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

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926 Architects Bldg., Indianapolis

JULY, 1957

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The Indiana Architect is the official publication of the Indiana Society of Architects, a chapter of the American Institute of Architects. It is published monthly in Indianapolis. Editorial and advertising offices are located at 5930 Gladden Drive, Indianapolis 20, Ind. Editorial and advertising policy for the Indiana Architect is governed by the Publications Committee, Indiana Society of Architects, whose members are Trace Christenson, Jr., 230 W. Washington St., South Bend; Joe Cezar, 4620 E. 80th St., Indianapolis; Ray Thompson, 2211 E. 52nd St., Indianapolis; and Robert Schultz, 1015 Hudson Ave., South Bend. The Indiana Architect is edited by Joe Ledlie, 5930 Gladden Drive, Indianapolis 20, Ind.

Cover Design by RONALD M. STRANDJORD, Indianapolis

1957 A Productive Year For Indiana Society of Architects

By JAMES M. TURNER, Past President

The conclusion of each year's endeavors and accomplishments of the Indiana Society of Architects brings forth the real contributions of the architects who are working so unselfishly for their profession. The reports made below give but a small indication of the time and effort spent.

In retrospect, we have many achievements of which we can point with pride, among these are the work of Ed Pierre and Art Broeker on the unparalleled Centennial Celebration, or Clarence Myers and Joe Ledlie for our starting a real prize winner, the "Indiana Architect," of Erik Erickson's well planned, informative programs, of Harry Cooler's unprecedented efforts in putting teeth into the ethics and practice of architecture investigations, of Gib Richey's school committee, of Wilbur Foster's activity in legislation and the Construction League, of Ed James and the historical exhibit so well received at the Herron Art Institute, of Jack Jelliffe's good membership drive, of Paul Jernegan's consistent and well presented efforts in city planning and to Calvin Hamilton's assistance, of special note to Ray Thompson and the bang up job the Indianapolis Section did for the Home Show, of the friendship and association with the Notre Dame Student Chapter under the leadership of Jim Burlage, and of the many others who made real contributions, but let some of them tell you in their own words:

Practice of Architecture, and Education and Registration

The activities of this committee have been chiefly pointed toward the "Practice of Architecture," its ethics and inter-professional cooperation.

During the past year, this committee has met many times to discuss situations of practice by registered and unregistered persons. We have encountered situations where persons violated the ethics of practice and are members of American Institute of Architects.

In one case last summer, evidence of malpractice was submitted to me. This is in reference to a paid advertisement in the form of a two-part post card. Half of the card was self addressed with blanks to be filled in asking for additional information. This card was sent to school board members and trustees. The card mentioned abilities to design better and cheaper schools. In the opinion of this committee, Mandatory Standard No. 12 was violated as set out in "The Standards of Professional Practice."

The evidence was submitted to the Executive Committee for action and was carried to the Regional Judiciary Committee. They in turn accepted it and forwarded it to the National Judiciary Committee for final action. As yet, no word has been received of the results.

Another situation we encountered was the listing of non-registered Architects in the

yellow section of the phone book. Through cooperation of the phone company, we established a procedure to clear this situation.

Our committee has discussed the practice of persons or firms, all of whom are not registered Architects. The law now permits non-registered names to appear in the firm's name.

We have also received newspaper articles misquoting persons as Architects. In the most cases, it has been found to be an editorial error. We have attempted to point out these errors to the publishers and have received some letters of apologies in answer.

The problem of Engineers who practice architecture has been discussed. It was decided that the Indiana Society of Professional Engineers be contacted. We felt that a discussion of this situation would solve many of the problems. As a result of a meeting last month, we have jointly prepared the following outline for mutual coordination of the professions:

At the suggestion of the Architects, Mr. James M. Turner, A.I.A., outgoing president of I.S.A.; Mr. Harry E. Cooler, A.I.A., head of the I.S.A. ethics and practices affairs; Mr. Robert P. Loveland, P.E., incoming President of I.S.P.E., and Mr. William L. Sweet, P.E., Executive Secretary of I.S.P.E., met informally in Fort Wayne on May 31, 1957, to discuss ways and means of furthering cooperation between our two Societies on mutual problems. Discussion brought out the following facts: There is a need for cooperation, clarification or definition in many fields of mutual interest; by combining our forces we should be better able to get things done in some areas; the problems are large and "knotty" and must be thoroughly studied before action is taken.

