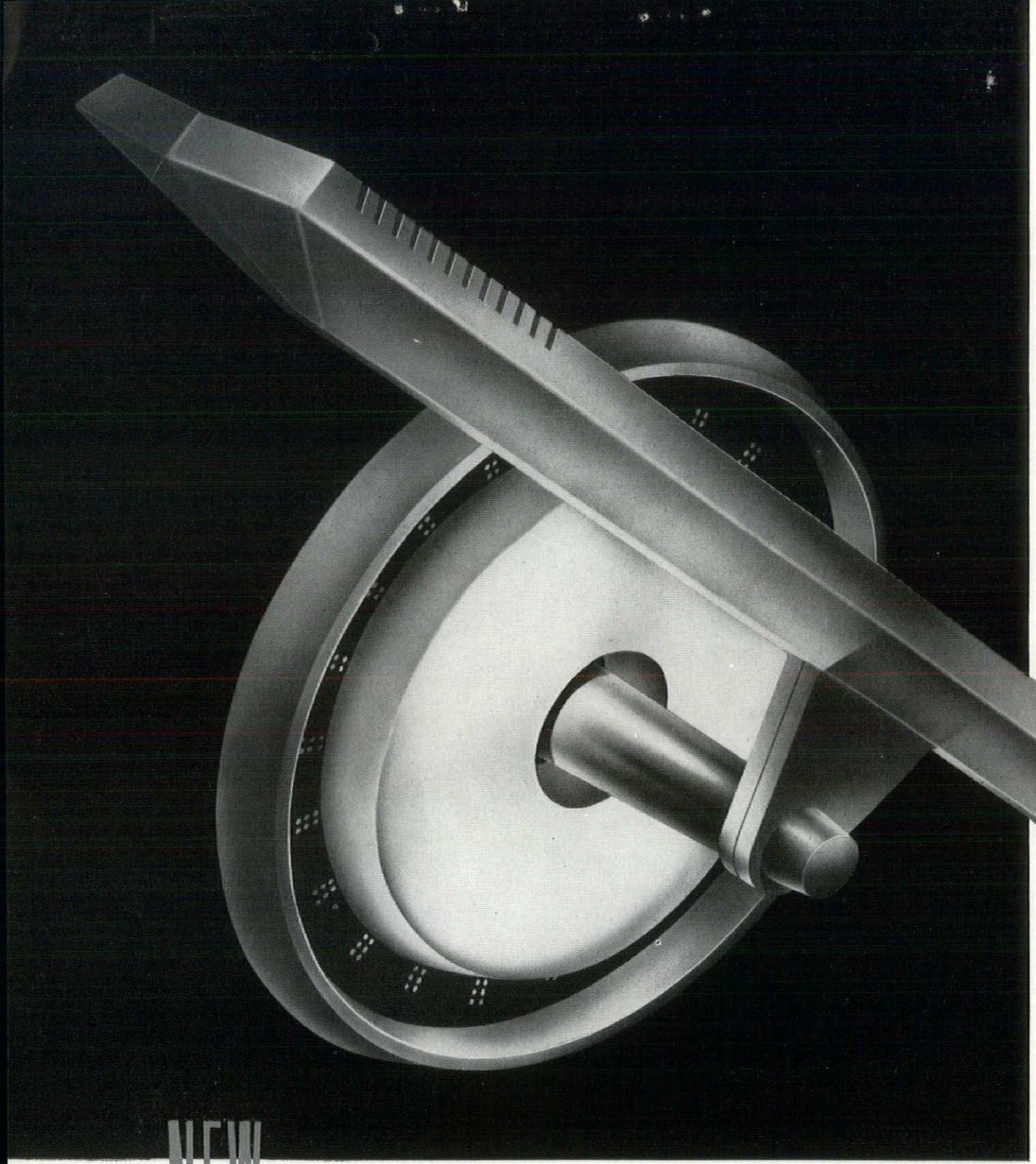
OHIO ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC

september
1961



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SEPTEMBER, 1961 Volume XIX Number 9

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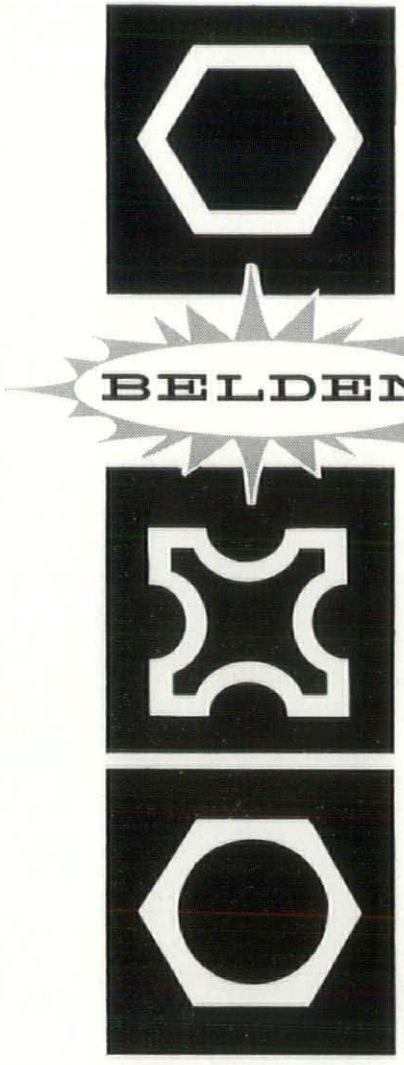
FEATURES

AIA AND ASO NEWS

COVER AND FEATURE MATERIAL

This month's cover and feature material were prepared under the direction of Alfred W. Ambrosius, Associate Editor of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The cover picture is taken from a rendering of a block park and totlot.



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To meet architect-builder requests, Belden now is producting genuine burned clay SOLAR SCREEN units in three exclusive designs . . . in 8″ x 8″ size. These modern patterns, plus an attractive natural color, enable the designer to create an unlimited variety of wall effects. For protection against weather— to preserve privacy — or for distinctive decoration, Belden Solar Screen is architecturally, functionally and economically adaptable to any type building. Samples are available from your dealer, or write for illustrated data sheet.

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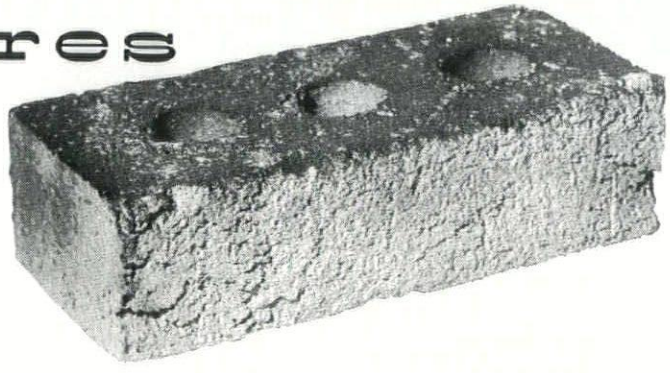

In addition to Solar Screen, expansion of the Belden line is further continued with several new and different shades of GRAY and BUFF architectural Face Brick. A choice of smooth or rugged texture widens the architectural adaptability of the new colors, which are immediately available in Standard, Roman and Norman size brick. Ask your dealer to show you these latest advancements in distinctive color ranges and exclusive finishes (such as the rugged Windsor Blend texture illustrated).