It is proposed that the Executive Boards of the two Societies set up a joint committee to study the problems and make recommendations. It is understood that all such recommendations must be approved by the Boards of the two Societies before becoming policy and that when they have been so approved, any such policies would normally be implemented by the normal means within each Society. In other words, the joint committee is one for study—no policies will be set for a Society or changes made within a Society without its Executive Board approval. It is further proposed that a primary liaison

representative from each Society be invited to sit in on the other Society's Board meetings in order to maintain close relations. It is further proposed that the joint committee be kept small in number and with a majority in one geographic area in order to make it easy for the group to get together and transact business.

The following is specifically recommended to both Executive Boards and it is hoped that these recommendations will be discussed amended if need be, and approved at an early date.

There shall be established by name a JOINT PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEE (of I.S.A. and I.S.P.E.).

1. It shall consist of five men from each Society with one of the five designated as "Chairman" for that Society.

2. The Chairman (or other designated Committee member) shall be the primary liaison member for each Society.

3. The Chairman and two others from each Society shall live in or close to Indianapolis.

4. The organization details shall be left to the Committee with the suggestion that the Committee elect its own "leader" and that the position of "leader" shall be rotated between the two Society groups.

The purpose of the Committee shall be to study and recommend to the Executive Boards of I.S.A. and I.S.P.E. policies as needed with respect to the following matters:

1. Clarification of the proper scope of practice of the Architect and Engineer in the building field.

2. Clarification of the proper areas of professional and public credit to both the Architect and Engineer in their work.

3. Recommended mutual Society procedures for control of ethical practices between members of the two professions.

4. Recommended procedures to minimize the unethical "sealing of plans."

5. Recommended joint Society procedures towards the enforcement of existing laws prohibiting the practice of building design by unregistered persons or firms.

It is understood that the Society Executive Boards may refer the recommendations of this JOINT COMMITTEE to their internal Society groups or committees before taking official action.

It is understood that other matters of joint I.S.A. and I.S.P.E. interest may be referred to this JOINT COMMITTEE from time to time.

I would like for this outline to be accepted for the sole purpose of creating better relations between the professions and to be a clearing house for mutual problems.

HARRY E. COOLER, Chairman.

* * *

Relations With Construction Industry And Legislative Action

Your Committee has had but one matter brought to its attention this year in relation (Continued on Page 5)

1957 a Productive Year for Indiana Society of Architects

(Continued from Page 4)

to the Construction Industry. The Indiana State Council of Sheet Metal Workers asked the Committee to meet with them at one of their conferences at the Claypool. Briefly, the Sheet Metal Workers would like the Architects to abide by the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board wherein the Board has awarded the installation of certain building materials to the Sheet Metal craftsmen, and they would have us so state in our specifications. The committee feels very strongly that the Architects should take no part in Building Craft jurisdictional disputes nor should we by reference in our specifications award various parts of the work at the installation of certain materials to any one craft.

On November 27, 1956, the entire committee were guests of Ed. James and the Chairman at a Luncheon given for the Legislators and the new Governor by the State Chamber of Commerce. State Representative Earl Buchanan was also a guest at our table. The Committee this year concerned itself particularly with Senate Bill No. 1, having to do with increasing the maximum rate on school building holding corporations from four per cent to five per cent. Two calls were made to the members of the Chapter during the legislative session asking our members to contact the legislators in support of the bill. The bill was passed and took effect after its passage.

Two other legislative matters were brought to the attention of the Committee by various members but because of the limited time and lack of preparation and support by the Chapter, it was decided to submit the subject matter in our report today and ask for a discussion on the merits of the proposals, and for further instructions.

The 7th paragraph of "The Indiana Architectural Act" reads as follows:

"Educational Qualifications for Examination.—Any person who is 21 years of age and of good moral character shall be qualified for an examination for a certificate of registration as a registered architect, provided he shall have graduated from a high school or a secondary school, approved by the board, and a school of architecture recognized by the board, or has completed an equivalent course of study, as determined by an examination conducted by the board, and has subsequently thereto completed such courses in mathematics, history, and language, as may be prescribed by the board, and has had at least one year's experience in the office or offices of a reputable architect or architects."

We would recommend that the words "at least one year's experience" be changed to "at least three year's experience," so that the seventh paragraph would read:

"Educational Qualifications for Examination.—Any person who is 21 years of age and

The President Speaks . . .

At this time, it is my opinion that it would be well to remind ourselves of the objects of the American Institute of Architects as set forth in the forefront of its by-laws which are the reasons for its existence.



"The objects of The American Institute of Architects shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America; to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training, and practice; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society."

In order to effectually carry out those aims, we must get behind and fulfill the wishes of increased dues as voted upon and explained by Mr. James Turner, Past President, at our annual meeting. It is your society and we must all realize that the membership makes it what it is, and the active support of each member is solicited. Each member in reality should be a member ex-officio of all committees. It is my sincere hope that the excellent work performed by the committees in the past will be continued and that the programs will be well balanced between the technical and cultural subjects, and of such scope and interest to draw the membership to the meetings. We must also help and get behind "THE INDIANA ARCHITECT." It is hoped that "THE INDIANA ARCHITECT" will produce a fine tie with the student chapter at Notre Dame and be a source of information on the activities of the Society and an instrument of public relations.

FRANK MONTANA, President,
Indiana Society of Architects, A.I.A.

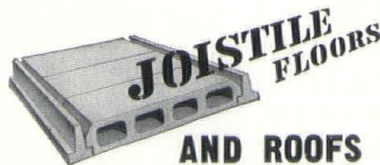
of good moral character shall be qualified for an examination for a certificate of registration as a registered architect, provided he shall have graduated from a high school or a secondary school, approved by the board, and a school of architecture recognized by the board, or has completed an equivalent course of study, as determined by an examination conducted by the board, and has subsequently thereto completed such courses in mathe-

(Continued on Page 10)

Mother of ISA Officer Passes Unexpectedly

The Indiana Architect joins with I.S.A. members in mourning the recent death of Mrs. Mary H. Dorste, mother of Thomas C. Dorste, I.S.A. vice president. Mrs. Dorste, who resided at 820 W. 7th St., Anderson, passed away unexpectedly in St. John's Hospital, Anderson.

ECONOMICAL

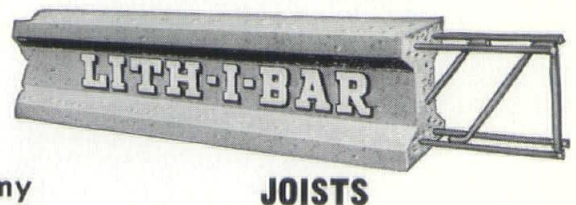


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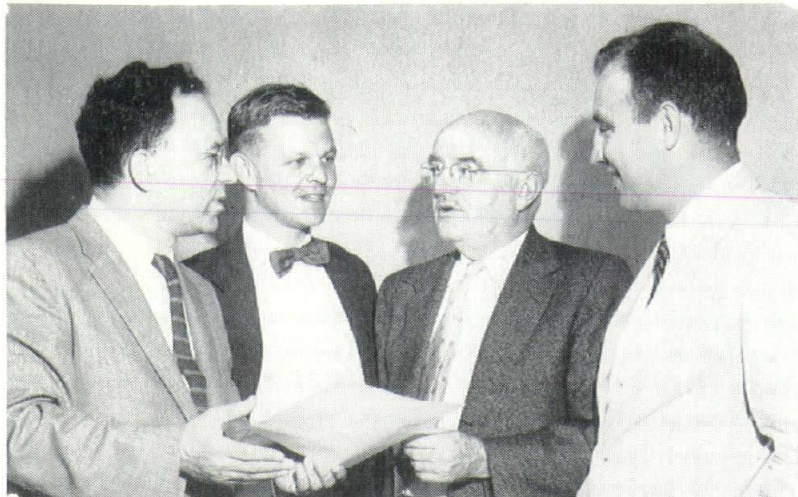
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INDIANA ARCHITECTS MEET



NEW OFFICERS—Newly elected I.S.A. officers for the coming year are shown "charting the course" at Annual Meeting in Marott Hotel. Left to right: Frank Montana, president; Tom Dorste, vice president; Ed James, treasurer, and Wesley Martin, vice president. Secretary Art Broecker was not present at meeting.