BEAUTY-ECONOMY PERMANENCE

THE Belden Brick Company • CANTON, OHIO

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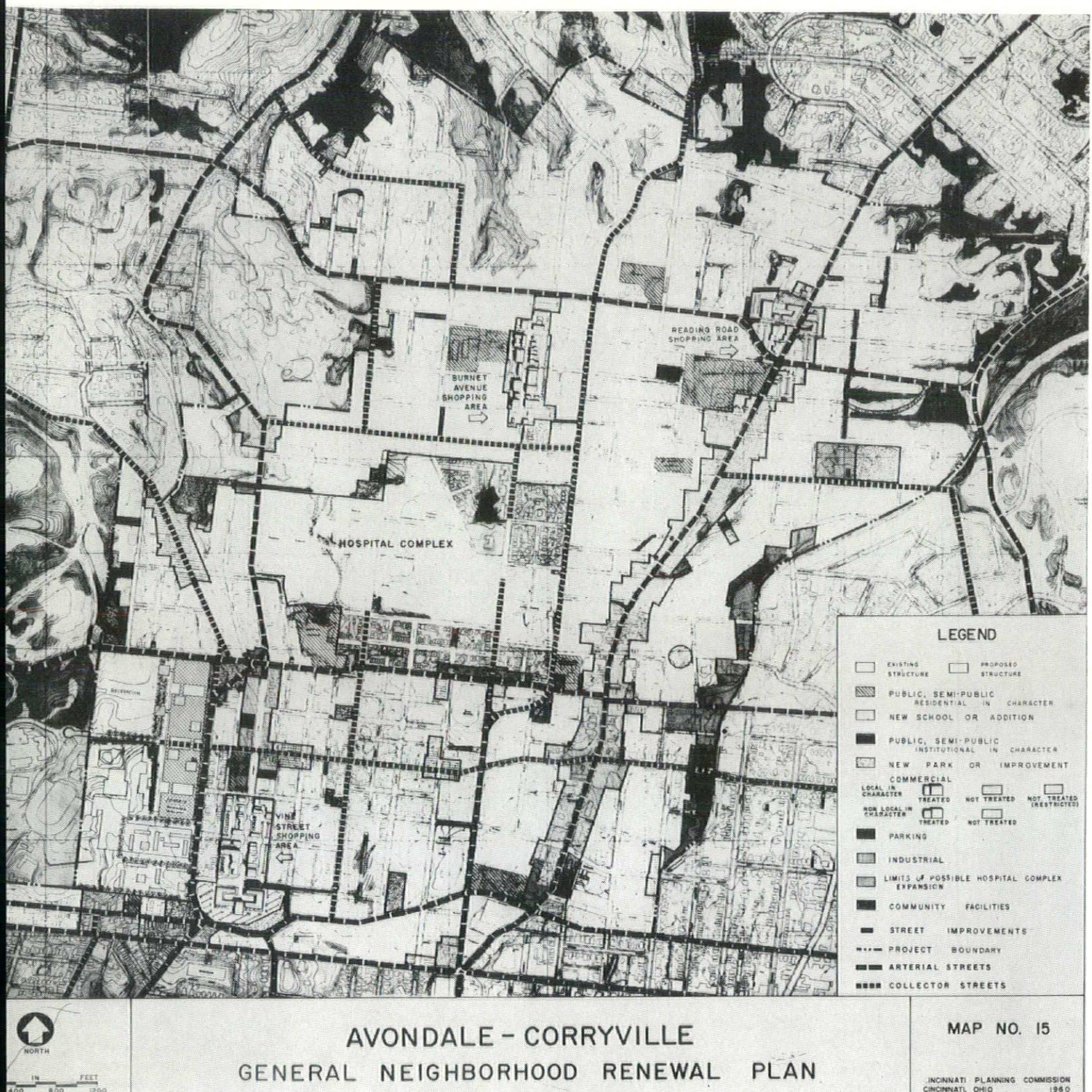
Architects for the Marine Towers specified year 'round gas air conditioning because it installs economically, operates at lowest cost, needs little maintenance, runs silently, without vibration . . . and pays off in immediate—and satisfied—rentals.

Year 'round gas air conditioning can do this same job for you. Get complete details on installation and costs now. Just call or write The East Ohio Gas Company, East Ninth and Superior, Cleveland 1. Or call The East Ohio office nearest you.

THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY



A Medical, Educational and Cultural Area within the Declining Neighborhood

BUILDING A NEIGHBORHOOD

Project SAVE *a First for Cincinnati*

In the spring of 1960 Mr. Charles H. Stamm, director of the Urban Development Dept., City of Cincinnati and Mr. Peter Kory, assistant director, presented to the Cincinnati chapter of the A.I.A. a program under consideration by their department. This program was unique in that the Urban Development Dept. requested the A.I.A. to participate as described in the following introduction by Mr. Kory.

The history of rehabilitation and conservation as a slum prevention program has been marked by failures. The importance of such a program, however, cannot be underestimated. Its objective is the preservation of values contained in the existing residential building. As such, a considerable share of the national wealth is at stake. Also involved are the cultural and historic values nearly always present in the middle-aged neighborhoods where attempts at rehabilitation and conservation have most frequently been made.

Concern over the decline of existing housing and of the middle-aged neighborhoods has been felt for a long time. Concerted action to do something about it, however, occurred only fairly recently. It really began through the development of housing laws, enforceable with municipal police powers and the organization of agencies for their enforcement. These housing laws and related codes or ordinances actually only represent a minimum tolerable standard of habitation. These laws are therefore limited to provisions essentially related to safety and sanitation. Liveability, aesthetics, and environment are usually not specified.

The first rehabilitation and conservation programs relied almost entirely on a concentrated effort of housing law enforcement. The results as discovered by several cities were dismal. The program resulted not in revitalized and stabilized areas, but in decent, safe, and sanitary slums ready to resume their former status after withdrawal of the law enforcement agencies.

With the advent of the Housing Act of 1954, however, a considerable step forward was made. For the first time the environment was considered together with the structure. It was now possible to rectify neighborhood deficiencies, i.e. adjust traffic patterns, improve school and recreation facilities and in general, spruce up the public aspect of the community. The Act also provided Federal financial assistance for these purposes, and, in addition, created a financial vehicle (FHA Section 220 Mortgage Loan Insurance) to ease the rehabilitation cost burden for the property owner—a first attempt, by the way, to put the existing house on financial par with the new suburban home. In brief, the Housing Act of 1954 provided the stimulus to consider rehabilitation and conservation as a comprehensive program involving all aspects of neighborhood life. In this respect, participation by neighborhood residents was emphasized. This was partially to achieve voluntary compliance with standards considerably above those found in the legally enforceable housing codes as well as to maintain neighborhood pride and stability after completion of formal rehabilitation activities.

Probably the greatest mistake cities made under this broadened program was that of undertaking projects, usually too small in scope, in areas where redevelopment and clearance might appear almost as appropriate a treatment as rehabilitation. These areas simply lacked the basic vitality necessary for a complex program of this nature to succeed. Streets were widened, others narrowed, parks and "totlots" created; the worst structures eliminated, virtually all of the houses brought into decent, safe, and sanitary

condition, many even above that, and some extensively remodeled. Yet, after all this work the appearance of these areas, the liveability of the homes and the general impression conveyed was far from the expectations of rejuvenated or revitalized communities.

Whether Cincinnati will be successful in its program of rehabilitation and conservation is a matter for conjecture. The City has, however, recognized the fact that the chance of success is better in large-sized areas taking in an entire community rather than a neighborhood of a few blocks. Under these circumstances, the program assumes sufficient importance to enable the mobilization of talent and resources on an otherwise impossible scale. Private industry in particular begins to see opportunties. The building trades and manufacturers evidence an interest which is more than academic when they realize that potential expenditures on remodeling could run into the $10 million figure rather than the $½ million more customary for smaller projects. In brief, if rehabilitation and conservation is to work, it must be feasible on a large scale and thus new techniques for mass rehabilitation are needed. The City has also recognized, as early as in 1948, the hopelessness of rehabilitating near slums. Its projects are located in areas where there is still considerable vitality. Where there is interest and leadership and where new investment is still taking place.

In line with these principles the city delineated the Avondale-Corryville project. The area is comprised of 1300 acres and represents one entire community protected on all sides by strong topographic and land use boundries. The general condition of the homes is reflected by the fact that a house-to-house building code survey showed no violations in over 40% of the structures. Finally the fact that the area contained such institutions as the University of Cincinnati, and a complex of seven major hospitals plus other public assets as the city zoo, lent to it sufficient importance to attract the interest of the highest talents and forces in the community. In this connection we approached the Cincinnati Chapter of the A.I.A. and extended to the architects of the community the challenge of introducing into the program such elements as liveability, appearance, good taste, attention to architectural details, unified design, etc. More specifically we offered to the chapter a contract, involving what I might admit was a token "fee" for an investigation of the role of the architect in the renewal of an area.

The Chapter Approach to the Problem

Willard C. Pistler, Jr., AIA

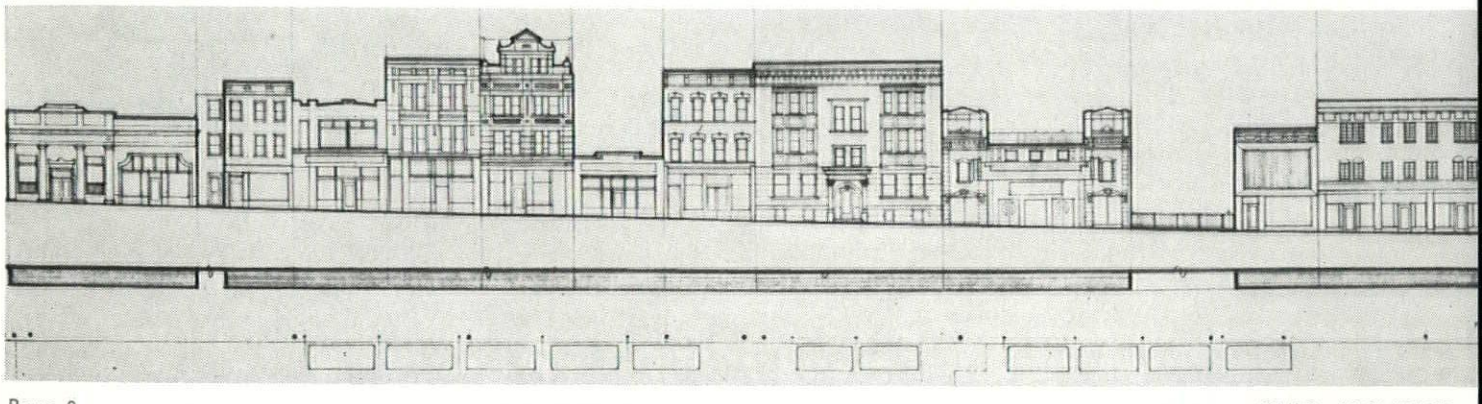
A special meeting was called by President Dick Wheeler for all those interested in discussing how we as a chapter could participate in this vital phase of rebuilding and preserving our city. Even at this first meeting it became quite evident that two basic questions must be answered before we could proceed.

The first big problem presented by one of our more legally minded members raised the point as to whether we as a Chapter of the A.I.A. could contract with the City of Cincinnati and receive a fee. This point seemed well taken since any group of this type would be difficult to define in a strict legal sense.

The second major problem which rather naturally followed was, if the Chapter as a group undertook this project, who is actually going to do the extensive development and presentation work involved?

After much discussion it finally evolved that the Chapter should not contract directly with the City, but that this important challenge must be met by individual members. The group determined that all interested architects should submit a brief statement, outlining their concept of how the study should be executed. The Renewal Department was to use these statements as an aid in selecting an architect to head up the study under a contract with the city. It was understood that the other interested architects would, insofar as practical, be invited to assist in the work, and that the results of the study would be subject to local A.I.A. approval so that all recommendations and conclusions would be expressive of a broad segment of architectural thinking in the community.

Seven architects (affiliated with seven different architectural offices) submitted statements to the Renewal De-



partment. Of these, Willard Pistler, Jr. was selected to head up the study project. He in turn assigned portions of the work to the other six interested architects. The division of work was made as follows:

1. John W. Becker, AIA	Community Design Plan
2. Robert H. Springer, AIA	Public Rights-of-way
3. Richard H. Wheeler, AIA	Private City Development and Advertising Displays
4. Benjamin Dombar, AIA	Study of Commercial Buildings
5. William R. Bogart, AIA	Study of Residential Buildings
6. Thomas Hefley, AIA	Study of Residential Buildings
7. Willard C. Pistler, Jr. AIA	General Co-ordination and an Analysis of Continuing Architectural Services Required.

It was clear from the outset that this study would in many cases allow only time to identify clearly a problem that exists, and set the stage for further work needed to solve it. The correction of unsightly overhead utility wiring is a case in point. Utility companies were contacted, and for the first time a mechanism for co-ordinating and controlling the appearance of overhead wiring is being developed.

When the report was completed in the fall of 1960 it revealed some typical faults of various residential and commercial building types. In some instances it was possible to suggest a remedy forthwith; in other instances further effort was to be required. It was anticipated that many minor improvements could be made by building owners from standardized guidance sheets and standard simplified specifications. The report also served as a documentation of the need for continued architectural services and other more comprehensive activities as proposed.

The Cincinnati Chapter felt that its participating members had prepared a well-considered document and it was readily approved for presentation to the Urban Development Department.

Progress Report!

The unfortunate part about most reports and programs of this type is that due to financial difficulties, politics, apathy, etc., they are placed in a drawer somewhere and virtually forgotten.

The amazing part of this story is that under the driving force of the Urban Development Dept. this program is actually coming to life. Within the period of a few months a working, functioning organization is ready to go into action. To describe in detail the planning and organization necessary to implement an operation of this type would require a major publication. However due to the pioneering nature of the project we feel that the general outline of the total program which follows will be of extreme interest to our readers.

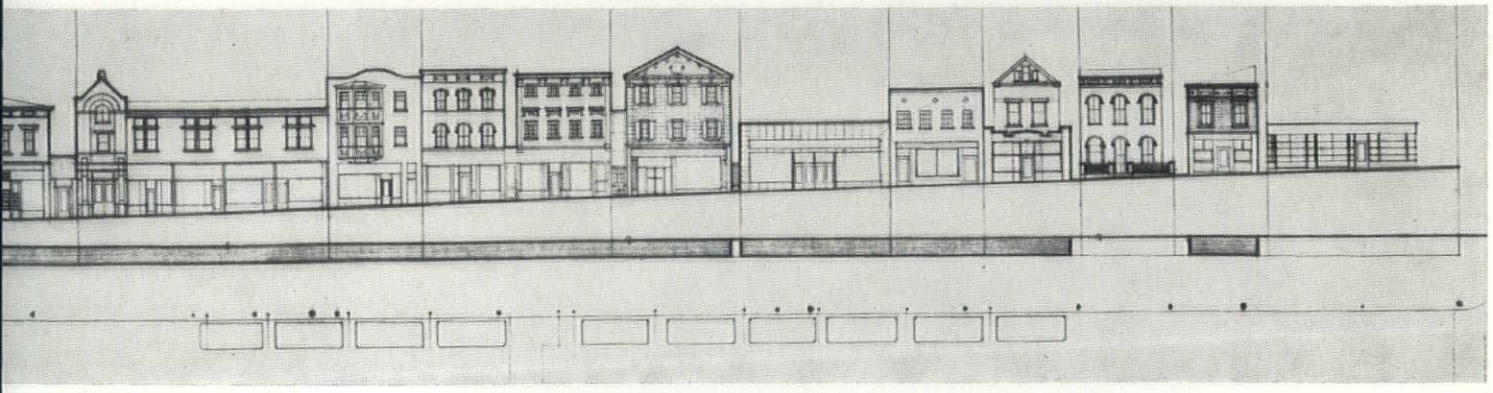
A Mutual Assistance Program

"The rehabilitation program for Avondale-Corryville is not merely to up-grade to minimum standards but rather to 'restore value to a valuable area'. The goals of the project are thus set beyond the attainment possibilities of government alone. Ultimate success of the program depends upon the cooperation of persons within the community." With this overall objective the Urban Development Dept. of the City of Cincinnati, under the direction of Mr. Charles H. Stamm, is establishing a working program for the social, economic and physical rehabilitation of the area.

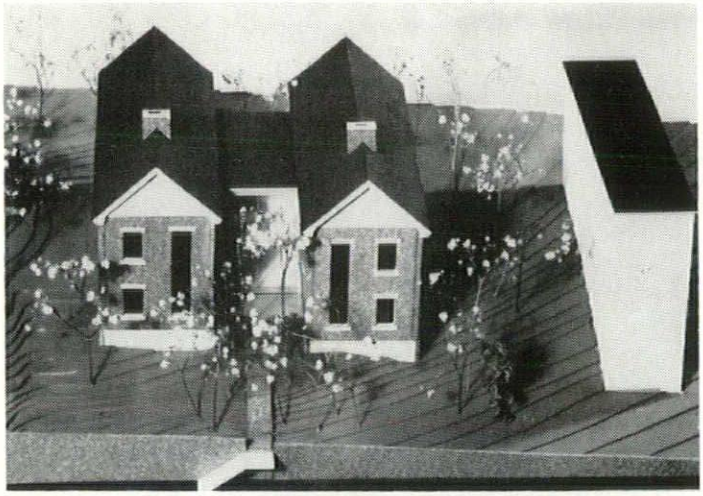
To establish a closer relationship with the people involved, a field office was set up within the area. Under the supervision of Mr. Myles H. Knowles, this field office is subdivided into three branches; each with a specific phase of the work to accomplish.

Community Relations

This branch headed by Mr. Marvin H. Linder might be termed public relations or *communications*. An educational program will be formulated that is broad enough to explain the total rehabilitation scheme and yet specific enough to point out the possibilities of improvement within each block. The Avondale and Corryville civic groups, and other existing community organizations, will be strengthened and expanded to include residents of every block within the renewal area. Under the direction of the Community Relations Advisor, block meetings will be held to introduce and explain the program for the total area and to consider the needs of the immediate neighborhood. Rehabilitation Specialists will be assigned to specific blocks where they may work closely with individuals and groups to form a realistic action program for each block.



The purpose of neighborhood and block organization will be to keep open channels of communications between residents and the municipal government and to promote communication among residents of the area during all phases of the improvement program. If residents are kept informed of current municipal plans and feel that they know what is and what will be happening, the demoralizing effects of doubt and rumor can be reduced. It will be necessary for property owners within each block to meet together and make a joint decision as to the type of improvements they will make.



Architectural students in The University of Cincinnati's Design class propose plan studies and models for Cincinnati Chapter's project SAVE.

Finance

Mr. Arthur O'Rourke is in charge of this very important phase of the program. Physical improvements involve a considerable financial output, and property owners who have the desire to fix-up their homes may feel that they cannot afford to do so. For this reason, financial advice and direction are necessary elements in a successful renewal program. In order to assist residents with financing problems, there will be some provisions for budget and financial counseling, and for help in filling out forms and processing loans. An important part of this program will be an attempt to stimulate confidence in the future of the area among lending institutions.