SPEAKER—John A. Whitehead, executive director of the State Office Building Commission, was the speaker at the noon luncheon. He gave all present an insight on plans for the intended new structure.



SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW—The new I.S.A. directors chat with two remaining directors following election. Seated, left, is Charles Betts, Indianapolis, and seated, right, is Ed Pierre, Indianapolis, the two new board members. Standing, left, is Ralph Yeager, Terre Haute, and William J. Strain, Bloomington, who start their second year on the board.



NATIONAL OFFICER ATTENDS—Treasurer Ray Kastendieck, Gary, pauses entering Marott Hotel for the day's activities. He is also a member of the I.S.A. (Note main entrance.)



LUNCHEON IS SERVED—I.S.A. members gather during the busy business sessions for lunch. The group gathered again in the evening for the dinner dance.

FOR ANNUAL CONFAB.....



I.A. National
wife prior to
Kastendieck is
gn over hotel



and their wives took time out
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equally enjoyable meal before



THE DISTAFF SIDE—The Women's Architectural League, I.S.A., also had their day, and elected Mrs. Richard Bishop, center, president. She is flanked by Mrs. Gilbert Richey, outgoing president, left, and Mrs. Marion Williams, secretary. Not present in the picture are Mrs. C. Wilbur Foster, treasurer; Mrs. Arthur Broecker, vice president, and Mrs. Arthur Wupper, recording secretary. All are from Indianapolis.



THE INS AND OUTS—Newly elected I.S.A. prexy, Frank Montana, South Bend, left, gets congratulations from past president Jim Turner, Hammond, as the "better halves" look on. On the left is Mrs. Turner seated with Mrs. Montana.

I.S.A. Officers, Board Members, Committee Heads Listed

Following is a complete list of the newly elected and appointed I.S.A. officers and committee chairmen for 1957-1958:

President

FRANK MONTANA
1015 Hudson Ave.
South Bend 16

Vice President

WES MARTIN
6100 Millersville Road
Indianapolis 20

Vice President

TOM DORSTE
821 Broad Ripple Ave.
Indianapolis 20

Secretary

Arthur R. Brcecker
4741 E. Washington St.
Indianapolis 1

Treasurer

EDWARD D. JAMES
122 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis

Past President

JAMES McCLURE TURNER
5945 Hohman Ave.
Hammond

Director—1956-1958

WILLIAM J. STRAIN
202 First National Bank Bldg.
Bloomington

Director—1956-1958

RALPH O. YEAGER
822 Ohio St.
Terre Haute

Director—1957-1959

CHARLES BETTS
222 S. Downey Ave.
Indianapolis

Director—1957-1959

ED. PIERRE
926 Architects Bldg.
Indianapolis

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Program

JOE CEZAR
5618 N. Keystone Ave.
Indianapolis

Membership

ROBERT F. HUTCHINSON
309 E. Washington St.
Lebanon

Practice of Arch. and Education and Registration

HARRY COOLER
4845 College Ave.
Indianapolis 5

Allied Arts and Civic Design

PAUL JERNEGAN
223 Lincolnway East
East Mishawaka

Relations with Construction Industry and Legislative Action

WILLIAM C. WRIGHT
1537 N. Central Ave.
Indianapolis

Public Relations and Publicity

FRAN E. SCHROEDER
8000 Sargent Rd., Route No. 13
Indianapolis 20

Nominating Committee

JAMES McCLURE TURNER
5945 Hohman Ave.
Hammond

Building Contracts Show Sharp Increase

Contracts for future construction in the United States rose sharply in May, according to the F. W. Dodge Corp.

The total of \$3,399,528,000 in May was 14 per cent above the comparable month last year. One significant feature of the May figures is the fact that the dollar volume of contracts for one- and two-family houses was at the same level as in May, 1956. This marks the first month of 1957 that the dollar volume of contracts for this type of building did not fall below the comparable year-earlier level. The number of housing units represented by the May contracts was 101,741, down five per cent from the same month last year.