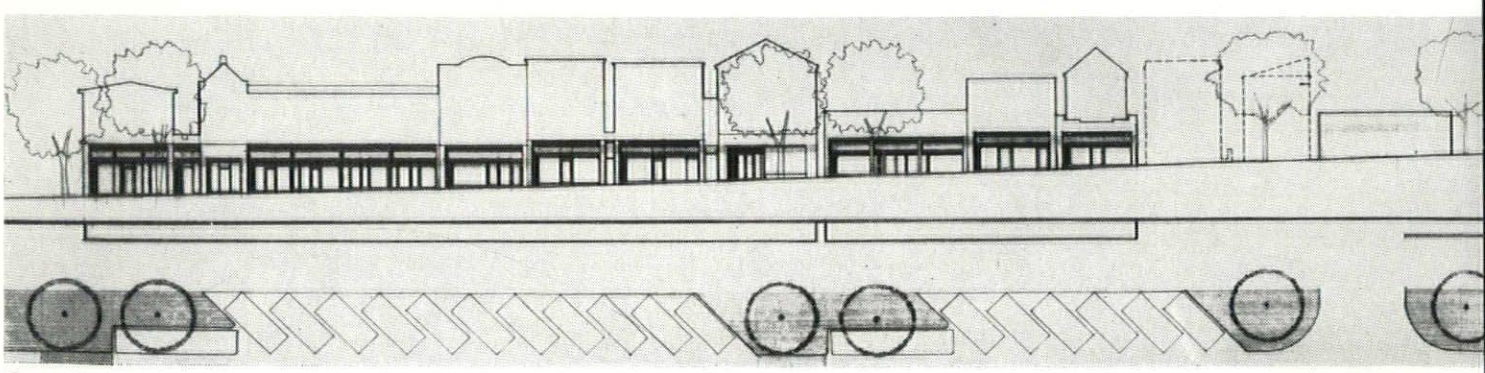
Encouraging progress has already been made with the formation of a Financial Advisory Board, composed of representatives of local lending institutions who are playing an important role in the financing of improvements. The Board has grown from an original nine to 14 members.

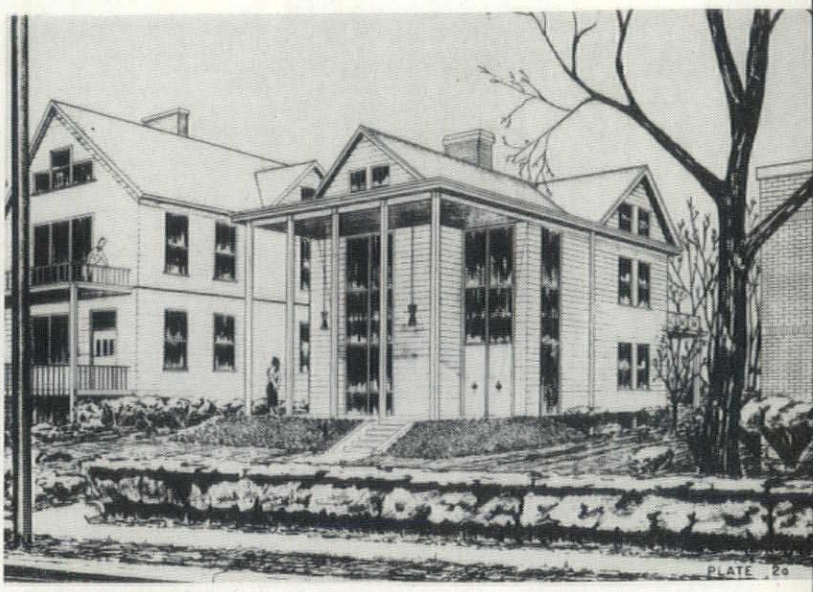
In conjunction with local funds available, the Urban Renewal Administration in Washington recently approved allocation of more than $19 million in Federal funds for the Avondale-Corryville area. This includes a Federal capital grant of $9,238,341.00 for renewal of the area adjacent to the University of Cincinnati and a Federal loan of $9,890,486.

A Small Loan Fund is being created to handle loans in the $100-$300 category for owners and tenants who cannot obtain funds through regular lending channels. The Better Housing League, in an agreement with the First National Bank, has established a fund of approximately $3000 to $5000 which will be used as a guarantee for small loans made by the bank to residents in the A-C area for painting and making minor repairs. These applicants will be screened for sincerity of repayment but a good prior credit rating will not be the essential factor governing the granting of the loan. The majority of the applicants will probably be in the so called "poor risk" category. This is a rather radical approach and is experimental but we have reason to believe it will work. If the operation proves successful, it is anticipated that the amount which an applicant can borrow will be raised considerably.

Rehabilitation

This part of the program which deals with the actual remodeling of properties is headed by Mr. Charles Walter. The Rehabilitation and Conservation Division, the official title of the field office, now has a full compliment, including eight rehabilitation specialists who have been trained to advise and assist property owners with remodeling problems. The Avondale-Corryville area has been divided into eight residential and three commercial areas with a Rehabilitation Specialist assigned to each. The Community Relations Advisor will meet with and organize each area for group action and the Rehabilitation Specialist will work with the individual owners in assisting them to upgrade their properties in accordance with the rehabili-





Typical property studies by architects illustrate to clients recommended design improvements.

tation standards set for the Conservation Program. These standards, of course, go far beyond the building code, with aestheics and design being important considerations.

In further effort to encourage the rehabilitation of properties within Avondale-Corryville, the Division of Rehabilitation and Conservation has contacted a number of stores regarding the giving of discounts on paint, wallpaper, lumber, and other materials to those property owners within A-C who will upgrade their structures to acceptable standards. To date, one lumber company, two paint companies and a hardware store have agreed to give discounts. These discounts range from 10 to 33⅓ percent and are given only to those A-C residents who present a letter of authorization from the Division of Rehabilitation and Conservation.

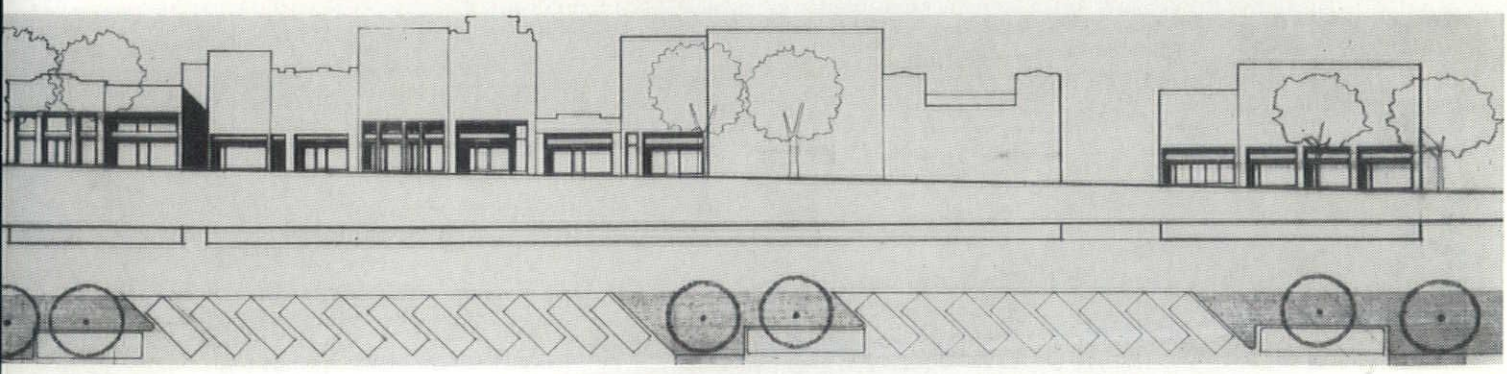
Architectural Services

The Department of Urban Development proposes to use the services of architects in a multitude of functions. To implement this proposal the City has contracted with three teams of architects, Pistler & Pistler, Jackson & McCormick, and Garber, Tweddell & Wheeler. It should be noted that Cincinnati is the first city in the nation to put architects under contract for a rehabilitation project.

These architects are presently working on pilot studies of neighborhoods within the area, proposed studies for shopping areas and the preparation of sketches of properties which owners desire to remodel. The architectural services for individual properties emanate from the "Design Clinics" open to the project residents and conveniently located in the Rehabilitation and Conservation Field Office.

It is proposed that an architect will work closely with the Rehabilitation Specialists, whose responsibility it is to see that all buildings in his jurisdiction conform to rehabilitation standards. Where indicated, the architect will recommend specific improvements designed to add value to the structure, improve its appearance and bring it to a level more compatible with modern living standards. After the initial recommendations, if the property owner wishes to avail himself of further architectural services, such services will be provided with, perhaps, the city shouldering a percentage of the cost.

An indication of acceptance of these services are two improvement loans now pending which will be used to remodel dwellings in accordance with the architects recommendations. **THE END**



GAS AIR CONDITIONING CHOSEN FOR NEW, $11-MILLION RIVERSIDE METHODIST HOSPITAL

RIVERSIDE METHODIST HOSPITAL • COLUMBUS, OHIO

One of Columbus' most imposing new structures — Riverside Methodist Hospital — is being served by 1025 tons of Gas Air Conditioning.

Carrier Absorption Refrigeration Machines cool the entire 250,000 sq. ft. hospital, as well as portions of the School of Nursing Building to the west of the main hospital. These machines utilize steam from the Gas-fired heating boilers.

The Riverside installation also features Carrier's new Weathermaster air distribution system using hi velocity induction.

Modern Gas Cooking Equipment — ovens, ranges, broilers, fryers, steamers, and steam-jacketed kettles — also has been installed in the main kitchen at the new Riverside Hospital; and hot water for the multitude of hospital uses is supplied by Gas.

Architects & Engineers . . . . . Schmidt, Garden & Erikson, Chicago

Associated Architects & Engineers . . . . . Inscho, Brand & Inscho, Columbus

General Contractor . . . . . G. W. Atkinson & Son, Columbus

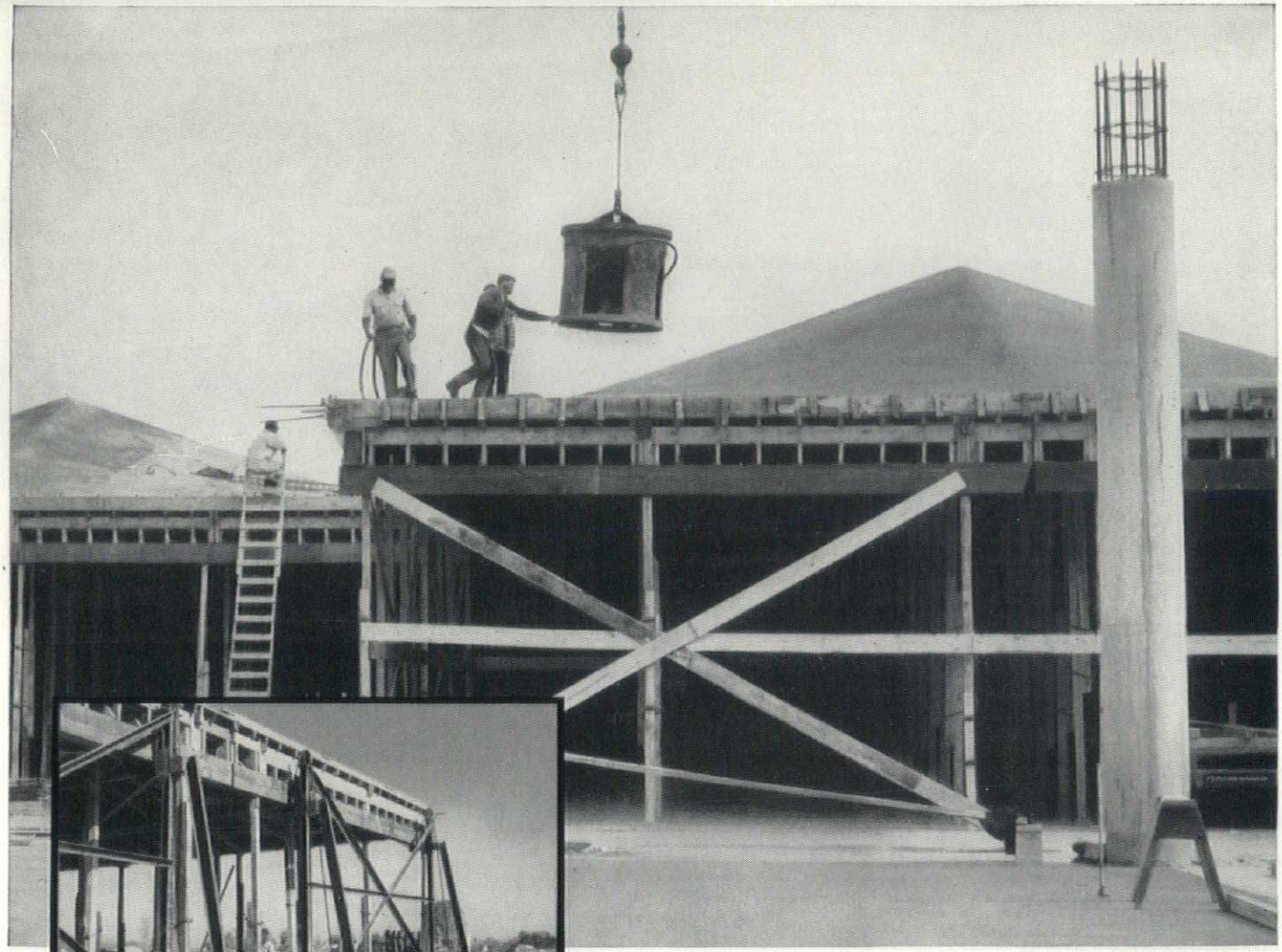
Mechanical Contractor . . . . . Huffman-Wolfe Co., Columbus

REMEMBER:

Gas provides low-cost, maintenance-free air conditioning for every type commercial and industrial installation. And for specific information concerning the cooling, heating, cooking and other needs of your clients, contact the Industrial Engineers or the Commercial Representatives at your nearest Gas Company Office.

COLUMBIA GAS SYSTEM

THE OHIO FUEL GAS COMPANY



Placing concrete for roof of G.E.M. Southway Store, St. Louis, Mo. Architect: Manuel Morris, Kansas City, Mo. Structural Engineer: Dutton Biggs, Kansas City, Mo. General Contractor: Millstone Construction, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

Special lifting device raising formwork

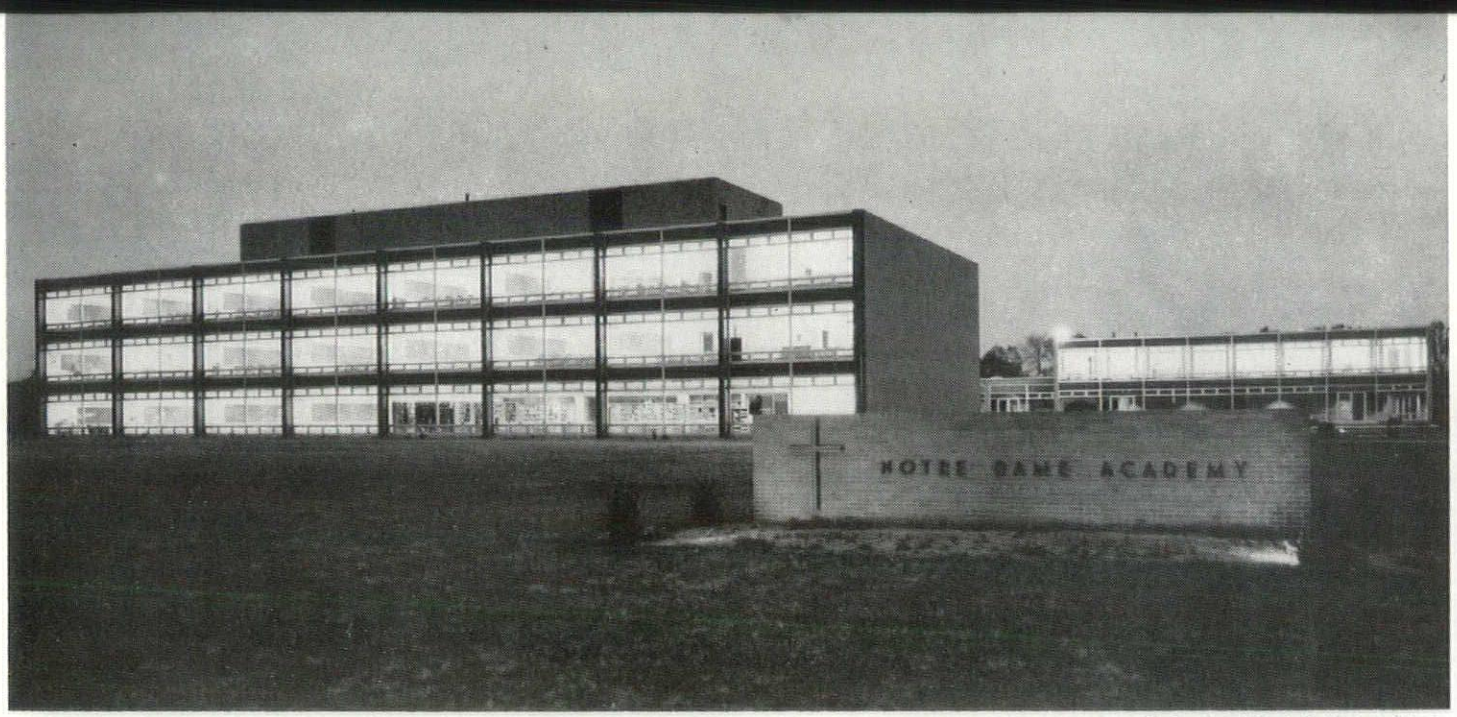
Only 6 weeks needed to roof 120,000 sq. ft. store with concrete hyperbolic paraboloids

In the building of the new G.E.M. Southway Department Store, St. Louis, doors opened for business just 85 working days after award of the construction contract. A major reason for the record-time completion of this one-story, one-area shopping center lay in the concrete shell roof.