Contracts for non-residential buildings totalled \$1,119,587,000, in May, 11 per cent higher than a year ago. Substantial gains were registered for hospital buildings, educational and science buildings, commercial buildings, and manufacturing buildings.

Contracts for residential buildings in May (including multi-family units as well as one- and two-family houses) amounted to \$1,297,258,000. This was only one per cent below the comparable month last year, with the major part of the decline accounted for by large residential buildings.

Auxiliary

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1535 Central Ave., Suite A
Indianapolis 2

A.B.C.

RALPH YEAGER, JR.
822 Ohio St.
Terre Haute

N.C.A.R.B.

WARREN D. MILLER
200 Opera House Bldg.

Terre Haute

Schools

GILBERT T. RICHEY
320 N. Bolton Ave.
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New Notre Dame Course Stresses Philosophy

Second and Concluding Part of a Report by James E. Burlage, Ft. Wayne; Martin Murphy, Chicago; and Edward T. Kelly, Long Island, N. Y.

It is the very nature of the building of men, that they build for themselves—to fulfill their needs—practical and material ones. Architecture cannot be divorced from the people it is built for. Things must be made for man the way he needs it made. It is the consumer, not the producer, that the architect is concerned with, which is always true of an object of use. Basically, then, man builds for man.

Design alone is not enough. The work today is so much more complicated. There are the problems of finance, the rapid technological advances and large scale organizations. These certainly did not exist before, especially in this scale; in earlier times they did not exist at all. But they are all concerned with human activity. The process of design is but only a part of the final product and thus, considering the whole of what is going into a building, the work of the architect is but a small part.

MADE FOR MAN

But what of the product? The result of all this endeavor reflects all the expressions of human activity—not only of the creator, but also of the one to whom it is directed—man. Architecture is made for man—it affects his physical well being as well as his mind. Thus, man becomes the maker—an artist in the widest sense; man, too, is the user—he is the recipient of the work.

And man? What do we know of him? Especially in his relationship to architecture. It is part of man's nature that he is a collective being, he must belong to a social group, it is simply natural and necessary. When people come together they will develop a way of life. It is of this way of life to which we refer when we speak of culture. It is something on a collective basis and not primarily identified with the individual.

The phenomenon we call culture has to do with the development and refinement of the way of life, but refinement must be of what is natural. It has concern with the three basic physical needs of man: food, dress and shelter, and is related to what we know of customs and habits. The existence of traditions in cooking in certain areas, of dress, especially in earlier times, and of architecture—these are transformations of truly natural elements that form the basis of culture.

Man always tends to live according to his nature; acting in this natural way brings forward the idea of conformity. If a person has culture, he acts in a natural way and

that, to a certain extent, means acting in conformity to his culture. With people subject to all the varying environmental influences, this conformity simply will exist in a particular locale.

If conformity is a part of culture, how do changes occur? Changes are not intentional or conscious, but yet culture is changing all the time. This is so because culture is not static, but dynamic. The change in culture means that as time goes on people have different and changing idiosyncrasies. While there have been periods where people have tried to stop change and while there have been periods where people have tried to force change, changes will develop. As long as culture is a living thing, there will be change.

CULTURE EMPHASIZED

Thus we are dealing with a truly existing entity—a strong and ruling force that governs our society. It is the way of life, of a people as a collective whole, based on the principle of a natural phenomena. The further we go from this natural way of life, the less culture we will possess. The antithesis of culture, the lack of culture—this is vulgarity.

As has been shown, Architecture is a basic part of man's way of life. Architecture is so much tied up with man and his way of life that a study of Architecture that does not place a strong emphasis on culture is certainly incomplete and of little value. An objective knowledge of architecture gives us not the answers to particular problems, but a basis on which to build these answers, and from a sound basis will come sound answers.

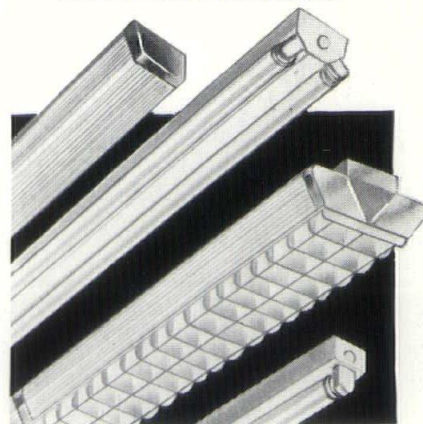
These answers will come in the form of what we may here call design, the idea that the architect has of the thing to be made. We can see objectively how this idea is formed: consciously and unconsciously, the mind of the architect is storing up the ideas that already exist in expression in the world around him. His own design, his own ideas, will be determined by the things that he has seen, combined, modified and improved to suit his own needs. The idea is something that has existed before, but has been changed within the mind of the architect. Perhaps the best example of this is the fact that no artist has been able to picture the devil or a monster as anything but a combination of beings that really exist. Perhaps he will use the wings of a bird and the hooves of a goat and the tail of a lizard, but these forms are all derived from the things that he has seen.

(Continued on Page 10)



HEADS LOCAL SECTION — Don Clark, Indianapolis, of the McGuire and Shook office, is the new president of the Indianapolis Section, I.S.A. Elected with Don for the coming year were John Fleck, vice president; Don Hinshaw, secretary, and Jim Burkhart, treasurer.

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New Notre Dame Course Stresses Philohophy

(Continued from Page 9)

IDEA RECORDED

This is, of course, only part of the picture; design as such is affected by a great complexity of other existing factors as you so well know.

After this idea, or design, is formed in the mind of the designer, or is down on the paper for that matter, because the drawing is the extension of the mind, (The drawing is certainly not architecture, but a recording of the idea) it must be imposed on matter. So here we have a study of the materials used. Again we are being objective and the understanding of the nature of materials can always be applied to a particular material. Each material has its own language, its own bond. Perhaps there is only one way that a particular material can be used, perhaps there are two or three or more ways, but however many ways there are, each will be distinct, each will have special laws and will have to be treated in its own way. The technique applied to a material must be its own technique. Considering the example of masonry, we have ashlar masonry, we have veneer masonry; the same material is being used in two different ways. Materials have a definite effect on man in the light of his culture. Some materials give us a feeling of warmth, others a certain dignity. These feelings will change in different cultures. For example, for us, the color signifying solemnity or mourning is black. Yet, in Oriental countries, these same feelings are felt in the color of white.

We have touched on three of the four things that have been spoken of: the maker, his

idea of the thing to be made, and the materials of which it is to be made. There remains one: the reason for making this thing in the first place. There are two possible reasons for making anything. These two reasons correspond to the useful and the fine arts. Here may be quoted the words of Mortimer Adler on this distinction:

We are all familiar with the distinction between the useful and the fine arts. Some arts, like shoemaking and ship-building, make things to be used; shoes and ships are not normally ends in themselves but means to the accomplishment of some purpose, such as locomotion or transportation. Other arts, like music and poetry, make things to be enjoyed rather than used; sonatas and sonnets can, of course, be made to serve some ulterior purpose, even as a ship or shoe can be admired rather than used; but the intention of the poet or musician is normally to provide an object to be known and to delight the knowing mind. This distinction between the useful and the fine arts derives partly from the intention of the artist and partly from the manner in which the product of the artists work is received. The recipient of the work can violate the artist's intention, using what he meant to be enjoyed, or enjoying what he meant to be used.

Thus we see that the reason will be the one or the other of these two things, and the important thing, really an essential one, is not to confuse the two, because it is only logical that in order to do a thing properly, one must know why he is doing it. "The recipient of the work can violate the artist's intention, using what he meant to be enjoyed, or enjoying what he meant to be used.

The groundwork of the course has been laid, the course will expand greatly the ideas that we have presented here. The final part of the course promises to be of terrific value

1957 a Productive Year for Indiana Society of Architects

(Continued from Page 5)

matics, history, and language, as may be prescribed by the board, and has had at least three year's experience in the office or offices of reputable architect or architects."

The 27th paragraph of the "Indiana Architectural Act" reads as follows:

"Corporations and Partnerships May Engage in Practice.—A corporation or partnership may engage in the practice of architecture in this state provided the person or persons connected with such corporation or partnership in responsible charge of the designing, specifying or supervision which constitutes such practice is or are registered as herein required of registered architects. The same exemptions shall apply to corporations or partnerships as apply to individuals under this act."