The roof is composed of 50 reinforced concrete hyperbolic paraboloids. Each of these umbrella-shaped shells is supported by a 24-inch diameter concrete column. Through the efficient re-use of only 5 sets of forms, sizable savings in both time and labor were effected. All 50 shells, each 47½ ft. square and 2½ inches thick, were completed within 6 weeks.

Construction of the hyperbolic paraboloids was done in rows. Thus, masonry, plastering and other trades began work as soon as a row was completed.

This is another good example of the way improved techniques have made shell roof designs economically practical for structures of all types and sizes. No wonder structurally strong concrete is the choice of more and more engineers and builders! Write for technical facts. (Free in U.S. and Canada only.)



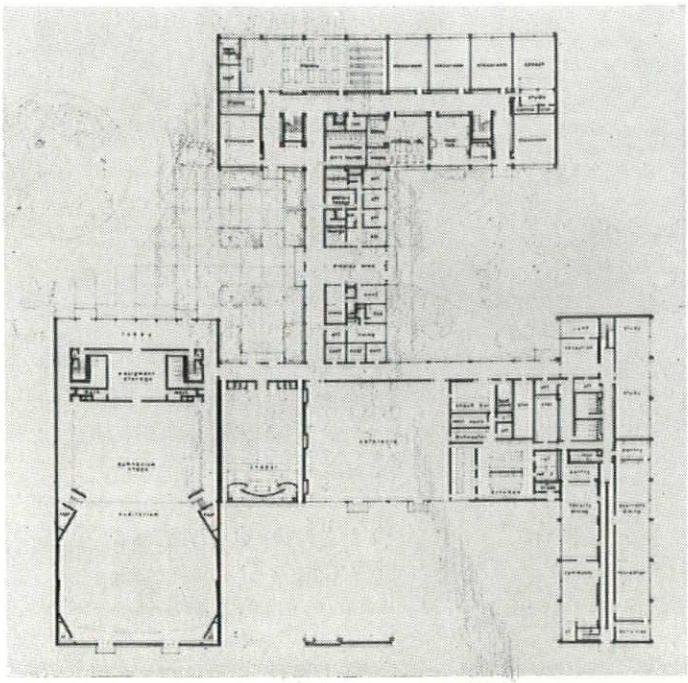
Photos by Robert Packo — Toledo

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY

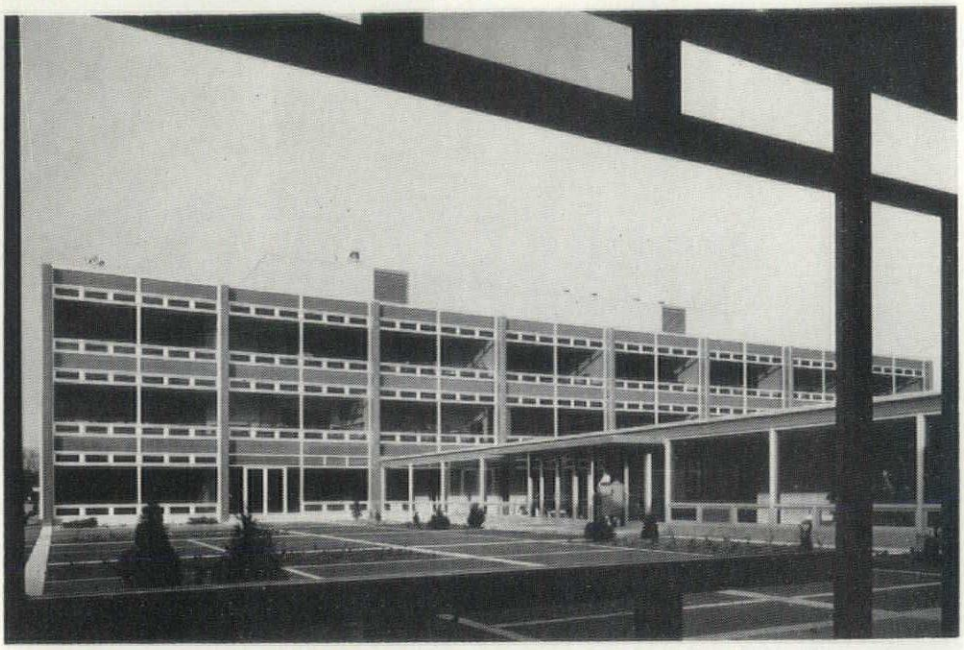
MUNGER MUNGER • ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

This new parochial girls' high school has been built near the suburbs of Toledo, Ohio to replace a school which had been built before the turn of the century. Being a private school, it competes with similiar institutions for its students. Since two of these institutions had completed new projects only a year ago, the double pressure of obsolescence of the old school and competition from new schools made the project necessary.

Having over sixty years in which to mold the nature of their educational program, the administrators were able to provide the architects with a clear, well defined program. The old school housed four hundred, but spaces were to be sized adequately so that 1000 could be handled. Significantly, the traditional girls' home arts courses were diminished in importance. Contrary to what one might expect in a girls' school, the hard core science subjects have been strongly emphasized. A rigorous, four-year art program was required. Similarly, an extensive commerce course was a necessity. Further, the program asked for residential quarters for forty faculty sisters and for eighty girls who aspire to be sisters. Each of these groups were



required to have their own dining rooms and food preparation pantries to supplement the central kitchen and four-hundred-seat dining room. Finally, it was decided that the new school architecturally must reflect the nature of the educational program. It must be strong, direct, decisive—and yet exciting. That the combined educational and architectural offering has been well received is attested by the new enrollment which, in its first year, is already up more than fifty percent from the four hundred students of the old school.



The Academy's glasswalled academic building, administration wing, and the terrace entrance.

The building shares a flat, 75-acre site with two older buildings, the nearer of which is about 800 feet away. A surrounding woods and an orchard on the site serve to dissociate the old from the new. With two rather important roads intersecting at one corner of the site, the building has been set back as far as practicable and its entry has been located away from the intersection. Test borings indicated a water table about four feet below grade. This, of course, affected the design considerably. Most noticeably, it caused the complete elimination of below-grade construction and the placement of the mechanical equipment room in a penthouse above the classroom building. The entire project rests on a system of wide-spread footings and grade beams that were placed virtually at grade, with a new finished grade built up later to form an adequate frost cover.

After extensive study into the possibilities of the common campus plan solutions, it was decided to separate basic functions into their own structurally appropriate buildings, but to connect these buildings directly. This aleviated certain traffic difficulties inherent in the campus plan studies and also answered the weather problem better for this northern climate. Thus a five building solution evolved; one building for all academic functions; one building for administrative and correlative functions; one building for the combined auditorium-gymnasium, incorporating space above the auditorium lobby for the allied music function; one building for food preparation and student dining, with space for a centrally located chapel; and one building for the forty faculty members and eighty girls who live at the school. All of these buildings are built on a twenty-four foot structural module. All exterior

A gleaming, wood, soffeted ceiling provides the welcoming warmth and charm of natural walnut for the Notre Dame Academy main entrance lobby.

Maximum acoustical advantages are provided in the Academy's auditorium by a "hanging pleated eggshell" suspended from the plaster ceiling.

walls are either brick or aluminum sash with clear glass, grey heat absorbing, glare reducing glass on all south elevations, or grey glass panels. The basic window unit, nominally twelve feet wide, is used either intact or in component parts throughout the project.

Examining the five buildings and their functions in more detail, the three story concrete academic building was developed using a classroom shape 24 feet by 30 feet with the 24 foot ends toward the corridor and the exterior. This promoted less exterior wall and fewer square feet devoted to corridor. In this deeper room, the all glass exterior wall with its ventilating sash bottom and top gives ample light and air. Each classroom has a built-in teacher's cabinet and chalkboards on at least two walls to allow flexibility in room arrangement. Each teaching station has a recessed clock-speaker system. Although all electric light fixtures in the project are recessed into acoustic ceilings, all corridor lights are of the incandescent spot type that bring a change in atmosphere from the even, brilliant fluorescent classroom lighting. This corridor lighting is supplemented by natural light coming through borrow lights running continuously over the lockers in the academic building. All corridor floors are terrazzo while all corridor walls are brick or glass. Classroom floors are asphalt tile and walls are plaster. This classroom building has an elevator for faculty use, an incinerator, and a built-in vacuum system to aid the teaching sisters who must do their own room cleaning. It also is the only building of the project having a 'split' heating system. Hot water fin tube radiation runs continuously at the base of all exterior window walls. This is supplemented by a warm air ventilating system that supplies air to the classrooms above the borrow-light and returns it via door louvers to the corridor and ultimately to the penthouse heater room through large corridor exhaust louvers.