We would recommend that the paragraph be changed to read:

"Corporations and Partnerships May Engage in Practice.—From and after July 1, 1957 a corporation or partnership may practice architecture only if the name of the corporation or partnership is that of the person or persons who have been issued a certificate of registration as a registered architect by the Board, and who have a valid annual renewal card. The same exemptions shall apply to corporations or partnerships as apply to individuals under this act.

In support of this change, we would make the following explanation:

If, for instance, John Doe and Richard Roe both possess currently valid licenses issued by the Board, it would be legal for them to use the corporation or partnership name "Doe and Roe, Architects." However, if John Doe only possessed a currently valid license, then the name Richard Roe could appear

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Exective Board Lists 12-Month Schedule of ISA Meetings

The following dates were selected for the next 12-months' I.S.A. activities at the July executive board meeting held in South Bend at the Morris Inn:

DATE	TYPE OF MEETING	LOCATION
1957—August 14	Executive Board	Indianapolis
September 13, 14	First General Meeting	Brown County State Park Abe Martin Lodge
October 10	Executive Board	Fort Wayne
November 14	Executive Board	Terre Haute
December 14	Second General Meeting	Indianapolis
1958—January 9	Executive Board	Gary
February 13	Executive Board	Indianapolis
March 13	Executive Board	Evansville
April 18	Third General Meeting	
	Student Meeting	South Bend, Morris Inn
	Executive Board Meeting	
	Regional Meeting	
May 8	Executive Board	Indianapolis
June 7	Annual Meeting	Indianapolis
July 7-11	A.I.A. Convention	Cleveland, Ohio

as we will begin to apply this objective knowledge to evaluating the theories of the leading architects of our times. In the present course, there will not be time for this. However, as a three hour course next year there will be more time for the application of the Philosophy of Architecture to the existing theories, from Aristotle through St. Augustine down to the present and such men as Frank Lloyd Wright.

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1957 a Productive Year for Indiana Society of Architects

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neither in a corporation nor partnership name using the word "architects" or implying that they were architects.

To illustrate the national attitude on this point, we quote paragraphs (c), Article 1, Section A, from Circular of Advice No. 7 issued by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards:

"Since the use of a professional title implies active personal qualities such as knowledge, experience and skill; and since these qualities cannot be possessed by a corporation or by a deceased person, it is misrepresentation to practice in the name of either a corporation or a deceased person. Such practice is viewed with disfavor even in states where it is legal, and is considered definitely immoral in states in which it is not permitted."

C. WILBUR FOSTER, Chairman

* * *

Alied Arts and Civic Design

During the year 1956-57, your Civic Design Committee has been active on many fronts. Most of the activity has been exploratory in preparation for even greater future participation in the civic and city design field which is the principal emphasis of this committee. A brief outline of committee activities for the year follows.

A definite effort has been made to implement the resolution, adopted by this Society in May 1956, to promote the establishment of a collegiate school or curriculum of city planning in this state. A series of meetings have been held with the administration and members of the faculty of the University of Notre Dame. The results, as of this moment, include a strong possibility, even probability, that optional courses in the Department of Architecture will be offered beginning in the fall of 1957 school year; that a Seminar series participated in by key members of the Detroit Plan staff and possibly those from the Chicago Planning Department will be initiated this fall; that there is a distinct possibility that within a year or two a graduate planning program would be established. At the same time, Mr. Calvin Hamilton of our committee has been negotiating with Indiana University for the possible establishment of a city planning curriculum in that University with encouraging prospects of realization in the not too distant future.

A number of mailings throughout the state of Indiana to mayors, county commissioners, chambers of commerce of all cities over 10,000 population and state officials has been made. In these mailings architects interested in serving on civic planning committees as public service have been listed and a general explanation and information series of articles on the broad aspects and objectives of city planning has been provided.

Continuous support and interest in state legislation, which was passed, approved by the Governor, and enacted into law providing for metropolitan and area planning for counties throughout the state of Indiana. Letters commending the Governor and Legislature were sent and acknowledgements received indicating the realization by state officials of the architects' interest in this matter.

At the request of Mr. Ed Pierre, F. A. I. A., Chairman of the Centennial Celebration Committee, Governor Handley was contacted and requested to issue the special proclamation declaring February 17 to 23, 1957 as official "Architect's Week." This the Governor promptly and graciously issued, with a footnote inquiring if the wording was satisfactory to the profession, implying that if it wasn't it would be changed.

A general article on city planning, with particular emphasis on its relation to Ed Pierre's A.I.A. project, and in turn, to all architects and all of Indiana and its cities, was prepared for inclusion in the special Centennial Edition of the Indianapolis Star.

Letters were written to the Governor calling attention to the necessity of a professional consultant for the State Office Building Commission in its selection of a site. Acknowledgement was received from Executive Director Whitehead of the Commission with the promise that not only would consultants be appointed in due time, but that the Indianapolis Metropolitan Plan Commission and others, including the architects, would be consulted in the selection of such a site. As this report is being written, news stories report the tentative selection of a site north of the State House, in the block bounded by Ohio and New York Streets and Capitol and Senate Avenues.

Close collaboration with the professional city planners of the state was maintained through relations with Mr. Calvin Hamilton, Executive Director of the Marion County Planning Department and a member of our committee and Mr. T. Brooks Brademas who helped draft the enabling legislation for the area planning program and a Senior Planner with the Detroit Plan staff.

The chairman of this committee maintained contact with Chicago metropolitan regional developments through membership on the Chicago Chapter, A.I.A. Committee on Planning; through requests for the participation by the Chicago Plan Commission in the Notre Dame seminar series; and by contact with the newly appointed Commissioner of Planning for Chicago, Mr. Ira Bach, Architect.

This covers the highlights of the year's activities. It is recommended that the objectives set out in our report of one year ago as they apply to the current situation, be re-stated and re-affirmed. It is also suggested that this Society, in line with its previous actions, take a definite and public stand with respect to the site of the proposed new

State Office Building. If general agreement by I.S.A. members on any one site can be reached—this favored site should be strongly presented to both state officials and the press.

PAUL F. JERNEGAN, Chairman

* * *

Awards

The committee on awards consisting of Theodore L. Steele, Richard K. Zimmerly, and Allison L. Vrydagh, Chairman, respectfully wish to make the following report.

The principal activity of the committee consisted of the presentation of cash awards to the winners of the annual competition sponsored by the Indiana Society of Architects at the spring meeting held at the Notre Dame University on Saturday, April 6.

This year's competition was on "Recreation Parks" and the following cash awards were presented at the Awards Dinner, held at Morris Inn.

Michael Motter, 1st place	-----	\$50.00
Jack Pruss, 2nd place	-----	35.00
Patrick Kane, 3rd place	-----	15.00

ALLISON L. VRYDAGH, Chairman

* * *

Schools

In September 1956, Donald Clark and Gilbert Richey attended an Architect-Educator conference at Ann Arbor, Mich.

The National School Committee of the A.I.A. was in session at the same time and we had the pleasure of meeting with them for dinner and discussion afterwards. Since they represent some of the top brass among school architects throughout the nation, this was a very enjoyable evening. Several nationally known School Architects took part in various phases of the conference, such as principal speakers, forums and leaders of small discussion groups. At least a third of those attending were architects. I might say, we don't support our local conferences in such strength.

In January, the committee, with the assistance of the Women's Architectural League, contacted most of the Indianapolis firms doing school work, asking them to call their legislators regarding their support of Senate Bill No. 1. We like to feel that this effort helped with the ultimate passage of this bill.

Our big project of the year, and it really developed into one, was trying to get an appointment with Dr. Wells, of Indiana University, to discuss the Seegar matter. Our president did a yeoman's job in establishing a meeting date which was accomplished at 11:30 A. M., Wednesday, June 12, 1957, at which time your President and committee chairman met with Dr. Wells, in his office, together with Dr. Wright and Dr. Paul Seegar. We believe this meeting answered our questions as to the University's policy and Dr. Seegar's status, and established the fact with Indiana University that the Indiana Society of Architects is on its toes.

GILBERT RICHEY, Chairman

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