The low, single story steel administration building houses offices, conference rooms and cubicles used by alumnae groups and a central lobby. This central lobby, with its wood ceiling that extends completely across the building and through to the outside over the entries, serves as an assembly area for girls waiting for the city buses that drives up to a few yards from the building.

The roof of the auditorium-gymnasium building is supported by steel long span joists. These joists are in turn supported by steel wide flange columns whose exterior flanges are exposed in the brick side walls to call out the 24 foot structural module. The combined gymnasium-stage is flexible in many ways: its sheer overall size permits virtually any type presentation; its curtain system, hung on a track network with 36 switches, can create an unlimited number of smaller stage sizes; the wood panel side walls of the gymnasium fold away permitting use of the auditorium entry corridors as overrun spaces for basketball and other

games. Locker rooms that can double as dressing rooms are on the second floor with stairs located so that performers can move from dressing area to stage without being seen by the audience. Of course these stairs provide the same security for the music groups that will travel from the second floor music department to the stage. The 1000 seat auditorium is an independent form within the box frame of the building. Its many-sectioned walls and ceiling have been shaped to the demands of acoustics and of lighting. Immediately adjacent to this building is a convenient parking lot.

The fourth building, steel framed and completely free of interior columns, has a large dining room that will seat 400 at four per table. Positioned directly at the end of the corridor leading away from the academis building, it comfortably accommodates the typical noontime cafeteria lines. Directly adjacent to this dining space on the west is the 400 seat chapel, pivotally located for maximum availability and accessability. On the east of the dining space the kitchen can serve both to the large cafeteria and to the private dining rooms of the residential unit.

Like the academic building, the three story residence is of concrete. Unlike the academic building a mechanical and plumbing core was developed with living quarters on the periphery. The third floor houses 80 girls, the second floor 40 faculty and the first floor is spilt east and west for the girls and faculty respectively. This building, too, has an incinerator and a built-in vacuum system for cleaning. Twenty-three plastic skylights bring daylight into the third floor core of this building.

The gas fired penthouse boilers provide hot water for the radiation units of the academic and administration buildings and for the air handling unit of the academic building. Low pressure steam is provided by these boilers for the hot water conversion units for the remaining three buildings. The auditorium and gymnasium are heated by warm air from fan coil units mounted above the auditorium entry corridors. The chapel is heated by remote unit ventilators placed with the auditorium heating equipment. The dining room has a continuous fin tube radiation along its windows and three unit ventilators in its west wall. All floors of the residential building have continuous radiation at the exterior wall with the larger first floor rooms supplemented by an air handling system.

The major portion of the project is lighted by recessed, non-glare 277 volt fluorscent fixtures. Kellogg intercommunication telephones connect the important areas of the building while "time-tone" units provide a more general communication to and from the public address room in the administration building. The project also has been readied for easy installation of educational television. THE END

Dining Hall windows look out on wooded land; dark walnut table tops, antique white chairs, and subdued lighting create a relaxed atmosphere.

UNUSUAL PERLITE CONCRETE AND PLASTER CONSTRUCTION IN GARFIELD, OHIO CHURCH

AT FIRST GLANCE, the unusual structure of St. Therese Church in Garfield Heights (near Cleveland), Ohio, is deceptively simple. But, on closer examination, the new ideas and materials which made the "difficult look easy," become much better appreciated.

A case in point is the main church nave where sidewalls are broken interestingly into a "saw tooth" design by Architect Robert T. C. Miller of Bedford, Ohio. This 200 x 80 foot area has a ceiling suspended from purlins, 31 feet above the floor with a "saw tooth" edge. Each edge of the ceiling parallels exactly the "saw tooth" pattern of the wall.

Perlite Acoustical plaster was specified throughout the church for all ceilings. The nave ceiling presented two problems in the accomplishment of the architect's concept. First, there was the matter of dead weight. Second, the question of drying time for exact tolerances.

Both requirements were met through the specification of Perlite aggregated plaster. This method accomplished a 50% reduction in dead weight over regular plaster.

Another noteworthy aspect of the St. Therese building design is the chapel roof which is fashioned in a hypoloid design, much like the covered wagon of the Old West.

To carry out this concept in both the interior ceiling and the exterior roof, the Architect's plan was modified to include lightweight materials over an ingenious frame. This approach avoided heavy structural loading and, at the same time, simplified construction.

As the basic shape for the hypoloid, an angle iron framework was constructed. On both sides, this frame was cross-verted with ¾" channel and metal lath.

For light weight and strength, the exterior lath was sprayed with Perlite insulating concrete. Inside — and separated by a 3½" air space — the metal lath ribs were covered with Perlite acoustical plaster.

Elsewhere in the St. Therese buildings, specification of Perlite plaster has brought about a precision finish that affords high insulation qualities combined with sound deadening and fireproof properties — plus the original ease of application and weight-saving.

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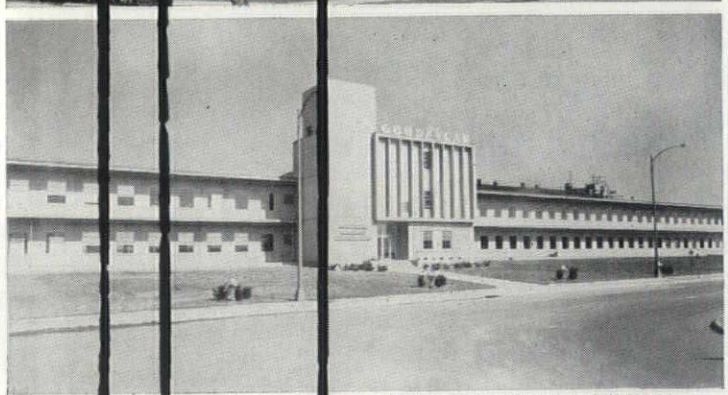

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Architects Display To Highlight Ohio School Boards Association Convention

The increasing concern for an accelerated school construction program is evident in the amount of time and attention given to school plant planning information at the Sixth Annual Joint Convention of the Ohio School Boards Association of School Administrators and the Ohio Association of School Business Officials, November 14-16, Veterans Memorial Building, Columbus.

One of the traditional highlights of the Annual Convention destined for even more popularity is the special display of scale models and drawings of school plants sponsored by the Architects Society of Ohio and conducted at the OSBA Trade Show. Information relative to participation by ASO member firms will be forthcoming.

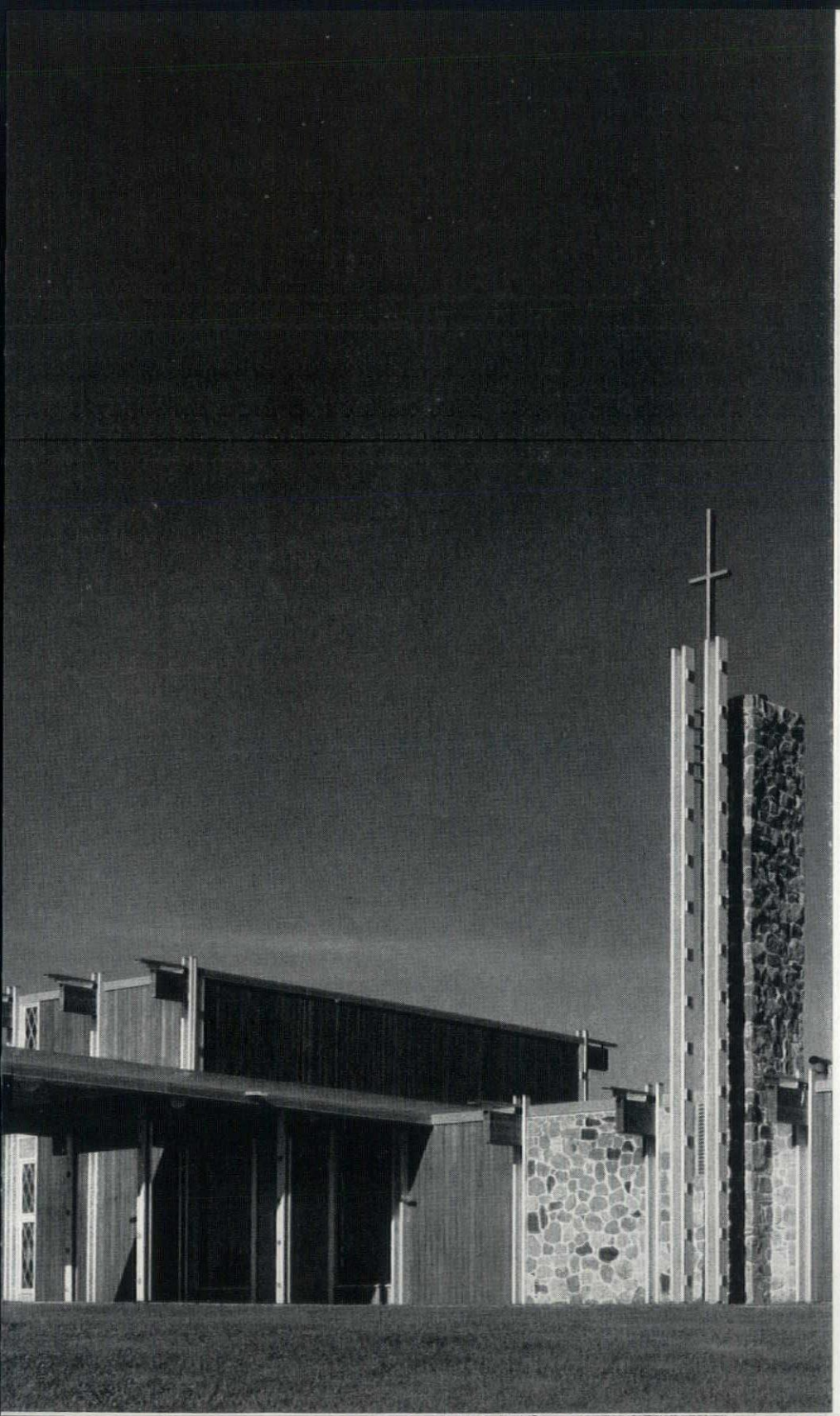
The Convention program features an intensive two-hour session on "The Architects Contribution to Quality Education" presented twice Wednesday, November 15, so the greatest number of convention-goers can be accommodated. The session is designed for the hundreds of school officials who will be faced with additional building programs in the near future and want to know how best to utilize the training and abilities of their architect. Topic manager for the session is Thomas Southard, superintendent of Newark City Schools which recently completed a $3.2 million campus-type high school, described as one of the five best in the United States. Under Superintendent Southard's able leadership, the session will feature a panel of architects who will explain how to get the most quality for the building dollar.

The Annual Convention and Trade Show attracts some 3,000 school officials each year and is recognized as the outstanding educational conference in Ohio. Choosing as their theme "Ohio Can Provide Quality Education For All," the convention sponsors have outlined a program featuring three guest speakers of national prominence, some of Ohio's leading educational consultants, and special features to keep Ohio school officials abreast of the latest development in public education. Commissioner of Education for the State of Maine, Warren G. Hill, will keynote the convention, Tuesday evening, November 14. Patricia Sexton, author of the Viking Press book *Education and Income* will lend her wide experience in evaluating schools to a session on evaluating techniques. The president of the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction, John E. Ivey, Jr., will address the convention Tuesday morning via closed circuit television screens which will also be used to show educational television instruction in action.

The entire Wednesday daytime program will be devoted to discussion sessions on problem areas. This is the portion of the program which features the discussion session on the Architects' Contribution to Quality Education. Wednesday evening, convention-goers will gather for a round-table conference on school finance problems.

The Ohio School Boards Association will conduct its annual business meeting, Thursday morning.

The Convention and Trade Show will adjourn Thursday at 1:00 p.m.



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Architects: Ames, Torkelson, Nugent

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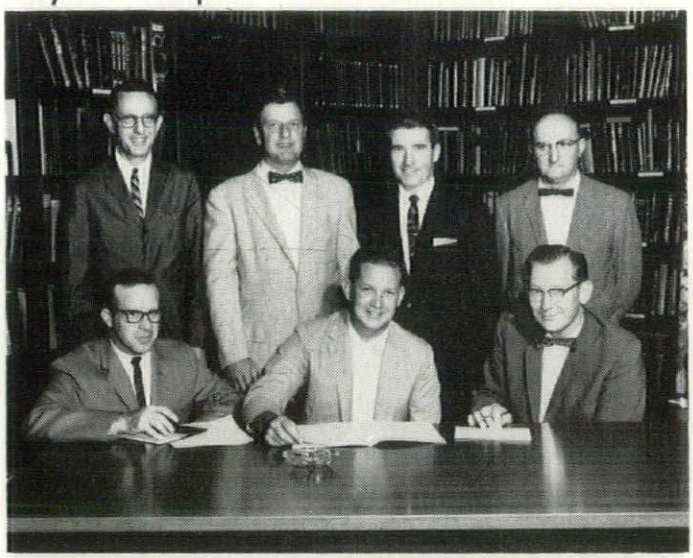
Dayton Chapter Elects Officers



The officers are top row, left to right: Roy M. Lively, Director, Lorenz and Williams; James E. Hart, Director, Hart and Hart; Robert Lecklider, Director, Yount, Sullivan and Lecklider; and Wilbert N. Welty, Treasurer, Welty and Kielawa. Bottom row, they are, left to right: Marlin L. Heist, Secretary; Paul P. Brown, President, Brown and Head; and Robert Makarius, Vice President, Brodrick and Makarius.

ROSTER CORRECTION

The name of Richard W. Williams was accidently omitted from the OHIO ARCHITECT, April Roster of Architects. Mr. Williams' address is 8847 Broadview Road, Brecksville 41, Ohio.

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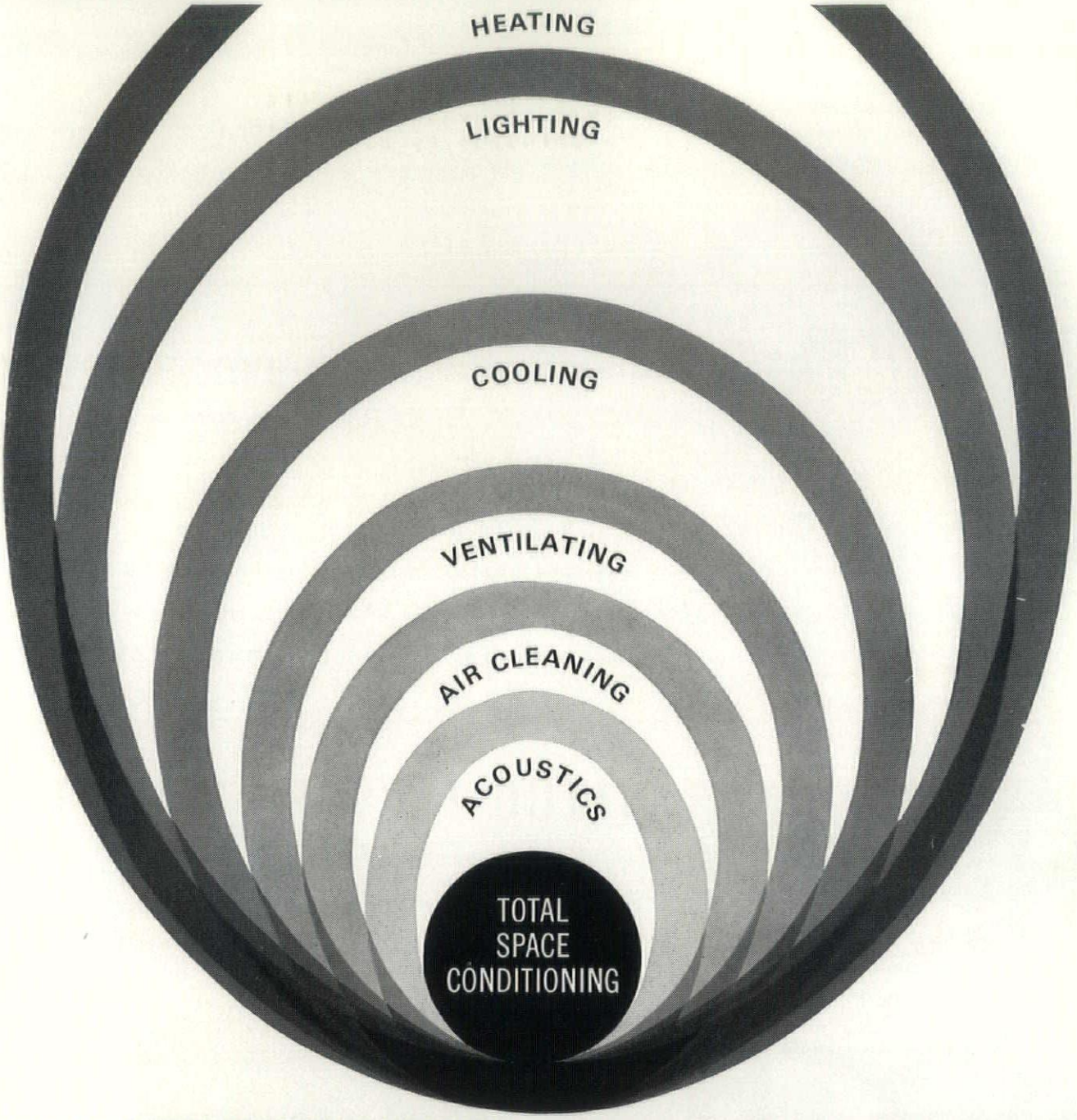

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